

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA :
A
COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

NEW SERIES, No. 1464.

A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ
LANGUAGE.



COMPILED
PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PANDIT ĪSVARA KAULA
BY

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ASSISTED BY
MAHĀMAHĀPĀDHYĀYA MUKUNDARĀMA ŚĀSTRĪ, OF ŚRINĀGAR.

PART II.

HERTFORD:

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ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

H. = *Hätim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

I.K. = *Kasmtra-sabdāmṛta* of Īśvara Kaula, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).

K. = *Śrī-Kṛṣṇavatāra-carita* or *Śrī-Kṛṣṇavatāra-lilā* of Prakāśa-Rāma Bhaṭṭa (MS.). The author's poetical name was Dīna-nātha. This work is wrongly attributed to Paramānanda in the Preliminary Note.

Ksh. = Kāshmiri.

L.V. = *Lalā-Vākyāni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

Rām. = *Śrī-Rāmavatāra-carita* of Divākara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa (MS.).

Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above. See Concordance.

CONCORDANCE TO THE TWO VERSIONS OF THE
ŚRĪ-RĀMĀVATĀRA-CARITA.

So far as is known, no complete manuscript copy of the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of Divākara-Prakaśa Bhaṭṭa exists in Kashmir. My own manuscript is a compilation of different sections, gathered together from various quarters. Since the first part of this dictionary was issued, an edition of the poem, collected in the same way, has been printed in the Persian character at the Kashmir Pratāb Steam Press in Śrinagar (1913). It naturally differs considerably in the order of the verses, and to a certain extent in the order of the subject matter, from the text of the MS. to which reference is made in this dictionary. On the other hand, making due allowance for this, the wording closely agrees in the two versions. For convenience of reference, I here give a concordance, showing the page and line of the printed edition which corresponds to each verse in my MS.

Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
1			32	2	21	63	4	20	94	8	2	125	13	11
2			33	2	22	64	5	5	95	8	3	126	13	12
3			34	3	1	65	5	6	96	8	4	127	13	10
4			35	3	2	66	5	7	97	8	5	128	13	13
5			36	3	3	67	5	8	98	8	6	129	13	14
6			37	3	5	68	5	10	99	8	7	130	13	15
7			38	3	6	69	5	9	100	8	10	131	13	16
8			39	3	7	70	5	13	101	8	11	132	13	17
9			40	3	8	71	5	14	102	8	12	133	13	18
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13	1	11	44	3	14	75	5	18	106	9	2	137	19	3
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17	1	12	48	3	18	79	6	1	110	9	9	141	19	15
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19	2	5	50	5	11	81	6	5	112	9	13	143	19	18
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21	2	8	52	4	3	83	6	7	114	9	14	145	19	20
22	2	9	53	4	4	84	6	8	115	12	4	146	20	18
23	2	10	54	4	6	85	6	9	116	12	5-7	147	20	19
24	2	13	55	4	7	86	6	10	117	12	21	148	20	20
25	2	14	56	4	11	87	7	13	118	12	22	149	20	22
26	2	15	57	4	12	88	7	14	119	13	1	150	21	1
27	2	16	58	4	15	89	7	15	120	13	3	151	21	2
28	2	17	59	4	16	90	7	16	121	13	4	152	21	3
29	2	18	60	4	17	91	7	17	122	13	5	153	21	5
30	2	19	61	4	18	92	7	18	123	13	7	154	21	6
31	2	20	62	4	19	93	8	1	124	13	9	155	21	7

Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
156	21	8	215	25	10	274	29	18	333	43	19	392	48	9
157	21	10	216	25	14	275	29	20	334	43	21	393	48	8
158	21	11	217	25	15	276	30	4	335	43	? 22	394	48	15
159	21	12	218	25	17	277	30	8	336	44	5	395	48	16
160	21	13	219	25	19	278	30	10	337	44	1	396	48	17
161	21	14	220	25	21	279	30	12	338	44	6	397	48	18
162	21	15	221	25	22	280	30	14	339	44	7	398	48	20
163	21	16	222	26	1	281	29	22	340	44	8	399	48	22
164	21	17	223	26	2	282	30	6	341	44	9	400	48	21
165	21	18	224	26	3	283	30	18	342	44	10	401	49	1
166	21	19	225	26	4	284	30	20	343	44	11	402	49	2
167	21	20	226	26	5	285	30	22	344	44	13	403	49	3
168	21	21	227	26	7	286	31	2	345	44	18	404	49	4
169	21	22	228	26	8	287	31	4	346	44	19	405	49	8
170	22	2	229	26	9	288	31	8	347	44	20	406	49	9
171	22	3	230	26	11	289	31	10	348	44	21	407	49	10
172	22	4	231	26	12	290	31	14	349	45	2	408	49	11
173	22	5	232	26	13	291	31	18	350	45	3	409	49	13
174	22	6	233	26	14	292	31	12	351	45	4	410	49	14
175	22	7	234	26	15	293	31	22	352	45	on margin	411	49	? 17
176	22	8	235	26	16	294	32	10	353	45	6	412	49	21
177	22	10	236	26	17	295	32	12	354	45	7	413	50	1
178	22	11	237	26	18	296	29	17	355	45	8	414	50	2
179	22	12	238	26	19	297	37	15	356	45	9	415	50	? 4
180	22	13	239	26	20	298	37	18	357	45	10	416	50	5
181	22	14	240	26	21	299	37	19	358	45	11	417	50	8
182	22	16	241	26	22	300	37	20	359	45	12	418	50	9
183	22	18	242	27	1	301	37	22	360	45	13	419	50	10
184	23	8	243	27	3	302	38	1	361	45	15	420	50	11
185	23	4	244	27	4	303	38	2	362	45	20	421	50	12
186	23	5	245	27	5	304	39	10	363	45	? 22	422	50	13
187	23	6	246			305	39	12	364	46	1	423	50	14
188	23	10	247	27	6-7	306	39	13	365	46	2	424	51	9
189	23	11	248	27	9	307	39	14	366	46	4	425	51	10
190	23	12	249	27	11	308	39	16	367	46	5	426	51	? 11
191	23	18	250	27	13	309	39	17	368	46	6	427	51	12
192	23	16	251			310	39	18	369	46	8	428	51	? 13
193	23	14	252			311	39	19	370	46	9	429	51	14
194	23	19	253			312	39	21	371	46	12	430	50	15
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196	23	1	255	28	7	314	42	4	373	46	15	432	53	14
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198	23	21	257	28	10	316	42	6	375	46	18	434	53	16
199	24	1	258	28	11	317	42	7	376	46	20	435	53	17
200	23	22	259	28	12	318	42	8	377	46	22	436	53	18
201	24	2	260	28	16	319	42	12	378	47	5	437	53	? 20
202	24	3	261	28	20	320	42	13	379	47	2	438	53	21
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204	24	6	263	28	22	322			381	47	8	439½	54	? 1
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208	24	10	267	29	6	326	43	8	385	47	14	443	54	5
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210	24	13	269	29	9	328	43	12	387	48	1	445	55	19
211	24	16	270	29	10	329	43	15	388	48	3	446	55	20
212	24	18	271	29	13	330	43	16	389	48	5	447	55	21
213	25	8	272	29	14	331	43	17	390	48	6	448	56	1
214	25	12	273	29	17	332			391	48	7	449	56	2

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450	56	3	509	59	17	568	67	3	627			686	73	18
451	56	4	510			569	67	4	628	69	15	687	73	17
452	56	5	511	59	18	570	67	5	629	69	16	688	73	19
453	56	6	512	59	19	571	67	7	630	69	17	689	73	20
454	57	7	513	60	1	572			631	69	18	690	73	21
455	57	8	514	60	2	573	67	9	632	69	19	691	73	22
456	57	9	515	60	3	574	67	8	633	69	20	692	74	1
457	57	10	516	60	4	575	67	10	634	70	1	693	74	2
458	57	11	517	60	5	576			635	70	2	694	74	3
459	57	12	518	60	6	577	67	12	636	69	21	695	74	4
460	57	13	519	60	7	578	67	11	637	69	22	696	74	5
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462	57	15	521	60	9	580	67	14	639	70	4	698	74	7
463	57	16	522	60	10	581	67	15	640	70	5	699	74	9
464	57	17	523	60	11	582	67	16	641	70	6	700	74	10
465	57	18	524	60	16	583	67	17	642	70	7	701		
466	57	19	525	60	18	584	67	18	643	70	8	702	74	16
467	57	20	526	60	19	585	67	19	644	70	9	703	74	17
468	57	21	527	60	20	586	67	20	645	70	10	704	75	3
469	57	22	528	60	21	587	67	21	646	70	11	705	75	4
470	58	1	529	60	22	588	67	22	647	70	12	706	75	7
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472	58	3	531	61	2	590	68	2	649	70	14	708	75	5
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474	58	5	533	61	4	592	68	4	651	70	17	710	75	9
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483	58	14	542			601	68	13	660	72	1	719	75	18
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494	59	2	553	62	7	612	69	2	671	72	13	730	76	9
495	59	3	554	62	8	613	69	3	672	72	14	731	76	10
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497	59	5	556	63	11	615			674	72	18	733	76	13
498	59	6	557	63	16	616			675	72	20	734	76	14
499	59	7	558	63	17	617	69	6	676	72	22	735	76	15
500	59	8	559	63	18	618	69	7	677	73	1	736	76	16
501	59	9	560	63	20	619	69	8	678	73	3	737	76	17
502	59	10	561	64	3	620	69	9	679	73	9	738	76	18
503	59	11	562	64	4	621	69	10	680	73	11	739	76	19
504	59	12	563	64	8	622	69	11	681	73	12	740	76	20
505	59	13	564	64	9	623	69	12	682	73	13	741	76	21
506	59	14	565	64	10	624	69	13	683	73	14	742	76	22
507	59	15	566	67	1	625	69	14	684	73	15	743	77	1
508	59	16	567	67	2	626			685	73	16	744	77	2

Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
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748	77	7	807	80	10	866	86	2	925	91	13	984	115	19
749	77	8	808	80	11	867	86	3	926	91	14	985	115	20
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751	77	10	810	80	13	869	86	5	928	91	16	987	116	1
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753	77	12	812	80	15	871	86	7	930	91	18	989	116	3
754	77	13	813	80	16	872	86	8	931	91	19	990	122	19
755	77	14	814	80	17	873	86	9	932	91	20	991	122	20
756	77	15	815	80	18	874	86	12	933	91	21	992	122	21
757	77	16	816	80	19	875	86	13	934	91	22	993	123	2
758	77	17	817	80	20	876	86	14	935	92	1	994	123	1
759	77	18	818	80	21	877	86	15	936	110	8	995	123	3
760	77	19	819	81	1	878	86	16	937	110	11	996	123	4
761	77	20	820	81	2	879	86	17	938	110	12	997	123	5
762	77	21	821	81	3	880	86	18	939	110	13	998	123	6
763	78	1	822	81	6	881	86	19	940	110	14	999	126	8
764	78	2	823	81	7	882	86	20	941	110	15	1000	126	9
765	78	4	824	81	8	883	86	21	942	110	16	1001	128	1
766	78	5	825	81	9	884	87	1	943	110	17	1002	128	2
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768	78	7	827	81	11	886	87	5	945	110	19	1004	128	3
769	78	8	828	81	12	887	87	6	946	110	20	1005	128	5
770	78	10	829	81	13	888	88	13	947	110	21	1006	128	6
771	78	11	830	81	14	889	88	14	948	111	1	1007	128	7
772	78	13	831	81	16	890	88	15	949	111	2	1008	128	8
773	78	14	832	81	17	891	88	16	950	111	3	1009	128	9
774	78	15	833	81	18	892	88	17	951	111	4	1010	128	10
775	78	16	834	81	19	893	88	18	952	111	5	1011		
776	78	17	835	81	20	894	88	19	953	111	6	1012	128	11
777	78	21	836	82	2	895	88	20	954	111	7	1013	128	12
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781	79	4	840	82	5	899	89	2	958	111	11	1017	129	9
782	79	5	841	82	7	900	89	3	959	111	12	1018	129	13
783	79	6	842	82	8	901	89	5	960	111	13	1019	129	10
784	79	7	843	82	9	902	89	6	961	111	14	1020	129	11
785	79	8	844	82	10	903	89	7	962	111	15	1021		
786	79	9	845	82	11	904	89	8	963	111	16	1022	129	12
787	79	10	846	82	12	905	89	9	964	111	17	1023	129	15
788	79	11	847	82	13	906	89	10	965	111	18	1024		
789	79	12	848	82	16	907	89	12	966	111	20	1025	129	14
790	79	13	849	82	17	908	89	13	967	111	21	1026	129	16
791	79	14	850	82	14	909	90	16	968	111	22	1027	129	17
792	79	15	851	82	15	910	90	19	969			1028	129	18
793	79	16	852	82	18	911	90	20	970	112	1	1029	132	18
794	79	17	853	82	19	912	91	1	971	112	2	1030	133	3
795	79	18	854	82	20	913	90	21	972	115	7	1031		
796	79	19	855	85	12	914	91	2	973	115	8	1032	133	1
797	79	20	856	85	13	915	91	3	974	115	9	1033	133	9
798	79	21	857	85	14	916	91	4	975	115	10	1034	133	=7
799	79	22	858	85	15	917	91	5	976	115	11	1035	133	11
800	80	1	859	85	16	918	91	6	977	115	12	1036	133	13
801	80	2	860	85	17	919	91	7	978	115	13	1037	133	15
802	80	4	861	85	18	920	91	8	979	115	14	1038	133	17
803	80	3	862	85	19	921	91	9	980	115	15	1039	133	19

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1040	135	1099	139	1157	145	1216	148	1275	152
1041	135	1100	139	1158	145	1217	149	1276	152
1042	134	1101 ₂	138	1159	145	1218	149	1277	152
1043	= 1	1101	139	1160	145	1219	149	1278	152
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Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
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1391	158	6	1450	161	14	1509	165	12	1568	168	10	1627	174	7
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Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.		Number of Line in MS.	Number of Page and Line in Printed Edition.	
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1646			1678	177	18	1710	179	8	1742	184	15	1774		
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1659	176	17	1691	178	11	1723	182	15	1755					
1660	176	18	1692	178	12	1724			1756					

gēbh गेँह । ईवञ्चालना f. (sg. dat. **gēbi गेँभि**), moving or shaking of anything slightly (with the hand, a lever, etc.).

gōbh गौँह । गुम्फः f. (sg. dat. **gōbhi गौँभि**), a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133, K.Pr. 219, 239).

gōbha wuṭhañē गौँह वुठञ । सामर्थ्याहंतिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to twist the moustaches, to show that one considers oneself as good as another (in power, etc.). to stand up to a person, swagger.

gōbhi mathun गौँभि मथुन । सहायाया m.inf. to hope for help (by act or material). —**wuchun** —**वुकुन** । मानरक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the moustache; hence, to treat with respect. —**wōl^u** —**वोलु** ।

सहायवान् m. one who has plenty of helpers and backers (and whom others are consequently afraid to attack).

gōbhal गौँहल । गुम्फवान् m. moustached, one who wears a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133). N.B. the form **gōbhalad** is not used (Gr.Gr. 135).

gabhun 1 गहुन । युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gōbh^u गहु** Gr.Gr. 113, 235), to be proper, right, advisable (K.Pr. 100 **guts** for **gōbh^u**, YZ. 191, Śiv. 1596, Rām. 19, 154, 1137); to be necessary (L.V. 19, 29, 45, K.Pr. 69, YZ. 185, Śiv. 1705); to be wanted, desired (Śiv. 1240, 1448; Rām. 591, 658, 840; **gōshum**, I want, YZ. 463, Śiv. 1899; **gābhiy**, thou desirest, Śiv. 633). This verb is employed either actively or passively with the fut. p.p. of another verb to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the present, in the fut. (genl. with pres. signification), or in the past tense. For the present, see Gr.Gr. 183. See also Gr.Gr. 113. Thus:—

A. Actively (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**āsⁱ gābhav rōzānⁱ**, we are proper to be remained, i.e. we must remain; **āsⁱ gābhav dinⁱ**, we must give; **marun gobhus-na**, I do not wish to die (Śiv. 700); **bharuth gābhi rāza āsun^u**, Bharata should become king (Rām. 155); **kāh gābhēm-na dēshun^u**, no one may see me (H. xii. 2).

B. Passively:—Here the personal subject (when expressed) is put either in the dative or the genitive.

(a) Person not expressed:—**gābhi muāph karun^u**, pardon to be made is proper, please pardon (Gr.M.); **jān gābhi**, good will be proper that, i.e. you had better (do so and so) (Gr.M.); **gābhi yish āsūn^u**, a desire is proper to be, one should wish (**yish** is f.) (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 75, 1448, 1713, 1752, 1753; Rām. 19, 154; H. v, 4; xii, 19, 20.

In Rām. 1644 we find (1) the impersonal **gābhi miṭhⁱ dinⁱ**, it is proper that kisses should be given, and (2) personal **gābhan cēnⁱ**, drinkings are proper, one should sip.

(b) Person in the dat. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**mē gābhi**, there is necessary to me, I want (Gr.M.); **asē gābhi rōzun^u**, to us to remain is necessary, we must stay (Gr.M.); **asē gābhi phikir^u thawūn^u**, we must take thought (Gr.M.); **asē gābhan nākāragiyē trāwanē**, we must abandon evil actions (Gr.M.). So Śiv. 1448; Rām. 79, 150, etc.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc. For examples of the use of this verb with pronominal suffixes, see Gr.Gr. 183. In the present tense the person must be indicated by a suffix if it is in the 1st pers. sg. or 2nd pers. sg. or pl. In the 3rd pers. the use of a suffix is optional. Thus **tamis gābhān chuh** (or **chus**) **zi parahō**, to him it is desirable that I should read, he thinks it proper that I should read.

In other tenses when the person is the 2nd, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus, **yus tē gābhiy**, (the kind) which you want (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 707, 1224, 1705; H. xii, 7, 13.

(c) Person in the gen. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 114):—**myōn^u gābhi gābhun^u**, my going is proper, I must go (Gr.M.); **gābhi cyōn^u kōshish karūn^u**, you should try (Gr.M.); **cyōnⁱ gābhan trih jild thawānⁱ**, you must reserve three books (Gr.M.); **anugrah cyōn^u gābhi āsun^u**, thou shouldst show favour (Śiv. 1596); **cyōn^u gābhi zyun^u sōmb^urun^u**, thou must collect firewood (H. xii. 20); **tuhond^u gābhi yun^u**, you must come (H. xii, 15).

gābhun 2 गहुन । गतिः conj. 3, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part.m. sg. nom. **gābhun गहुन** (Śiv. 83, 606; Rām. 21, 105, 189, 1156), **gābhun^u गहुनु** (Śiv. 75, 1123, 1127, 1626, 1710; Rām. 885, 1243), or **gābhn^u गहुनु** (Śiv. 82, 605, 606); pl. nom. **gābhānⁱ गहुनि**; f. sg. nom. **gābhūn^u गहुञ्जू**, pl. nom. **gābhanē गहुञ्ज**; pres. part. **gābhān गहान्** (Śiv. 538, 602), poet. **gābhan गहन्** (Śiv. 983, 979; Rām. 118, 406, 862); impers. fut. part. **gābhānⁱ गहनी**; conj. part. **gābhiṭh गह्छि** (YZ. 117; Śiv. 556, 591, 697; Rām. 41, 102, *et passim*); neg. conj. part. **gābhanay गहन्व**; freq. part. **gābhⁱ gābhⁱ गह्छि गह्छि** (Śiv. 798); adverbial part. **gābhōnⁱ गहानि**; n.ag. 1, **gābhawun^u गहवनु**, f. **gābhawūn^u गहवञ्जू**; 2, **gābhanwōl^u गहन्वोलु**, f. **gābhanwājēn^u गहन्वाञ्ज**.

Fut. sg. 1, **gasha** गकृ (Śiv. 73, 83, 1629; Rām. 367, 725; to him, **gashas**, Rām. 490); 2, **gashakh** गकृख (Śiv. 575, 755; Rām. 174, 392); 3, **gashi** गकृि (YZ. 186; Śiv. 170, 255; Rām. 735, 868; for me, **gashēm**, YZ. 189; Śiv. 795, 807; Rām. 196, 401; for thee, **gashiy**, Śiv. 544, 631, Rām. 1022; for him, **gashēs**, Śiv. 532, Rām. 58, 845; for them, **gashēkh**, Rām. 60); pl. 1, **gashav** गकृव (Rām. 114, 173, 1370); 2, **gashiv** गकृिव (Rām. 1375); 3, **gashan** गकृन् (Rām. 35, 53, 87, 722; for thee, **gashanay**, Rām. 1627).

Cond. past sg. 1, **gashahō** गकृहां (Śiv. 316); 2, **gashahōkh** गकृहांख; 3, **gashihē** गकृिहे (to him, **gashihēs**, YZ. 187); pl. 1, **gashahōv** गकृहांव; 2, **gash'hiv** गकृिहिव; 3, **gashahōn** गकृहांन.

Impve. pres. sg. 2, **gash** गकृ (YZ. 47; Śiv. 577, 630, 640; Rām. 32, 65, 76; of him, **gashus**, Rām. 1639); poet. and vill. **gashū** गकृू (H. xi, 11, Śiv. 192); 3, **gashin** गकृिन् (Śiv. 722, Rām. 104, 789; of thee, **gash'nay**, Rām. 1023, 1026, 1208; of him, **gash'nas**, Rām. 1113; to them, **gash'nakh**, Rām. 516); pl. 2, **gashiv** गकृिव (YZ. 242, Śiv. 393, 683); 3, **gashin** गकृिन्; pol. sg. 2, **gash'ta** गकृत (Śiv. 1196, 1589; from me, **gash'tam**, YZ. 142); 3, **gash'tan** गकृितन् (Śiv. 358, 1015); pl. 2, **gash'tav** गकृितव; 3, **gash'tan** गकृितन्; fut. **gash'izi** गकृिजि; past. **gash'izihē** गकृिजिहे.

2 past (Gr.Gr. 235), m.sg. 1, **gaus** गौस, **gōs** गोस (Śiv. 68, 158; Rām. 235, 253; for thee, etc., **gōsay**, Śiv. 328, 712; for him, **gōsas**, Śiv. 356); 2, **gaukh** गौख, **gōkh** गोख (Śiv. 87, 210, 409, Rām. 1519; for me, etc., **gōham**, YZ. 152, Rām. 211, 215); 3, **gauv** गौव, **gōv** गोव (Śiv. 40, 53-5, 63; for me, etc., **gōm**, K.Pr. 9, 103; W. 101; YZ. 149; H. vii, 12; Śiv. 22, 323, 825; Rām. 219; for thee, **gōy**^u 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or, as often written, **goy**^u 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or **gōy**, Gr.Gr. 236; Śiv. 308, 408, 705, 894, 912; Rām. 199, 213, or **govuy**, Rām. 346, 406; for him, etc., **gōs**, Śiv. 3, 358, 708; Rām. 167, 402, 415; for them, etc., **gōkh**, Rām. 601, 1297); pl. 1, **gaiy** गैय, **gōy** गौय; 2, **gōwa** गाव; 3, **gaiy** गैय, **gōy** गौय (Śiv. 164, 211, 386, 783; for me, etc., **gōm**, K.Pr. 9, Rām. 1612, 1766; for him, etc., **gōs**, H. iv, 3; v, 4; viii, 11). This tense has also a shortened form in the sg. 3, and pl. 1, 3, as follows:—sg. 3, **gav** गव (H. v, 8; vi, 6, 16; viii, 2; YZ. 22; K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 1239; Rām. 32, 62, 106, 209, 1152, *et passim*); poet. **gawa** گگا (YZ. 31); pl. 1, **gay** गय (Gr.Gr. 235); 3, **gay** गय (Gr.Gr. 235;

H. vi, 9; YZ. 204; Śiv. 59, 129, 686; Rām. 40, 205, 208; for me, **gayēm**, Rām. 1614; for thee, etc., **gay**, Gr.Gr. 236, Rām. 121, 221). f.sg. 1, **gayēs** गयस (Śiv. 484, 937; Rām. 1219, 1236); 2, **gayēkh** गयख (Śiv. 571, 832, 834, Rām. 1570); 3, **gayē** गय (YZ. 177, 194, 237; Śiv. 83, 86, 92; for me, etc., **gayēm**, Rām. 164, 469, 687, 848; to me verily, **gayēmay**, H. vii, 12; for thee, **gayiy**, Gr.Gr. 236, **gayēy**, Rām. 1446; for him, etc., **gayēs** (Śiv. 431, 833, 843; Rām. 90, 183, 255; for them, etc., **gayēkh**, Rām. 166, 262); pl. 1, **gayē** गय (Śiv. 1661); 2, **gayēwa** गयव; 3, **gayē** गय (Śiv. 830, 1000, 1076; Rām. 64, 167, 183; for thee, **gayiy** for **gayēy**, Gr.Gr. 236). In Rām. 508, 513, 1757, **gay** is m.e. for **gayē**.

3 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayōs** गयोस (Śiv. 322); 2, **gayōkh** गयोख; 3, **gayōv** गयोव (for thee, **gayōy**, Rām. 346); pl. 1 **gayēy** गयेय (for him, **gayēs**, Rām. 460); 2, **gayēwa** गयेव; 3, **gayēy** गयेय (Rām. 1760; YZ. 84, **gayyih**; for me, etc., **gayēm**, Śiv. 328; for him, etc., **gayēs**, Śiv. 996); f.sg. 1, **gayēyēs** गयेयस; 2, **gayēyēkh** गयेयख; 3, **gayēyē** गयेय (YZ. 235, **gayē**; for thee, **gayēyiy**, for **gayēyēy**, Gr.Gr. 236); pl. 1, **gayēyē** गयेय; 2, **gayēyēwa** गयेयव; 3, **gayēyē** गयेय (for thee, **gayēyiy**, for **gayēyēy**, Gr.Gr. 236).

4 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayās** गयास; 2, **gayākh** गयाख; 3, **gayāv** गयाव; pl. 1, **gayāy** गयाय; 2, **gayāwa** गयाव; 3, **gayāy** गयाय (for thee, **gayōy**, Gr.Gr. 241). The f. is the same as in the 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part.: (1) m.sg. **gōmot**^u गोमंतु (YZ. 133, 188; Śiv. 16, 66; Rām. 365); pl. **gōmāt**ⁱ गामंति (YZ. 25, 36; Śiv. 706, 1642; Rām. 52, 166); f.sg. **gōmūt**^u गामंतू (YZ. 39, 40, 253; Śiv. 744, Rām. 440); pl. **gōmāsa** गामंत्त (Śiv. 1666); or (2) m.sg. **gamot**^u गमंतु (Rām. 230, 565, 756, 1416, 1541) or **gōmot**^u खमंतु (H. v, 2; ix, 1); pl. **gamāt**ⁱ गमंति (H. xii, 20, Rām. 1426, 1692); f.sg. **gamūt**^u गमंतू (H. xii, 10, Rām. 297, 753, 770, 772); pl. **gamāsa** गमंत्त.]

This verb means, primarily, 'to go,' but is often used secondarily in the sense of 'being' or 'becoming'. It is hence one of the most frequently used verbs in the language.

To go, proceed (L.V. 19, 41; Śiv. 16, 53-5; Rām. 21, 109, 391, *et passim*); to go, go away, depart (L.V. 95, Rām. 52, 104, 211, 215, *et passim*); to go, to disappear (L.V. 9, Śiv. 1276, Rām. 219); to go, become absent, to die (Rām. 275, 367, 876); to

go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 166, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 598, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in motion (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of a worn-out garment, 'to go' (at the knees, etc.), cf. **khōn**, **khūr**^u 1.

āshbaras gathun, to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs**, it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gathun**, to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gathun**, to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gathun**, to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1659, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

sōruy samsār gav kunē trāyē, the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gathān**, vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyē gav gash**, to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav**, what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gōy^u**, what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sōnas sartal gathēs**, for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shēst^aras sōn gashiy hōsil**, thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **ōnta gathun**, to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **baḍ^aran gathūn^u**,

increase to take place; **bakawās gathun**, mutual abuse to occur; **bul gathūn^u**, a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gathun**, supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khōli gathun**, to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pōda gathun**, to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gathun**, to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mē chuna shēkh gathān**, I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayē bōn ta hyor^u**, she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khōsh gōs**, I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **tēr gauv**, it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gathēm tēr**, I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suy yus rupayē dārān āsi**, a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means 'is by nature' (Śiv. 1287), or 'is the same as' (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gathun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **milith gathun**, to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. II, etc.); **mashith gathun**, to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gathiy**, (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.**, to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.**, to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.**, to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hēth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.**, to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khēth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.**, to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.**, (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.**, to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **talith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wuḍith g.** (H. *ur jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.**, to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wōthith g.**, to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

gāshanāwun गङ्गानावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. -nōw^u -नोवु), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

gābar गङ्गर् । चीणत्वम् m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

gōbar गोङ्गर् m. range, field of action, district: the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

gōb^ur^u गङ्गु^u or **gōb^uūr^u** गङ्गु^u । स्यूतविशेषः f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khēn 2** and **khrov**; cf. **gōt^u**, p. 310b. l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172b. l. 44.

gūb^urēn गङ्गुर्यन् । भर्तनुयाता f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. Cf. **gath karūn^u**, p. 311a. l. 36.

gav 1 गव, see **gabhun 2**.

gav 2 गव । क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

gav 3 गव, in **gav-roch^u** गव-रङ्कु, a cowherd (El. *gaur-roch*). Cf. **gāv 2**.

gāv 1 गाव । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment): the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

gāv 2 गाव । गौः f. (sg. dat. **gōv^u** गोवू, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gāo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96: II. vi, 15; xi. 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522).

—**prasūn^u** —प्रसङ्गु । धनव्ययापातः f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

gōv^u-gān गोवू-गान् । गोस्थानम् m. a cow-house, cow-stable. —**hond^u** -हण्डु । गोसंबन्धिवस्तु adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हङ्गु), of or belonging to a cow. —**khyol^u** -ख्यलु m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). —**lot^u** लटु । बालगौः m. a young cow (giving little milk). —**zabān** जवान् f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotonia Benthami*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389. *gāo zabān*).

gāv 3 गाव, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.e. instead of **gēv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

gēv or **gyēv** ग्यव । घृतम् m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool: El. spells this *gyān*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612).

Cf. **khām 1**. —**bata** -बत । घृताक्तभक्तम् m. rice cooked in clarified butter. —**khōb^u** -खुवु । शिरोवेष्टनभेदः m. a **khōb^u** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. —**kalapush^u** -कलपुशु । घृतशिरस्त्रम् m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. —**mathun gābhun** —मथुन गङ्गुन । अतिनिलेष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. —**pōj^u** -पाङ्गु । द्रोणमात्रघृतम् f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sēs* or twelve pounds. —**sīr^u** -सीरु । औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः f. a wad of cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the throat as a remedy for difficult breathing. —**thīr^u** -थीरु । औषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. —**tēkh** -त्यखु । घृतविन्दुः f. (sg. dat. -**tēki** -त्यकि), a single drop of *ghī*. —**ṣod^u** -सडु । घृतोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. —**zīr^u** -ज़ीरु । धान्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

gēwa (gyēwa)-**bagāra** ग्यव-बगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagāra*). —**mūl** -मूल । औषधिभेदमूलम् m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

g'wāh खाह (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh 1** (p. 280b, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **g'wāsh** (p. 308a, l. 48).

gawāh गवाह گواہ or **gawōyⁱ** 1 गवाँयि । साक्षी m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

gawōhī گواہی f., i.q. **gawōyⁱ** 2, q.v.

gēwun 1 or **gyēwun** ग्यवुन् । गानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyov^u** ग्यवु, f. **gēv^u** ग्यवू), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gōn** (or **yēsh**) **gēwun**, to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyeann* and *gyawun*. **gēwun 2** ग्यवुन्, a song (H. iv). **gēwan-wōl^u** ग्यवन्-वोलु । गायकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyov^u-mot^u** ग्यवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gēv^u-müts^u** ग्यवू-मञ्जू), sung: one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gēvimati**, Śiv. 1417).

giwāin, see **g'wōn^u**.

gōvind गोविन्द m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

gēwanāwun ग्यवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gēwanōw^u** ग्यवनोवु), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

g'wōn^u खाँजू । लताभेदः f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

gucain) it is a species of *Elaeagnus*; (L. 74), *Elaeagnus parryfolia* (*gaun*). **gawāñē** गवाणै न्वाच । फलभेदाः f. pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums. **gawāra** گوارہ adj. e.g. *digesting*; *swallowing*, *putting up with*; *digestible*; *palatable*, *agreeable*, *pleasant*. — **gashun** — गहसुन् । रच्छोन्नवः m. inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

gāv^{ar} गावर् । आक्रान्तिः f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōv^{ar}run**.

gūwār गुवार् । घोषः m. a village inhabited only by cowherds, a station of herdsmen.

gōvardan गोवर्दा(र्ध)न् m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). — **nāth** — नाथ् m. (sg. dat. — **nāthas** — नाथस्) the Lord of Gōvardan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

gawāran गवारन् (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303b, l. 9), q.v.

gōv^{ar}run गोवर्द्धन् or **gōvarun** गोवर्द्धन् । निर्बोधभावः । निद्राहतत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōv^{ar}ryōv** गोवर्द्योव् or **gōvaryōv** गोवर्द्योव्), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōv^{ar}ana āmot^u** गोवर्द्धन आमंतु । अनागतबोधः perf. part. pass. (f. — **āmūt^u** — आमंतू), become heavy with sleep as ab.

gwaśh गवाश् (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300a, l. 48), q.v. **gawāth** गावठ् । प्रवेशः m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

gaway गवय् । मृगभेदः m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

gawōyⁱ 1 गवायि । साक्षी m., i.q. **gawāh**, q.v. (H. x, 12).

gawōyⁱ 2 गवायि or **gawōhī** گواهی । साक्षिता f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

gāvza गावज़् m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gūza*). Cf. **bān** 1 (p. 109b, l. 4).

gyāu, see **gēv**.

gayā गया f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

gōy 1 गय् । एडुकम् (प्रेतबन्धाधारस्थानम्), f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst

Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

gōy 2 गय् । जताविशेषः f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

gōy 3 गय् । पादुपाच्छाधारः f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

goy^u 2 गयु (for 1 see p. 314a, l. 37), in the following, **gāyⁱ** गायि गहसुन् । विकलीभवन्म् m. inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of un-availing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

gōy^u 2 गयु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (for 1 see p. 314a, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

gōyā गویा adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). — **ki** گویا adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

guy^u गुयु । गोधूमः m. wheat.

gyad, **gyid**, see **gēd^u** (p. 276b, l. 45).

gyod^u ग्यडु । बद्धभारः m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gēd^u** (p. 276b, l. 43).

gyeg, see **gēg** (p. 278b, l. 38).

guyijⁱ गुयिजि or **guy^{ij}** गुयिज्, see **guyul^u**.

gyū^u ग्युनु, see **gēlun** 1 (p. 285b, l. 10).

guyul^u गुयुलु adj. (f. **guy^{uj}** गुयिज् or **guyijⁱ** गुयिजि), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyul^u ōt^u** गुयुलु ओटु । गोधूमपिष्टम् m. wheat flour.

gyān ग्यान or ज्ञान or **giyān** गियान گیان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

gyōnī ग्यानी or ज्ञानी adj. e.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyōnī**, one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

guyun गुयुन् । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m. (sg. dat. **guyanas** गुयनस्), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

guyan-bod^u गुयन्-बडु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. — **gāsa** — गस ।

पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m., i.q. **guyun**. — **kōn^u** — कांनु । **उच्छिष्टतृणसमूहः** a small heap of refuse straw-fodder.

— **lōśhūr^u** — लश्कूरु । **उच्छिष्टतृणबन्धः** f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. — **thōp^u** — थोपु । **उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम्** m.

a handful or so of the same. — **tul^u** — तुलु । **किञ्चिन्ना-चमुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m. a small amount of the same. — **zand** — जंड । **किञ्चिदुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., id.

gyund^u 1 गिन्दु m. in gyund^u gyund^u karun गिन्दु
गिन्दु करुण । अपखादित्सेवनम् m.inf. to give unwhole-
some food to an invalid.

gyund^u 2 गिन्दु, see gindun.

gyur^u गिर् m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. *bisa*.

gyūr^u 1 ग्यूर । धमणम् m. (sg. dat. *gīris* गीरिस, abl.
gēri गेरि), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness,
vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round)
(El. also *ghyūr^u*) (Rām. 922). —*anun* —अनुन ।
खेददानम् m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met.
to worry or torment a person by setting him a very
difficult or hopeless task. —*lārun* —लारुन । क्लेशवाप्तिः
m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless
trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined.
—*lārawun* —लारवुन । क्लेशनम् m.inf., i.q. —*anun*, ab.
—*syūr^u* —स्यूर । धमणादिः m. (sg. dat. *gīris-siris*
गीरिस-सीरिस, and so on), whirling of the head and
the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and
round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness,
exhaustion, and so on).

gyūr^u 2 ग्यूर । नृणविशेषभूमिः m. (sg. dat. *gīris* गीरिस,
abl. *gēri* गेरि), land in a lake made up of the matted
roots of thatching and similar grass, used —° as
in *pēṣi-gyūr^u*, a clump of mat-grass.

gyūr^u 3 ग्यूर । गैरिकम् m. (sg. dat. *gīris* गीरिस, abl.
gēri गेरि), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. *gīr^u* (p. 297a,
l. 9).

gēri-rāngⁱ गेरि-रंगि । गैरिकरागवान् adj. e.g.
coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to
that of red ochre.

gyūr^u-mot^u ग्यूर-मत्तु, see *gērun* (p. 303b, l. 20).

gyos^u ग्यसु । नृणुवादिंसंकरः m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc.
-*dāñē* -दाञ् । पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम् m. threshed paddy
mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

gyot^u ग्यत्तु । कृशदेहः adj. (f. *gēṣ^u* ग्यँसू), lean, skinny
(by nature), esp. of children.

gyut^u गितु । प्राणस्यन्दः m. sobbing; the upward explosion
of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

gitⁱ gabhānⁱ गिति गहनि । गन्नदीभावः m. pl. inf.
sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

gitēn aṣun गित्यन् अचुन । सरणावस्थासामुख्यम् m.inf.
to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice
broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to
be at the point of death.

gāyētrī गायत्री f. N. of a sacred verse in the Rgyēda
(iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhman at his morning
and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife
of Brahman and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv.
1512, 1526).

gyav, gyēv, see *gēv*.

gyauwun, gyēwun, see *gēwun*.

gaz 1 गज़ । मानदण्डः m. an instrument for measuring,
a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in
Kashmīr equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about
half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243;
K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the
khām gaz is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the full *gaz* (see
khām 1); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.)
a yard in length. *akh gaz zyūth^u*, a yard in
length (Gr.M.).

gaz-pipal (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made
from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

gaza-bod^u गज़-बदु । असंख्यदण्डमानः m. innumerable
yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long strip
of cloth, or a road). Cf. *bōd^u* 2 or *bod^u* 1 (p. 84a,
l. 3). -*phyur^u* -फिर् । मानदण्डविपर्ययः m. the turning
of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check
on the first measurement.

gaz 2 गज़ or (El.) *gaza* गज़ m. an elephant.

gaza-mōkh गज़-मख् m. he who has an elephant's
face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇeśa (see *Ganesh*,
p. 293a, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). -*ṣam* -सम् m. elephant's hide
(Śiv. 166, 816).

gāoza, see *gāvza*.

gōz^u गोज़ । भर्त्सनम् m. threatening, menace, reproof,
addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like.
Cf. *gāl* (p. 282b, l. 18). *gōzⁱ-wōdur* गोज़ि-वोदुर ।
आहत्यापहारकः m. (sg. dat. -*wādaras* -वादरस्), a
menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

gōz^u गोज़, for *gōnz^u*, see *gānd* (p. 289a, l. 8).

guza गुज़ (= غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

gazab गज़ब् غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām.
1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity,
affliction, awful event.

gaz^a-bāna गज़बान (= غضبان) अतिवज्रलः m. enraged,
fearful, tremendous, dreadful; (in Kāshmiri) ex-
cessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or
the like).

gazabnākh गज़बनाख् غضبناک adj. e.g. full of rage,
enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām.
497 the word is spelt *gazaphnākh*.

gazal गज़ल् (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the
expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night;
esp. amongst Kāshmiri Musalmāns, those rung at the
end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence,
the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

gōz^ulad गोज़ूलद्, see *gōnz^ulad* (p. 293b, l. 22).

gazāna गज़ान । दण्डमेयः adj. e.g. capable of being
measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale,
e.g. cloth).

gazēnd^r गजेन्द्र m. (sg. dat. **gazēndras** गजेन्द्रस्), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

gaznavī गजनावी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

gazaphnākh गजफनाख (Rām. 497), i.q. **gazabnākh**, q.v.

gāz^{ur} गाज़ूर । रक्तमूलकविशेषः f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 316). It is eaten by Kāshmirī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (El.). **gāz^{ur}i-ācār गाज़ूरि-आचार** । मूलविशेषसूदभदेः m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. **-pōlāv -प्लाव** । मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

guzar गुज़र । गुल्कयहणस्थानम् m. a watch-house (El.); a custom-house, octroi-post. **-bān -बान** । गुज़रान m., i.q. **-wān**, bel. **-hūn^u -हनु** । दुष्टःगुल्कयाही m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. **-wān -वान** । गुल्कयाही m. a watchman (El.); a collector of octroi or customs. **-wān-bāy -वान-बाय** ।

गुल्काधिकारिस्त्री f. his wife. **-wōn^u -वाञ्** । पराहननशीला f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

guzūr^u गुज़ूर । अतिधृष्टा f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. **hazur^u**.

guzarān गुज़रान गुज़ران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrān*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., H. xi, 19).

guzarun गुज़रन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guzaryōv गुज़र्यौव**), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278b, l. 13).

guzārish गुज़ारिश (؟ f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

guzarāwun गुज़रावुन । उपेक्षणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **-rōw^u -रोवु**), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (El.). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278b, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

gazyun^u गजिनु । मानदण्डमितः adj. (f. **gaziñ^u गजिञ्**), a yard long.

h ह. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **sh**, and **z**, the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmirī. It also represents the Arabic letter ح (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmirī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hō हाव हौ**.

In Kāshmirī words this character represents an original **h**, as in **hot^u** (Skt. *hatah*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhaḥ*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **ōhī**, a blessing (Skt. *āśīḥ*); **bēhi**, he will sit down (Skt. *upariśati*); **dah**, ten (Skt. *daśa-*); **hihur**, a father-in-law (Skt. *śvaśura-*), but **hash**, a mother-in-law (Skt. *śvaśrū-*); **hūn^u**, a dog (Skt. *śun-*); **hīr**, a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat-**, a hundred (Skt. *śata-*); **wuh**, twenty (Skt. *vinśati-*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha**, steam (Skt. *rāspa-*); **hār**, N. of a month (Skt. *āśāḥḥa-*); **shēh**, six (Skt. *ṣaṣ-*); **mahanyuv^u**, for **manahiv^u**, a man (Skt. *manuśah*); **vēh**, poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dōh**, a day (Skt. *dīvasaḥ*). It represents both original **s** and original **ś** in **hyuh^u** (i.e. **hih^u**), like (Skt. *satśah*, Pr. *śarīśō* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). It, in the process of declension or conjugation such an **h** is followed by *u-mātrā* or by *ē (ya)*, the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *dvādāśī*), sg. dat. **bōsh^u**; **pyuh^u** (**pih^u**), ground to powder (Skt. *√ piś*), f. sg. **pish^u**, pl. **pishē**; **hyuh^u**, like (see ab.), f. sg. **hish^u**, pl. **hishē**; **tōh^u**, astringent (?Skt. *kaśāyaka*), f. **tōsh^u**.

The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **kor^u-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha**, a hand (Skt. *hastā-*, Pr. *hattha-*); **asun**, to laugh (Skt. *√ has-*).

ha ह interj., i. q. **hata 2**, q. v., as in **ha-biñ = hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dēd**, for **hata dēdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha uazira*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha māli*, O father (L.V. 107).

hā 1 हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040-1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with *it* **ō** is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō**, ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō**, O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gōsāñē**, O Lord of Yōgīs! the **ō** is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040-1 an inan. m. object is addressed. Cf. **hasa** and **hata 2**.

ha 2 हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

hāe, **hāi**, see **hāy 1**.

hai है interj. O, addressed to a woman (K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 850, 941; Rām. 1103, 1106, 1454); a mere exclamation used by women in poetry (Śiv. 1104, 1131, 1358). **-hai -hē**, exclamation, alas! (Śiv. 87, 323). Cf. **hāy 1**. **-hāy -हाय**, id. (Śiv. 536).

hau हौ. **hav** हव् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). Cf. **hay 2**.

hē ह्य, see **hyon^u**.

hē हे interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē huzūr**, sir; **hē nārān**, O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, *et passim*; Rām. 59, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sō** (or **sa**, Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv**, **hē nārān sō**, **hē nārān juv sō**; **hē gana kaul**, O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sō**, O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv**, because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē sōhib-a**, **hē sōhib-a-sa**, **hē sōhib . . . hasa**, all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 (**hē bawāni**) the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

hé (L. 461), **hí**, **hú**, see **hiy**.

hō ह् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in **kyāh-hō**, what? (H. v, 4).

hō हो interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). **-hō** -हो interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; **-hō karun**, to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

hó,ú, see **hōw^u**.

haba 1 हब in **-kad^al** —कदल् N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vēth (Jehlam) in Śrinagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

haba 2 हब حبه । औषधगुटिका m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

habā हवा । हे भातः interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

hōb ह्व or **hub** ह्व حب । प्रेम, रक्षा, रचिः m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. —**thawūn^u** —थवन्नू । मीत्वादानम् f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

hōb^u ह्वु । कवलः m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

hubāb ह्वाब् حباب । ऊष्मा m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

habjushī हबजुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

hābil हाबिल् । कवविशेषः, दूर्वा f. *dūb*-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

haibung^u हेवंगु or **hōbung^u** हावुंगु । मुग्धः m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

hibri हिब्रि । कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्दः f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

hōb^aran ह्वरन् । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **hōb^arūn^u** ह्वरन्नू), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **hōp^aran**.

hōb^arun ह्वरन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōb^ar^u** ह्वरन्), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

hōbarana yun^u ह्वरन् यनु । पराजितीभवन् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

hōb^ar^u-mot^u ह्वरन्-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōb^ar^u-mūt^u** ह्वरन्-मन्तू), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

hōb^arāwun ह्वरावुन । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōb^arōw^u** ह्वरोवु), to conquer; i.q. **hōp^arun**. Cf. **hōp^arāwun**.

hōb^arōw^u-mot^u ह्वरोवु-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōb^arōv^u-mūt^u** ह्वरोवू-मन्तू), i.q. **hōp^ar^u-mot^u**, see **hōp^arun**.

habush (= حبش), **habshī** حبشي m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dishī** हबशी-दीशी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

haibath, hōbath हाबिथ f. (sg. dat. **hōbati** हावति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmirī) an example (El.).

hacē हच, see **hūt^u**.

hēch ह्येच हेक् or **hēch** ह्यक् f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

hēca kadanē ह्यच कडन्न । प्रवृत्तिरोधः f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

hōch^u ह्येक्, see **hōkh^u** and **hōkhun**.

hēchun ह्यकुन् । शिचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoch^u** ह्यकु, f. **hēch^u** ह्यकु), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hēch lāyānⁱ rinzⁱ**, learn to throw balls (II. v, 3).

hēchan-viz^u ह्यकन्-विज् । शिचावसरः the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

hyoch^u-mot^u ह्यकु-मंतु । शिचितः perf. part. (f. **hēch^u-mūt^u** ह्यकु-मन्तू), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

hēchanāwun ह्यहनावुन । शिचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hēchanōw^u** ह्यहनोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

hēchanāwan-wōl^u ह्यहनावन्-वोलु । शिचकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वज्यन्), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

hēchanāwawañ ह्यक्षनाववञ् । शिक्षावेतनम् f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

hēchara ह्यक्षर । शिक्षित्वेव c.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El.).

hōchēr ह्यक्षर । शीघ्रः m. dryness (natural or induced); hot dry weather; drought (El.).

hōch^arōw^u-müṣ^u ह्यक्षराव-मञ्च, see **hōkh^arōw^u-mot^u**.

hēchawun^u ह्यक्षवुनु । शिक्षामाददानः n.ag. (f. **hēchawün^u** ह्यक्षवञ्च), one under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

hēchawañ ह्यक्षवञ्च । शिक्षोपायनम् f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

hōchyōv ह्यक्ष्योव्, see **hōkhun**.

hacyuv^u हचिवु adj. (f. **haciv^u** हचिवू), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachur*).

had हद्, **hadd** حد m. boundary, term, limit; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation; a definition; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** از حد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633); very, exceedingly. —**pānas karun** —यानस् करन् m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (II. vii, 15).

hada nērun हद् नेरन् । मर्यादाहापनम् m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs.

-nishē nēbar -निश न्यवर, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). —**nyūr^u-mot^u** —न्यूर-मनु । संत्यक्तमर्यादः perf. part. (f. —**nīr^u-müṣ^u** —नीरू-मञ्च), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family.

—**rachun** —रकुन् m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178).

-rost^u -रस्तु । निर्मर्यादः adj. (f. —**rūṣh^u** —रूष्), boundless, without bounds; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc.; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). —**rot^u-mot^u** —रटु-मनु । नियमबद्धः

perf. part. (f. —**rūt^u-müṣ^u** —रूटू-मञ्च), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । नियमनम्

m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. —**raṣhar**

-रक्षर । मर्यादाहीनता m. boundlessness; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. —**rōzun**

—रोजुन् । नियमपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

had 1 हद् । हटः m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hōḍ**.

Wali Had, N. of a certain Kāshmirī renowned for this

quality (K.Pr. 189). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । आयहमवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

had 2 हद् । अस्त्रीनि m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. —**kaḍānⁱ** —कडनि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like).

—**nērānⁱ** —नेरनि । अतिखेदापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

hād हौड । अतिक्रुष्टम् f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hōḍ**.) —**gaṣhūn^u** —गक्षून् । खेदानुभवः f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away.

—**kariūn^u** —करञ्च । अतिरोदनम् f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

haḍa 1 हड । आयही c.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

haḍa 2 हड । अस्त्रिसंधयः f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. —**kadañē** —कडन । अतिविबाधना f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. —**nērañē** —नेरञ्च । अतिवाधापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

hāda हौड । धूर्तः m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect. Cf. **hāḍur^u**. —**hōnz^u** —होजू । दुराचरणः m. (f. —**hānzañ** —हाजञ्च), id. (lit. a boatman of this description; Kāshmirī boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

hadī हडी । आयहयुक्तः adj. c.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

haud, see **hand**.

hōḍ हूड । हटः f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **had 1**. In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*had*). The word may be a misprint for

hād, q.v. —**hōñ^u** —होजू । हटावलम्बः f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). —**yiñ^u**

—यिञ्च । हटापत्तिः f.inf. obstinacy (generally, not specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

hōḍ^u हूडु । निःस्निहः adj. (f. **hōz^u** हूजू), (of food) dry, wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid; plain boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27); met. (of conversation, or the

like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection ; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmiris eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called **hōd^u**, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). -**hōkh^u** -हुखू । निःसूदनहितयातिशुष्कः adj. (f. **hōz^u** -**hōch^u** हुञ्ज-हुक्कू), dry and insipid, as nb. (lit. and met.). Cf. **hōkh^u-hōd^u** (p. 327b, l. 8).

hōz^u har हुञ्ज हर् । निष्कारणकलहः f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

hud ऊद । दीर्घरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **huz^u** हुञ्ज), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

huda-gul^u (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

huda ऊद in **huda-hudañey** ऊद-ऊदन्य, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of **huda-huda** ऊद-ऊद, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

hūdⁱ हूदि । इक्षिपृष्वपीठविशेषः f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

hadd, see **had**.

hōda-h^r हूद-हर् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. **hōd^u**.

hōdah^{ri}-bāz हूदहरि-बाञ् । निरर्थायासिप्रवर्तनशीलः m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

hōdah^{ri}lad हूदहरिलद । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hōdah^{ri}ladiñ** हूदहरिलदिञ्), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless ; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

hōdal हूडल । रोषहठी adj. e.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

hōdilad हूडिलद । रोषहठाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hōdiladiñ** हूडिलदिञ्), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

hōdun हूडुन् । विडम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyod^u** ह्यडु ; 2 p.p. **hējyōv** ह्यज्योव्), to ridicule, blame, abuse ; make a subject of contempt, mock at. —**gaṭhun** —गहून् । उपहासोपगमः m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

hōdun हूडुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hōd^u** हूदु, f. **hōz^u** हुञ्ज), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see **hōd^u**) ; to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

had^{ur} 1 हदृक् । शीतार्तिः f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind ; the pain of frostbite. Cf. **hūbū**.

had^{ur} **had^{ur}** **diñ^u** हदृक् हदृक् दिञ् । शीतवाधानुभवः

f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

had^{ur} 2 हदृक् । विसखण्डः f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. **had^{re}-bōd^u** हदर्य-बुदु । विसमुष्टिका m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

had^{ur} 3 हदृक् । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

had^{re}-dōd हदर्य-दुद । गर्भिणीचीरम् m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

hād^{ur} हॉडुर् । धूर्त्तचरणः adj. (f. **hād^{ur}** हॉडृक्), i.q. **hāda**, q.v.

hēdur ह्यडुर् । कृत्वाकम् m. (sg. dat. **hēdaras** ह्यडरस्), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. **hēnda**. It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

hēdar-rāth ह्यडर-राठ् or -**rāth** -राठ् । कृत्वाकवली f. (sg. dat. **rāthi** राठि), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

hēd^{ar}-ran ह्यडरन् । विडम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **hēd^{ar}-riñ^u** ह्यडरन्ञ्), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

hēdawun^u ह्यडवुन् । उपहासकृत् n.ag. (f. **hēdawūñ^u** ह्यडवन्ञ्), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

hēday ह्यडय् । उपहासः f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

haif, **hōf**, see **hōph**.

hafta هفتہ, see **haphta**.

hōfiz حَافِظ, see **hōphiz**.

hāg 1 हॉग् or **hāga** हॉग । तितवः m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

hāga-chōñ^u हॉग-छाञ् । तितवविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

hāg 2 हॉग् । चिह्नम् m. a mark for identification.

hōg होग् । ख्यातिः f. a high repute (esp. of a living person). —**gaṭhūñ^u** —गहूञ् । ख्यातिसंभवः f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it).

hōgi-wōl^u होगि-वोलु । सुख्यातिमान् m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), enjoying high repute (of a person).

hōgōd^u हुगाडू । शुष्कमीनः f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun ; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

hōgāda-gor^u हुगाड-गर् । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. -**ṭh^{ar}** -हर् । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

hāgājī हॉगजि or **hāgūjī** हॉगजू। शृङ्गिमृगी f. of **hāgul**, q.v.

hāgul हॉगुल् or **hāgul** हॉगुलु। मृगविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

hāgalas हॉगलस् or **hāgalis** हॉगलिस्। The female is **hāgājī** हॉगजि or **hāgūjī** हॉगजू, q.v.), the stag or *bīrah-sīg* (commonly called *bara singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers; El. *hānglu* or *hāngul*; L. 458).

hāgal-hēng हॉगल्-ह्यङ्ग or **hāgalī-hēng** हॉगलि-ह्यङ्ग। शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम् the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

hāgun हगुन्। मलोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hog** हंगु; 2 p.p. **hajyōv** हज्योव्), to go to stool, evacuate; to dung, mute.

hōgiñ हॉगिञ्। शक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755; Rām. 1142); the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kōla-hōgiñ**, s.v. **kōl** 2); ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). —**gashūñ** गहञ्। अतिलग्नोभवनम् f.inf. to become an oyster-shell; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

hōgiñē-mōkta हॉगिञ्-खक्त। शक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

hāgor हगर्। शकटः m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180); a trolley (L. 464).

hāgur हागुर् or **hāgur** हॉगुर्। पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hāgar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

h^ah हह् ८, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh**, q.v. According to L.V. *h^ah* takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randv*, p. 121a, l. 8.

hāh हाह् (cf. ८)। श्वासः m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from *h^ah*, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **h^ah**. —**dyun** द्युन्। श्वासयोजना m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

—**dān** दान् or **hahā-dān** हहा-दान्। चुलीविशेषः m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124). —**kōl** कौलु or **hahā-kōl** हहा-कौलु। चुलीविशेषः m., id.

hēh १ ह्यह्, see **hyon**.

hēh २ ह्यह्। करमलम् m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). —**anun**

—अनुन्। करमलानुभवः m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. —**gashun** गहुन्। करमलापत्तिः m.inf. such consternation to occur.

huh ऊह् dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight); both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes e.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh** ऊह्; f. **hōh** ऊह्; inan. **huh** ऊह्; dat. an. e.g. **humis** ऊमिस्; inan. **huth** ऊथ्; gen. an. e.g. **humī-sondu** ऊमि-सन्दु, or **husond** ऊसन्दु; inan. **humyuk** ऊम्युकु; ag. an. m. **humī** ऊमि; f. **humi** ऊमि; inan. **humī** ऊमि; abl. an. e.g. and inan. **humi** ऊमि, or **huwa** ऊव; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum** ऊम; f. **huma** ऊम; dat. an. and inan. **human** ऊमन्; gen. an. and inan. **human-hond** ऊमन्-हन्दु, or **huhond** ऊहन्दु; ag. an. and inan. **huma** ऊमी.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth**, as in **huth gāmas**, to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humi**, not **humis**. Thus **humis hūnis**, to that dog (m.), but **humi hōñē**, to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūñī-sondu** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humi gāmuk**, of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humi hōñē-hond**, of that bitch; **humi jāyē-hond**, of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hōñēn-hond**, of those dogs; **human hōñēn-hond**, of those bitches; **human gāman-hond**, of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth**, etc. See **ath** 1.

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

huti २ ऊति। असावपि e.g. (for 1, see **hut**) emph., that very person or thing within sight; that person or thing within sight also.

huth-kun हुथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

huthy-kun हुथ्य-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

hūhū हूहू m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **hadūrū**. Used in the following : —**gashun** —गकुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. such pain to occur. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

hēhōkh ह्यहाख्, see **hyon^u**.

hāhākār हाहाकार् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. the making of the sound *hāhā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. —**gashun** —गकुन् । अतिशीकानुभवः m.inf. such public lamentation to occur ; a great general grief to occur.

hēhōn ह्यहान्, see **hyon^u**.

hōhī na prōhī हाहि न प्राहि । अतर्कितम् adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

hahar हहर् । श्यालः m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

hihur or **hyuhur** हिज्जर् or **hihur^u** हिज्जर् । अशुरः m. (sg. dat. **hi(ē)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, II. x, 12).

huhur, see **hōhawur^u**.

haharun हहरन् or **hārⁱshun** हरिशुन् or **hūr^ushun** हूरुशुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahor^u** हहर् or **hubur^u** हुज्जर् (dat. **haharis** हहरिस्), f. **hahūr^u** हहूर, **harūsh^u** हरशू or **harish^u** हरिशू, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhur^u**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231 ; K.Pr. 71, a girl). —**baharun** —बहरन् or **hārⁱshun** **bārⁱshun** बरिशुन् बरिशुन् । विवाहादिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

hahor^u-mot^u हहर्-मंतु । संपादितविवाहविधिः perf. part. (f. **hahūr^u-mūt^u** हहूर-मंतू, **harūsh^u-mūt^u** हरशू-मंतू or **harish^u-mūt^u** हरिशू-मंतू), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110).

hāharōyⁱ ह्यहारायि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *haiharāi*). (Cf. **hāh**.)

hōhawur^u ह्यहवूर् । अशुरगृहम् m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 56, **hōhawur^u** gara).

hōhawarⁱ-bōb^u ह्यहवरि-बाबू । अशुरगृहसंबन्धिनः m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. —**bāy** —बाय । आलपत्नी f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar**. **hōhawaryuk^u** ह्यहवयुक् । अशुरगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hōhawaric^u** ह्यहवरिचू), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

haj, hajj حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hajas gashun हजस् गकुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

haji (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nēnd**, p. 294a, l. 40.

hōjī حاجی m. a pilgrim (to Mecca) ; one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.) ; often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

hōj^u हाजू . see **hāl 2**, **gōlⁱ-hōj^u**, s.v. **gōl^u**, **hēkan-hōj^u**, s.v. **hēkun**, etc.

hūj^u हूजू, see **hol^u 1**. This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

hōjⁱ-bāwun हाजि-बावुन् । दरमदः m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). —**bāwun gashun** -बावुन् गकुन् । दर्शन-समकालादर्शनम् m.inf. to become summer lightning ; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

hajēr हज्यर् । कौटिल्यम् m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing ; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

hij^r हिज्जर् (= حجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

hujara حجرة m. a chamber, room, closet, cell ; a hut (Rām. 1549).

hājath حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072) ; a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath**, there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myōn^u**, I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

hōjath ह्यज्यत् حاجत । अणपचिका f. (sg. dat. **hōjūth^u** ह्यज्यू), argument, plea, allegation ; proof, reason ; objection, pretext, excuse ; a voucher ; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U. ; a bond (Gr.M.).

h^ajyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **h^alun**.

hājyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **hagun**.

hējyōv ह्यज्योव्, see **hēdun**.

h^aka हक । अतिवेगेन adv. very quickly, speedily, u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, hēk).

haka (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor (**khal**) of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmīr where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa**.

hikⁱ हिक etc., see **hyuk^a**.

hōka हक حقه । धूमपाननलिकायन्त्रम् m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

hukai, see **hukay**.

hikacē हिकच । क्रीडाविशेषः f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

hakh 1 हख حق । सत्यतया प्रायः m. (sg. dat. **hakhas हखस**), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ē khodā** حن خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

hakh 2 हख । प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्टखण्डसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **hakas हकस**), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

haka-hōnz^u हक-हाज़ू । दाखण्डसंयाहिनाविकः m. (f. **-hānzan** -हाज़न्), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-phol^u -फ़लु** । दाखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

hakh 3 हख । विक्रयाहतिः f. (sg. dat. **haki हकि**), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. —**diñ^u** —दिन् । वृत्तसंबोधना f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. —**dith nērun** —दिथ नेरन् । संबोध निर्गमनम् m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations,

and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

haki khasun हकि खसुन् । वसुविक्रयाहतिविधानम् m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

hākh 1 हाख । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **hākas हाकस**), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh -वाख** m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas हाकस-वाकस**), vegetables.

hāka-bod^u हाक-बदु m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145).

-bar^ag -बरग । शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves.

-byōl^u -ब्योलु । शाकबीजम् m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like.

-dūr^u -दूरु । शाकाल्यवेचम् m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot.

-grākh -ग्राख m. (sg. dat. **-grākas**

-याकस; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकन्**), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38).

-kōñ^u -कौञ् f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163).

-lot^u -लोटु । शाकनालम् m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf.

-mōnd^u -मौन्दु । कडम्बः f. a cabbage-stalk.

-mōyā -मोया f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. (f. **-tul^u bel.**).

-nēhālⁱ -नेहलि । उष्यशाकाल्यलतासमूहः f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting.

-nal -नल । शाकपत्र-

-नालम् m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf.

-rang -रंग ।

मुखविहतिः m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor.

-thal -थल । शाकवेचभागः m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation.

-thōp^u -थोपु

m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164).

-tul^u -तुलु । शाकसमुदायः m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get

-tulwā -तुल्वा or **-tulā -तुला**. This word may be used

either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165).

Cf. **-mōyā** ab. **-sar -सर** । शाकरञ्ज-

विशेषः m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192).

-wōr^u -वाक्, f.

a vegetable garden (L.V. 63).

-wath^r -वथर् ।

शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74).

-zand -ज़न्द । शाकसमूहः m. a bundle of cabbage

leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking

(Gr.Gr. 163).

hākh 2 हाख । दारभुजः f. (sg. dat. **hāki हाकि**), a doorpost, a jamb.

hāki-chal हाकि-कल । दारारुम f. a doorpost. **-tūr^ū -तूर** । दारखण्डकोणः f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān -तान** । दारभुजः m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

hākh¹ हखि । गोवारणशब्दः m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. — **hākh¹ karun** — **हखि करुन** । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

hēkh 1 ह्यख, see **hyon^u**.

hēkh 2 ह्यख in **hēka-hēkh ह्यक-ह्यख** । असह्यत्तयव-लम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **-hēki -ह्यकि**), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hēkun pyon^u**, s.v. **hēkun**, **hēkath pēn^u**, s.v. **hēkath**.

hōkha 1 हूख । अनिष्पत्तिः m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing. — **gabhun** — **गहुन** । असिद्ध्या लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success. — **karun** — **करुन** । असिद्ध्या लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thōr^ū -थाूर** । निरर्थसंभ्रमः f. unsuccess-hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

hōkha 2 हूख for **hōkh^u** in the following :— **-dor^u -दूर** । वृष्यभावः m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh -हाख** । शुष्कशाक-पत्रसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-bar**, s.v. **hākh 1**. **-syun^u -सिनु** । शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-tūr^ū -तूर** । अनावृष्टी शीतातिशयः f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv -ताव** । अवयहदाहः m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain; fever owing to supposed drying up of the bodily juices; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-tōv^ū -ताव** । शोषदाहः f., id. **-z^ū जू** । अतिहृणः adj. (f. **-z^ūजू**), a scratcher of dry things; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessities.

hōkh^u हूख । शुष्कः adj. (f. **hōch^u हूच**), dry (K.Pr. 114); dried; dried up (H. vi, 15; K. 588); parched; sapless, juiceless; without advantage or profit; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learning) (Śiv. 992, 1650). — **gāsa—गास** m. straw (El. *hauk-gās*). **-hōd^u -हूद** । नीरसखेहः adj. (f. **hōch^u-hōz^u हूच-हूज**), dry, plain (as bread, food); simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **hōd^u-hōkh^u** (p. 323a, l. 8). **-hōkh^u -हूख** । निःखेहसूदः m. dry, without its gravy (of food); dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

hakhod^u, see **hakhor^u**.

hōkhun हूखुन । शोषोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hōkh^u हूखु**; 2 p.p. **hōchyōv हूच्योव**), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396); to be dry, parched; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hōkhanāwun हूखनावुन** or **hōkh^arāwun हूखरावुन** (Gr.Gr. 174).

hōkh^u-mot^u हूखु-मंतु । शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **hōch^u-mūb^u हूच-मंबू**), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

hōkhith gashun हूखिथ गहुन m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

hōkhanāwun हूखनावुन । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkhanōw^u हूखनोव**), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **hōkh^arāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

hōkhanōw^u-mot^u हूखनोव-मंतु । शोषितः perf. part. (f. **hōkhanōw^u-mūb^u हूखनोव-मंबू**), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

hakhor^u हखूर or **hakhur हखुर** । वृषभः m. (f. **hakhūr^ū हखूरू**, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrinagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrinagar **dād** or **dānd**, see **dād**, is more used. El. also gives *hakhud*, i.e. **hakhod^u**.

hakhūr^ū हखूरू or **hōkh^ur^ū हूखूरू** । वत्सतरी. अमसूता गौः f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old); met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhor^u**, q.v.

hōkh^arun हूखरुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkh^or^u हूखूर**), i.q. **hōkh^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

hōkh^arāwun हूखरावुन । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkh^arōw^u हूखरोव**), to make dry, to dry up; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128); esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

hōkh^arōw^u-mot^u हूखरोव-मंतु । संतापितः perf. part. (f. **hōch^arōw^u-mūb^u हूचरोव-मंबू**), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

hōkharay हृखरय । शोषनिष्फलता m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). —**asun** —असुन् । शोषेण कार्ष्णीपत्तिः m.inf. such withering to begin ; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. —**karun** —करुन् । शोषेण निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

hōkhawun हृखवुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkhow^u** हृखवु, to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry).

hōkhow^u-mot^u हृखवु-मंतु । शोषितः perf. part. (**hōkhüv^u-müts^u** हृखवू-मंतू), dried as ab.

hōkhay हृखय । शोषसमयः, वृथ्यभावोपलक्षितकालः f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

hōkhayé-hond^u हृखय-हन्दु । अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^u** —हंजू), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

hakikath हकीकथ or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقة । विलासकान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **hakikatas** हकीकतस्), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality ; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686) ; gist, pith ; rightness, sincerity ; account, narration, relation, story, explanation ; (in Kāśhmīri) beauty of dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.

hākal हाकल्, in —**gashun** —गहृन् । विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākul^u**.

hakol^u हकल् । तात्त्विकवृत्तिः m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

hākul^u हाकुल् । चिन्तनशीलः m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal**.

hōkal हौकल् । शृङ्खला f. (sg. dat. **hōkali** हौकलि), a chain (YZ. 280) ; esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like ; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hōkal**, El.). —**diñ^u** —दिन् । कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम् f.inf. to apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain. —**lagiñ^u** —लगिन् । सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः f.inf. the door-chain to be applied ; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).

hōkali-hār हौकलि-हार । क्रीडाविशेषः m. 'the cowry in the chain' ; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. —**pôw^u** —पोवु । शृङ्खलाङ्कुलम् m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

hōkalun हौकलुन् । शीतसंकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōkalyōv** हौकल्योव्), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

hōkalyō-mot^u हौकल्यो-मंतु । शीतसंकुचितः perf. part. (f. **hōkalyē-müts^u** हौकल्ये-मंतू), shrunken or shrivelled up by cold.

hōkalāwun हौकलावुन् । शीत्यापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkalōw^u** हौकलोवु), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hōkalōw^u-mot^u** हौकलोवु-मंतु । शीत्येन संकुचितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hōkalōw^u-müts^u** हौकलोवू-मंतू), to cause to be shrunken by cold.

hakma हकम m. in —**lāgun** —लागुन् । निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

hakim हकीम حکيم । वैद्यः m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14) ; a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257 ; W. 143 ; L. 335 ; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. —**bāy** —बाय । वैद्यस्त्री f. his wife. —**wān** —वान् । वैद्याश्रयः m. 'a doctor's shop' ; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

hakimī हकीमी حکیمی । वैद्यवृत्ति f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

hōkim हौकम حکام m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer ; a judge (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 74, 137 ; W. 143 ; L. 335). —**i alā** —إلا حکام m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.) ; esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmir (L. 401).

hukm हुकम حکم hukum हुकुम् m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict ; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to command, give an order (El. ; W. 187 ; H. ii, 7 ; viii, 4 ; x, 5). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.) ; to decide (El.) ; to command (El., Rām. 1186). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). —**phut^urun** —फुट^uरुन् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). —**tulanwōl^u** —तुलन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**tulanwājēñ** —तुलन्वाज्यञ्), one who obeys, obedient.

hakmadār हकमदार । कसही m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

hakmadōri हकमदारी । निष्कारणकलहः f. causeless quarrelling.

hukum-rōni حکم رانی f. rule, sway, sovereignty.
—**karūn^u** —करून् f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

hēkmath حکمت f. (sg. dat. **hēkmūt^u** हकमंतू), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

hēkun हकनु । शक्त्यवलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyok^u** हकु; f. **hēc^u** हचू; 2 p.p. **hēcōv** हचोव), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, —**anith**, to be able to bring; —**būzith**, to be able to hear; —**dith**, to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hēkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hēka arzith**, I can earn. (Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). —**pyon^u** —यन् । पराक्रमणम् m.inf. 'striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)', to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hēka-hēkh**, s.v. **hēkh** 2, and **hēkath pēn^u**, s.v. **hēkath**.

hēkan-hōj^u हकन-होजू । अतिशक्तिमत्ता f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. —**hyur^u** -हिर् । अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम् m. id. —**wōl^u** -वोलू । अतिसमर्थः n.ag. (f. —**wājyēn** -वाज्यञ्), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

hāk^u na bāk^u gashun हकि न बकि गकुन् । मुग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struck, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostani *hakkā-bakkā hōnā*).

hākūr^u हकूरू । दाखखण्डविशेषः f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun**. —**gashūn^u** —गक्षू । शुष्की-भवनम् f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like,

hakarē-bar हकर्य-बर । खाणुखण्डमयकपाटम् m. a house door made up of such planks. —**chal** -चल । दाखखण्डभागः f. a piece of such a board. —**khūnd^u** -खंडू । दाखखण्डखण्डम् f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. —**khūnd^u gashūn^u** -खंडू गक्षू । अतिकर्षणतापत्तिः f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

hāk^ur^u हाकूरू f., see **khand** 1.

hikōr^u हिकोरू m. in **hikōr^u gashun** हिकोरि गकुन् । प्रमादापत्तिः m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

hakarun हकरन् । कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakarōv** हकर्योव), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. (Cf. **hākūr^u**. **hakaryō-mot^u** हकर्यो-मंतू । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-mūt^u** हकर्ये-मंतू), become hard and dry as ab.

hakarāwun हकरावुनु । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarōw^u** हकरोवु), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

hakarōw^u-mot^u हकरोवु-मंतू । कर्कशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hakarōw^u-mūt^u** हकरोवू-मंतू), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

haktāh^r हक्ताहर् । कश्चिदेकः, कादाचित्कः, e.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

hēk^uth हकथ् or **hēkath** हकथ् । शक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hēk^uth^u** हकथू or **hēkūth^u** हकथू), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). —**pēn^u** —यन् । सामर्थ्यावलम्बनम् f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. (Cf. **hēka-hēkh**, s.v. **hēkh** 2, and **hēkun pyon^u**, s.v. **hēkun**. —**rōzūn^u** —रोज़ू । सामर्थ्यानुमृतिः f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

hēk^uth^u-wōl^u हकथू-वोलू । आयही m. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यञ्), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

hékawun^u हकवुनु । शक्तिमान् n.ag. (f. **hékawūn^u** हकवंचू), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

hukay हुकय्, ? gend. only noted in *mai trār hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

h¹ hal हल्, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **h¹ diñ^u** हल् दिन् (f.inf.) or **h¹ dyun^u** हल् दिनु (m.inf.) । प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **h¹ lun**.

hal 1 हल् । हलम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 1** हल), a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gān'sh or Gaṇṛśa.

hala kaḍun हल कडुन् । कृष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

hal 2 हल् । उत्खनम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 2** हल), the after-birth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). —**khyon^u** —ख्युन् m.inf. to eat the after-birth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

hal 3 हल् حل m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmirī) striving, straining, efforts. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3**.

hāl 1 हाल् حال । तावत् m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; II. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla**, in what condition? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hōli** حال حالى, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). —**mast** -मस्त् m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

hāli-hairān हालि-हैरान् حال حيران् । निष्फलवृत्तिः adj. e.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142).

—**hairōni** -हैरान्नी حال حيرानी । निरर्थायासः f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

hālas हालस् । तावत्कालम् adv. for the present.

hālay हालय् (abl. **hāla**, with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

hālay हालय् । अधुनैव adv. just now, even now.

hāl 2 हाल् f. (sg. dat. **hōj^u** होजू, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used —^o, and then sometimes masc. (dat. —**hālas** -हालस्, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hast¹-hāl**, f. an elephant-stable; **bōd¹-hāl**, f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; II. ix, 4), but **bāta-hāl**, m. a school-house (*Kāśmīrasāhādayā*, II, i, 287).

hāl 3 हाल् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

hāla-gōg^{aj}i हाल-खगजि । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

hāli-gōg^{aj}i हालि-खगजि । कन्दुकविशेषः f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

hāl 4 हाल् । ग्रामविशेषः f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmins, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

hāl 5 हाल् f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. —**hāli** -हालि), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl**, s.v. **khār 1**.

hāl 6 हाल् f. in **hāl gashūn^u** हाल गश्तून् f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kō-hōl^u**.

hala 3 हल । उत्साहसंबोधनम् interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis**, give it to him at once; **hala wanus**, tell him at once. —**hala** —हल interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun**, stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hēla 1** and **hal 3**. —**karun** —करन् । उत्साहिन समापनम् m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

hālau, hālú, see **hālav**.

hail हैल् or **höl** हाल् (? cf. حيل), अभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. **haili** हैलि), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **höl**.

hēl ह्यल् । अवकराकीर्णभूः f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

hēla khasaṇē ह्यल खसन् । मलसंकीर्णतोच्चवः f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

hēla 1, written **hēlah kar**, and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hēllah kar**, translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3**, under which cf. **hala karun**.

hēla 2 ह्यल, **hēl¹** ह्यलि, **hēli** ह्यलि, see **hyol^u**.

hil 1 (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

hil 2 हिल् । शैवालम् f. (sg. dat. **hili** हिलि), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). —**barūn^u** —बरून् । शैवालाच्छादनम् f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this

weed to protect them from the sun. —*ta hēch* —त हेच्छ, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value (K.Pr. 164).

hili-gōd^ū हिलि-गांठू । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. —**rob^ū** -रंबू । शिवालावायः m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. —**ṣakh** -रख । शिवालसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. —**ṣaki** -रकि), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

hil 3 in *hil-rai*, see **hyol^ū**.

hila حيله m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *hila* and *hailah*). —**karanwōl^ū** —करन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**karanwājēn** —करन्वाज्यन्), an impostor (El.).

hōl 1 होल् । कृषीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **hōlⁱ**, q.v.

hōl 2 होल् । दृष्टसिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hōl*, i.e. *hōl^m*); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). —**gaṣhun** —गह्नुन् । दृष्टसिद्धेऽशित्तवाधापत्तिः m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

hōl हॉल् । अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. —**gaṣhūn^ū** —गह्नुन् । अभ्याससंभवः f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. —**karūn^ū** —करन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

hōlⁱ हॉलि । कृषीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. —**bāy** -बाय् । कृषीवलस्त्री f. his wife. —**koṭ^ū** -कट्टू । कृषीवलपुत्रः m. (f. —**kūṭ^ū** -कट्टू), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

hol^ū 1 हलू । वक्रः adj. (f. **hūj^ū** हूज्), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). —**hol^ū** -हलू । वक्रतया adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.v. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). —**kol^ū** -कलू ।

वक्रताविद्यतः adj. (f. **hūj^ū-kūj^ū** हूज्-कूज्), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

hālⁱ-pōthⁱ हलि-पांठि adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).

hol^ū 2 हलू । कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hal*). —**gandun** —गंदुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). —**wol^ū** -वल्लु m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

hālⁱ-dōd^ū हलि-दोडू । कटिपार्श्वस्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. —**gandun** -गंदुन् or **hali-gandun** हलि-गंदुन् । कटिबन्धनपटः m. (sg. dat. —**gandanāṣ** -गंदनस्), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). —**kōn^ū** -कांजू । कटिपार्श्वस्थि f. the floating ribs at the waist. —**lāth** -लाठ । कटिबन्धनपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**lāṣas** -लाटस्), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilāt*).

hul 1 (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). (cf. **hol^ū 2**).

hul 2, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **hol^ū-hūj^ū**).

hūl हल्ल् m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

hūlⁱ हूलि । होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hōli*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

halab हलब् (? of. حلب) । काचविशेषः m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

halabⁱ हलबि । काचमयः adj. c.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

halbal हलबल् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. —**gaṣhun** —गह्नुन् । कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

hlād ह्लाद् m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

haladar हलद(ध)र् m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, *et passim*), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

hōl^{gi} हॉलिगी । कृषीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **hōlⁱ**.

hāla-hō हाल-हा । हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

hailah, see **hila**.

halka, in **halka gāsa** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polygonum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

hālāki حالانك conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

halkōri 1 हल्कारि حلكاري । चित्रविशेषः f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. **bēl-ho**, p. 104b, l. 43.

halkōri 2 हल्कारि adj. e.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). —**gabhun** —गहनु । अतिषुब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become such. —**hūn** —हनु । उन्मत्तया m. (f. —**hūn** —हनु), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

halāl حلال adj. e.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). —**nimakh** —निमख् adj. e.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

halēla हलैल هليله । हरीतकी m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*.

hillu, see **hilav** 2.

halam हलम । वसनपुरोभागः m. the front skirt of the *phēran* or long gown worn by Kāshmiris (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. —**dārun**) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). —**dārun** —दारुन् । विनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. —**dōrith yun** —दारिथ् यिनु । अतिविनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

hal^amot हलमंतु (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), **halamot** हलमंतु (Rām. 563, 688, 855), **halamath** हलमथ् (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or **halamoth** हलमथु (Rām. 36) । हनुमान् m. (sg. dat. **halamatas** हलमतस्), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i. q. **hanumān**.

h^alun हलुन् । प्रसवागमः conj. 3 [2 p.p. **h^alyōv** हल्योव् (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. **h^al**.

h^alan abun हलन् अबुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., id. —**lūj^u-mūṣ^u** —लज्-मंजू । प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

halun हलुन् । वक्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **halyōv** हल्योव्), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board)

(Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). —**dalun** —डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. —**dangun** —डंगुन् । रग्वाधापत्तिः m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

halyō-mot हल्यो-मंतु । वक्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **halyē-mūṣ^u** हल्ये-मंजू) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

hilun हिलुन् । प्रवलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hilyōv** हिल्योव्) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. **atha-hilān**, p. 58a, l. 46. **hilyō-mot** हिल्यो-मंतु । अभ्यस्तप्राबन्धः perf. part. (f. **hilyē-mūṣ^u** हिल्ये-मंजू), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

halpath हल्पथ् m. in —**karun** —करुन् । आक्रम्याघातः m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

hal^aran हलरन् । वक्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hal^arūn** हलरंजू), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

hil^aran हिलरन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. **hil^arūn** हिलरंजू), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See **hilun**.

hil^arun हिलरन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hil^ar** हिलर्), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. **hilun**.

hal^arāwun हलरावुन् । वक्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hal^arōw** हलरोवु), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. **hal^arōw^u-mot** हलरोवु-मंतु । वक्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hal^arōw^u-mūṣ^u** हलरावु-मंजू), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

hil^arāwun हिलरावुन् । बलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hil^arōw** हिलरोवु), i. q. **hil^arun**, q. v.

hilāt, see **hālⁱ-lāth**, s. v. **hol** 2.

hālath हालث m. (sg. dat. **hālathas** हालतस्), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

hālav हालव् । शलभः m. a locust (El. **hālav** and **hālū**). Small numbers visit Kashmir nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, **hālu**; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

hal^awa हलवा حلو । भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, *ghī*, syrup, dried coconut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

hilav 1 (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of **gupan-nēnd** and of **haji**, q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

hilav 2 हिलव m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

hilawun^u हिलवुनु । प्रबलीभवन् n.ag. (f. **hilawūn^u** हिलवन्नु), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

halwōy^u हल्वोयु حلواي । दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी m. a maker of **hal^uwa** (q.v.), a confectioner (El. *halacōi* and *halcāi*).

halwōy¹-wān हलवायि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रयापणः m. a confectioner's shop.

hōl¹way हॉलिवय । कृषीवलभागः f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

ham हम् । नौकादण्डः m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called **hama-tul^u**, and a shorter, called **hama-t¹j^u**. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

hama-t¹j^u हम-तजू f., see ab. In Gr.M. spelt **hama-tuj^u**. **-tul^u** -तुलु । नौकादण्डः m., see ab. **-tul¹zīr^u** -तुलि जीरु । दण्डेन नौचालना f. pushing with such a pole, punting. — **wāy^u** — वायुन् m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

hām हाम् । आमतता f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. — **pēn^u** — प्यन् । पाकीभवन् f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

hāma हाम । नृणविशेषः f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum*. It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. **dōda-hāma**, p. 189a, l. 35). **-dānē** -दान । नृणविशेषफलम् m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). **-lōr^u** -लारु । बालविशाला f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

haum (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

hēm 1 ह्यम् । शिम्बा f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. **dōda-hēm**, p. 189a, l. 38, and **kara-hēm**, s.v. **kara 2**).

hēma-phal ह्यम-फल । सख्यसमूहः m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

hēm 2 ह्यम् । बलिः f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. — **khasūn^u** — खसन्नु । वस्तुभवः f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

hēma ह्यम, see **hyon^u**.

hōm होम्, see **hum 1**.

hōm^u होमु । आनः adj. (f. **hōm^u** हामू), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

hum 1 हुम् or (Śiv. 86) **hōm** होम् or (K. 96, 943) **hūm** हूम । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

humuk^u हुमुकु । हवनसंबन्धी adj. (f. **humūc^u** हुमचू), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

humas bōhun हुमस व्यह्वन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

hum 2 हुम्, **huma** हुम, see **huh**.

hum¹ हुमि in **-sond^u** -सन्दु, **-sūnz^u** -संजु, see **huh**.

hum^u हुमु । दावविशेषः m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamū*, *hām*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

hambōla हम्बोल । शम्भलम् m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

ham-buli-bulē हम्-बुलि-बुले । प्रोत्साहनम् m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

hamcū همجو adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

hamad हमाद् or (H. vii, 4) **hamud** हमुद् (= حمد), m. praise (El.). — **karun** — करुन् m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). — **parun** परुन् m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

ham-ham हम्-हम् । शीघ्रगमागमशब्दः m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

hēmahō ह्यमहॉ, see **hyon^u**.

ham-hās¹tī हम्-हसिती । मदोत्कर्षखापनम् f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

hēmahōv ह्यमहॉव, see **hyon^u**.

hamkhāna همخانه adj. c.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

hamal 1 हमल् حمل । गर्भः m. gestation, pregnancy ; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, foetus. —**ratun** —रटुन् । गर्भधारणम् m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

hamal 2 हमल् । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a pargana of Kashmir, lying to the west of the Wölor Lake, the ancient Samālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

ham^ala हमल् حملة m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

hamāl हमाल् حمال । धान्यभारिकः m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. hamāli); (in Kāshmirī) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharcār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. —**wadun** —वदुन् । वदितविशेषः m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

hāmūl^a हामुलु । वृहत्खम्बपाश्र्वखण्डः m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

hēmal ह्यमल् । वलियुतः adj. e.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. **hēm 2**.

himāl हिमाल् m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. **himālay**.

humal हुमल् adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used —°, as in **and^ara-humal**, p. 32b, l. 30.

himālay हिमालय् m., i.q. **himāl**, q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

hamām हमाम् حمام । उष्णगृहविशेषः m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, *hammām*, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. —**gājī** -गजि । उष्णगृहचूलीविशेषः f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). —**karun** करुन् । वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

hamōmⁱ हमांसि حمّاسي । उष्णगृहनिचोच्चः, मन्वानुकारी m. the owner or keeper of a *hammām* or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

hēmmath, himmath همت f. (sg. dat. **hēm^um^h** ह्यम^uम^h), spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

hamin هامين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

hamun हमुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hamyōv** हस्योव्), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). **hamyō-mot^u** हस्यो-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **hamyē-m^um^h** हस्ये-मंतु), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); pacified, cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever).

himun हिमुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **himyōv** हिस्योव्), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

humun हुमुन् । हवनकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hum^u** हुमु), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see **hum**) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). **hum^u-mot^u** हुमु-मंतु । आहुतः perf. part. (f. **hum^u-m^um^h** हुमु-मंतु), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

hāmanun हामनुन् । श्यामीभवनम्, शीतलापाकोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hāmanyōv** हामन्योव्), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

hamnishin همنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

hāmanay हामनय् । श्यामतागमः, दोषारोपः f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

hāmēr हाम्यर् । श्यामता m. darkness of colour, greyness.

ham^arun हामरुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ham^ar^u** हामरु), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of **hamun**, q.v. **ham^ar^u-mot^u** हामरु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ham^ar^u-m^um^h** हामरु-मंतु), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

hōm^aran हूमरन् । शान्तीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōm^arūn^h** हूमरंतु), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

hōm^arāwun हूमरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōm^arōw^u** हूमरोवु), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. (f. **hamun**, **ham^arun**, and **hōm^aran**. **hōm^arōw^u-mot^u** हूमरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **hōm^arōw^u-m^um^h** हूमरोवु-मंतु), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

hams 1 हंस । हंसः m. (sg. gen. **hamsun**^५ हंसुनु in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **hams 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **hams 2**. **hamsa-dōr**^५ हंस-दोर् or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwār** हंस-द्वार m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramōkh in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hams 2 हंस m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sō 'ham*, written in reversed order as '*ham sah*', meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ōm*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmirī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata*, *shēbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shēbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructor of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād**, bel.

hamsa-gad हंस-गद् m. i. q. **-nād**, bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath** -गथ् f. (sg. dat. **-gūth**^५ -गंथू), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65). **-nād** -नाद् m. i. q. **hams**, ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **hams 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hēmsā हंसा । जीवघातः f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmirī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). —**gabhūn**^५ —गभून् । अतिलोभोद्भवः f. inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

hamēshē हमेश् adv. always, ever, continually (EL., W. 95). —**bahar** (? spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

hamsāsan हंसासन m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1**.

hamsāy हंसाय् f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

hamsāyē हंसायै हमसायै समीपवासायः m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; II. x, 5, 12).

hamsōy^५ हंसोयु । समीपवासायः m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

hamsōy^५-bāy हंसायि-बाय । समीपवासायस्त्री f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

hēmāth ह्यमथ् ह्यमत् f. (sg. dat. **hēmūth**^५ ह्यमंथू), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

hamat^५ ह्यमतं, **hamatul**^५ ह्यमतुन्, see **ham**.

hēmaw ह्यमव्, see **hyon**^५.

humuv^५ हुमुवु । दाहविशेषमयः adj. (f. **humūv**^५ हुमंवू), made of ash-wood. Cf. **hum**^५.

hām'yān ह्यमियान् हमيان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

himāyēth हमियाथै حمايت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). —**karūn**^५ —करंजू f. inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. EL. *himaṅṅ karingi*, to entrust.

humāz हुमाज् m. *Polygonum* (EL.).

han हन् or **hanā** हना or **hanāh** हनाह । मनाक् f. (sg. dat. **hani** हनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā**, give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukh**^५, moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often —° (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā-hanā**, a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā**, a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); —° also used as a dim. suff. as in **ab^५-rahan**, a very thin or slight cloud; **anēcē-han** (cf. **anōṭ**^५), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā**, a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han**, a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gādi-han**, a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han**, a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā**, a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han**, a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han**, a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **rashi-han**, a very little of something (II. v, 6). **han-han** हन्-हन् । निःशेषः f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.); Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

hana-wana हन-वन । अकस्मात् adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

hanā हना or **hanāh** हनाह । ईषयाचा f. a little, a small quantity, as in **añēma-hanā**, a little rice-gruel; **bata-hanā**, a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); **dōba-hanā**, a small pit (H. viii, 7); **kashēna-hanā**, a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); **pā-hanā**, a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

hani hani हनि हनि । अत्याल्पशः adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). **hani-pēth han** हनि-पथ हन् । परितो लब्धिः f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

hān हान् f. (sg. dat. **hōn^u** हांनु, Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 1771; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). —**anūn^u** —अनंनु । कलङ्कारोपणम् f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). —**gashūn^u** —गशंनु । स्वर्गमात्रेण दोषापत्तिः loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). —**khārūn^u** —खारंनु । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. —**khasūn^u** —खसंनु । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. —**tulūn^u** —तलंनु f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). —**yiñ^u** —यिंनु । कलङ्कागमः f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

hānē हाने or **hanū-dūn^u** हनु-दुनु m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Paria Indica* (El.). (Cf. **hānakh-dūn^u**.)

hōn 1 ह्यन् । भयानुसृतिः m. (sg. abl. **hēna** 1 ह्यन), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । भयानुधानम् m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

hēn 2 ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

hēna 2 ह्यन, see **hyon^u**.

hēnā حنا m. the *Laconia inermis* or Indian myrtle, *henna* (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

hēni ह्यनि, **hēni** ह्यनी, see **hyon^u**.

hin, see **hiñ**.

hīn हीन् । हीनः adj. e.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. **hyūn^u**.

hīni हीनि, see **hyūn^u**.

hōni हांनी f., i.q. **hān**, q.v.

h^on^u हुंनु । शून्यत्वानः adj. (f. **h^on^u** हुंनु) (properly 1 p.p. of **h^onun**, q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. **hon^u**.

hon^u हुंनु । उपतापी m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. **h^on^u**.

hūn^u 1 हुनु । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **hūnis** हनिस्, abl. **hōni** होनि). The f. is **hūn^u** हनु, q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

hūn^u-adij^u हनि-अदिज्नु । बाधानुभवदादीम् f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. —**bukur^u** —बुकुर्नु । अमुखः m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. —**buth^u** —बुथ्नु । अमुखः m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, *honih* *buth*, a bitch's face). —**buthōr^u** —बुथोरु । अयदाचरणम् f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. —**hāl** —हाल् । अयसंभावना m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. —**har** —हर् । अकलहः f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. —**lot^u** —लटु । यथाजात-खभावः m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. —**māray** —मारय् । अहत्या f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. —**mēt^u**

-म्यटू । श्वभागः f. 'the dog's bit' ; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). -māz -माज़ m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). -māzas wātal-wāza -माज़स वातल्-वाज़ । समसंयोगः m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh ; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). -rōch² -रोक् । श्वनिवारकः(पालकः) m. a dog-guard ; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs ; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g. a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. -rōch¹ -रोक् । श्वपालना f. dog-guarding ; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs ; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs ; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog ; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. -tāw -टैव । श्वकन्दः m. a single bark or howl of a dog ; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. -ṣop² -सोपु । श्वदंशः m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite ; the disease caused by such ; met. a malicious, malevolent man. -wōl² -वोलु । श्वपालः m. a man employed to look after dogs ; one fond of keeping dogs. -wōph -वोफ । श्वनात्रिपातः m. (sg. dat. -wōphas वफस), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. -wōray -वोरय । श्वभणम f. the barking or howl of a dog ; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. -wushka 1 -वुश्क । विपरीताचरणः m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. -wushka 2 -वुश्क । तृणफलभेदः f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251 ; W. 139). -wath brōr¹-wath -वथ् ब्रोरि-वथ । विषमसंचारणा f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), dog's path (and) cat's path ; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

hūn² हुनु । पद्मबीजफलसारान्तराङ्कुरम f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

hūn¹-hūt² हुनि-हुटू । विभेदनशेषितखाणुः f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

hand हन् । शाकभेदः f. (sg. dat. handi हन्दि), chicory. (*Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties ār²m-hand, kahū-hand, and wan-hand. Et. probably by a misprint also spells this word haud.

handi-byōl² हन्दि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhoea. -lūt² -लूटू or -lūth -लूठ । शाकविशेषसमूहगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. lūtē लूथ), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves

kept for use when required. -mūl -मूल । शाकविशेष-मूलम m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. -pōsh -पोश । शाकविशेषपुष्पम m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). -ras -रस । शाकविशेष-मूलस्वरसः m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. -thōp² -थोपु । शाकविशेषसमूहः m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. -ṣyūt² -स्यूट । शाकभेदसूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -ṣītis -चीटिस, abl. -ṣēti -चेटि), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

hānd हांड, see hād.

hānda हांड, see hāda.

hēnd हन्द m. India. hēnda-lūr² ह्यन्द-लूर । अत्युन्नतसदनविशेषः f. a mansion, a palace.

hēnda ह्यंद, see hyond².

hēnda ह्यंड । कृत्वाकम f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one ; cf. hēdur. Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

hond² 1 हन्डु । संबन्धी adj. (cf. hūnz² हंजू), the postposition of the genitive case, governing the dative ; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final s of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial h of the hond² to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes sond², as in sūra-sond², of a thief, for sūras-hond², mōl¹-sond², of a father, for mōlis-hond². This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in yuri-hond² wōla, come (to the direction) of here, come hither (II. v. 5).

hond² 2 हन्डु । अतिशीतलता m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. handur²).

hond² 1 हंडु । भेषः m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (LV. 77 ; K.Pr. 82, 158).

hond² 2 हंडु m. in hānd¹-pākh हंडि-पाख । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. -pākas -पाकस), cooking tough food or the like for a long time, so as to make it tender and digestible.

hōnd² 1 हंडू । ऊण्डिका f. (sg. dat. hōnjē हंज्य), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

hōnjē-gāsa khyon² हंज्य-गास खंनु । स्वगुणेन वृत्त्याजीवनम m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order ; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. -way -वय । ऊण्डिकावेतनम f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

hōnd² 2 हंडू । एकारस्वरचिह्नम f. (sg. dat. hōnjē हंज्य), the name given to the character ङ, or non-initial ङ. Cf. hōnjōr.

handāl हंडाल । दुःशीला f. (sg. dat. **handōj^u** हंडाजू), a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman. (Cf. **hath-handōj^u**, s.v. **hath**.)

handam हंडम । व्यभिचारिणी f. i.q. **handāl**.

handama हंडम । मूढवृत्तिः adj. e.g. foolish, stupid.

handun हंडुन् । उपभुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **handyōv** हंड्योव) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been used, to show signs of slight wear.

handanhār हंडनहार । ब्रह्मकालपरिचयः. दृढः adj. e.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with other things of the same kind), good for much further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

hanū-dūn^u हनु-डूनु or **hānē** हाने m. the Indian horse chestnut, *Paria Indica* (EL.). Cf. **hānakh-dūn^u**.

han-dōñ^u हन्-दांजू । भूषणसमुदायः f. a general term for all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by women.

handur^u हंडुर् । आशानीभावः, अतिशीतलः adj. (f. **handūr^u** हंडूर or **handūr^u** हंडूर), frozen hard (of a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing, a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold (W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handun*) is used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop. —**lagun** —लगुन् । आशानीभवनम् m.inf. freezing to come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

hand^{ar}-khūnd^u हंडरि-खंडू । शानीभूतजलखण्डः f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which has been frozen over.

handur^u हंडुर् । पलालः m. dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field.

hāndur^u हांडुर्, see **hādur^u**.

hand^{ar}run हंडरन् । आशानीभवनम्, शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hand^{ar}ryōv** हंडर्योव), (of a liquid) to become frozen, to turn to ice; (of anything else) to become freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). **hand^{ar}ryō-mot^u** हंडर्यो-मंतु । अतिशीतीभूतः, जातान्तारोषः perf. part. (f. **hand^{ar}ryē-müs^u** हंडर्ये-मंसू), frozen; become very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

hand^{ar}rēr हंडर्यर् । अतिशीतता m. extreme coldness, a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or a season) (W. 112). —**khyon^u** —ख्यन् m.inf. to feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

hand^{ar}rawun हंडरावुन् । अतिशीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hand^{ar}rōw^u** हंडरोवु), to cause (something previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze (something), to ice. **hand^{ar}rōw^u-mot^u** हंडरोवु-मंतु ।

आशानीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hand^{ar}rōw^u-müs^u** हंडरोवु-मंसू), made extremely cold (by some cause), frozen (by someone).

handish हंडिश or **hāndish** हंडिश । संदेशविशेषः f. a fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. (Cf. **athah^o**, p. 586, l. 1.)

hindustān हिन्दुस्तान هندوستان m. India (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

hindustāni हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstāni language (Gr.M.). —**zēv** ज्यव f. the Hindōstāni language (Gr.M.).

handāwun हंडावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **handōw^u** हंडोवु), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like) till it begins to show signs of wear. **handōw^u-mot^u** हंडोवु-मंतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **handōw^u-müs^u** हंडोवु-मंसू), worn till signs of becoming worn out by constant use appear.

hēndawan ह्यन्दवन or **hendavēnd** ह्यन्दव्यन्द (= هندوان) । फलभेदः (पालीवतः) m. a water melon (L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). —**kāl** काल् ।

फलविशेषीत्यक्तिकालः m. the water melon season (about the months of August and September).

—**pōkhur** —पखुर । पालीवतावापः m. (sg. dat. **pōkharas** —पखरस्), a water basin for irrigating water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts just opening. —**pālēza** —पालेज । पालीवताधिरोहणी m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

hēndavēnda-kul^u ह्यन्दव्यन्द-कुलु m. the water melon plant (EL.).

hēndiyōñ^u ह्यन्दियांजू । वर्णिस्त्री f., see **hyond^u**.

hang 1 हंग । उष्णीषशिरः. द्वारोर्ध्वभागः m. the top part of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). —**kuth^u** —कुठु । द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small upper room over a large doorway, a room over a portico; according to EL. the small centre chamber on the second floor, which is often used as a dormitory (EL.).

hanga-dūj^u हंग-दजू । शिरोवेष्टनपटिका f. a kind of square kerchief used as a head-covering by Musalmān women. —**nyās** —न्यास् । द्वारोर्ध्वभागिक-सम्बन्धविशेषः m. the cross-bar of the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel. —**ṣhōg^u** —श्होगु । काकपत्रविशेषः m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the ear, worn by people living in the country to the north of the Kashmir Valley. —**ṣracē** —च्रच्य ।

वेणीबन्धविशेषः f.pl. a method of braiding the hair in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. **ṣrūt^u**.

—**wār** —वार् । सम्बन्धविशेषः m. a horizontal beam along

the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. wār. -wāth -वाढ । कर्धतो योजना m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

hangi or hangas lāgun 1 हंगि (हंगस) लागुन m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

hangas-manz हंगस-मज्ज् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with hang 2, in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

hang 2 हंग ڪ m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

hangi lōg^u-mot^u हंगि लोगु-मंतु । अत्यादरेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. —lōj^u-mūṭ^u —लाजू-मंतू), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). —lāgun 2 —लागुन or hangas lāgun हंगस लागुन । अतिसंमानना m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

hangas-manz हंगस-मज्ज्, see under hang 1.

hang 3 हंग । पत्तः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

hāng हांग, see hāg 1 and 2.

hanga हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns).

—manga —मंग । यदि नाम adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. e.g. sudden; cf. the next. —ta manga —त मंग । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

hāngi (L. 157, 464), a snail, see hōgiñ.

hēng हंग । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634, 924; K. 351). —phuṭarānⁱ

—फुटरंनि । गर्वनाशनम् m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. —ṭ^usanānⁱ —टसनंनि । निर्निमित्तोपतापगम m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

hēnga-mōnd^u हंग-मंडू । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like).

-phuṭ^u -फुटु । भङ्गशृङ्गः adj. (f. -phuṭ^u -फुटू), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). -traṭh -त्रट् । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. traṭi चटि), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth,

family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. -zyūth^u -यूतु । दीर्घशृङ्गः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीतू), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

hēngan mēṭ^u ladūn^u हंगन म्यंजू लदंजू । निर्हेतुकमहः f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

hōnga हंग । औषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. —lagūn^u —लगंजू । अश्च्युत्तवः f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. —yiñ^u —यिञ्जू । अश्चिविकारोत्तवः f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

hangdār 1 हंगदार । हुङ्गदार । यामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see hang 2); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्ज्.

hangdār 2 हंगदार । संबन्धी m. (cf. hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्ज्), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See hang 3.

hangdōri 1 हंगदारी । हुङ्गदारी । याममुखता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See hangdār 1.

hangdōri 2 हंगदारी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf.

hangdār 2.

hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्ज्, see hangdār 1 and 2.

hāngājī हांगजि or hāngūj^u हांगजू, see hāgājī.

hangkal (ʔ spelling) f. a bar (El.), ʔ incorr. for hōkal, a door-chain.

hāngul हांगुल्, hāngul^u हांगुलु, see hāgul.

hēngal हंगल । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. e.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gr.Gr. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. -mōnjāl -मंजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

hēngalā हंगला । अश्चविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

hōngalad हंगलद । अवलम्बिताह्विः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hōngaladiñ** हंगलदिञ्), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hōnga**.
hangun^u हंगुन् । कर्णान्तिकस्थानम् m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hōngun^u**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.
hōngun^u हंगुन् । चिबुकम् m. the chin, i.q. **hōngañ**, q.v.
hōngañ हंगञ् । चिबुकम् f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).
hōngiñ हांगिञ्, see **hōgiñ**.
hāngur^u हांगुर्, see **hāgur^u**.
hanāh हनाह्, see **han**.
hanharāi, see **hāharōyⁱ**.
hēnahār ह्यनहार, see **hyon^u**.
hānj (El.), i.q. **hōnz^u**, q.v.
hānji (El.), i.q. **hōnzil**, q.v.
hōnjē हञ्च, see **hōnd^u** 1 and 2. and **hōnj^u**.
hōnj^u हञ्जू f. (sg. dat. **hōnjē** हञ्च), the chin, poet. for **hōngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).
hōnja-hor^u हञ्ज-हर्, see **hōnjōr**.
hōnjōr हञ्जोर f. or **hōnja-hor^u** हञ्ज-हर् m. । ऐकारचिह्नम् the N. of the character ञ् of the diphthong ai, when non-initial. Cf. **hōnd^u** 2.
honk (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).
hānakh-dūn^u हानख-दूनु । आरण्याचोटविशेषः m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dūn hūnak dūn* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-dūn^u**.
hōnkāl हांकल, see **hōkāl**.
hōnkālun हांकलुन्, **hōnkālāwun** हांकलावुन्, see **hōkālun**, **hōkālāwun**.
hūnil हनिल् । श्वृत्तिः f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.
hūnⁱlōz^u हनिलाञ्जू । श्वृत्तिः f. i.q. **hūnil**, q.v.
hanumān हनुमान् (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān** हनुमान् (Śiv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath** हनुमथ (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **hal^amot^u**, q.v. for further particulars.

hānun हनुन् । श्लोकविकारोच्चवः conj. 3 (**hānyōv** हान्योव्), to swell, intumescence (El. *hūnu*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **hānyō-mot^u** हान्यो-मंतु । श्लोकविकृतः perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müṣ^u** हान्ये-मञ्जू), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.
hanun हनुन् । आहृतिः, अवमानना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hon^u** हनु), to hinder, cause obstruction (to); to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **hon^u-mot^u** हनु-मंतु । विघातितः perf. part. (f. **hūñ^u-müṣ^u** हञ्जू-मञ्जू), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.
hānun हानुन् । शीतलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv** हान्योव्), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-mot^u** हान्यो-मंतु । शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müṣ^u** हान्ये-मञ्जू), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).
hōnun होनुन् । उत्कटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv** होन्योव्), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).
hōnyō-mot^u होन्यो-मंतु । उत्कटीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-müṣ^u** होन्ये-मञ्जू), intoxicated, etc., as ab.
hīnong^u हीनंगु । हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. **hīnūnj^u** हीनञ्जू), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.
hēnur हनुर् । मलस्रोतः m. (sg. dat. **hēnaras** हनरस्), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).
hēnar-graz हनर-गञ् । नीचीनल्यम् f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyom^u** -क्यम् । मलस्रोतःकृमिः m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wōñ^u** -वोञ् । मलस्रोतोजलम् m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.
hōnar हनर, **hunar** هنر । विज्ञानम् f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **-lagūñ^u** -लगञ् । विज्ञानावाप्तिः f. inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.
hōnari bēhun हनरि व्यञ्ज् । शिल्पप्रवर्तनम् m. inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

hōnarmand هانوارمند adj. e.g. skillful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

hēnis ह्यनिस, see **hyon^u**.

hīnis हीनिस, see **hyūn^u**.

hansurāj (? spelling) m. *Adiantum caudatum, caucatum* (El.).

hōnth^u हांठू, see **hōth^u**.

hōnthun हांठुन, see **hōthun**.

hōnth^āran हांठरान, see **hōth^āran**.

hōnth^ārāwun हांठरावुन, see **hōth^ārāwun**.

hēnay हयनय, see **hyon^u**.

hanzē हन्जय in **hanzē panzē rōzun** हन्जय पन्जय रोजुन ।
समस्वास्थ्यवस्थितिः m.inf. to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

hanōz هانوز adv. yet, still (W. 100).

hōnz होञ्ज । वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः m. a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

hōnza-pūt^u होञ्ज-पूटू । वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्डः f. a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāth** वाठ । वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. **-watas** वाटस्) joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

hōnz^u हांञ्ज । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **hōnz^us** हांञ्जूस or **hanzas** हाञ्जस (Gr.Gr. 55). The f. of this word is **hanzañ** हाञ्जन् or **hānzēñ** हाञ्ज्यन्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v. *hānz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** बापार । नाविकाविवीतता m. conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmir have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gōnz^u** गांञ्ज m. a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** हर । नाविककलहः f. boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

hūnz^u हुञ्ज, see **hond^u 1**.

hōnzil हांञ्जिल् । नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

hānzañ हाञ्जन् or **hānzēñ** हाञ्ज्यन् । नाविकस्त्री f., see **hōnz^u** (K.Pr. 153, 251).

hanzūra हंञ्जूर, **hōnz^āra** हंञ्जूर or **hōnzūra** हंञ्जूर । कण्ठवलयविशेषः m. a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar. حَجْوَر, the gullet.

hēn^u ह्यञ्ज, see **hyon^u**.

hiñ हिञ्ज or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñ¹** हिञि । हेवा f. neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hiñ*). -- **diñ^u** दिञ्ज f.inf. to neigh (El.).

hiñ^ē-gur^u हिञ-गुरु । हेवुलाश्वः m. a neighing horse, a horse given to neighing.

hiñ^u हीञ्ज, see **hyūn^u**.

hūñ^u हुञ्ज । शुनी f. (sg. dat. **hōñē** होञ), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūñ^u 1** (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

hōñ^ē-bōkot^u होञ-बुकुत । श्यपोतः m. (f. **-bōk^uṣ^u** बुक्कुṣ), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than a month old. **-kūsūr^u** कुसूर । श्यपोतः m. (f. **-kūsūr^u** कुसूर), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

hōñ^ēlad हांञलद । कञ्जलोपितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hōñ^ēladiñ** हांञलदिञ्ज), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

h^ānēr हञर् । शोफः m. swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

hiñ^{ēr} हीञर् । हीनता m. defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

hiñ^{ēr}run हीञरुन । हापनम m.inf. (1 p.p. **hiñ^{ēr}ṣ^u** हीञर्ṣ), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish. (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

hōñ^{ēr}ran हांञरान । हापनम f. (sg. dat. **hōñ^{ēr}rūñ^u** हांञरंञ्ज), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

hōñ^{ēr}run हांञरुन । शीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^{ēr}ṣ^u** हांञर्ṣ), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **hōñ^{ēr}ṣ^u-mot^u** हांञर्ṣ-मंतु । शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hōñ^{ēr}ṣ^u-mūṣ^u** हांञर्ṣ-मञ्जू), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

hiñ^{ēr}rāwun हीञरावुन । हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hiñ^{ēr}rōw^u** हीञरोवु), to cause to be diminished.

hōñ^{ēr}rāwun 1 हांञरावुन । हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^{ēr}rōw^u** हांञरोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **hōñ^{ēr}rōw^u-mot^u** हांञरोवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **hōñ^{ēr}rōw^u-mūṣ^u** हांञरोवु-मञ्जू), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

hōñ^{ēr}rāwun 2 हांञरावुन । शीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^{ēr}rōw^u** हांञरोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to

allow to get too cold. **hōñ^hrōw^u-mot^u** हाञ्जरोवु-मंतु ।
श्रीतलीकतः perf. part. (f. **hōñ^hrōw^u-müts^u** हाञ्जरोवु-
मंतू), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

hapa 1 हप in **hapa-dégul^u** हप-दगुलु । विकृतमुखः; see
höpa-dégul^u, s.v. **höpa**, and **höp^u**.

hapa 2 हप. see **haph**.

hapi हपि in **hapi-hāyun हपि-हायुन्** m. a famine,
a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be
connected with **haph** (q.v.), a corpse, and a con-
flation of **hāwun**, to show, and **hyon^u**, to take, and
to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than
nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

höpa हप । उच्छ्वासिमुखः adj. e.g. possessing puffed out
cheeks. **-dégul^u** -दगुलु or **hapa-dégul^u** हप-दगुलु ।
उच्छ्वासितगण्डः, विकृतमुखः adj. (f. **-dégüj^u** -दगुज्),
having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking
pot (see **dégul^u**); ugly and swollen-jowled. **-lyol^u**
-ल्यलु । उखाकारमुखः adj. (f. **-lēj^u** -ल्यज्), id.

höp^u हपु । मुखोच्छ्वासः m. swelling of the cheeks, a
putting out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

haph हफ । शवः m. (sg. dat. **hapas हपस**, abl. **hapa 2**
हप), a human corpse, a dead body. **-rang** -रग् ।
शवच्छविः m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of
a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint,
or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

höph हाफ حَيْف । धिक्कारः m. (sg. dat. **höphas**
हाफस), an exclamation of regret: as interj. Ah!
alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

haphta, hapta, hafta هَافْتَة, m. a week, sevennight
(K.Pr. 176).

höphiz 1 हाफिज حَافِظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector;
the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity);
one who has the whole Qōr'ān by heart: a blind man
(so-called because such commonly know the Qōr'ān by
heart). (Cf. **ölⁱ-höphiz**).

höphiz 2 हाफिज । वेश्या f. a courtesan, prostitute,
dancing girl, nautch-girl.

höphiza-nagma हाफिज-नगम । वेश्यातीर्थत्रिकम् m.
a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by
a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

hopal (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus*
inermis (L. 72).

hapun हपुन् । खिन्नीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hapyōv**
हयोव्), (from **haph**, a corpse), to become exhausted
or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting
the completion of some work being performed by
another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when
there is great delay in the service of food).

hapyō-mot^u हयो-मंतु । खिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f.
hapyō-müts^u हयो-मंतू), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

hapiñ हपिञ्. see **kana-hapiñ**, s.v. **kan 1**.

happa हप्प । लाजागोलविशेषः m. a child's ball (of wood
coloured externally with polished lac).

hapēr हप्यर् । मुखवैक्यम् m. the ugliness of a swollen
jowl. Cf. **hapa 1** and **höpa**.

hupōrⁱ ऊपरि adv. in or from that direction (in sight),
i.q. **humi-pōrⁱ**, see **huh** (Gr.Gr. 160).

höp^hran हप्यर्न् । अभिभवः f. (sg. dat. **höp^hrūn^u** हप्यर्न्),
defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the
like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work).
Cf. **höb^hran**.

höp^hrun हप्यर्न् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höp^hr^u** हप्यर्न्),
to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like)
any person vigorously engaged in any work. (Cf.
höb^hrun).

höp^hr^u-mot^u हप्यर्न्-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f.
höp^hr^u-müts^u हप्यर्न्-मंतू), defeated, overcome, as ab.

höp^hrāwun हप्यर्नुन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höp^h-**
rōw^u हप्यर्नुन्), i.q. **höp^hrun**. Cf. **höp^hrāwun**.

höp^hrōw^u-mot^u हप्यर्नुन्-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part.
(f. **höp^hrōw^u-müts^u** हप्यर्नुन्-मंतू), i.q. **höp^hr^u-mot^u**,
see **höp^hrun**.

hupōryum^u ऊपर्युम् adj. (f. **hupōrim^u** ऊपरिम्), of or
belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

hapis (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*
(L. 330).

hapta, see **haphta**.

hāputh हापुथ् । श्वापदः m. (sg. dat. **hāpatas हापतस**).
The f. is **hāpüts^u** हापञ्चू, a she-bear, a bear (L. 111,
Ursus torquatus). According to El. there are in
Kashmīr a black and a brown bear, the former large,
and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76,
92, 248; II. ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). **-nāg** -नाग् m.
the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lēdor^u
Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was
worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617.
We should expect this word to be spelt **hāpath-nāg**,
but El. has **hāput-**, i.e. **hāputh**.

hāpath-baca हापथ-बच । श्वापदपोतकः m. a bear-cub.

-carb -चर्ब् । श्वापदमेदः m. bear's grease, the fat round
the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for
rheumatism, etc. **-māy** -माय् । श्वापदप्रतिजागरा

f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an
opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting
for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another
person. **-tang** -टग् m. N. of a kind of pear (El.).

-sam -सम् । श्वापदकृत्तिः f. bearskin. **-yār^hz** -यार्ज् ।
श्वापदमैत्री. मूढमैत्री, हानिकर्मिणी f. a bear friendship
(see bel.); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that
does harm. The original meaning is a reference to

a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77:— 'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

hāpathgī हापथगी । **आपदवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

hāpūṣ^u हापूषू । **आपदी** f. of **hāpūth**, q.v. a she-bear.

har 1 हर m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (**hara-y**), the nom. sing. is **hara हर** m.e.; the voc. **hara हर** is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit **hara**) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78-9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6**.

hara-dwār हर-द्वार m. N. of a holy place where the Ganges issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray**, may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6**. **-mōkh -ख** or **har-mōkh हर-ख** m. (sg. dat. **hara-mōkhas हर-खस**), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmīr, the Sanskrit **Haramukūṭa** or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291b, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (**haramōkh**) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (**harmōkh**) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680-1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Śiva,' see **har. 6**. **-mōkha-gang -ख-गंग** f. i.q. **ganga-bal**, p. 291b, l. 33).

har 2 हर । **मण्डस** m. cream of milk (cf. **dōda-har 2**, p. 189a, l. 42; II. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of *dahi* (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). —**lagun -लगुन्** । **मण्डोन्नवः** m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

har 3 हर । **मुचकुरजावन** m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. Only used in pl. except in the phrase **har yun^u**. bel. El. translates 'branch'. **-hāgul -हौगुल** । **काष्ठकण्ड-जावन** m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see **hāgul**); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. —**yun^u -यिनु** । **अकुरोन्नदः** m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

har 4 हर । **कलहः** f. (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is **hūr^u 2 हूरू**). For 1, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). —**gabhūn^u -गहूनु** । **कलहोन्नवः** f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). —**karūn^u -करूनु** f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). —**buṅūn^u -बुवूनु**, f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

hara-har हर-हर । **अन्वोन्वकलहः** f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. **-har karūn^u -हर करूनु** f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). **-hari-bāz -हरि-बाज़** । **कलहशीलः** adj. e.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

hūr^u-bāz हूरू-बाज़ । **कलहकृत** adj. e.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । **विहितकलहः** n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्यञ**), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

har 5 हर in **har-tar हर-तर** । **अतिस्वादिसः** adj. e.g. (of food) very delicious.

har 6 हर adj. e.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, II. ii, 2); **har-cand हर-चन्द** conj. although (W. 100); **har-dū हर-दू**, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); **har-dam हर-दाम** adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). **har-kuni हर-कुनि** adv. everywhere (W. 95). **har-ranga हर-रङ्ग** adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray** may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly **hara-mōkh**, qq.v. under **har 1**.

hār 1 हार । **आषाढमासः** m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmirī Hindū year (which commences with **Tsith^{ar}** or Caitra), called in Sanskrit **Āṣāḍha**, and equivalent to June-July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

hāra-kani हार-कनि adv. about **Āṣāḍha**, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). **-muḥ^u -मुहू** । **आषाढमूलकम्** f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. **-nākh -नाख** । **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-nākas -नाकस**), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, *haruak*). **-nawam**

-नवम् । आषाढनवमी f. (sg. dat. **nawūm**^u नवम्), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrīnagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see **hār 2**); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. -**pav**

-पव् । जलहीनीभावः m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. -**satam** -सतम् । आषाढसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **-satūm**^u -सतम्), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. -**satūm**^u-

bôg^u -सतम्-वीगु । आषाढसप्तमीमुदायः m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. -**trath** -त्रथ । प्रदेशविशेषः, ओषधिलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**tratas** -त्रटस्), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. -**trati** -त्रटि), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. -**śōdāh** -शुदाह । आषाढचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. -**śōdōsh**^u -शुदाशु), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energetic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). -**wōn**^u -वोनु । आषाढोष्णजलम

m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. -**zād** -ज़ाद । आषाढनिर्वातोष्णः f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. -**zāl** -ज़ाल् । आषाढधूम्रातपः f. (sg. dat. -**zōj**^u -ज़ाजू), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

hōri-wa-harādī हारि-व-हरदि । सर्वदा adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. **harud**. **hāruk**^u हारुकु । आषाढसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hāriuc**^u हारिचू), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

hār 2 हार m. in **hāra-parbuth** हार-पर्वथु m. (sg. dat. -**parbatas** -पर्वतस्), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrīnagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hōri (see **Hōri 2**) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of

the god Gānēś or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa, see **hōri 1**. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat*.

hār 3 हार m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

hār 4 हार । चित्रवर्णः f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. **hōr**^u. —**hūn**^u —हनु m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

hāra-kōth हार-कौठ । श्वलः adj. e.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. -**wāt**^u -वातजू । पचिविशेषः f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *hārcat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca*.

hāri-dār हारि-दार । संसृष्टवर्णान्तरः m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). -**phol**^u -फोलु । वर्णान्तरभागः m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

hār 5 हार । काकिली f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 234; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, 154; Śiv. 1079); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

hāra हार । धनसंचयः f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). -**bōch**^u -ब्वकु । धनलुब्धः m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. -**bāgay** -बागय् । काकिलीविभाजनवृत्तिः f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. -**bar** -बर, a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). -**kāman** -कामन् । अकिञ्चनता f. (sg. dat. -**kāmūn**^u -कामन्), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. -**māl** -माल् । काकिलीस्रक् f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. -**mōth** -मठ । काकिलीमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -**mōthi** -मठि), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. -**nol**^u -नेलु । संपूर्णकाकिली m. a complete, unbroken cowry. -**śūr** -शूर । अतिरूपणः m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. -**wōl**^u -वोलु । धनाढ्यः m. (-**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a monied man, a wealthy person. -**zār** -ज़ार । काकिलीबूतः m. cowry-

gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up); a kind of heads or tails. -zōrⁱ -ज़ोर । धनवज्रम् m. power due to wealth. -zōrⁱ -ज़ारि । काकियोधृतकारी m. a cowry-gambler, see ab.

hār ६ हार f. defeat (El.). —diñ^u —दिञ् f.inf. to defeat (El.). —sapadūñ^u —सपदञ् f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

hār 7 हार e.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakh^acan-hār**, one who gives, from **bakh^acun**, q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār**, fit to be done; **khēna-hār**, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

hārⁱ हरि interj. in **hārⁱ hārⁱ हरि हरि**, the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri**.

hari 1 हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē हरे** (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ हरिः** (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ हरेः**, the gen. sing. in the sense of the dat. sg. **hari-har हरि-हर** (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har हरिः-हर** (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **hari-har हरी-हर** (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara हरे-हर** (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray हरे-हरय** (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara हरि-हर** (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray हरिः-हरय** (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**); esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan हरि-नारायण** m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shēmbhu हरि-शंभु** m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shēmbhō** (Śiv. 1722-3).

hari 2 हरि in **hari-hōput^u हरि-होपुतु** or **-hōput^u होपुतु** । समयः m. (of moveable or immovable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

hēr हेर । निश्रेणिः, बलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1 हेरि**, for 2, see **hīr^u**, for 3, see **hyūr^u**), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081; Rām. 44, 571-2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūr^u**); a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. —anūñ^u —अनञ् । संकोचवद्बुद्धवः f.inf.

lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash. —kadūñ^u —कदञ् । वसनावकम्बनम् f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । संकोचवद्बुद्धवः f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

hēra-pōw^u हेर-पोवु । निश्रेणिकोपानम् m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

hēri-bar हेरि-बर । निश्रेणिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. —khot^u -खतु । निश्रेणिकारकोष्ठम् m. a closet under a staircase. —lāday -लादय । निश्रेणिप्रभृतम् f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. —tron^u -त्रनु । निश्रेणिकर्तः m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmir as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. —wōb^u -ववु । निश्रेणिप्रकाशायनम् m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. —wasun -वसुन् m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

hērⁱ ह्यरि adv. above; upstream (of a river) (K. 75); —pēth^u -पथ adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyor^u**.

hēri हेरि, see **hēr**, **hīr^u**, and **hyūr^u**.

hīra हीर । वज्ररत्नम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923); met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

hīrⁱ हिरि, etc., see **hyūr^u**.

hīri हीरि in **hīri gabbun हीरि गबुन** । दिव्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmot^u hīri, viri mangān tang**, one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kīri**, q.v.

hīr^u हीरू । शिरः f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2 हेरि**, for 1, see **hēr**, for 3, see **hyūr^u**), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. El. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīr^u**, s.v. **kala**.

hēri-phōphūj^u हेरि-फुफुञ् । बुद्धशिरः f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. —prōpyun^u -प्रोपिनु । बलिदानविशेषः m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to

the Hindū god Gaṇ'sh (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātṛkā* goddesses.

hōr 1 होर adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (Ēl., W. 94). **-kun -कुन्** adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōra होर adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani -कनि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

hōr 2 होर f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:— **hōra-bür^u** होर-बूरु । शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **bür^u**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

hōrⁱ हारि, see **hār 1**.

hōrī 1 हारी । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district near the city of Śrīnagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gaṇ'sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see R.T.Tr. II, 446).

hōrī 2 हारी । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hōr^u 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See R.T.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

hōrī 3 हारी । आषाढसखसमूहः f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

h^or^u हूरु adj. (f. **h^or^u** हूरु), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (Ēl. *hur, hurr*; cf. **hur^u 3** and **h^orun**). **-hāyēka tōlun** -हायक तोलुन् । आशातीताधिक्यमवलम्बमानः m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyēkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

h^ori tōlun हरि तोलुन् m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

hor^u 1 हूरु । युग्मम् m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often —^o, as in **al^oka-hor^u**, a pair of earrings (see **al^oka**); **pula-hor^u**, a pair of sandals; **wōl^o-hor^u**, a pair of rings (see **wōl^u**).

hor^u 2 हूरु m. *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (Ēl. *haur*).

hōr^u हूरु । विचवर्णः adj. (f. **hōr^u 2 हूरु**), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **daba-hōr^u**.

hōr^u 1 हूरु । शारिका f. (for **2**, see **hōr^u**. The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *sārikā*, see **hōrī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hōrī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracius Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

hāri-baca हारि-वच । बुद्धशारिका m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

hūr حور f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

huri ऊरि (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). (Cf. **hārⁱ**).

hūrⁱ हरि or **hawūr^u** हवूरु f. i.q. **hor^u 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

hur^u 1 ऊरु । प्रसवासनसंनिवेशः m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). —**trāwun** —चावुन् । प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेव-विसर्जनम् m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hur^u trāwun** is to do this scattering.

hurⁱ-kaṭh ऊरि-कट । बलिदानविशेषः m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lēj^u** -लैजू । प्रसवोपयोग्युखाविशेषः f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hur^u trāwun** ub., and L. 259. **-māday** -माँडय् । प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम् f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or

daughter. -**phōt^u** -फुंतु । प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259).
 -**prōpyun^u** -प्रोप्युनु । प्रसवस्थानबलिः m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see **hur^u trāwun**, ab.).
 -**pōth^{ar}** -पाथर् । प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमावृत्तिः m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. -**rōch^u** -रोकु । प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). -**sāway** -सावय् । प्रसवकालिकाभुदयः f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child.
 -**shāwūj^u** -शावजू । बलिदानविशेषः f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

huri bēhun ऊरि व्यञ्जन् । प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम् m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. —**bīth^u** —बोडू । अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. —**drāyē** —द्राय । सुखिनोत्तीर्णजननामुच्चायवसरा p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. —**wōsh^u** —वुशू । प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता l p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

huris bēhun ऊरिस व्यञ्जन् । प्रसवाभुदयोद्भवः m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son.

hur^u 2 ऊर् । लिपनीपकरणपटखण्डः m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. **cōka** 1. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । लिपनकर्म m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

hur¹-aitham ऊरि-ऐठम् or -ōtham -चाठम् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -aithūm^u -ऐठमू), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February-March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the **hērath** or **Śira-rātrī**, see **-satam**, bel. and **hērath**. -**mēṣ^u** -म्युशू । चेतमुत्तिका f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. -**satam** -सतम् । उत्सवाङ्कतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -satūm^u -सतमू), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the **Śira-rātrī**, see **-aitham**, ab., and **hērath**.

hur^u 3 ऊर् m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **h^{or}u**.

hur^u ऊर् in **darbi-hur^u**, i.q. **hūr^u 1** in **darbi-hūr^u** (see **darb**).

hūr^u ऊर्, see **hōrun**.

hūr^u 1 हूर् । काष्ठम् f. (for 2, see **har** 3), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, **har**); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (**hari hari**, by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); **harē hēṇē wuri-dānas**, to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. **wura**, K.Pr. 85); cf. **kāṇḍī** - **hūr^u**, s.v. **kond^u 2**. —**badāwūn^u** —बडावजू । बुधयपिशमनम् f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. —**kadūn^u** —कडजू । बुधयपिशमनम् f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

hirbi (P spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, *Euphorbia Thomsoniana* (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

hōric^u हूरिचू, see **hōrij^u**.

hrēd हर्द f. (sg. dat. **hrēdi** हर्दि), the heart (L.V. 76).

harud हर्द । शरत्कालः m. (sg. dat. **har^{as}das** हर्दस्, abl. **har^{as}da** हर्द, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months **Ōshid** and **Kārtikh** (in Skr., *Āsrina* and *Kārttika* = September-

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. *hōri wa harādi*, s.v. *hār 1*. —*lagun* —लगुन् । परिपाकागमः m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. —*waṭun* —वटुन् । परिपक्वसख्यसंग्रहः m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

har^ada-byōl^u हर्द-व्योलु । शरदबीजम् m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). —*kōli* —कोलि । शरत्काले adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. —*kani* —कनि । शरत्कालप्राये adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. —*wōn^u* —वोनु । शरदजलम् m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. —*wāph* —वाफ् । शरदवापः m. (sg. dat. —*wāpas* —वापस्), autumn-sowing.

har^aduk^u हर्दुकु । शरत्कालिकः adj. (f. *har^adūc^u* हर्दूच्), of or belonging to autumn. *har^adas-kyut^u* हर्दस्-कितु । शरत्काले adv. in the autumn.

hördus हर्डुस् m. beating, fighting, in *hördus ta bördus*, a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

haradwār हरद्वार, see *har 1*.

hrēday हृदय् m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

hrēdayāwōsi हृदयावासी m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

harf or *har^f* حرف, see *harph*.

hirⁱ-gōgul हिरि-गुगुल, *hiringogul*, see *hyur^u*.

hargāh, *hargah* हर्गाह् हरगाह् conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in *wuchta hargāh mēliy*, see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). —*ay* —अय् (H. viii, 10). —*kiy* —किय् (H. viii, 7, 13), id. *hargahna* न हरगाह् conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.).

hārgil (? spelling and gender), the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (L. 73). Perhaps connected with *hār 1*. Cf. *hāra-nākh*, s.v. *hār 1*.

hurih (K.Pr. 85) for *harē*, see *hūr^u*.

h^ar-h^ar हर्-हर् in *h^ar-h^ar karān* हर्-हर् करान् । अतिलरितम् adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. *hur^u-mur^u*.

hara-har हर-हर्, see *har 3*.

harj (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmir. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

hōrij^u हारिजू, *hōric^u* हारिचू (Rām. 109) or *hōrinj^u* हारिञ्जू (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. *hārij* and *hārinj*);

tīr-i hōric^u (Rām. 109), *tīr-i hōrinj^u* (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

hōrinjē-gāsa हारिञ्ज-गास m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

harkāra हरकार हरकारद् । गूढपुरुषः m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, *monchard*.

harkāragi हरकारगी । चारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a spy or detective.

harakath हरकथ् حرکت । चेष्टा f. (sg. dat. *harakiū^u* हरकू), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. —*gashhūn^u* —गश्चू । अङ्गवन्धविकृतिः f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). —*karūn^u* —करचू f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

har^{al} हर्ल् । कलहशीलः adj. e.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

hāru^l हारुल् adj. in —*nūn* —नून् । बुद्धखण्डात्मलवणम् m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, *hār*).

harām حرام adj. e.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). —*khāv* —खाव् । अनर्थभोगी m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). —*khyon^u* —ख्यनु । अनर्थाजितभोगः m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. —*kōri* —कोरी حرामकारी f. adultery, fornication (El.). —*karun* —करन् । अभिचरणम् m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. —*kath* —कट् । जारजनितवालकः m. (sg. dat. —*kaṭas* —कटस्), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). —*kaṭil* —कटिल् । जारजवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). —*zōd^u* —जोदु m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. —*zōz^u* —जोजू ।

अभिचारिणी f. a habitually unchaste woman.

harāmuk^u हरामुकु । जारजातः, अनर्थागतः adj. (f. *harāmūc^u* हरामचू), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate; (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property) (K.Pr. 77).

harömⁱ حرآمی adj. e.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. —gashun —गहनु । निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). —karun —करनु । निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

hāram-hōr^u हारम-होर् । शबलः adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर्), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

hirmaji (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

harmōkh हरमख, haramōkh हरमख, see p. 343a, l. 31.

hurū-murū ऊरु-मुरु । अकक्षात् adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

haran हरन्, a deer, i.q. haryun^u 1, q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529).

In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is haranun^u हरनुनु.

harāna हरन, the form which haran or haryun^u 1 takes in the following:—harāna-āchⁱ हरन-अच्छि । मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. -kot^u -कटु । मृगपोतः m. (f. -kūt^u -कटू), a young deer, a fawn.

h^harun ह्रन् । उपचयः conj. 3 (2 p.p. h^haryōv ह्योर्व), to increase, become greater (El. *hurun* or *harun*) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57).

h^haryō-mot^u ह्योर्-मंतु । उपचितः perf. part. (h^haryē-müt^u ह्ये-मंतू), increased; remaining over and above.

harun 1 ह्रन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hor^u ह्र्), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

harun 2 ह्रन् । चरणम्, क्षीणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. haryōv ह्योर्व), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

haryō-mot^u ह्योर्-मंतु । निपतितः, क्षीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. haryē-müt^u ह्ये-मंतू), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

harith pyon^u हरिश् च्यनु । क्षतिक्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

hārun ह्रावन् । पराजयः, हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōr^u होर्), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889).

hōr^u-mot^u होर्-मंतु । हापितः perf. part. (f. hōr^u-müt^u होर्-मंतू), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

hārun^u ह्रावन् adj. (f. hārūn^u हारंजू), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see hār 1. —tāph —ताफ् । आषाढातपः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas -तापस), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

hairān, hōrān हिरान adj. e.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El.), K.Pr. 217, 247). —karun —करन् m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

hairōnī, hōrōnī हिरौनी f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

hōrun होवन् । प्रतिदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hūr^u ह्र्), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; drūts^u hōrānē f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

hōran-pāthi होरान्-पाठि । निष्कृतिवृत्तिः m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

hūr^u-mot^u ह्र्-मंतु । प्रत्यर्पितः perf. part. (f. hūr^u-müt^u ह्र्-मंतू), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

hōrinj^u हारिंजू, see hōrij^u.

harnak (L. 330), see hāra-nākh, p. 343b, l. 47.

h^hranāwun हरनावुन । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. h^hranōw^u हरनोवु), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

hāranāwun हारनावुन् । पराजितिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranōw**^u हारनोवु), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

hiranyāksh हिरण्यक्ष m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyēkashēph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

hiranyēkashēph हिरण्यकश्यप m. (sg. dat. **hiranyēkashēpas** हिरण्यकश्यपस् (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiranyakaśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasimha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiranyakaśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

harūn^u हरजू । हरिणी f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryun**^u 1, q.v.

harph or **har^aph** हर्फ हرف m. (sg. dat. **harphas** हर्फस्), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). — **yun**^u — **यिनु** । **उपालम्भगर्होद्भवः** m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata** **harpha** हर्फ पत हर्फ adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

h^arēr हर्यर । **उपचयः** m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

hōrēr होर्यर् m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

harārath حرارت (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmiri) herpes, scabies (El.).

h^ar^arāwun हाररावुन् । **उपचायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^ar^a-rōw**^u हाररोवु), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

hārⁱsa हरिस । **सूदविशेषः** m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. — **gor**^u — **गर्** । **सूदविशेष-विक्रयाजीवी** m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. — **karun** — **करन्** । **अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so). — **wān** — **वान्** । **सूदविशेषविक्रयस्थानम्** m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

hirs^s हिरस्, **hirs** حرس । **तृष्णा** m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. — **gashun** — **गकुन्** । **अतितृष्णोद्भवः** m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

har^ash हरश् । **हर्षः** m. (sg. dat. **harshēs** हर्षस्), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

harshēs gashun हर्षस गकुन् । **हर्षान्तिः** m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

har^ashun हरशुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **har^ashyōv** हरशोव), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **har^ashēn**, m.c.; K. 475).

hārⁱshun हरिशुन् or **hūrⁱshun** हूरिशुन् । **विवाहविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryush**^u हरिशु), i.q. **haharun**, q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hārⁱshun bārⁱshun** हरिशुन् बरिशुन् । **परिणयादिविधानम्** conj. 1, i.q. **haharun babarun**, see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

haryush^u-mot^u हरिशु-मंतु । **विहितविवाहः, संपादित-विवाहः** perf. part. (f. **harish^u-mūṣ^u** हरिशु-मंजू), one who has been duly married.

hārⁱshōr हरिश्वर्, **harshēshōr** हर्षेश्वर् । **हर्षेश्वरः** m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit Harṣeśvara) about ten miles east of Śrīnagar. Here there is a *Liṅga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khun^amōh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshēshōr**).

hārⁱshuth हरिशुथ् । **अतिहृष्टता** m. (sg. dat. **hārⁱshētas** हरिशतस्), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

hairath, hōrath हारथ् حيرت m. (sg. dat. **hōratas** حيرتس), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. — **khyon**^u — **खनु** । **अत्याश्चर्यानुभवः** m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. — **trāwun** — **त्रावुन्** m.inf. to surprise (El.).

hōratas gashun हारतस गकुन् । **आश्चर्यान्वितोभवनम्** m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

hērath हेरथ् । **शिवरात्रिमहोत्सवः** f. (sg. dat. **hērūṣ^u** हेरजू), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit Śivarātri, in honour of the god Shiv (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. Phālguna = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. (Cf. **ḍul**^u 1 and **hur**^u 2.

hērūs^u-bōg^u हेरू-बोग् । शिवरात्रिसुदायः m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival.

-truwāh -त्रुवाह । शिवरात्रिचतुदशी f. (sg. dat. **-truwōsh^u** -त्रुवाशु), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmir was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyana was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

hartā-kartā हर्ता-कर्ता । मुख्याधिकारी m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

harta-karta karun हर्त-कर्त करन् । सर्वथाधिकार-वृत्तिः m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

hartāl हर्ताल् । हरितालकम् f. (sg. dat. **hartāli** हर्तालि), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratsbane.

har-tar हर्-तर, see **har 5**.

hari-śandar हरि-शन्दर् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

hirav हिरव् । नवनीतसारः m. butter purified by several washings.

h^arawun हरवुन् or **h^arāwun** हरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^arow^u** हरोवु or **h^arōw^u** हरोवु), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *h^arawun*, *h^arāwun*).

h^arawun^u हरवुनु । उपचीयमानः n.ag. (f. **h^arawūn^u** हरवन्नु), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

harawun^u हरवुनु । निपतन्, क्षीणीभवन् n.ag. (f. **harawūn^u** हरवन्नु), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

hārawun^u हारवुनु । पराजयन् n.ag. (f. **hārawūn^u** हारवन्नु), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

hōr^u-wan होरू-वन् । अह्वानम् m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālīmār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Sadarhatraana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

hōrawān होरवाञ् । विसर्जनोपायनम् f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāggi* of India.

hārawūt^u हारवंटू f. (sg. dat. **hārawacē** हारवच्च), a species of waterfowl in Kashmir (El., Śiv. 1816).

hāryul^u हारिजु । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

hēryum^u ह्यर्युम्, **hēryun^u** हेर्युम्, or **hīryum^u** हीर्युम् । ऊर्ध्वतनः adj. (f. **hērim^u** ह्यरिम्, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. —**pōr^u** पोर् m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

haryun^u 1 हरिनु । हरिणः m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **harāna**, q.v. The f. is **harūn^u**, q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *haruak*).

haryun^u 2 हरिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiranyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiranyōtsa is unknown.

haryun^u 3 हरिनु । जातकीमलाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **harin^u** हरिचू), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har 3**.

harza هَرْزْ adj. e.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. —**gor^u** -गर् । निन्दनशीलः m. (f. **-gūr^u** -गर्), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

h^as हस् । कलहादिप्रेरणा m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). —**dyun^u** -दिनु । कलहायोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

hās हास् । उपहासः m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. —**gashun** -गहून् । उपहासानुभवः m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of 'serve you right'.

hāsa-dās हास-डास् । विनाशोपहासः m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

hasa हस interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **falōnⁱ sōhiba-hasa**, Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē sōhib, bōh, hasa, chus zānān**, Sir! I suppose (Gr.M. : II. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

hasō हसा interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

āhan-sō karān hasō chuh, Yes, Sir, he *is* doing (Gr.Gr. 101). **-hē** -हे interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with **juv** or **sō** added, as in **hasō-hē nārān juv** (or **sō**), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

hāsī हसि. see **host**^u 2.

hasō हसा, see **hasa**.

hēs ह्यस حس । स्मृतिः m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmirī) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). —**dyun**^u —दिनु । स्मरणम् m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. —**gāshun** —गकुन् । ज्ञानागमः m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. **-hōsh** -होश । चेतनादिकम् m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. —**hyon**^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). —**yun**^u —यिनु । ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

hēsā phērun ह्यस फेरन् । उद्धोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). —**phirun** —फिरन् or —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । उद्धोधनम् m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. —**phirawun**^u —फिरवुनु । उद्धोधकः n.ag. (f. —**phirawūn**^u —फिरवञ्जू), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. **-wōl**^u -वोल् । अनुभवी m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. —**yun**^u —यिनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बः m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

hēsās āsun ह्यसस् आसुन् m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

hisa हिस, i.q. **hissa**, q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

hōs होस । अपूर्णता m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

hūs हुस । अभ्यवस्क्रान्दाक्रन्दः m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । आक्रन्दोद्गावनम् m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women

suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । आक्रन्दोद्गावः m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

husi हुसि f. N.P., short and familiar for **Husini**, a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

hisāb حساب m. an account, reckoning (M.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). —**bōzun** —बोजुन् m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). **-kitāb** کتاب حساب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). **hisābuk**^u far^{ad} حسابک فرد m. a bill (Gr.M.).

hasad حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785). **tas chuh myōn**^u **hasad**, I envy him (W. 125).

hash हश । श्वश्रूः f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696). **ōra-hash**, a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

hashē-bāpār हश-बापार् । श्वश्रूवृत्तिः m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. **-nōshē** -न्वश । श्वश्रूलुबे f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

hāshē हाश in the following: **-dānē** -दाज । निःसारधान्यम् m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. —**gāshun** —गकुन् । निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). —**karun** —करन् । आशोष निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

hashā हशा interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

hasōhē हसाहे, see **hasa**.

hish हिश । पक्षिवारणशब्दः m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). **hish** **hish karun** हिश हिश करन् । उत्साहनम् m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

hish^u हिशु, see **hyuh**^u.

hōsh होश هوش । चिष्टा, स्मृतिः, बोधः m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of

something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873). —**gashun** —गकून । बोधागमः m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education): —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). —**nyun^u** —निनु m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught (Rām. 1626). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । अत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, rūdum-na hōsh, I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, rūdus na hōsh, he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, rōzān na kēh hōsh, he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). —**thawun** —थवुन् । अवेक्षणम् m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. —**yun^u** —यिनु । अत्यापत्तिः m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

hōshē-kinⁱ होश-किनि adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286). —**rost^u** —रस्तु । चेष्टाबोधहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u —रंठू), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= bē-hōsh, q.v.). **hōshē-wōl^u** होश-वोलु । सुबोधः m. (f. -wājēn —वाज्यञ्), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029). —**yun^u** —यिनु । बोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

hōshēs pyon^u होशस् प्यनु । अत्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

hōshī हांशी (cf. حاشية) । डोरकविशेषः m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

hōshidār हांशीदार । डोरकविशिष्टः adj. e.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

hāshēlad हाश्लद् । शोषविकारोपेतः adj. e.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshē**. **hishēm** हिशम् a jingling repetition of **hishō**, in **hishēm hishō** (m.c. for **hishē**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

hashmath حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas** हशमतस्), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmirī) degree, rank (El.).

hashēr हशर् । बलाद्बहिचारः m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

hishēr हिशर् or हिशर् । सादृश्यम् m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh^u**) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt *hishir*) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to compare (El.).

—**yun^u** —यिनु । निरीसंबन्धयोगः m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

hish^rrāwun हिशरारुन् । उपमापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hish^rrōw^u** हिशरोवु), to cause to resemble, to make similar to something else.

hashētōn^u हशतोनु । अश्रुत्वम् m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

hōshiyār هوشيار, هوشيار, **hushiyār** हुशियार् (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār** हुशार् or **husyār** हुसार् (Śiv. 1710) adj. e.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). —**gashun** —गकून । बोधापत्तिः m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v. 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. —**karun** —करुन् । उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to apprise, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । प्रतिजागरा m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

hushyōrī هُشْيَارِي or **husyōrī** हुस्यारी (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. —**karūn^u** —करंनु f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

has^{ak}h हसख् f. (sg. dat. **haski हस्कि**), rivalry, emulation; contention.

haska-has^{ak}h हसख्-हसख् । **परस्परस्पर्धा** f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

hasakhar हसखर् । **उद्धतः** m. (as subst., f. **hasakhür^ü हसखर्**), rude, insolent.

hasakharī हसखरी । **उद्धतता** f. insolence.

hösil हसिल **حامل** f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). **bē-hösil**, adj. e.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). — **gabhün^ü गब्हुञ्** f.inf. a product to result, as in **shēṣ^ṣtaras sōn gabhiy hösil**, for iron gold will result to thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). — **karün^ü करञ्** f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

husn حس m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

hasain dach (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmir. See El. s.v. *dach*.

h^asanāwun हसनावुन् । **आक्रोशाद्युत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^asanōw^ü हसनोवु**), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^asawun**. **h^asanōw^ü-mot^ü हसनोवु-मंतु** । **आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **h^asanōw^ü-müts^ü हसनोवु-मञ्चु**), incited, as ab.

hasar = حصر m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; **chuh ath pēth kyāh hasar**, what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

has^arath हसरथ् । **आश्चर्यम्** m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

hissa हिस्स **حصة** or **hisa हिस** । **भागः** m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Rām. 815). — **āmōt^ü आमंतु** । **भागान्ना प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. — **āmüts^ü आमञ्चु**), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). — **bāgay वागय्** । **विभागकल्पना** f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. — **khasun खसुन्** । **विभागेन लब्धिः** m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. — **karānⁱ करंनि** । **विभाजनम्** m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. **z^h hissa karānⁱ**, to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). — **nom^ü नमु** । **अल्पमात्रभागः** m. a very small portion of anything (*quasi*, as much as can be lifted on a finger-

nail). — **pāsa पास** (= **حصة پاس**) । **भागवृत्तिः** m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. — **rasa रस** (= **حصة راس**) । **भागवृत्तिः** m. a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. — **wōl^ü वोलु** । **भागयोग्यः** m. (f. — **wājēñ वाज्यञ्**), a shareholder, coparcener.

hissadar हिस्सदर (= **حصة دار**) । **विभागभागी** m. (f. **hissadariñ हिस्सदरिञ्**), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

host^ü 1 हस्तु । **हस्तः** (नक्षत्रविशेषः) m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *husta*, said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

host^ü 2 हस्तु । **हस्ती** m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form **hāsⁱ हसि**). The f. is **hastiñ हस्तिञ्** or **hāsⁱtīñ हसितिञ्**, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

hāsⁱ-gan हसिगन् । **हस्तिकर्णः**, **चेत्रविशेषः** m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit *Hastikārṇa*, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrinagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. — **hōkal हौकल्** । **अन्दुकः** f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. — **hōkal gabhün^ü हौकल् गब्हुञ्** । **अतिबलवतो निरुद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. — **khēl खेल** । **हस्तिघटा** f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). — **kara कर** । **हस्तिकरः** m. an elephant's trunk. — **yūd^ü gāsa-gēd^ü यडू गसस्यडू** । **बज्रभोगिनोऽत्यल्पान्नः** f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

hāstⁱ-ambörⁱ हसि-अम्बोरि । **परिस्तोमः** f. an elephant-litter, see **ambörⁱ**; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). — **baça बच** । **कलभः** m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. — **bür^ü बर्** । **वारी** f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. — **dōth दौथ** । **हस्तिदन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **dōtas दौतस्**), an elephant's tusk, ivory. — **höjⁱ हौजि** or **höj^ü हौजू** । **हस्तिशाला** f. an elephant stable. — **hāl हाल** । **हस्तिशाला** f. (sg. dat. — **höj^ü हौजू**), id. — **wōl^ü वोलु** । **आधोरणः** m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

hastiñ हस्तिञ् (Gr.Gr. 37) or **hāsⁱtīñ हसितिञ्** । **हस्तिनी** f. a she-elephant. See **host^ü**.

h^asawun हसवुन । रोषादिसूचना conj. I (1 p.p. **h^asow^u** हसवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^asa-nāwun** (Gr.Gr. 124). **h^asow^u-mot^u** हसवु-मंतु । चाक्रान्वाचर्थम प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **h^asūw^u-mūs^u** हसवू-मंजू), incited, as ab.

husyār हस्यार्, see **hōshiyār**.

husyōrī हस्योरी, see **hushyōrī**.

hata 1 हत, see **hath**.

hata 2 हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. **hatōv**, bel.

hatā हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with **ā** added to the obl. form of the noun, as in **hatā gulyā**, ho Gul^u (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); **hatā juwā**, hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

hatau हतौ interj. used, like **hatabā** bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, **hatau — au** or **hatau — a**, used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatau kākau**, O father (**kākh**); **hatau himath kaulau**, O Himat Kaul; **hatau gana**, O Gana. **hatau — a bāyau**, used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as **hatau mahādēva bāyau**, O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

hatō हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, **ō** or **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatō paryō**, hallo Por^u (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

hata-bā हतबा interj. used (like **hatau**, ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: **hatabā — bā**, used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in **hatabā himath-bā**, O Himat. **hatabā — au**, when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatabā kākau**, O father (**kākh**). **hatabā — a**, id. as **hatabā kāka**. **hatabā — a bāyē** or **hatabā — a bayau**, used in addressing a man by proper name only, as **hatabā mahādēva bāyē** or **hatabā mahādēva bāyau**, O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). **hatabāhē हत-बाहे** interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, **bā** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatabāhē zana-bā**, O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

hata-biñ हत-बिन् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); **mōj^u** is suffixed

if she is older than the speaker, as in **hatabiñ pārvath mōj^u**, O mother Pārvat; **biñ** is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in **hatabiñ Saraswath biñ**, O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

hata-dēdi हत-बदि (K.Pr. 80) or **-mōj^u -माजू** interj. used by a man when addressing an elder woman, **mōj^u** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatamōj^u pārvath mōj^u**, O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). **-sa -स** (H. x, 5) or **-sō -सा** interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). **-sōhē -साहे** interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then **juv** or **sō** or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, **hatasōhē rāma kaul**, O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); **hatasōhē nārān-juv** (or **nārān-juv-sō**), O Nārāyan; **hatasōhē gana-sō**, O Gana. **Sō** may also be added to a caste-name, as in **hatasōhē rāma kaul-sō**. If **bā** is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in **hatasōhē sahas-bā**, O Sahaz; cf. **hatabāhē**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

hatōv हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatōv manasā rāmau**, hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus **hatōv kōdirau**, O Kādir. Hindū women use **hata**, ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

hatay हतय् (El. **hatai**) or **hatōy हताय्** interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatay** (or **hatōy**) **washariy**, O female child (**washūr^u**) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, **hatāi**, **hatōi**). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

hātⁱ हति card. the form which **hath**, a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in **kāh hātⁱ**, eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say **tōr hātⁱ**, four times a hundred, but must say **hath sāk^h**, a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

hēta हत, see **hyon^u**.

hētⁱ हति, see **hyon^u** and **hyot^u**.

hōtā होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

höt^u हुंतु, 1 p.p. of **hōsun** (f. **hōs^u हुंसू**), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf. **āḍa-höt^u**, p. 11a, l. 30.

hösa-bata इत्र-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

hot^u हटु । आहतः adj. (f. **hüs^u हटू**), struck; used — as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hot^u**, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **böchi-hot^u**, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nēnd^uri-hot^u**, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hot^u**, sweaty; **lawa-hot^u**, dewy; **prayēma-hot^u**, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hot^u** (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwa-hot^u**, warm, hot; **trēshi-hot^u**, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **ṣakhi-hot^u**, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

hot^u 1 हटु । कण्ठः m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041-2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). — **ṣaṭun** — **चटुन्** m.inf. to cut a person's throat (II. v, 7).

hātⁱ-gand हटि-गंड । कण्ठग्रन्थिः m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. — **grindam** -यिन्दम् । **कण्ठरोगविशेषः** m. a disease of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) , bronchitis. — **grindam dyun^u** -यिन्दम् दिनु । **गलपीडनम्** m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. — **shrūṣ^u** -श्रूचू । **सकण्ठभूषा** f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. — **vēsor^u** -व्यसर् । **कण्ठरोगविशेषः** m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. — **vesor^u pyon^u** -व्यसर् प्यनु । **कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. — **woth^u** -वथु । **ईषदपूर्णः** adj. (f. **wüth^u** -वठू), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭi wasun**, bel.

haṭi gashun हटि गशुन् m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). — **phol^u** -फलु । **कण्ठमालाविशेषः** m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmīri women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. — **phol^u gandun** -फलु गंडुन् । **शोकपरित्याग-लक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम्** m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. — **phol^u ṣaṭun** -फलु चटुन् । **शोकविह्वहा-**

रणम् m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. — **phol^u ṣaṭith** **bēhun** -फलु चटिथ व्यङ्गन् । **शोक धृत्वेव कार्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). — **wāluṅ** — **वालुन्** । **रोचकीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. — **wasun** — **वसुन्** । **रोचकीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **hātⁱ woth^u**, ab. — **wasth** -वस्थ । **कण्ठभूषणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. — **woth^u-mot^u** — **वथु-मत्तु** । **यथेष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **wüth^u-müt^u** — **वठू-मठू**), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **hātⁱ-woth^u**, ab.

hot^u 2 हटु, hoṭh^u हटु m. (?) a shore (El. *haut*, *hauth*, where it is probably a misprint for *hauth*, i.e. **both^u 1**).

hutⁱ ऊति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1**. **huti 1 ऊति** । **अमुच** adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **hutⁱ**. — **kinⁱ** -किनि adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). — **pēṭha** -यठ adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

hut^u 2 हटु । **हटु** । **आसुचिकः** adj. (f. **huti^u हतिचू**), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

huti 2 ऊति, see **hub**.

hut^u ऊतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). — **kun** -कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

hüt^u हटू । **काष्ठखण्डः**, **शुष्कफलखण्डः**, **निष्फलधान्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **hacē** हच्य), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **haṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv. 1902-4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-ṣūth^u**). — ° dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüt^u**, p. 22a, l. 50, and **kishē-hüt^u**, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kish**.

hacē ह्य । काष्ठखण्डानि, साहाय्यम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. —**gabhāñē** —गह्वञ् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. —**kadañē** —कदञ् । विबाधनम्, चीपीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. —**karañē** —करञ् । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शकलशोषणम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. —**nērañē** —नेरञ् । चीपीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). —**phol**^u —फोलु । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

hatab हतव् حطب । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. —**dīn**^u —दिन् । क्लनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. —**khēñ**^u —खेन् । क्लितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. —**lagiñ**^u —लगिन् । क्लितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

hataba-hōnz^u हतव-होन् । रन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is **-hānzañ** -हान्जञ्), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

hatabā हतवा, **hatabāhē** हतवाहे, **hatabiñ** हतविञ्, see **hata** 2.

hatic^u कृतिचू, see **hut**ⁱ.

h^ath ह्य । प्राणशोथः m. (sg. dat. ? **h^atas** हतस्), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. —**khasun** —खसुन् । आयासोत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

hath ह्य । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan** हतन्), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shēth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **z^ah hath**, two hundred; **trihath**, three hundred; **nav shēth**, nine hundred; **bāh shēth**, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84),

but **hath sāś**, a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dināras* (R.T.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath**, three pice; **pōnshath**, five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). —**gob**^u —गवु । शताङ्कुरः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. —**gūñ**^u —गून् । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. —**gor**^u —गर् । शतगृही m. (f. **-gūr**^u —गूर्), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). —**handōj**^u —हंडांजू or **-handāl** —हंडाल । अबिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **handāl**. —**haṭur**^u —हटुर् । धूर्तः m. (f. **-haṭūr**^u —हटूर्), a persistent and impudent cheat. —**khand** —खण्ड । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. —**shēth** —शथ । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

hata-bod^u हत-बदु or **-bōd**^u —बदु । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. **-büz**^u —बूज़), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bōd**^u 2 (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). —**gon**^u —गनु । शतगुणः adj. (f. **-gūñ**^u —गून्), a hundred-fold. —**mōr**^u —मोर् । शतमारकः adj. (f. **-mōr**^u —मोर्), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. —**wahor**^u —वहर्, or **-wahur**^u —वहर्, or (Gr.M.) **-wuhur**^u वुहर् । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish**^u —वरिशू), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

hātⁱ **hūñ**ⁱ **khyō-mot**^u हति हनि ख्यो-मंतु । बहल-कार्योद्बहनव्ययताकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **-khyē-mūñ**^u —ख्ये-मून्), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hāt**ⁱ **hūñ**ⁱ **khyon**^u हति हनि ख्यन् । बहलकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hāt**ⁱ **wahar**ⁱ हति वहरि । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

hathāh khandā हथाह खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

hath 1 हठ । आयहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas** हठस्), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). —**karun** —करन् । आयहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

hath 2 हट् । क्लिप्तः m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15) ; a scar, cicatrix. —**gabhānī** —गह्नि । क्लिप्तचिह्नोद्भवः m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. —**karānī** —करनि । क्लिप्तौघसमुद्भवः m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

hāth 1 हाट् । हट्: m. (sg. dat. **hāthas हाटस्**), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. —**phuṭarun** —फुटरन् । प्रथमतः कोपेनाक्वन्तिः m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it); to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. —**phuṭarāwun** —फुटरावुन् । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम् m.inf., id.

hāth 2 हाट् । हट्टः m. (sg. dat. **hāṭas हाटस्**), a market, a bāzār; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

hathī हठी । आग्रहस्वभावः adj. e.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

hēth 1 ह्यथ्, see **hyon^u**.

hēth 2 ह्यथ् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hētas ह्यतस्**), friendly, kindly, well disposed; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hēth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken (**hēth 1**) a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyot^u 1**.

hēth हट्ट । अहंकारः m. (sg. dat. **hēṭas ह्यटस्**), capering, frisking; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hēṭal**.

hēth हेट् । विलम्बः m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बोद्भवः m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

hīth हीथ् । व्याजः, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hītas हीतस्**), a cause, a reason (K. 114); a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36); a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458); a groundless charge, a false accusation; a method, means, as in **hīth guzarānuk^u**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hīth gālanas**, a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). —**gashun** —गह्नुन् । हेतुमात्रोपस्थितिः m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । अपदेशाविष्कारः m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). —**karun** —करन् । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भवः m.inf. to make an excuse; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to make

pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malingering, in order to get off doing something. —**śhādānī** —श्राडेनि । व्याजापेक्षा m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. —**wuchun** —वुकुन् । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

hīta हीत, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of); **tamiy hīta**, on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyē-handi hīta**, on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). —**wōr^u** —वाक् । इषन्मात्रापदेशः f. a small or slight pretext. —**wōr^u gashūn^u** —वाक् गह्नुन् । इषन्मात्रापदेशापातः f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). —**wōr^u karūn^u** —वाक् करन् । इषन्मात्रहेतुद्भवः f.inf., id.

hōthī हीथी । अत्युदारः adj. e.g. very liberal, generous.

hōth^u हौठू । बन्धा f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. *hönt*) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf. **kāwa-hōth^u**, s.v. **kāv 1**.

huth 1 जथ्, see **huh**.

huth 2 जथ् adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, *hōt*, *hut*).

hutha जथ् adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153). —**pōthī** —पांठि adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

huth^u जथु adj. (f. **hūth^u जहू**), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

hathāh हथाह्, see **hath**.

hāth^hhār हथिहार or **hāth^hyār हथियार्** । आयुधम् m. a tool, implement; a weapon; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (**hāth^hhār**), K. 595, 948 (**hāth^hyār**)].

hōthun हौठुन् । निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōthyōv हौथोव्**), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hōthyō-mot^u हौथो-मंतु** । निष्फलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōthyē-müṭ^u हौथि-मंतू**), become fruitless.

hathōra हथोर । मुद्गरायुधविशेषः m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

hōth^hran हौठरन् । निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōth^h-rūn^u हौठरन्तू**), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

hōth^hrāwun हौठरावुन् । निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōth^hrōw^u हौठरोवु**), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hōth^hrōw^u-mot^u हौठरोवु-मंतु** । निष्फलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hōth^hrōw^u-müṭ^u हौठरोवु-मंतू**), rendered fruitless, as ab.

hāth^hyār हथियार्, see **hāth^hhār**.

hētakār ह्यतकार । हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

hēṭal ह्यटल् । चम्पुतगतिः adj. e.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. hēṭh.

hatul magdūr हुगुल् मग्दूर = حتى لمقدور adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

hatim^u हतिम्, see **hatyum^u**.

hētām-ditam ह्यतम्-दितम् (hyot^u, taken, and dyut^u, given), in —lagun —लगुन् । प्राणान्तव्यथागमः m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

hutām ऊताम् adv. till then (W. 94).

hatamōj^u हतमाञ्जु, see **hata 2**.

haṭun हटुन् । चीणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hatyōv हव्योव्**), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like); to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **hatyō-mot^u हव्यो-मन्तु** । चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hatyē-müts^u हव्ये-मञ्चू**), become lean, etc., as ab.

hutēn हुत्येन् । अमुच adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith**.

hutinuk^u or hutyunuk^u हुतिनुकु । आमुचिकः adj. (f. **hutinüc^u हुतिनञ्चू**), of or belonging to there, as ab.

hutinās हुतिनास् । अमुच adv. i.q. **hutēn**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

hatin^u हतिञ्चू, see **hatyun^u**.

haṭur^u हटुरु, see **hath**, and cf. **haṭ^urun 2**.

hēt^ur^u ह्यैतुरु । श्वित्तरोगः f. white leprosy (El. *hittar*; W. 111 *hētar*); cf. **atha-hētur^u**, p. 58b, l. 12. —pēñ^u —प्यञ्जू । श्वित्तरुगुणवः f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

hēt^urilad ह्यैतरिलद् । श्वित्ती adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hēt^uriladiñ ह्यैतरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. *hittarilad*; W. 111 *hētarilad*).

haṭ^uran 1 हट्रन् । चीणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^uriñ^u हट्रञ्जू**), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

haṭ^uran 2 हट्रन् । परिचालना f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^uriñ^u हट्रञ्जू**), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

haṭ^urun 1 हट्रन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^ur^u हट्रु**), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like).

haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 1 हट्रु-मन्तु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^ur^u-müts^u हट्रु-मञ्चू**), caused to become thin, as ab.

haṭ^urun 2 हट्रन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^ur^u हट्रु**), to roll anything from one place to another; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindi *haṭāna*); met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 2 हट्रु-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^ur^u-müts^u हट्रु-मञ्चू**), moved aside, etc., as ab.

haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phērun हट्रि हट्रि फेरन् । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phirun हट्रि हट्रि फिरन्** । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to roll something about from place to place; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phiranāwun हट्रि हट्रि फिरनावुन्** । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

haṭ^urāwun 1 हट्रारवुन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^urōw^u हट्रारोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 1**, q.v. **haṭ^urōw^u-mot^u 1 हट्रारोवु-मन्तु** । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^urōw^u-müts^u हट्रारोवु-मञ्चू**), i.q. **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 1**, see **haṭ^urun 1**.

haṭ^urāwun 2 हट्रारवुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^urōw^u हट्रारोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 2**, q.v. **haṭ^urōw^u-mot^u 2 हट्रारोवु-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^urōw^u-müts^u हट्रारोवु-मञ्चू**), i.q. **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 2**, see **haṭ^urun 2**.

hatasōhē हतसाहे, see **hata 2**.

huta-shēsh हुत-शेश m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

hutith हुतिथ् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh हुतुथ्** । अमुच adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutēn**.

hatōv हतोव्, see **hata 2**.

hutawah हुतवह् m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven); hence, blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

haṭāwun हटावुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭōw^u हटोवु**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 2**, q.v. **haṭōw^u-mot^u हटोवु-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭōw^u-müts^u हटोवु-मञ्चू**), rolled to a different place; removed, put to one side, put aside.

hatyā हत्या or **hātīyā हतिया** । हिंसाकर्म f. destruction of life, murder; esp. murder of a Brāhman, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

hatay हतय्, **hatōy हतोय्**, see **hata 2**.

hutyuk^u हुत्युक, see **hut^u**.

hatyum^u हत्युम् । शतसंख्यापूरणः ord. (f. hatim^u हतिम्), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

hatyun^u हत्युन् । शतमूल्यकः adj. (f. hatin^u हतिन्), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

hutyunuk^u हुतिनुक्, see hutēn.

hāt'yōr^u हतियोरु । हतहत्यः m. (f. hāt'yārēn हतियार्यन्), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

hāt'yōr'gī हतियारिणी । हत्याकृतवृत्तिः f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

hēs^u ह्यै, see hyot^u 1 and 2, and hyon^u.

hīs हीच् । कथनमात्रम् f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either hīs^u or hīsh. Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. —hyon^u —ह्युन् । वाङ्मन्त्रि यहणम् m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

hōṣa ह्यै, hōṣ' h्यै, hōṣ^u ह्यै, see hōt^u and hōtun.

hōṣ^u 1 ह्यै । मणिवन्धः m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

hōṣ^u 2 ह्यै । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

hūs^u 1 ह्यै, see hot^u.

hūs^u 2 ह्यै, i. q. hatyā, murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

haṣh ह्यै, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, hats).

hāṣh हाह्यै । अभिशस्तिः f. (sg. dat. hāṣi हास्ति), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; II. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. —gāṣhūn^u —गह्युन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयदोषः f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. —karūn^u —कर्युन् f.inf. to accuse (EL). —lagūn^u —लग्युन् । अभिशस्त्युद्भवः f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). —lāgūn^u —लाग्युन् । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). —yiñ^u —यिन् । अभिशस्त्यापातः f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

hāṣi-hond^u हास्ति-हन्दु । स्वर्णमात्रमङ्गवृत्तिः adj. (f. -hünz^u -ह्युन्), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere

touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. —lagun —लग्युन् । ह्यैदोषीभवन्म m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

hīsh हीह्यै, see hīs.

hōṣh ह्यै । आशीचम, दोषः m. (sg. dat. hōṣas ह्यैस), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. —khyon^u —ख्युन् । आशीचिभोजनोपभोगः m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. —pyon^u —प्युन् । आशीचसंपातः m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. —yun^u —यिन् । दोषापत्तिः m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

hōṣa-bāpār ह्यै-बापार । आशीचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). —shōd^u —श्युद् । आशीचोत्तीर्णः adj. (f. -shōz^u —श्युन्), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

hūsh ह्यै, see huth^u.

hāṣal हाह्यै । अभिशसकः adj. e.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

hāṣul हाह्यै । अभिशसकः adj. (f. hāṣūj^u हाह्यै), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

hīṣal हीह्यै । व्याजापेयी m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

hāṣalad हाह्यै । अभिशस्तिजनकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hāṣaladiñ हाह्यैदिन्), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

hāṣilad हाह्यै । आपन्नदोषः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hāṣiladiñ हाह्यैदिन्), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

hōṣalad ह्यै । आशीचयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hōṣaladiñ ह्यैदिन्), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See hōṣh.

hēs^u-mūṣ^u ह्यै-मूषु, see hyon^u.

hōṣun ह्युन । विशीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hōṣṭ** ह्युः ; 2 p.p. **hōṣōv** ह्योव), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hōṣanāwun ह्यनानावुन्** or **hōṣ^orāwun ह्यरानावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174). —**asun** —असुन् । विस्रतावेगः m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. —**yun** —यिनु । विस्रतोद्भवः m.inf., id.

hōṣⁱ hōṣⁱ marun ह्यि ह्यि मरुन् । अतिकष्टानुभव-पूर्वकमरणम् m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

hōṣ^u-mot^u ह्यु-मनु । विशीभूतम् perf. part. (f. **hōṣ^u-mūṣ^u ह्यु-म्यू**), decayed, gone bad.

hōṣanāwun ह्यनानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōṣanōw^u ह्यनानोवु**), i.q. **hōṣ^orun** and **hōṣ^orāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

haṣar ह्यर । दीनता m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

hēṣar ह्यर । हितता m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsamicness, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

haṣ^oran ह्यरन् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **haṣ^orūn^u ह्यरन्नु**), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

hōṣ^oran ह्यरन् । विशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōṣ^orūn^u ह्यरन्नु**), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

hōṣ^orun ह्यरन् । विशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōṣ^or^u ह्यरु**), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **hōṣ^orāwun**.

hōṣ^orāwun ह्यरानावुन् । विशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōṣ^orōw^u ह्यरानोवु**), to cause to decay, i.q. **hōṣ^orun**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

haṣṣē ह्ये । धिक्कारः m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

hēṣāv ह्यवाव्, **hēṣōv ह्यओव्**, **hēṣōy ह्यओय्**, etc.; see **hyon^u**.

hav हव (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau**.

hāv 1 हाव in **hāwa-dōr हाव-दोर** । प्रदर्शनमात्रम् f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun**.

hāv 2 हाव in **hāwa-bāv हाव-बाव** । शृङ्गारविलासादिचेष्टाः m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

hawā हावा, i.q. **hawāh 1**, q.v.

havē हव, see **havy**.

hivⁱ हिवि, etc., see **hyuv^u**.

hōw^u होवु adj. (f. **hōw^u हावू**), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hō,ū*. It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun**, q.v., used as an adj.

huwa हव, see **huh**.

hawāh 1 हवाह (Rām. 130) or **hawā हावा** (Rām. 867, 1651) । वायुः, उच्छ्वलता m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

hawāh 2 हवाह (= حوا) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

hāwuk^u हावुकु m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk^u**, one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

hawal हवल or **hēwal हवल्** । परोचनिन्दा f. (sg. dat. **hawali हवलि**), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. —**kariūn^u करन्नु** । असद्रत्यरोचे परिभाषणम् f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

hawāla हवाल حوالا or **hawālath حوالث** । व्यासः m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). —**gashun** —गशुन् । समर्पितीभवन्म् m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. —**karun** —करन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

hawōlⁱ hēth हवालि हथ or **hawōlēth हवालथ** । उपभोगनिमित्तकर्मापन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. —**hēṣ^u ह्ये**), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. —**mawōlⁱ मवालि** । कालकार्येपिजनसमागमः m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

hawālath Khōdā حوالث خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

hēwal हवल् । परोचनिन्दा f., i.q. **hawal**, q.v.

hawāladar हवालदर (= حوالدار) । व्यासाश्रयः m. (f. **hawāladariū** हवालदरिन्नु), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a huvildar.

hawāladōri हवालदारी حوالداری । न्यासव्यवहारः f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.

hawālah हवालथ حوالث m., i.q. **hawāla**, q.v.

hawōlēth हवांलथ । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hawōlēth** हवांलथू), i.q. **hawōlī hēth**, q.v. s.v. **hawāla**.

hawan हवन । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

hawān (El.) हवान, **haiwān**, **hōwān** حيوان m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

hāwun हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōw** होवु), to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; II. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (II. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of **dēshun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). **hōw**^u-**mot**^u होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शितः perf. part. (f. **hōw**^u-**mūth**^u हावू-मंतू), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

hēwān हवान्, **hēwōnī** हवांनि, see **hyon**^u.

hāwanāwun हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāwanōw** हावनोवु), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

hēwanāwun हवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hēwanōw** हवनोवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyon**^u, q.v., i.q. **hyāwun**.

hawür^u हवूरु । युग्मम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. **dāda-hawür**^u, a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. **hor**^u 1).

hōwur^u होवुरु । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

hōw^u-**rī**-**bōth**^u होवूरि-बांतू । भार्यापितृपत्न्यः m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. **-bāy** -वाय् । खालपत्नी f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

hawas हवस् حوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) **hāwas** हावस् । काङ्क्षा m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. **hawus**.

hawās हवास حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

hāwas हावस् (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. **hawas**, q.v.

hāwasa हावस । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, very eagerly.

hawus हवुस् حوس or **hāwus**^u हावुसु । अत्यभीष्टा m. eager desire: lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. **hawas**. —**gashun** —गकून् । आकाङ्क्षीञ्जवः m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । आकाङ्क्षापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

hāwus^u हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. **hawus**, q.v. —**gashun** —गकून् । कौतूहलीञ्जवः m.inf., i.q. **hawus gashun**, q.v. s.v. **hawus**. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । रष्टीपभोगः m.inf. i.q. **hawus kaḍun**, see **hawus**. —**yun**^u —यनु । इच्छीञ्जवः m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

hawāwā हावावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often —°, as in **āba hawāwā**, a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

hawāwi-hanā हावावि-हना । अत्यल्पमात्रा f., id.

hawōwī हवावि (= دواي) । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a rocket.

hāwawun^u हाववुनु n.ag. (f. **hāwawūn**^u हावववू), one who shows, etc., see **hāwun** (Śiv. 623, 854).

hēwawun^u हववुनु । संयहीता, सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **hēwawūn**^u हवववू), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. **hyon**^u.

hēwawañē khōr^u हवववत्र खारू । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

havy हव्य m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods; **havē-kavy** हव्य-कव्य, m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

hawōyī हवायि । उच्छृङ्खलः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmirī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). —**gashun** —गकून् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. —**karun** —करन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम् m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

hay 1 हय f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

hay 2 हय conj. an optional form of **ay**, if, u.w. the past cond. as in **karihē hay**, if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

hay 3 हय (Śiv. 585), i.q. **hāy 1**.

hay 4 हय interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (II. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (II. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. **hau**, **hav**.

hāy 1 हाय । शोकाक्रन्दः m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *hāc*, W. 101, *hāi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; II. v, 7). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to groan (El.).

hāyi हायि interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

hāy 2 हाय interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy wabhariy**, O female child (**washūr^u**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

hāy 3 हाय । गृहधूमः f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

hāyē gaḥhun हाय गङ्गुन् । निरपभोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. —**raza -रज्ज** । धूमरेणुसंघातः f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. —**lōḥh^u** —ल्लङ्कु । धूमसंघः m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

hayā حيا (El. *haiya*), i.q. **hayāh**, q.v.

hayō, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

hēyi ह्यि, see **hyon^u**.

hēyō ह्यो interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

hēyōi ह्योई interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

hiy हिय । मालती f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hi*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.).

—**āsmān -आसमान्** m. (El.) or —**āsmōnī -आसमानी** f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). —**āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

hiyē-māl हिय-माल । मालतीपुष्पस्रक् f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). —**pōsh -पोश** । मालती-(जाती)-पुष्पम् m. the jasmine-flower. —**rang gaḥhun -रंग् गङ्गुन्** । मुख-विकारागमः m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. —**thūr^u -थूरु** । मालतीवल्ली f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). —**tan -तन्** । कोमलाङ्गी f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

huy ऊय । कोलाहलः f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). —**tulūn^u**

—**तुलन्** । कोलाहलोद्भवन्म् f.inf. to raise such an outcry. —**wōthūn^u** —**वथन्** । कोलाहलोद्भूतिः f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

hyoch^u ह्यङ्कु, see **hēchun**.

hyod^u ह्यडु, see **hēdun**.

hyud^u ह्यडु, see **hyur^u 2**.

hyuh^u ह्युह । उपमः adj. (f. **hish^u ह्यिषु**), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyōn^u hyuh^u**. Here if we look upon **cyōn^u** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **t^hh**, thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

Hyuh^u is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuth^u hyuh^u**, this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yish^u hish^u** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuth^u hyuh^u**, of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuth^u h.**, of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.**, what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuh^u**, like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.**, like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gōsōn^u h.**, like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hond^u** (nom. of gen.) **h.**, like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrē h.**, like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.**, like a man (II. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **mōl^u** (nom.) **hyuh^u**, (he is) like a father (to him); but **mōlis** (dat.) **hyuh^u**, (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (a) with pronouns, **tē hyuh^u**, like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.**, like that (thing) (II. xii, 4); **kath h.**, like what? (Śiv. 901).

(b) With nouns subst. **cyōnis garas hyuh^u**, like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūnē h.**, like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larē h.**, like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.**, like a ruby (II. xii, 4); **rāzabayē h.**, like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.**, like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **thūlas h.**, like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuh^u** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **buḍ^u hyuh^u ān'zēn**, you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kōsa hyuh^u**, the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lōkuḥ^u h.**, id. (II. xii, 1); **zyuḥ^u h.**, the elder (of two princes) (II. viii, 5; similarly, Rām 699, 859).

Hyuh^u, like the Hindi *sū*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēth-hyuh^u**, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,— **dôd^u hyuh^u**, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuh^u**, exactly alike; **shālēn byôl^u chuh hyuhuy**, (one) **shôl^u** seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hīhūi*). **hyuh^u samakhun** हिहु समखुन् । **यथेष्टलाभः** m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuv^u**, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuh^u**.

hayāh हयाह or **hayā** حيا । **गौरवम्** m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. — **gashun** — गकुन् । **गौरवापातः** m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). — **karun** — करन् । **भीत्यनुवृत्तिधारणम्** m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. — **vēsar** — वञ्चर् । **गौरवशीलता** m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. — **vyot^u** — व्यंतु । **सक्कीलः** adj. (f. **vēṣṣ^u** — वञ्चू), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

hēyihē ह्ययिहे, see **hyon^u**.

hyuhur, see **hihur**.

hēyⁱhiw ह्ययिहीव्, see **hyon^u**.

hyuk^u हिक् । **हिक्का** m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. — **lagun** — लगुन् । **हिक्काविकारसंभवः** m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hikⁱ-kyul^u** हिक्किलु । **हिक्काबन्धविक्रान्तिः** m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

hāyukh हायुख । **धान्यतुलाविशेषः** m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

hāyēkh-dünd^u हायख-डुंडू । **तुलादण्डः** f. the beam of such scales. — **pōtur^u** — पोतुर् । **तुलाविशेषपात्रम्** m. the pan of such scales.

hyol^u 1 ह्यनु । **सस्यमञ्जरी** m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *hilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

hēla-hēl ह्यल-ह्यल् । **मञ्जर्युद्धवारम्**: f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

hēli-basta ह्यलि-बस्त । **मञ्जरीकोशः** f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. — **phal** — फल् । **मञ्जर्युद्धफलसमूहः** m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. — **mūr** — मूर्, — **mūran** — मूरन्, or — **mūray** — मूरय् । **मञ्जरीमर्दनम्** f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. — **ray** — रय् m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

hēli-drāv ह्यलि-द्राव् । **उद्धृतमञ्जरीकः** adj. e.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be e.g. We should expect a f. — **drāyē** द्राय्. — **nērun** — नेरन् । **मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. — **pēthuk^u** — प्यथुकु । **मञ्जरीभ्य एव संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **pēthūc^u** — प्यथूच्), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. — **woth^u** — वथु । **मञ्जरीतः**, **संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **wūsh^u** — वञ्शू), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hēli-pēthuk^u**, ab.

hyol^u 2 ह्यनु, see **ādⁱ-hyol^u**.

hyon^u ह्यनु । **संयहणम्**, क्रयः conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyon^u ह्यनु**, dat. **hēnis ह्यनिस्**, abl. **hēni ह्यनि** or **hēna 2 ह्यन** (for 1, see **hēn**); pres. part. **hēwān ह्यवान्**; fut. pass. part. **hyon^u ह्यनु**, f. **hēn^u ह्यनू**; impers. fut. part. **hēni ह्यनी**; conj. part. **hēth ह्यथ्**; neg. conj. part. **hēnay ह्यनय्**; freq. part. **hē hē ह्य ह्य** or **hēth hēth ह्यथ् ह्यथ्**; adverbial part. **hēwōnⁱ ह्यवानि**; 1 p.p. **hyot^u 3 ह्यंतु** (for 1 and 2, see s.v.), pl. **hētⁱ ह्यति**; f. **hēṣṣ^u 3 ह्यञ्चू** (for 1 and 2, see **hyot^u 1** and 2), pl. **hēṣa ह्यत्त**; 2 p.p. **hētōv ह्यत्तोव्**, pl. **hētōy ह्यत्तोय**; f.sg. and pl. **hētōyē ह्यत्तोयै**; 3 p.p. **hētāv ह्यत्ताव्**, pl. **hētōyēy ह्यत्तोयैय**; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hēma ह्यम**, 2 **hēkh ह्यख्**, 3 **hēyi ह्ययि**; pl. 1 **hēmaw ह्यमव्**, 2 **hēyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 **hēyin ह्ययिन्**; past. cond. sg. 1 **hēmahō ह्यमहा**, 2 **hēhōkh ह्यहोख्**, 3 **hēyihē ह्ययिहे**; pl. 1 **hēmahōw ह्यमहाव्**, 2 **hēyⁱhiw ह्ययिहीव्**, 3 **hēhōn ह्यहान्**; impve. pres. 2 sg. **hēh ह्यह**, pl. **hēyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hēyin ह्ययिन्**; pol. 2 sg. **hēta ह्यत**, pl. **hēyⁱtaw ह्ययितव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hēyⁱtan ह्ययितन्**; fut. **hēzi ह्यजि**; past. **hēzihē ह्यजिहे**], to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734, 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly,

to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mōlī hyon^u** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928, 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357-8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kōchhē**, in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see bel.). **hyon^u-dyun^u** ह्यु-द्वि म.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyon^u** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hēwān chuh**, he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhun^u hēwān**, he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārūn^u hēwān**, he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyon^u** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **parun hyotun**, he began to read; **tāmⁱ chuh khath lēkhun^u hyot^umot^u**, he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tāmⁱ chēh zanāna mārūn^u hēt^u-mūt^u**, he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyon^u** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:—

Impv. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karūn^u hēn būlⁱ**, they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:— **hyot^u**, subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanun^u hyot^u**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazun^u hyot^u**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum layun nādāh**, I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum nasun**, I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyot^umas**, I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun**, he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyē hyotun samāna trāwun**, the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanun^u hyot^unas**, he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanun^u hyot^unakh**, he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyot^unakh prān nērun**, their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun**, they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun**, they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyot^uhas wanāwun**, they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hētīn vih-hihⁱ hāwānⁱ**, she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hētikh tāj sārānⁱ**, they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chētānⁱ hētīn kēsh**, hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hēt^unas yīn^u nēnd^r**, sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:— **and hyon^u**, to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hēth**, throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apoz^u hyon^u nōvⁱ**, to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.**, to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bōr^u h.**, to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.**, to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dōg h.**, to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **danda h.**, to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.**, to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.**, to carry grass in token of submission, as if

to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hēs h.**, to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hēñ^ū**, to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyon^u**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.**, to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khabar hēñ^ū**, to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyon^u**, to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyē h.**, to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mōlī hyon^u**, to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mōsh^hkh h.**, to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.**, to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.**, to take upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.**, to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.**, to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.**, to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.**, to take a meeting, to meet; **hēth samāgam**, having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hēth 2** and **hyot^u 1**) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **shāl hēñ^ū**, to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **ṣapⁱ hēñⁱ**, to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hēñ^ū**, to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.**, to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hēñ^ū**, to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyon^u**, to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.**, to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zēvi h.**, to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.**, to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

hēna-bāna ह्यन-बान । सहनशीलता m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. —**dyun^u** —द्विनु । गृहीतदानव्यापारः m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. —**hār** —हार । अवश्यक्रियः n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यन्), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser.

—**yun^u** —यिनु । बन्दीभवणम् m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

hēñī ह्यनी । अवश्ययाहः impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

hēth ह्यथ conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(a) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, *et passim*; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(b) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(c) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(d) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(e) other phrases are **gam hēth**, having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sōkh hēth**, happily (Śiv. 1459); **tūrī hēth**, secretly (Rām. 659).

hēth gathun ह्यथ गकृन् m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindi *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). —**jān** —जान् (Śiv. 316) or —**zuv ta jān** —जुव त जान् (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul. —**sāthay sāth साथय साथ** adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552). —**pānas sūty** —पानस् सूत्य (Śiv. 1672), —**sūty** —सूत्य, or (e.g. Rām. 1322) —**sūtin** —सूतिन्, adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758). —**sūty sūty** —सूत्य सूत्य adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581). —**ṣalun** —षलुन् । अपहरणम् m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindi *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

hyot^u-dyot^u ह्यतु-द्यतु । कन्यामुवृत्तिकमुदायः m. taken and given (dyot^u for dyut^u), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. -dyut^u -दितु । यद्वणदानव्यापारः m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindi *lān-dēn*). -mot^u -मंतु । रोगाकान्तः, क्रीतः, प्रतिगृहीतः (f. hēṣ^u-mūṣ^u ह्यचू-मंचू), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; taken by force; bought, purchased.

hyūn^u ह्यून । नीचः, हीनः adj. (m. sg. dat. hīnis हीनिस, abl. hīni हीनि; f. hīn^u हीनू), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —°, cf. anga-hyūn^u, maimed, p. 33a, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

hēyin ह्ययिन, see hyon^u.

hyond^u ह्यन्दु । वर्णी m. (f. hēnd^uhyōn^u ह्यन्दिवाञ्जू, in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmir, a Hindū of the upper castes.

hyáng, hyéng in El. for hēng, q.v.

hyér, i.q. hēr, q.v.

hyor^u ह्यर् or hyur^u १ ह्यर् । उपरि adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. hyūr^u and hēr. -bōn -ब्वन् or bōn ta hyor^u ब्वन् त ह्यर् । ऊर्ध्वाधः adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. bōna-hyor^u, p. 110b, l. 15, and hēri bōn and hyūr^u-bōn, s.v. hyūr^u. -bōn gaṣhun -ब्वन् गळुन् । निम्नोन्नततापातः m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); hyor^u hyor^u khasun, to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). -kun -कुन् । उपरि भागे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. hyūr^u-kun.

hēri-hyor^u हरि-ह्यर् । अत्यूर्ध्वम् adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. -kani -कनि or -kanēn -कन्यन् । उपरिभागे adv. at the top, on the height. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । उपरितनभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिकू), of or belonging to (something) on the top.

hyur^u २ ह्यर् । कण्ठनाडिका m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word hyud^u.

hirⁱ-gōgul हरि-ग्वगुल् । कण्ठगोलः m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. *hirigogul*). -mōnd^u -मंडू । कण्ठगोलः f., id. -woṭ^u -वंटु । फलान्तरकोशः m. the sheath or integument of a fruit seed. -wūt^u -वंटू । कण्ठगोलमूलम् f. the base of Adam's apple.

hiri khasun हिरि खसुन् । वार्त्ति प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. —phiri khārun —फिरि खारुन् । असह्यहास्विषय चारोपणम् m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). —phiri khasun —फिरि खसुन् । असह्यहास्विषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. —wasun —वसुन् । यथेष्टानुकूलीभवनम् m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). —woth^u —वंथु । यथेष्टानुकूलीभूतः adj. (f. —wūṣh^u —वंछू), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

hyūr^u ह्यूर् । ऊर्ध्वम् adv. (abl. hēri हेरि 3, for 1, see hēr, for 2, see hir^u), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. hyor^u and hēr. -bōn -ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाधः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. hyor^u-bōn, s.v. hyor^u, and hēri-bōn, bel. -kun -कुन् । उपरिपार्श्वे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. hyor^u-kun.

hēri-bōn हेरि-ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाधः adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. hyōr^u-bōn, s.v. hyor^u, and hyūr^u-bōn, ab. -kani -कनि adv. above; upstairs. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिकू), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

hyot^u १ ह्यतु । हितः adj. (f. hēṣ^u १ ह्यचू), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. hēth 2. —nērun —नेरुन् । प्रशस्तफलाव्यक्तिः m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). —wanun —वनुन् । हितनियोगः m.inf. friendly and good advice.

hēṣ^u kath karūn^u ह्यचू कथ करञ्जू । प्रशंसनम् f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

hyot^u २ ह्यतु । संपहणीयः adj. (f. hēṣ^u २ ह्यचू), (properly 1 p.p. of hyon^u, q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

hyot^u ३ ह्यतु, see hyon^u.

hayath حیات f. life (El. gives *hyāti*).

hēy'tan ह्ययितन, hēy'taw ह्ययितव, see hyon^u.

hyuv^u हिव । तुल्यः adj. (f. **hiv^u** हिव), like, i.q. **hyuh^u**, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. **hyuh^u**], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. **ôṭ^u** **hyuv^u**, like flour (Śiv. 1828); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); **prabāth h.**, like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); **posh^u h.**, like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. **asē hyuv^u**, like us (Śiv. 1723); **ṣē h.**, like thee (Śiv. 1067); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 1373); **razi h.**, like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. **tōhē** (dat.) **sōn^u** (gen.) **hyuv^u**, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. **cyōn^u** **hyuh^u**, s.v. **hyuh^u**.

hēyiw ह्ययिव, see **hyon^u**.

hyāwun ह्यावुन conj. I (I p.p. **hyōw^u** ह्योवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyon^u**, q.v.; i.q. **hēwanāwun**, q.v.

haz हज् or **hāzⁱ** हज़ि interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; H. v, 9).

hēzi हज़ि, see **hyon^u**.

hōz होज़ | حوض | जलशालिका m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

hōza होज़ | पाचविशेषः m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

hōz^u होज़, see **hōd^u**.

hēzihē हज़िहि, see **hyon^u**.

haz^{al} हज़ल् | हज़ल | कुत्सा m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmirī, angry blame or censure.

hazīmath هزيمت m. (sg. dat. **hazīmathas** हज़ीमतस्), rout, defeat. —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

hazur^u हज़ुर | धृष्टस्वभावः adj. (f. **haz^{ur}** हज़ुर or **hazūr^u** हज़ूर), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). **hazūr^u guzūr^u ta bāzūr^u** हज़ूर गुज़ूर त बाज़ूर | धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्ववृत्तिः f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

hōzar हज़र | निर्बन्धनता m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. **hōd^u**.

hōzir حائر adj. e.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

hōziri حائري f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

huzūr حضور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

huzūri حضورى adj. e.g. of or belonging to the presence. —**nōkar** —नोकर m. a personal servant (H. viii, 5).

hazrath حضرت f. (sg. dat. **hazrūṭh^u** हज़रतू), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El.; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). —**bal** -बल् m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kāshmir Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāhib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

ज ज ट. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.e. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is **zāyⁱ zō जयि ज्ञा**.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* झ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the *jh* झ is, subject to the remarks below, represented by **j ज**. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* जमक, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmirī by **jamak(h)** जमक्. Sometimes the *jh* झ is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word **jan**, a clang, is written *ghan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work **j** will always be written, and **jh** never, in transliterating Kāshmirī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write झ in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmirī **j ज** is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant **z ज**, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juzw* جزو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmirī, takes the form **juz^awa** जुज्व or **juj^awa** जुज्व. At other times the use of **j ज** or **z ज** indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of **juv** जुव, a suffix of respect, and **zuv** जुव, life, both of which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* जीव-. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in

Persian *jārī* جاری, running, Kāshmirī **jōrī** जारी; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmirī **zabān** जवान्. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of **juz^awa** or **juj^awa** above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زیاد more, which becomes **jiyāda** ज्याद in Kāshmirī. In pure Kāshmirī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original **j ज** is followed by **y य** it is not changed to **z ज**. To Kāshmirī ears every **j ज** has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmirīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under ज when it represents **z**, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by **jiy** ज्य. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by ज. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz. :—

	1.	2.	3.
j	ज	ज्य	ज्
z	ज	ज	ज्

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word **jōrī** जारी, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced **jiyōrī** ज्यारी, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to **jōrī**.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmirīs in the letter **j ज**, that **ja** ज is usually pronounced **jē** ज्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ē** or **yē** (see article **ē**). Thus, the word **jangul** जंगुल्, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced **jēngul** ज्यंगुल्, and the borrowed Arabic word *jald* جلد is pronounced by some **jal^ad** जल्द and by others **jēl^ad** ज्यल्द. Conversely, an original **jiy** ज्य may be represented by **j ज** or even **z ज**. Thus, the Sanskrit *jiyōtiṣa-* ज्योतिष-, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmirī by **jūtish** जूतिश् or even **zūtish** जूतिश्, as well as by **jiyūtish** ज्यूतिश्, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Pandit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindī *jh* झ is represented in Kāshmirī by *j* ज्. This *j* ज्, like an original *j* ज्, is also liable to be changed to *z* ज्. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhā* बुज्जर्, is represented in Kāshmirī by *bōzi* बोझि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with *jē* or *ji* is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under *ja* or *j* respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as *j* ज् and *z* ज् are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under *j* it should be looked up under *z*, and vice versa.

jā जा or *jiyā* ज्या जा or (H. ii, 4; x, 12) *jāh* जाह् or (Śiv. 203, Rām. 573) *jiyāh* ज्याह् f. i.q. *jāy*, q.v., a place. *yēkh* *jiyā* यख् ज्या जा *yēkh* adv. in one place, together (Śiv. 905, H. as ab.); so, *ba yēkh jā* ब यख् जा जा *yēkh*, id. (Rām. 573, 1685); *jiyā-ba-jiyā* ज्या-ब-ज्या जा-बा *yēkh* adv. here and there, everywhere (Śiv. 725). Cf. *bē-jā*.

jai जै m. victory; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 92, 915), as interj. victory! (Śiv. 1896). *jai-jai* जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so)! (Śiv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). *jai-jai-kār* जै-जै-कार् m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. *jay*.

jāi, see *jāy*.

jī जी m. (sg. dat. *jiyēs* जियस्), a suff. of respect, i.q. *juv* and *jiy*, q.v. This is the Hindī form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. *brahmā-jī*, p. 121a, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in *bābā-jī* (Śiv. 555), *nārad-jī* (Śiv. 639), *shivanāth-jī* (Śiv. 131), *vishn-jī* (Śiv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in *krushna-jī* (Śiv. 110), *narasimha-jī* (Śiv. 857); *shiva-jī* (Śiv. 516).

jab 1 जब् । गवादिपशुसमूहः m. a herd of cattle.

jaba-wōl जब-वोल्लु । गवादिपशुधनवान् m. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

jab 2 जब् m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

jaba جبه m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist; a coat of mail, any coat of defence.

jaba-jāma जब-जाम् or *jēba-jyāma* ज्यब-ज्याम جبه-جامه । कञ्चुकः m. a coat of mail (in Kashmir composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajāma*) (Rām. 919, 979; K. 556, 557).

jabīn جبين m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

jab^arūth जबरूथ جبروت m. (sg. dat. *jab^arūtas* जबरूतस्), omnipotence; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

jāch जाँक् । अवबोधः m. (sg. dat. *jācas* जाँचस्), knowledge of some art or science.

jōch^u जँक् or *joch^u* जँक् । कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः adj. (f. *jōch^u* जँचू or *jūch^u* जँकू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

jachyōv जच्योव्, see *jakhun*.

jad जद् جَد । प्रपितामहः m. an ancestor; (in Kāshmirī) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

jada-bud^h-bab जद-बुद्धि-बब । वृद्धप्रपितामहः m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

jadū جادو, (Rām. 814) *jadōh* जादह्, (Rām. 873)

jiyādō ज्यादो or (Rām. 901) *jiyādōh* ज्यादोह् m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. *jōd*.

jōd जोद् (= جادو) । हत्या m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, *jiyōdāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

-gar -गर् or (Rām. 866) *jiyōdugār* ज्योदुगार् । अभिचारहत् m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

judā जुदा جَدَا or (H. vii, 16) *judāh* जुदाह् adj. e.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304); separate, distinct; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055); apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). — *gabhun* -गहुन् m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). — *karun* -करुन् m.inf. to separate (El.).

jadād जदाद् (cf. جَد and اجداد) । पूर्वतरपुरुषः m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. *jad*.

jadūgar جادوگر (YZ. 44), *jōdugār* जोदुगार्, or *jiyōdugār* ज्योदुगार् (Rām. 866), i.q. *jōd-gar*, s.v. *jōd*.

judāh जुदाह्, i.q. *judā*, q.v.

jadōjī जदोजि । अतिलुब्धा, नीचभिक्षुकी f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar; see *jadāl*.

jadāl जदाल् (cf. *jadwal*), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. — *pūt^u* -पंटू । रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

jadāl जदाल् । अतिलुब्धः, नीचभिक्षुकः m. (the f. is *jadōjī*, q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Śiv. 1246); a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. — *kūt^u*

-कटू । नीचलुब्धकन्या f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. -kath -कठ । नीचलुब्धबालकः m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

jadālgī जदाल्गी । अतिहठिबृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

jadolil जदालिल । अतिलुब्धत्वम् f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

jadur^u जदुर् । शाकावुच्छिष्टम् m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

jadwal जदवल् । परित्रयिचनम् m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. jadal). -kalam -कलम् । रेखात्मचित्रलेखनी m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

judōy¹ जुदायि । جدائی f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; II. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

jafākār जफाकार, see japhākār.

jag 1 जग् or jēg जग् । यज्ञः m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (El.).

jaga-yūz^uman जग-यजूमन् । नियतयजमानः m. (his wife is jaga-yūz^uman-bāy जग-यजूमन्-बाय), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

jag 2 जग् । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. jaga 1 जग), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

jaga 2 जग in jaga-phamb जग-फम् । पुराणतूलः m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

jaga 3 जग, see jog^u.

jēgā जेगा जिगा m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. bombur-par, p. 108a, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the jēgā in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

jog (? spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

jōgī जोगी (Śiv. 206), i. q. jūg¹, q. v.

jog^u जग् । बाधा m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. —milawun —मिलवुन् । अन्तरायविधानम्

m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment —bhunun —भुनुन् । अन्तरायकरणम् m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

jaga-bog^u जग-बग् । विरोधनम् m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

juga (? spelling) in juga juga, dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

jūg¹ जूगि । योगी m. (sg. voc. jōgi जोगि, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. jōgēn जोग्यन्, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the kamphaṭā or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). -pāthchāh -पाथ्छाह (= بیگ پادشاه) । ओषधिविशेषः m. 'the King of Yōgīs,' N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

-pōth^ar -पाथर् । योगिवेशनायम् m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. -pāwur^u -पावुर् । योगिपादुका m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go

from place to place through the air.

jugiūn जुगिन् । भूषणविशेषः f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

jagur^u जगुर् । विघ्नकरणाशीलः m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

jāgur^u 1 जागुर् । हठविधानम् m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmir when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

jāgur^u 2 जागुर् । असहटी m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under jāgur^u 1.

jigar जिगर जिगर m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). —dazun —दजुन् m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). —gālun —गालुन् m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to = path) (Rām. 192).

-gōshē जगर्गोशे m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). -trāsh -चाश् जगर्त्राश ? m. cutting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

jagargōth जगर्गोठ । भङ्गा f. (sg. dat. jagargōṭi जगर्गोठि), N. of a kind of **bhāng**; see **baṅga**.

jugath जुगथ । अतिलाभः m. (sg. dat. jugatas जुगतस्), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

jigari, see **dōn**^u.

jōgīr جاجر m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). — **kaḍun** — कडुन् m.inf. to extract a *jōgīr*, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

jāh 1 जाह, see **jā**.

jāh 2 جاد m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase **māl o jāh**, wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

jah^a1 جهل m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. **jahal**.

jahal जहल m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. **jah^a1**.

jahāl जहाल । क्रोधयुक्तहठः m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

jōhil جاهل adj. e.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

jahām जहाम m. N. of a village in Kashmir famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

jahān जहान् جهان or (Śiv. 919) **jēhān** ज्यहान् m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

jahannam جهنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

jahāza जहाज़ (= جهاز) । पोतः m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. — **wōn^u** — वोन् । नियामकः m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

jajā phijāh जजा फिजाह् (? = جازا 'reward-increase') । खेदपूर्वकातिप्रार्थनम् m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

jajīr जजीर । धूमपानयन्त्रम् f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. *jajir*) (K.Pr. 61). — **tulanwōl^u** — तुलन्वोलु m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

jajīri-gāth जजीरि-गठ । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गटस्), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. **gāth 2**. — **ṭang** — टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350n). — **wōn^u** — वोन् । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम् m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

ju^awa जुव् or **juz^awa** जुज्व (= جزو) । पत्रसमूहः m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

jakh-jakh जख-जख । बड्जल्पनम् m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

jakhun जखुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. jokh^u जखु, 2 p.p. jachyōv जखोव्. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously. Cf. **jūrun**.

jakharbam जखर्बम् । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

jakhawun^u जखवुन् । कामः n.ag. (f. **jakhawūn^u** जखवन्), a zealous worker.

jal 1 जल जल । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

jal 2 जल् or **jēl** ज्यल् (= جلد) । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; II. vi, 16). — **-jal -जल्** । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

jāl जाल जल । लेखकलः m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

jēl 1 जेल m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

jēl 2 जेल ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

jilⁱ जिलि (= جل) । अश्वाघास्तरणम् f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. **julⁱ**.

jōla जोल । ज्वरविशेषः m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). — **gathun** — गठुन् । ज्वरोद्गमः m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

jōlⁱ जालि । जालात्मपटः f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

julⁱ जुलि (= جل) । अश्वकम्बलः f. a horse-blanket. Cf. **jilⁱ**.

jūlⁱ जूलि । वस्त्रमयपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **jōlē** जोल्य), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. — **ṭhunūn^u** — ठुन्नु । भिक्षार्थं पर्यटनम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jambēl ṭhunūn^u**, s.v. **jambēl**.

jilb जिलब् or **jil^b** जिलिब् (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [drāv jilbi, he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. **jil^bi pakun** जिलिबि पकुन् m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. **jilav**.

jölāba जलाब جلاب । विरेकसदौषधं च m. a purgative diarrhoea.

jald or **jal^d** जल्द or **jēl^d** जल्द جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). **jald-jald pahān** जल्द-जल्द पहान् or **jald pahān** जल्द पहान् adv. quickly (El.). Cf. **jal 2**.

jaldī जल्दी جلدی f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. —**karūn^u** —करूं f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

jil^d जिल्द । पुस्तकबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **jildas** जिल्दस्), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindi, see W. 18).

—**gor^u** —गर् । पुस्तकबन्धनशिल्पी m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

jalgōza जल्गोज़ جَلْغُوذ । फलविशेषः m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

jālakh-dūz जालख-दूज़ । पटचित्रणकारः m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

julm or **jul^m** ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

jalandar जलंदर् m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

jālāra जालार । वस्त्रदशाविशेषः m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

jalus (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

jalwa جلوه m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. *y* **jalōy** (H. vi, 17). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

jalāv जलाव् or **jēlāv** ज्जलाव् । तेज औन्नत्यम् m. blazing (cf. **ālāv**); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । तेजस औन्नत्यविधानम् m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

jilav जिलव् (? جلو or جلب), f. in —**diñ^u** —दिञ् f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). Cf. **jilb**.

jalōy जल्य्, see **jalwa**.

jam जम् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

jām جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

jāma-khōs^u जाम-खोसु m. a large bowl (El.).

jama जम or **jēma** ज्यम, i.q. **jamā**, q.v. —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to

heap up (Śiv. 1302). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

jamā جمع **jēmā** ज्यमा or (Rām. 142) **jamāh** ज्यमाह् or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) **jēmāh** ज्यमाह् m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, **takrōri jamā** (تکرای جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). —**gashun** —गशुन् m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

jāma जाम جامه or **jyāma** ज्याम । वस्त्रविशेषः m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). —**kan** —कन् جامکن । कोष्ठविशेषः m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. —**takta** —तक्त جامه تخته । पट्टुविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. **jāwār**, q.v. Cf. **jāmawār**.

jom^u जंमु । देशविशेषः m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmir valley.

jāmⁱ-wala जमि-वाल । जम्बूदेशभवः adj. e.g. born or produced in Jamū.

jumā جمعه m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. **jumāh**.

jambēl जम्बेल् or **jamēl** जमेल् । चर्मखूतिः f. a leather-bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). —**ṭhunūn^u** —ṭhunūn । भिषणम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jūlⁱ** **ṭhunūn^u**, s.v. **jūlⁱ**.

jāmbār जाम्बर् । सामर्थ्यम् m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitability, fitness, being entitled to.

jumbish जुम्बिश جنبش । अल्पमात्रा f. motion, movement ; in Kāshmirī, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. **jimish**.

jambāsi, jāmbāz जांबाज़, see **trēl**.

jamāh जमाह, **jēmāh** ज्यमाह, see **jamā**.

jumāh जुमाह جمعه । शुक्रवासरः m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. **jumā**.

jamjam जमजम । ज्वालाज्वालि m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. —**hyon**^u —ह्युण । ज्वालात्मापिदाहीद्वयः m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. —**mālā** —माला । पङ्क्तिशो ज्वालाज्वालि f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. **jēnjēm**.

jumka जुम्क । कर्णभूषणम् m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring ; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). —**bōli** —बाली । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. an earring adorned with pendants. —**hor**^u —हर् । कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings with pendants. —**kan** —कर । एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम् m. a single one of such earrings.

jamakh जमख । कान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **jamaki** जमकि), radiance, lustro, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

jāma-kan جاماكن, see **jāma**.

jamēl जमेल । सूतिविशेषः f. i.q. **jambēl**, q.v.

jumla جملة m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

jumala جملة m. the whole, aggregate, total. —**ālam** ^{عالم} جملة m. the whole world ; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

jamāl-gōth जमाल-गोट । औषधभेदः, जयपालः f. (sg. dat. —**gōti** —गोटि), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium*. Cf. **jaipāl phal**.

jama masjid (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque ; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrinagar (El.).

jamunā जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489 ; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

jaman-pat^{rū} जमन-पतहू । पत्रिकाविशेषः f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

jūmph^{rū} जुम्फहू, see **jūph**^{rū}.

jamāra जमार m. *Tibarrum fetens* (El.).

jāmūs (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. **mūsh**ⁱ.

jimish जिमिश । अल्पमात्रा f. a small piece of anything ; a small part of any action ; a short space or moment of time. Cf. **jumbish**.

jamsōza जमसोज । रागविशेषः m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

jamāth 1 (= جماعة) m. (sg. dat. **jamātas** जमातस), Friday (El.).

jamāth 2 जमाथ جماعة । समूहः f. (sg. dat. **jamōth**^ū जमाथू), a company, body, society, band, party, troop,

group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207) ; a meeting, gathering ; class, order, rank ; in Kāshmirī, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

jamōth जमोथ in **jamōth karun** जमोथ करन । आह्वानविशेषविधानम् m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

jāmawār جاموار m. a kind of Kashmir shawl in which the *jēgā*-design (see **jēgā**) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). Cf. **jāwār**, and **jāma-takta**, s.v. **jāma**.

jan जन m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. *ghan*).

jān 1 जान جان (often written **gyān** ज्ञान) । जीवः m. (this word is f. in Hindī, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality ; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50 ; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212 ; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680 ; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.) ; animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina ; the best part, the essence (of a thing) ; that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing) ; ornament, grace, beauty ; a sweetheart, darling (voc. **jāna**, K.Pr. 86).

jāna-mīr जान-मीर । अतिस्निग्धबालकः m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son ; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48) ; a living being (Rām. 1126). —**marg** —मर्ग । अल्पवयस्कः m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

jāni yār جان يار (for جان جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

jān 2 जान (often written **gyān** ज्ञान) । शोभनः adj. e.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255 ; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712 ; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278 ; K. 984 ; H. vii, 27) ; beautiful (YZ. 18, 207 ; Śiv. 469, 882 ; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330 ; K. 219) ; good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95 ; Rām. 503) ; much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426) ; as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622 ; H. xi, 17) ; as interj. **jān kyāh**, how well ! how excellently ! (L.V. 89) ; cf. **jwān**. —**buth**^u —बुथु adj. (f. —**buth**^ū —बुथू), good-looking (El.). —**gabhun** —गहून m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401) ; to be right, proper (H. xi, 18) ; to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). —**pahān** —पहान । किञ्चिच्छोभनः adj. e.g. moderately good, not altogether good. —**pōth**ⁱ —पांठि adv. well, excellently. —**pyon**^u —प्युणु m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

jāni जानि in **jāni-ādan** जानि-आदन । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *nil-kanṭhi* of India, *Salvia* sp. used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

jin जिन् 𑂔𑂱 । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). — **abun** — अबुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. — **ṣānānī** — षाननि । भूतावेशः m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

jina-gāra जिन-गार । राक्षसवक्रव्यसम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. — **phrōt^u** — फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

jōnī जौनि in **jōnī-jān** जौनि-जान् 𑂔𑂱𑂰 । समग्रजीवात्मा m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

jōnī जौनी (often written **jyōnī** ज्यौनी) । शोभनता f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

jānch जाँच्, see **jāch**.

janda जन्द । नक्तकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). — **s^uṣ** — सृष् । नक्तकसूचिकः m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. — **s^uṣan** — सृञ्च । नक्तकसूचिका f. (sg. dat. **s^uṣūn^u** सृञ्चु), the needle used in making patchwork.

janḍa जंड़ or **jēḍa** ज्यंड़ । केतनम् m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. — **bardār** — बर्दार् । ध्वजधरः m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. — **dyun^u** — दिनु । अन्विषणेन दृढीकरणम् m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. — **dith bēhun** — दिथ् ब्यञ्चन् । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम् m.inf., id. — **khān** — खान् । असमर्थायोद्धा m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. — **lāgun** — लागुन् m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

junda जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. — **mūṣ^u** — मूँच् । कुञ्चिभारिः f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

jund^u जुंडु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

jundal जुन्दल । बृहत्कुचिः m. e.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

jāndār जान्दार 𑂔𑂱𑂰 । सञ्जीवः adj. e.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

jang जंग् 𑂔𑂱 (often spelt **jéng** ज्यंग्) । कलहः m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). — **diñⁱ** — दिनि । महाविरोधनम् m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. — **karun** — करन् m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

janga-jang जंग-जंग् । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding *gend*. see Gr.Gr. 75.

junga जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. e.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

jungagī जुंगगी । बधात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

jangālī जंगलि । बाङ्गलः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. — **kiṣ^u** — किचू f. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

jangul जंगुल् (often written **jéngul** ज्यंगुल्) । अङ्गलस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **jangalas** जंगलस; pl. nom. **jangal** जंगल्), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmiri esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

janjāl जंजाल् or **jēnjāl** ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmiri, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

janjōlī जंजौलि । कोलाहलशीलः adj. e.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmiri, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

janjul^u जंजुल् or **janjur^u** जंजुर् । तिर्यङ्मुखम् m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

jēnjēm ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. **jamjam**.

janjūrī जंजूरि or **jēnjūrī** ज्यंजूरि f. (sg. dat. **janjūrē** जंजूर्य, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

janjur^u जंजुर्, see **janjul^u**.

janajāt (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

janēl जनेल् । प्रहारदण्डविशेषः m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

jānam जानम, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see **jān** 1.

janmāshṭamī जन्माष्टमी f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād*rapēth (August-September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

jānāna जानान (cf. जानان) । अतिमनोहरः adj. e.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

janūn जानून m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

jins جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. **gair-jins**, p. 296b, l. 21. **ba-jinsan** ब-जिन्सन adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

janath, jēnath (= جنت) m. (sg. dat. **janatas** जनतस्), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20-4).

jantrī जन्त्री f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

jintyāna जिंत्यान m. *Gentiana* (El.).

janēw जनेव् m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

jānwar जानور or (Rām. 1496) **jānawar** जानवर, or **jānawara** जानवर m. i.q. **jānawār**, a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

jānawār जानवार or **jānāwār** जानावार । तिर्यग्जीवः m. (often spelt **jiyān**° ज्यान°), a bird. (**jānawār**, YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314-16, 412, 1198; **jānāwār**, Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (**jānawār**, Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling. Musalmāns say **jānwar**, **jānawar**, or **jānawara**, q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

jināza जिनाज़ جنّاز । खूबदीर्घाकारमूढप्रायः m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmirī) a long-limbed able-bodied fool.

jñān ज्ञान, **jñōni** ज्ञानी, learned spelling of **gyān**, **gyōni**, respectively, qq.v.

jānēr जानैर् । शोभनत्वम् m. goodness, excellence.

japh जफ् । बलादारोहः f. (sg. dat. **japi** अपि), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. —**diñ**° —दिञ् । बलात्साधरीकरणम् f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

jāph जफि in —**ḥhunūn**° —हुनञ् । बलाद्विरोधाय हस्तक्षेपः f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

juph-kina-tākh जुफ-किन-ताख् । वृत्तविशेषः m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

japhākār जफाकार جفاکار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

japhar जफर् in —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अतिप्रेरणया बाधनम् m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

jāphur° आफुर् (? = جعفری) । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives *japhiri* m. According to El. there are two varieties, *shēsh-barg j.* (six-leaved m.) and *makhmal j.* (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

jūph°rु ऊफ्क । कुट्टिका f. a small hut or hovel.

jaipāl phal जैपाल फल् m. *Croton tiglium*, i.q. **jamāl-gōth**, q.v. (El.).

jar जार् । चित्रदीपकविशेषः m. a lustre, chandelier.

jara जर or **jēra** ज्यर adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. **jar** 1.

jāra जार in **jāra dyun**° जार दिनु । स्त्रिया निष्कासनम् m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

jar 1 जरि । धारासंपातः f. continued rain, showers, usually —°.

jar 2 जरि । मूलौषधिः f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

jēra ज्यर, see **jara**.

jēra जेर । उद्धमः m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. —**anun** —अनुन् । ससंभ्रमखेदोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

jiris-pēth pyon° जीरिस-पथ् थंनु । सोद्वेगत्तरापत्तिः m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. **jōris-pēth pyon**°, s.v. **jōr**°.

jōr 1 जोर् । पटयुगलकम् m. a double shawl.

jōr 2 जोर् in **jōr dyun**° जोर् दिनु । संकलनम् m.inf. to count, add up. —**hyon**° —ह्यनु । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

jōra 1 जोर । युगम् m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and **jūr** 1 are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while **hor**°, q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

Jōra and **jūr**¹ cannot be used interchangeably. **Jōra** is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūr**¹), one pair; **z^h jōra**, two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūr**¹, a pair of pigeons; **gur**¹-**jūr**¹, a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūr**¹, the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 586, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z^h**, two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūr**¹. With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrah**, see bel. **-bōj^u** -बोज् । **सदृशद्वितीयः** m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judōy**¹ -जुदायि f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-piṭ^u** -पिट् । **युग्मकैकतरप्रावरणम्** f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

jōrah जोराह् । **प्राची द्वयम्** c.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., c.g. pl. ag. **jōrahau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khandā** खंदा c.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

jōra 2 जोर m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

jōrē जोर्य, **jōri** जोरि, see **jūr**¹.

jōri जारी جارى or **jjōri** ज़ारी । **प्रसारवान्** adj. c.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

jur^u जर् adj. (f. **jūr**^u जर्), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun**.

jōr^u जोर् m. in:—**jōris pēth pyon**^u जोरिस् पथ् प्यन् । **कार्यार्थं खेदापातः** m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jōris-pēth pyon**^u, s.v. **jēra**.

jūr¹ 1 जूरि । **युग्मम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōrē** जोर्य), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1**, but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1**. Thus we have **dāda-jūr**¹, a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūr**¹, the two hands; **kōtar-jūr**¹, a pair of pigeons; **kār**¹-**jūr**¹, a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūr**¹ meaning a pair; see p. 20a, l. 8. **jōrē jōrē** जोर्य जोर्य adv. in pairs

(K. 1007). —**māraṇē** —मारज । **अलुक्कुलीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained.

jōri-judōy¹ जोरि-जुदायि । **दम्बलोर्विरहीभावः** f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judōy**¹, K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla** -शाल m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

jūr¹ 2 जूरि f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

jōrāba ज़राब (= جراب) । **पादचाणः** m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankles (El.).

-gor^u -गर् । **पादचाणकारः** m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay** -सलय । **पादचाणतुलिका** f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz** -साज़ m. a stocking weaver (El.).

jōrūb जोरूब (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

jarōga जरीग । **प्रासादः** m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

jarāh ज़राह् । **उट्टुङ्कितं भूषणम्** adj. c.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

jōrah जोराह, see **jōra 1**.

jarjar जर्जर् । **वर्षाशब्दः** m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

jarmāna जर्मान् m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

jarun जर्न् or **jērun** ज़र्न् । **उट्टुङ्कनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jur**^u जर्), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

jur^u-**mot**^u जर्-मत् । **उट्टुङ्कितः** perf. part. (f. **jūr**^u-**mūṣ**^u जर्-मूच्), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

jurun जर्न् । **अर्जनीद्भवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv** जुर्यीव्), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

jūrun जूरन् । **उपसेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr**^u जूर्, 2 p.p. **jūryōv** जूर्यीव्). This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun**.

jarnail जर्नैल् m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

jarra जर्र् । **अतिवेगेन** adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

jōris जोरिस्, see **jēra**.

jūrawun^u जूरवुन् । **उपसेवमाना** n.ag. (f. **jurawūn**^u जूरवून्), an industrious worker.

jasōdā जसोदा f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand**, m. the darling of Yaśōdā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

jōsh जोश جوش । संतप्तः m. boiling; effervescence; heat (Śiv. 1031; Rām. 533, 1733); excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204); passion, emotion (Śiv. 844); lust; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459); enthusiasm; frenzy; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). —**anun** —अनुन् । उद्वेगोद्भवः m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. —**dyun^u** —दियु । ज्वालापाकविधानम् m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

jāsh'na जशिन or **jōsh'na** जशन् (cf. جشش) । नाच्यम् m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66); a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to EL., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

jōshēn जोशन् m. armour (El. *jōshan*).

jish-tanga जिश-तंग । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

jism جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

jisma जिस्म । बलम् m. strength of body. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । बलिष्ठः m. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यन्), one who is able-bodied, strong.

jas'ra जस्तर । संघः m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

jastⁱ जस्ति । चपुधातुविशेषनिर्मितम् adj. e.g. made of zinc or pewter.

jasth जस्त جست । चपु m. (sg. dat. **jastas** जस्तस्), zinc, spelter; pewter.

jastuv^u जस्तुवु । चपुस्त्ववः adj. (f. **jastuv^u** जस्तवू), made of zinc or pewter.

jaṭa 1 जट । जटाः m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi**; cf. **jaṭā**. —**dōri** —दारी m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). —**dārawun^u** —दारवुन् n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). —**gaṅgā** —गंगा f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188); see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291b, l. 43. —**gōsōn^u** —गसोन् । जटी m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. —**mōkuth** —मकुट or —**mukuth** —मुकुट m. (dat. sg. —**mōkutas** —मकुटस् or —**mōkatas** —मकटस्), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

jaṭa 2 जट । लुण्ठनम् f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people. —**jōsh** —जोश । लुण्ठनादिकोलाहलः m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

jaṭā जटा f., i.q. **jaṭa 1** (Śiv. 778, 892). —**dar** —दर m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). —**dār** —दार् m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). —**dōri** —दारी m., id. (Śiv. 197). —**mōkuth** —मकुट m. (sg. dat. —**mōkutas** —मकुटस् or —**mōkatas** —मकटस्), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mōkata-gangā**, the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **ganga-jaṭa**, p. 291b, l. 43.

jo^u जु । जटी m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**); hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

jūtⁱ जूति । ज्योतिः f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth**.

jath जथ । रोमसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭ^u** जूठू), the hair or down of the body; similar down on anything else; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162); the hairs of fur (cf. **brōr-jath**, p. 125b, l. 30). —**anūn^u** —अनुन् । तोदनम् f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. —**galūn^u** —गलून् अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion. —**gālūn^u** —गालून् । अत्यायासविधानम् f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

jūth जीथ f. (sg. dat. **jūṭ^u** जीठू), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). —**prāwūn^u** —प्रावून् f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pēth**) (Gr.M.).

jōtha जथ । अबद्धवाक् m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

jōth जोथ । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭ^u** जूठू), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūtⁱ** and **jūth**.

jūth जूथ । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭ^u** जूठू), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūtⁱ** and **jōth**.

juth^u जुथु । लक्ष्यग्रहणम् m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

jōthil जेटिल । अवकरः f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jētil**.

jaṭh-path जट-पथ । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, *jaṭ-pat*).

jathur^u जथुर् । जीर्णोपशिष्टवस्तु m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

jaṭij^u जटजू, see **jatyu^l**.

jētil जेटिल । अवकरः f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jōthil**.

jital जितल् । खवः f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

jatamāsi जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

jatan जतन् m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

jaṭiñ जटिञ् । अल्पप्रायपादुका f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. *khṛāv*.

jūtēsh जूतेश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रम् m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

jūtish 1 जूतिश् or **jyūtish** ज्यूतिश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित् m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

jūtish 2 जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. **jūtēsh**, q.v.

jatūtūh जतूतूह । क्रीडाविशेषः m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

jatāyu जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sitā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

jaṭiyul जटियुल । जटावान् m. (sg. dat. **jaṭilis** जटिलिस्; f. **jaṭij** जटिजू), one who wears matted hair, see **jata** 1.

jūb जूब, see **jath**.

jab जब् । अतिरोमा adj. e.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. **jath**.

jūb^ulad जूबलद् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **jūb^uladiñ** जूबलदिञ्), i.q. **jab**. Cf. **atha-j**, p. 586, l. 33.

jwi, see **jōy**.

jav जव् । अल्पम् m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

jāv जाव् m. going, in **āv ta jāv**, coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **āv** 1.

juv जुव् or **jyuv** ज्युव् । प्रशस्तः m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used —° after a proper name, as **hē nārān-juv** ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. **hata juwa**, hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have **brahmā-juv** (697, 848, sg. dat.; 802, 1116, 1142); **krushna-juv** (853); **nārād-juv** (1336, sg. ag.); **rāma-juv** (1040, 1781); **vidura-juv** (1328, sg. gen.); **vishnu-juv** (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have **brahmā-j(y)uv** (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); **lākh¹man-juv** (380, 1172, sg. ag.); cf.

jiy. This word should be distinguished from **zuv** जुव्, which means 'life'.

jāvi जावि in **jāvi laṣṭh^uj** जावि लष्टू । शाखा-मार्चनीविशेषः f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

jawāb जवाब् or **jōwāb** ज्वाब् جواب । प्रतिवाक्यम् m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; II. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

jawhar जवहर جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

jawān जान् । अतिशोभनः adj. e.g. very good, excellent. Cf. **jān** 2.

jawān जवान् or (Śiv. 22) **jōwān** ज्वान् or (Śiv. 326) **jēwān** ज्यवान् جوان युवा, युवतिः adj. e.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst. e.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

jawōnī जवानी جواني often spelt **jēwōnī** ज्यवानी । यौवनम् f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

jāvēnda जावन्द । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *ajwān*, *Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

jāwār जावार् (= جامه وار) । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q.

jāma-takta, p. 373b, l. 32; cf. **jāmawār**. -**nār¹wār** -नरिवार् । पट्टविशेषकृतवस्त्रभुजः m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

jewar, see **juwūr**.

juwūr जुवूर् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **juwaras** जुवरस्), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

juwar-gōjē जुवर्-गोज्य । फलविशेषसारः f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

juvūr^u जुवूर् f., see **cila-juvūr^u**, p. 171a, l. 12.

jiyā ज्या, see **jā**.

jai जय m. victory (Śiv. 111, 658), i.q. **jai**.

jayē जय interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative.

-jayē-kār -जय-कार्, i.q. **jai-jai-kār**, q.v., s.v. **jai**.

jāy जाय جائي । स्थानम् f. (El. *jāi*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; II. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the

place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). -**shāy** -शाय् (= جائی شی) । गृहादिकम् f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

jāyē जाय् sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyē-manz**, in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyē**, in a certain place; **prath jāyē**, in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyē**, in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārēn^u jāyēn**, in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). —**jayē** —जाय । प्रतिप्रदेशम् adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). -**phyur^a** -फिर् । स्थानपरिवर्तनम् m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. -**pēth anun** -पथ् अनुन् m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. jāi pēth anun). -**yimdād** -यिमदाद् جائیء امداد f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

jiy जिय् m. a form of address, used —°, i.q. **jī** and **juv**, qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

jōy ज्य् or **jōy** जोय् جوی । चलयकुच्चा f. a rivulet, stream (El. jui; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

jōyē-jōyē जोय-जोय adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

jyāda ज्याद् (= ياد) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. #, **kam yā jyāday**, less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam** 1.

jyādō ज्यादो, etc., see **jādū**.

jyōdāh ज्योदाह्, see **jōd**.

jyāh ज्याह्, see **jā**.

jyāma ज्याम, i.q. **jāma**, q.v.

jyān ज्यान्, i.q. **jān** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyōnī ज्यानी, i.q. **jōnī**, q.v.

jyānawār ज्यानवार, **jyānāwār** ज्यानावार, i.q. **jānawār**, q.v.

jyōri ज्योरी, i.q. **jōri**, q.v.

jyōti ज्योति or **jyōtī** ज्योती f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). -**rūph** -रूप् m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). -**sōrūph** -खरूप् m., id. (Śiv. 346).

jyūtish ज्युतिष्, i.q. **jūtish** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyuv ज्युव्, i.q. **juv**, q.v.

jyāy ज्याय् i.q. **jāy**, q.v.

jāyyun^a जायिनु । वृहत्सय m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

juz-rasī جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

juz^awa जुज्व, i.q. **juj^awa**, q.v.

k क क. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **kōv ka कोव क**. It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق (*qāf*), which, in Kāshmirī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmirī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh ख ख**, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **khōnⁱ kha खनि ख**. This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *kh* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *kh* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmirī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **ṣōk^u**, sour, when **k** is followed by *ü-mātrā*, by **y**, or by **ē**, it is changed to **c**. Thus, **batuk^u**, a duck, fem. **bat^uc^u**; √**thak-**, be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk^u**, thin, **nicēr**, thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khūkh^u**, speaking nasally, **kh**, when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch**. Thus, **hōkh^u**, dry, fem. **hōch^u**; √**likh-**, write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh^u**, clever, **trichēr**, cleverness (ib.).

kai in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kēvⁱ-zag**, s.v. **kyov^u**.

kāo, see **kāv**.

kē क, see **kyāh 1**.

kī की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

kō क or **ku** कु, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmirī it appears not only

prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmirī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

koi in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov^u**.

kō-adjij^u क-अडिज् । कुत्सितमस्त्रि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kō-adjij^u**, he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

kaba कब । बाहुद्वयम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. —**mēnañē** —मेनव । बाहुयुवम् f.pl.inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

kabā 1 कबा قبا ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhōlikh**, q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

kabā 2 कबा in **kabā-kūt^u** कबा-कुट् । मारण(शूल)स्तम्भः m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

kōb कोब । वशीकरणावसरः m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

kōb कोब (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kōmb*), i.q. **kāmbⁱ**, q.v.

kōb^u 1 कुबु । कुञ्चता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

kōb^u 2 कुबु । कुञ्चः adj. (f. **kōb^u कुबू**), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kōb*); cf. **kōbur^u**. —**kul^u** —कुलु । कुञ्चो वृक्षः m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

kabāba कबाब (= كباب) । गुलाहतमांसम् m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lējē-kabāba**, s.v. **lēj**^u.

kabōbⁱ कबाबि (= كبابی) । दुर्बसनी adj. e.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

kubba कुब्बा قبة m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

kabbal (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

kābal काँबल । रोगविशेषः f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1**, q.v.

kabīla कबील قبيلة m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). -**krōn**^u -क्रौनु, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

kābul काबुल, i.q. **kōbul**^u, q.v.

kabūl कबूल قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

kābuli काबुली, i.q. **kōbuli**, q.v.

kōbil काँबिल् قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skillful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

kōbil काँबिल् । कामिल्यः (त्रौषधविशेषः) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

kōbuli कोबुली adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. —**phrasth** —फ्रस्थ m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

kōbul^u कोबुलु m. (sg. dat. **kōbūlas** कोबुलस), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

kabūliyēth कबूलियथ قبولیت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyūth**^u कबूलियथू), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

kōbun कबुनु । कुञ्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōbyōv** कब्योव), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

kabr, kabar कबर قبر, i.q. **kōb**^u^r, q.v.

kibar किवर کبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

kōbér कब्यर् । कुञ्जता m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being hunchbacked.

kōbur^u कबुर् । कुञ्जः adj. (f. **kōb**^u^r कबूर्), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kōp**^u 2.

kōb^u^r कबूर् قبر or (Il. iv, 7) **kabar** कबर । प्रेतभूखातम् f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabri*). -**wōb**^u^r -वबूर् f., id. (El. *kabar-ucabar*).

kōb^u^r **wālun** कबूर्च वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (Il. iv, 7, *kabri*).

kōbūr^u काँबूर् । समयविशेषः, कामारिपचोप्तानि सखाणि N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Ōshid (Skr. Āsina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

kōbari-kāh काँबरि-काह । कामारिपचोप्तानि वृष्टिः m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kāmbar kā*). -**pach** -पक् । कामारिपचः m.

N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Ōshid (see ub.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kāmbar pach*). -**shrad** -श्राद् । कामारिपचश्राद्धम् m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

kōb^u^r **rāwun** कबूरावुनु । कुञ्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōb**^u^r **rōw**^u कबूरोवु), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

kabath कबद् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kabati** कबटि), a boy's game, the *kabaddi* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry 'kabath' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

kō-buth^u क-बुथु । कुमुखः m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

kō-bēṣ^u क-ब्यू । कुत्सितक्रियायाम् adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

kābay 1 काँबय । कामला f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kābal**.

kābay 2 काँबय । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kāmbe*; 76, *kambai*; El. *kāmbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2**.

kābayē-byōl^u काँबय-ब्योलु । काचमाचीबीजानि m. its seed, used as medicine. -**pan** -पन् । काचमाची-पचम् m. its leaf. -**ras** -रस । काचमाचीरसः m. its juice. -**wath**^u^r -वथर् । काचमाचीपचम् m. its leaf.

kô-byôl^u क-ब्योलु । कुत्सित बीजम् m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

kôbyālyuk^u कब्यालिकु । कुबीजोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **kôbyālic^u** कब्यालिकू), born of a bad seed.

kabz कब्ज کبج in **kabz-bandī** कब्ज-बंदी کبج-بندی f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

kabza कब्ज کبج m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

kubzā कुब्जा N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kuljā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kānisa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

kô-bāzun क-बाजुन् । कुपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. -**bāzanas** -बाजनस्), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

kacē कच, see **koc^u** and **kūt^u** 1 and 2.

kaci कचि in **kaci-pūt^u** कचि-पूतु । अजपोतकः m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul^u** 2.

kōca कोच کوح (often spelt **kōcē** 1 कोच, see art. C) । गृहमार्गविशेषः m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kōchih*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). -**phyur^u** -फिर । मार्गादिभ्रमः m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

kōcē कच, see **kōt^u**.

kōcē 2 कोच, see **kūt^u**, for 1, see **kōca**.

koc^u कचु । आमः, अपक्वः, अधपाकः adj. (f. **kūc^u** कचू), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

kach कच्, spelt **kachy** कच्य in Śiv. 500 । कचः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कचस्), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). -**nēnd** -न्यन्द f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arībar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

kacha-dōñ^u कच-दांनु । कच्छगुच्छः f. (for **kacha-dāñē**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmir. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty.

See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

kāch काच् m. (sg. dat. **kācas** काचस्), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

kāch काँच् or (K. 605) **kākshā** काँचा f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

kāchē काच, see **kōth^u**.

kāchⁱ कचि, in **lāchⁱ** āradith **kāchⁱ** ṣaṭun, a jingle of **lāchⁱ**, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **lāchⁱ**, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts).' Perhaps based on **kach**.

kōch कच् । उत्संगः f. (sg. dat. **kōchi** कचि, often written **kōchē** कच), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

kōchi (or **kōchē**) **hyon^u** कचि (or कच) ह्यनु m. inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). -**kēth** -कथ adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). -**pēthuk^u** -पथुकु । उत्संगच्छः adj. (f. -**pēthuc^u** -पथूच्), of on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

kōch कोच् m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

kuch कुच् f. (sg. dat. **kuci** कुचि), the female breast, bosom (El.).

kūch 1 कूच् کوح m. (sg. dat. **kūcas** कूचस्), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

kūch 2 कूच् । द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुव्रतिः m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

kūch कूच् (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kūci** कूचि), a corner (El. *kūch*).

kuchē कच, see **kūth^u**.

kuchu (L. 381), see **khoc^u** and cf. **kochuw^u**.

kucēh (**kuchēh**) (K.Pr. 116), **kucih** (**kuchih**) (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchē**, **kuchi**, see **kūth^u**.

kūcih (**kūchih**) (K.Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcē**, see **kūt^u**.

kōchal कोचल् । विस्तारवान् adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

kāchun काँचुन् । काङ्क्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōch^u** काँचु), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kōch^u-mot^u** काँचु-मंतु । काङ्क्षितः perf. part. (f. **kōch^u-mūt^u** काँचु-मंतू), wished for, desired.

kacharī कचहरी or **kachirī** कचहीरी f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kachhri*.

kächër काछर् । काटिन्यम् m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

kāchur^u काचुर्, see **ad-kāchur^u**, s.v. **ad**.

kochw^u ककुवु । नक्रः m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the *kuchu* of J. 381, see **kuchu**).

kuchay कुह्य । कोषागारजीवी m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhusked grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. (Cf. **kōth^u**).

kacil 1 कचिल । अल्पज्ञता f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, *kachal*).

kacil 2 (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. **rōyil**, q.v. (L. 79, 80, *kuchil*).

kicam कीचम् m. twisting, see **laci-kicam**, s.v. **lūt^u**.

kó-cāl क-चाल् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

kica-mama किच-मम । वचीषधगर्भस्थाङ्कुरभेदः m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

kacēn कच्यन्, see **kūt^u** 1 and 2.

kacer कच्यर् । आमता, अर्धपाकवत्ता m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

kacūr कचूर् m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

kō-cōt^u क-चौट् or **kō-cōth^u** क-चौठ् । कददः adj. (f. -cōt^u -चौट् or -cōth^u -चौठ्), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. **cōt^u**.

kacyul^u 1 कच्युलु । मुखम् m. the face (a rare word).

kacyul^u 2 कच्युलु । अजः m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. **kaci-pūt^u**, s.v. **kaci**.

kōcyōv कौच्योव्, see **kōṭun**.

kad कद् or **kadd** كَد m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

kād काद् । कर्मकरः m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. **kād^{ar}**.

kād 1 काद् । नदीपाचम् m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

kād 2 काद् । पौरुषम् m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, **zangan**

kadun kād, to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

kād 3 काद्, see **kād 1**.

kād 1 काँड् । काण्डः m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with **dan 5** (p. 221a, l. 13) the word is spelt **kād**.

kāda-bôr^u काँड-बोर् । काण्डभारः m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

kād 2 काँड् m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

kaid, see **kōd**.

kōd कोद् । कर्पासस्त्रसीमांशः m. the collar of the long cotton coat (*phēran*) worn by Kāshmiris. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

kōd कोद् m. a kernel (El.).

kōd काँद् or **kaid** कैद् كَيْد m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). -**khān** -खान् (H.) or -**khāna** -खानه كَيْد m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to become imprisoned (II. v, 8; vi, 11).

kōda काँद । कुलालादिकन्दुः f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; II. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. -**bal** -बल् । कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम् m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). —**khasūn^u** —खसन् । कुलालादिकन्दुयथावज्ञावः f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pukka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

kōdⁱ 1 काँडि । गोर्दम् f. (for 2, 3, see **kōd^u** 1, 2), the brain; cf. **kōd^u** 1. —**tārūn^u** —तारंजू । मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

kōd^u 1 कोडु । गोर्दम् m. the brain. (Cf. **kōdⁱ**).

kōdⁱ-al काँडि-अल् । कूष्माण्डः f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

kōd^u 2 कोडु । कर्पासशोधकः m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. *kādhi*) (L.V. 102).

kōdⁱ-bāy काँडि-बाय् । कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. -**yēnd^{ar}** -यंद् । कर्पासीयन्त्रम् m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

kōida كَايدَة काइद, see **kōyida**.

kūdī कूदि كيدي or (vill.) **kōdī** कादि m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; II. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. **kūdī**).

kūḍī कूडी f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. *kūḍī*).

kūḍū कूडू, i.q. **kūrū** कूरू, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

kadd كد, see **kad**.

kuddu sari, see **kususēri**.

kuddūs كدوس adj. e.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

kō-dēh कडेह m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

kō-dōh कडेह । कुदिनम् m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

kōdakh कादख । बन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **kōdakas** कादकस), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

kadkōyī कदकौयि । चलसः adj. e.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

kadā कदल, also written **kadal** कदल । सेतुः m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmir. The principle is that of a cantilever. **-on^u** -अनु । **सेतुस्थो** म्बः m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. —**ṣaṭun** -सडुन m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

kadāla-bal कदल-बल । सेतूपकण्ठीर्यम् m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. **-kānul** -कानुल । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmir; cf. **kānul**. **-kūṭ^u** -कूट । सेतुस्तम्भः m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. **-thoth^u** -ठठु । सेतुमथाधारः m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmir bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

kōḍal कौडल (P spelling) m. the tail feathers of the **nilyuj^u** (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. *kōḍal*; cf. also El. s.v. *nili*).

kō-dōl कडेल । विषमाकारः adj. e.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

kadam कदम كدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot (Śiv. 1666). —**dyun^u** -दिनु m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). —**tulun** -तुलुन m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). —**trāwun** -त्रावुन m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; II. iv, 5).

kaḍun कडुन, also (vill.) **karun** करुन । निष्कासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koḍ^u** कडु, pl.f. **kajō** कज्य; 2 p.p. **kajyōv** कज्योव), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (II. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (II. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. **dāla**) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (II. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. **broḍ^u**); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155a, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122b, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary:—

āh kaḍun आह कडुन, to sigh (YZ. 494); **armān**—अर्मान—, to drive out longing, to achieve

one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830); **atha**— अथ—, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439); **dōh**— डह—, to pass the day somehow or other, to while it away (K.Pr. 117); **dēwōl^u**— देवोलु—, to become bankrupt (Gr.M.); **kād**— काड—, to stretch one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632, K. 119); **kruh kadānⁱ** क्रुह कडनि, to be at the point of death; **kash**— कश—, to pull a bow, draw a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117, 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete satisfaction; **mūla**— मूल—, to pull up by the roots (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); **tāna tāna**— तान तान—, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); **tās**— टास्—, to make the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend to the last farthing; **ṣop^u**— षपु—, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); **ṣōrith**— चोरिथ—, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); **wani**— वनि—, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

galatī kadūñ^u गलती कडून्, to pick out mistakes, criticize (Gr.M.); **wōth**— वृथ—, to leap (Śiv. 998); **zēv**— ज्यव—, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into position for immediate speech (K. 508).

koḍ^u-mot^u कडु-मत्तु । निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **kūd^u-mūṣ^u** कडु-मूष्), pulled out; expelled, banished, and so on with all the meanings of **kaḍun**. **kūd^u-mūṣ^u** **kath**, an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

kaḍith hāwun कडिथ हावुन m.inf. to produce and show (Rām. 670, 1466). —**nyun^u**—निनु m.inf. to take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). —**ṣhunun**—ṣhunun m.inf. to cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85; Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff (clothes) (II. x, 9).

kādāñē कडज । धिक्कारः f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding, blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the like). The f.pl. of **kaḍun** also takes the form of this word. **kādāñē-pōs^urañē** कडज-पासरज । धिक्कारानादरादिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame, as ab.

kād^r कदर्, قدر or (Rām. 18) **kadūr^u** कदूर m. greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.); doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating) the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone) (K.Pr. 123).

kād^r कदर । कर्मकरापेचकः m. one who wants work-people for any special work, an employer of workmen or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants people for reaping, or the like. Cf. **kād**.

kād^r कौदर, also spelt **kādūr^u** 1 कौदूर । कान्दविकः m. (f. **kād^rreñ** कौदर्येन्, q.v.), a baker (of bread or of other articles; cf. p. 140b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr. 20, sg. dat. **kād^ris**; W. 18, 114).

kādūr 1 कौदूर । कंदुः m. an oven (rare).

kādūr 2 कौदूर, **kādūr^u** 2 कौदूर, or **kādūr^u** कौदूर । नृणकुसूलः m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in frequent use. Cf. pp. 109b, l. 30 and 230a, l. 2.

kōḍur कडूर, also spelt **kuḍur** कुडूर, **kōḍur^u** कडूर, or **kuḍur^u** 1 कुडूर । दृढबीजं द्राचादः m. (sg. dat. **kōḍaras** कडरस्), the small hard seed of a grape or similar fruit.

kōḍar कडर । धृष्टत्वादिगुणाः m.pl. of the ab., met. audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy qualities of soul (as distinct from external defects).

kōdir कौदिर, قادر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a common Musalmān N.P. **kōdir-i-mutlakh** قادر مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

kuḍur^u कुडूर । कौद्रवः m. N. of a certain inferior grain eaten by the poorer villagers, the *kōḍo* of India, *Paspalum serobiculatum*.

kuḍur^u 2 कुडूर । कठोरः adj. (f. **kuḍ^rur^u** कुडूरु), hard, difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like); coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

kād^rreñ कौदर्येन्, also spelt **kādūrēñ** कौदूर्येन् । कान्दविकस्त्री f. a baker's wife; a female baker. Cf. **kād^r** (Gr.Gr. 39).

kōdrath कडरथ, قدرت f. (sg. dat. **kōdrūṣ^u** कडरूष्), power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipotence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

kuḍusēri (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small good apple (see El., s.v. *tsāt*). L. 349 spells the word *kuḍdu sari*, and says it is in shape long, and is juicy and rather acid, ripening early and not keeping.

kāḍay काडय f. pulling out; hence, using up, expending, used —° as in **dōha**° (see **dōh**), **dana**° (see **dana** 1), **dyāra**° (see **dyār**), qq.v.

kāgol^u 1 काँगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. **kāgūj^u** काँगजू), full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily inflammable.

kāgol^u 2 काँगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेषः m. the awn of grain.

kāgalun^u काँगलु । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. **kāgol^u** 1); cf. L. 80 *kanglan*, the white resin of the blue pine, used as an application for wounds.

kāg^{ur} काँग or **kāgür^u** काँग or **kāg^r** काँग ।
हसन्तिका f. (sg. dat. **kāgrē** काँग्य or **kāgarē** काँग्य,
abl. **kāgri** काँयि), the portable brazier, or *kāngri*,
much used in Kashmir (K.Pr. *kāngār*, 129, 131, 178 ;
kāngri, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v.
kāngri; L. 70, 250, *kangar*; and K.Pr. 129. The
word is a fem. dim. of **kang**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

kāgri-khōph^{ur} काँयि-खुफ़ । भया काष्ठाकारिका
f. a worn-out brazier. **-khōr^u** -खोर् । काष्ठाकारिका-
धभागः m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of
a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware
bowl has been broken or removed; see **khōr^u**.
-kōndol^u -कण्डलु । हसन्तिकापात्रम् m. the circular
earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the
burning fuel. **-kōn^u** -कात्रू । हसन्तिकावता f. the
covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware
bowl of a brazier; see **kōn^u** 2.

kāgaz कागज़, incorr. for **kākaz**, q.v.

kāgazī कागज़ी, incorr. for **kākazī**, q.v.

kh 1 ख़ pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second
person as in **poku-kh**, thou wentest; **kor^m-akh**,
thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is
followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*. Thus
karān chu-kh, thou makest, **karān chu-h-a-s**,
thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word
may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which
Indo-European *ty-* has become *kh-*.

kh 2 ख़ pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third
person, as in **karān chu-kh**, he makes them or he
makes for them; **koru-kh**, he was made by them
(Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another
pron. suff. it becomes *h*, as in **kor^u-h-a-s**, I was made
by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

kha ख़ m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy)
i. q. **ākāsh**, the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide
and limitless expanse of empty space; **-sōrūph** -ख़रूप
m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute
void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

khai, **khāi**, see **khay 1**.

khāo, see **khāv**.

khē ख़, see **khyon^u**.

khō 1 खो ۱۰ m. (El.), temper, disposition (cf. **khōy** f.)
(El. *khō*, i. e. **khōw^u**; YZ. 5).

khō 2 (? spelling) m. *Oreocoris lanuginosa* (El. *khō*,
i. e. **khōw^u**).

khoe, see **khōy**.

khū खू, i. q. **khūn**, q.v.

kah 1 कह । स्वर्णमूल्यावर्णादिपरीक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **kūsh^u**
कँशू), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by
rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. **kah-wūt^u**.

kah 2 कह, see **kāh 1**.

kāh काँह, for **kāh** काँह, see **kēh**.

kāh 1 काह or **kah** कह । एकादश card. e.g. (pl. dat.
kāhan काहन्, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76);
kāh, Rām. 1740; **kah**, K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82;
kahai, only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule
kah is used in the Musalmān dialect and **kāh** in the
Hindū dialect. — **shēth** — शथ । एकादश शतम् card.
e.g. eleven hundred. With **kāh**, **hath** becomes
shēth (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740-1).

kāha-nēth^r काह-नेथ् । जातकर्मनामकरणे m.
N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the
eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother
ceases to be impure. The **kāh-nēth^r** ceremony is
then performed. A Brāhman priest is summoned,
and the mother drinks the five products of a cow.
The seven birth-room vessels (see **hurī-lēj^u**, p. 346b,
l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and
friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the
wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's
horoscope (see L. 259, *kah netar*). **-nōw^u** -नोवु ।
एकादशनामवान् m. he who possesses eleven names;
esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who
appears under eleven forms, each of which again is
a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these
eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahir-
budhaya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka,
Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. **-rōth^{ur}**
-रोथ् । दानविशेषद्रव्यम् f. N. of a present sent by
a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other
relations on the eleventh day after the death of his
father or other senior relation. It is on this day
that the *śrāddha* ceremony for the deceased is
performed.

kāh 2 काह । आसेचनम् m. watering of fields, whether
sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain,
or from reservoirs). Cf. **kōbari-kāh**, p. 382b,
l. 13.

kāh 3 काह । एकादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **kōsh^u** काशू),
the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to
the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. **gād**, p. 276a,
l. 37).

kāh 4 काह । चर्मतन्तुः f. a lace made of leather, a strip of
leather used as a thread for sewing together the com-
ponent parts of leather articles (such as shoes,
bellows, or the like) (II. xi, 14).

kāha tāraṇē काह तारत्र । भस्त्राचर्मादिस्तुतिः f. pl. inf.
'to pass the laces over', i. e. to sew leather goods with
this leather lace.

kāh काँह, see **kēh**.

kähⁱ 1 कहि । कयम् adv. how ?, in what manner ? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). -tām -ताम् । कयमपि adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). -tāmāth -तामथ् । कयमपि adv., id. -tāñ -ताञ् । कयंचन adv., id. (K. 366, 740). -tāñēth -ताञ्थ् । कयंचन adv., id.

kähⁱ 2 कहि । केन मूल्येन adv. at what price ? As in **kähⁱ chēh dā-khār**, at what price is a *khār* of paddy ? like our 'how much is wheat a bushel ?' (K.Pr. 109).

kahū 1 कह । कृपणः adj. e.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

kahū 2 कह, m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.); cf. **hand**. -khor^u m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides*. It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 *kāho khur*).

kēh कैह, see **kēh**.

kēh कैह । किंचित् pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **u**, and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **a**. In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are **kūh** (an. m.), **kāh** (an. c.g.), and **kēh** (inan. c.g.). To these **ṣ** is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as **kūhṣ**, **kāhṣ**, or **kēhṣ** respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form **kēṣ** or **kēnṣ**, which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form **kēhsh-āh**, and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the **h** before the **ṣ**.

This form **kēhshāh** leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmiri phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, **kūhṣ**, **kāhṣ**, and **kēhṣ** regularly become **kūhsh**, **kāhsh**, and **kēhsh** respectively. These have been contracted to **kūsh** (L.V. 60), **kāsh**, and **kēsh**, to which the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms **kūshāh**, **kāshāh**, and **kēshāh**, which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of **kūh**, **kāh**, and **kēh** respectively.

The suffix **ṣ** is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is **kaīsi** and the inanimate form is **kuni**.

For the plural, the nominative is **kēh**, **kēṣ** or **kēnṣ**, or **kēshāh**, and the base of the oblique cases is **kēṣ**.

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension :—

Singular, nominative ; animate ; masculine, **kūh** कैह (K. 578, 795), **kūshāh** कूश्हाह (Gr.M.) ; common gender, **kāh** कैह (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189 ; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; vi, 10 ; xii, 2), **kāshāh** काश्हाह (Śiv. 356-7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, **kēh** कैह (El. *kihu*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc. ; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc. ; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.) ; **kēshāh** कैश्हाह (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529 ; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (**kēhshāh** कैहश्हाह, Rām. 150). In old Kāshmiri we have also **kūh** कूह (L.V. 2), and **kūsh** (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. **kaīsi** कैसि (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460 ; Rām. 133, 139, 215-6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780 ; H. ii, 8 ; iii, 3 ; L.V. 35) or **kōsi** कासि (K.Pr. 171, 208 ; H. v, 9) ; inan. **kuni** कुनि (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757 ; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. **kaīsi-hond^u** कैसि-हन्दु (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228) ; inan. **kunyu^u** कुयुकु (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., e.g. nom. **kēh** कैह (Śiv. 123 ; Rām. 778, 861-3, 1071-6, 1379 ; L.V. 32) ; **kēṣ** कैञ् or **kēnṣ** केञ् (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or **kēshāh** कैश्हाह (Gr.M.) ; dat. **kēsan** कैसन (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102) ; gen. **kēsan-hond^u** कैसन-हन्दु (Gr.M.) ; ag., abl. **kēsau** कैसौ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except **kaīsi**, the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, **ū**, **ā**, **ē**. In writing in the Nāgari or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an **n** before **ṣ**, thus, **kūnshāh** कून्श्हाह, **kānshāh** कान्श्हाह, **kēnshāh** केन्श्हाह, **kēnṣ** केञ्, **kēnsan** केसन, **kēnsau** केसौ. This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except

in the nom. pl. **kēns**, in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ū**, **ā**, **ē**. This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kūh** कुह (El. *kuhu*) (Śiv. 311; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762; L.V. 2, 35, 60); **kūshāh** कुशाह; **kāh** काह (El. *kahu*); **kāshāh** काशाह; **kēh** कैह (El. *kihu*) (H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15); **kēshāh** केशाह (H. vii, 26; x, 3; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kēntāh** कन्ताह; **kēns** कन्स; **kēsan** कंस; **kēsau** कंसौ.

The final **h** of **kūshāh**, **kāshāh**, **kēshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kūshā** कुशा, **kāshā** काशा, **kēshā** केशा. In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah**, so that we get **kūshah** कुशيه, **kāshah** काशيه, **kēshah** केशيه, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. e.g. for an. e.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kūh** (kūh), **kāh** (kāh), **kēh** (kēh), or **kēshāh** (kēshāh), etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available:—An. m. sg. nom. **kūh** कुह (Rām. 373); **kūh** कुह (K. 419); **kāh** काह (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kēh** कैह (H. v, 10; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2; x, 1, 7; xii, 5); **kēh** कैह (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc.; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.); **kāh** काह (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649); **kāh** काह (K.Pr. 201); **kāsh** काश (L.V. 41); **kēsh** केश (L.V. 59); **kēshāh** केशाह (Rām. 300, 699); **kēntshāh** कन्ताह (H. xii, 4, 19); **kūh** कुह (Rām. 231, 836); and the irregular **kūh** कुह (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kōh** काह (in **kōh-ti**).

Obl. **kuni** कुनि (K. 949; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kēh** कैह (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kēh** कैह is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kēh** कैह of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 8; iii, 3; vi, 10; xii, 22; L.V. 35, 60); someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670; H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15; K.Pr. 201); something (Śiv. 309, 974; Rām. 786; H. vii, 20, 26; x, 3; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8); some, a certain (H. vi, 11; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343; H. vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5, 19); some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743; H. v, 10; viii, 2; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

kūh compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kūh kus**, anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh**, some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kūh kami sāta**, at some time or other (Rām. 836); **kēh na-ta kyāh**, nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kūh kath jāyē**, in any place whatever, the vowel of **kūh** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kōh-kūt** (p. 390b, l. 30).

biyē kūh बिय कुह (m.) **biyē kāh** बिय काह (c.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else; someone else; someone more; as adj. an., any other. **biyē kāh-ti** बिय काह-ति anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyē kēh** बिय कैह, etc., anything else (H. xii, 8); something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

na kūh न कुह (m.) (K. 582), **na kāh** न काह (c.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kēh** न कैह, etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275-6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5; v, 5; xii, 2). El. *kihmah*. It often takes the form **kēh-na** केश-न, with short vowel and no nasal.

prath kūh प्रथ कुह (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kēh** प्रथ कैह, etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

sōruy kāk सोरुय क़ाँह, etc., everyone. **sōruy kēh** सोरुय क़ैह, etc., everything (Śiv. 1758).

yus kāk युस क़ाँह, etc., whoever (Śiv. 356, **yus kākshāh**); **yih kēh** यिह क़ैह, etc., whatever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; **yih kēshāh**, Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; II. iii, 1, 8; v. 8); **yih kēh . . . ti kēh**, whatever . . . that (correl.) (Rām. 1660).

kāk akhāk क़ाँह अखाह, etc. । कश्चिदेकः e.g. a certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent to the Latin *quidam*.

kāk-ti क़ाँह-ति, etc., anyone even, anyone at all (Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; **kūh-ti**, Śiv. 311, Rām. 1762). As adj. any even, any at all (II. i, 5). **kēh-ti** क़ैह-ति, etc., anything even, anything at all (Śiv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all (H. viii, 9).

kēh-na क़ह-न. see **na kēh** under **na kūh**, ab.

kēh kēh क़ैह क़ैह pl. several of various kinds (Rām. 775). **kēh kēh** क़ैह क़ैह (pl.) . . . **kēh kēh** क़ैह क़ैह (pl.) some . . . others (Śiv. 125). **kēh** क़ैह (pl.) . . . **kēh** क़ैह (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861-3, 1071-6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inau.) **kēh** क़ैह . . . **kēshāh** क़ैशाह . . . **kēh** क़ैह some . . . some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part (Rām. 1081).

kēh-kyuth^u क़ैह-कियु or **kēh-kyuth^u** क़ैह-कियु । आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का adj. (f. **-kiṭh^u** -क़िहू), 'like something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened or inadvisable to mention.

kūh akhāk क़ूह अखाह । कश्चिदेकः m. a certain man, i.q. **kāk akhāk**, ab., but only masc.

kuni-kinⁱ कुनि-किनि (Rām. 780) or **kuni pōthⁱ** कुनि पाँठि, adv. in some way, in some way or other (K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

kunyuk^u कुन्युकु adj. (gen. of **kēh**) (f. **kunic^u** कुनिचू), of anything (Śiv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546; Rām. 1742).

kāisi phiri क़ैसि फिरि, adv. sometimes, now and then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri*, *kentsi phiri*).

kēshāh karun क़ैशाह करन m.inf. to do something; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19). **-mēshāh** -मैशाह । किमपि वस्तु m. something or other.

kēhⁱ क़ैहि (H. vi, 11). see **kēh**.

kēhō 1 क़हो, see **kyāh**.

kēhō 2 क़हो, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kīho*). Cf. **kahyū**.

kēhō 3 क़हो, conj. or; **yut^u kēhō tot^u**, here or there, at some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

kih किह or **kih** कीह । संहतकेशसमूहः f. a lump of matted hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing the hair (El. II. v, 4). The ordinary hair of the head is **kīsh**, m., q.v.

kīhi-h^ur^u कीहि-हूँ । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छः f. a quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by a comb, a lump of combings. **-raz** -रज़ । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालरञ्जुः f. a rope made of hair combings, a 'switch'. **-wāl** -वाल् । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालः m. a single hair pulled out in combing.

kih^u किहु, etc., see **kyuh^u**.

kōh क़ह (= كوه) । पर्वतः m. a mountain (Śiv. 63, 202, 206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443-4, etc.); a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. **kōh**).

kōha-dāmān क़ह-दामान (= دامان كود) । उपतला m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. **-kōhai** -क़है, adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain (H. ix, 2). **-lūt^u** -लूट । अल्पपर्वतः f. 'the tail of a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range; any small hill.

kōh कोह كوه । पर्वतः m. a mountain, i.q. **kōh**, q.v. (Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89; Rām. 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *izāfat*, **kōh-i** (Śiv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). **kōh-i-tōra**, Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

kōh क़ाँह, a form of **kūh** क़ूह, see **kēh**, used in the comp. **kōh-kūtⁱ** क़ाँह-कूति, how many? or how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. **kūh kus**, etc., s.v. **kēh**.

kōhⁱ क़ाँहि card. the form which **kāk 1**, eleven, takes in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in **bāh kōhⁱ akh hath ta dōyētr^h**, twelve elevens (are) a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

kūh क़ूह, **kūh** क़ूह, **kūh** क़ूह, see **kēh**.

khāb ख़ाब خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14). **-dēshun** -डेशुन (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or **-wuchun** -वुकुन m.inf. to see a dream, to have a dream vision.

khōbi ख़ाबि, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

khābuk^u tōbir ख़ाबुकु ताबीर m. the interpretation of a dream (H. vi, 14).

khābas andar ख़ाबस् अन्दर्, adv. i.q. **khōbi** (YZ. 80). Cf. **khwāb**.

khōb^u ख़बु । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a kind of padded or quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138b, l. 14; 299b, l. 8; 316b, l. 2.

khüb खूब خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

khöbānī, khöböñī خوبآنی an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

khabar खबर خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.)

knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209-15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of information (Śiv. 844, 1280-1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798-9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757).

tē chēyē khabar, is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318-9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pāñic^ū khabar**, consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). —**kar** —कर, when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). —**karanwōl^ū** —करनवोल्लु n.ag. (f. —**karanwājēñ** —करनवाज्यञ्), an informer (El.). —**karūñ^ū** —करञ्जू f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). —**thawūñ^ū** —थवञ्जू f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

khabari-rost^ū खबरिरस्तु adj. (f. —**rūñh^ū** —रञ्छू), thoughtless (El.).

khabarāh खबराह f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

khübürī خوبوری adj. e.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

khabardār खबरदार خبردار adj. e.g. (as subst., f.

khabardārēñ खबरदारयञ्), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

khabardōrī खबरदारी خبرداری f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

khöbsūrath खोबसूरथ or **khübsūrath** खूबसूरथ خوب صورت adj. e.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

khaca खच in **khaca-gur^ū** खच-गुरु। द्विप्रपञ्चवालधिरथः m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

khacē 1 खच in **khacē-ryūt^ū** खच-र्युट्। पामरः m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. (Cf. **rēṭun**).

khacē 2 खच in **khacē-zag** खच-जग्। प्राणिविशेषः a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

khācē खौच, see **khōṭ^ū**.

khōcē खूच, see **khōṭ^ū**.

khoc^ū खचु। नौकाविशेषः m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kuchū*, El. *khūch*).

khich māwas (L. 266), incorr. for **khēsi-māwas**, see **khēsūr^ū**.

khēcal खैचल्ल्। विघ्नः m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

khēcun खैचुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc^ū** खैचु, pl. **khīc^ū** खौचि; f. **khīc^ū** खौचू, pl. **khēcē** खैचय), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

khōcēr खूचर। त्रमूयता m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar*, 153). Cf. **khōṭ^ū**.

khōcūr^ū खूचूर। गोणीविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

khicis खिचिस्. see **khyuc^ū**.

khacyōv खच्योव, see **khaṭun**.

khad खद्। निःशेषत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khüz^ū** खञ्जू), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). —**tulūñ^ū** —तुलञ्जू। निःशेषीकरणम् f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). —**wōthūñ^ū** —वथञ्जू। निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

khad 1 खद् m. an ass, i.q. **khar** 1. This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

khad 2 खद् (cf. **khada**, **khod^ū**, and **khūd^ū**), in **khad-cōd** खद्-चोद्। बन्धकी f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. —**kus^ū** —कुसू। बन्धकी f., id.

khāda खाद। काष्ठभेदः m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams. —**kūt^ū** —कूट्। काष्ठभेदः m., id.

khada खड। योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. **khad** and **khod^u**.

khīd खीद। खेदः m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18; Rām. 101; K. 87, 541-2, 754). —**dyun^u** —दिनु। बाधनम् m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

khīdas gōmot^u खीदस गोमंतु। खेदं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**gōmūt^u** —गामंतू), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

khōḍ or **khud खूड** خود pron. self. —**pasandī** -पसंदी خود پسندی f. self-complacency, self-concoit (Rām. 817). See **bē-khōḍ** (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

khōḍ or (El.) **khwōḍ खूड**। गर्तः m. (sg. abl. **khōḍa** 1 खूड), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13); a ditch (Gr.M.); esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-board; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). —**khanun** —खनुन्। विघातः m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215); met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. **khōna-wath**, s.v. **khōn**.

khōḍa-on^u खूड-अनु। अन्धभेदः adj. (f. —**ūn^u** —अनु), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). —**bal** -बल्। स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site in Śrinagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarasēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrinagar. The ancient name of the site was Ksurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339-49. —**buzy** -बुज्य। गर्तभोज्यः m. dependent on a pit; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in 'may you become wasted away, as ab.' (Gr.Gr. 161). —**gupun** -गुपुन्। गुह्यमनस्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. —**gupanas** -गुपनस्; f. sg. nom. —**gupūn^u** -गुपंतू), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). —**han** -हन् or —**hanā** -हना। अल्पो गर्तः m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. —**khar^c** -खर्च्। गर्तव्ययः m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-board); met. any continual secret expenditure. —**kōn^u** -कोनु। काणभेदः adj. (f. —**kōn^u** -कांतू), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken; cf. —**on^u**, ab. —**kyom^u** -क्यम्। क्रिमिभेदः m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. —**mōṇḍ^u** -मण्डु। वृक्षमूलभागः m. the root

left in the ground when a tree is cut down. —**pachin** -पचिन्। गर्तपक्षी, समृद्धो ऽपि रूपणः m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). —**phēṭ^u** -फेटू। हलम् f. (sg. dat. —**phēcē** -फच्य), 'false scandal from a pit,' i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. —**ḅūr** -चूर्। गर्तचौरः m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. —**ḅūr^u** -चूर्। गर्तचौर्यम् f. theft such as the ab. —**wōl^u** -वोलू। गर्तवत् m. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. —**wōn^u** 1 -वोनु। गर्तजलम् m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. —**wōn^u** 2 -वोनु। गर्तवणिकम् m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. —**wōr^u** -वार्च्। गर्तवाटिका f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

khōḍa 2 खूड। स्नेहजातिभेदः m. an abusive name for Shī'a Musalmāns.

khōḍā खूदा خدا or **khōḍāy खूदाय** خدايي m. (sg. dat. **khōḍāyēs** खूदायस्, K.Pr. 89; H. vii, 4; x, 5; so, H. xii, 7, gen.; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168; YZ. 101; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10; x, 7, 8), voc. **khōḍāyā** (YZ. 15; **khōḍāyē**, W. 101; H. iv, 1; v, 7); **khōḍāyō** (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God! **bar khōḍāyō**, O great God (H. v, 7). **bā khōḍā**, one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). **hak-i-khōḍāy**, a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). **hawālath khōḍā**, adieu (L. 458). **wāda-y-khōḍā**, an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). —**sōb** -साब् m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8; x, 5). **khōḍāyē-sonḍ^u** **chuy kasam खूदाय-सन्दु ह्यु कसम्**, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

khōḍ^u खूडु। योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **khad** and **khada**.

khādī-dinal खंडि-दिनल्। कुलटा f. an unchaste woman. —**dāwal** -दावल्। कुलटा f., id. —**dūz^u** -दजू। कुलटा f., id.

khōḍ^u खूडू। बिलमात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khōjō** 2 खूज्य; for 1, see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys' game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

khōjē खोज्य or **khōjē-andar** खोज्य-अन्दर । अत्यगर्तमथ्ये
adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game
when a pellet falls into a hole. -han 2 -हण or
-hanā 2 -हना । अत्यगर्तमाचम f. (for 1, see s.v.
khōjē 1), a single one of these holes in the ab. game.
-manz -मञ्ज । अत्यगर्तमथ्ये adv., i.q. **khōjē**, ab.
khudā خدا, **khudāy** خدای, i.q. **khōdā**, q.v.
khūdī खुदि (= خوند) । शिरस्त्रम् f. a helmet (Rām.
979).
khūd^ū खूदू । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khad**,
khada, and **khod^ū**).
khōdādār खुडदार । गर्तयुतम adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
khōdādārēn खुडदारयैत्र), pitted, holed, possessing a
hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock
with a cave).
khadakh खडख् m. (sg. dat. **khadakas** खडकस्),
a sword (El.).
khadil खडिल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q.
khūd^ū, and principally used in low, obscene,
abuse.
khōdal खुडल् । गर्तभरितः adj. e.g. full of pits or hollows
(of anything inanimate).
khōdim خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge
of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).
khad^āmath खदमथ्, **khidmath** खिदमथ् خدمت,
khūd^āmath खदूमथ् or (qq.v.) **khazmath** खज्मथ्
or खिज्मथ् । सेवा f. (sg. dat. **khad^āmūs^ū** खदमसू,
etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. *khidmat*, m.)
(**khad^āmath**, Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath**,
K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath**, K.Pr. 107;
H. ii, 3); **gurēn-hūnz^ū** **khazmath**, service of
horses, groom's work (II. xii, 3).
khad^āmathgār खदमथगार् (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār**
खिदमथगार् خدمتگار (Śiv. 341) or **khūd^āmathgār**
खदूमथगार् (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a
servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler
(K.Pr. 25, **khid^ā**).
khādan-yār खादन-यार । चेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a site
about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank
of the Vitastā (Vēth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name
was *Khādanāhāra*. See RT.Tr. iii, 14 n. It is the
lower limit of navigation on the Vēth or Jehlam,
the upper limit being Khanabal (see **khan**)
(K.Pr. 103).
khādar खौदर or **khādar** खान्दर । विवाहः m. a
marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126;
L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364;
K. 665, 950). -bōg^ū -बोगु । विवाहभागधेयः m. the
marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent
to the house of the husband of any previously married

sister of the bride or bridegroom. —**karun** —करुण ।
विवाहसंपादनम् m.inf. to carry out a marriage of
a son or daughter (Rām. 136). -wōl^ū -बोजु ।
विवाहसंपादकः m. the person who carries out a
marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or
bridegroom. -wōshav -बुशव् । **विवाहोत्सवः** m.
a marriage festival; met. any household festival on
the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

khādarā-bāpath खौदर-बापथ् । विवाहाद्यैम adv.
for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a
marriage (e.g. a wedding present). -brōth -ब्रौठ ।
विवाहात्माक् adv. before (in point of time) the
marriage ceremony. -**khādar** -खौदर । बहुविवाहाः
m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time
in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the
marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to
be propitious for marriages, and in which many
marriages occur. -pata -पत । **विवाहमनु** adv. after
(in point of time) the marriage.

khādaras-kyut^ū खौदरस-कितु । विवाहस्थायै, विवा-
हकाले adv., i.q. **khādarā bāpath**, ab.; at the time of
the marriage.

khad^ūr^ū खदूरू । आसन्नप्रववाक्षयम् f. the first milk given
forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly
(of a cow) beestings milk.

khud^ūr^ū खुदूरू । और्णशाटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse
woollen blanket.

khōdrang, **khudrang** खुदरंग खुदरنگ adj. e.g. self-
coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket
having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

khōdas खौदस् । प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.

khūdashih (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

khōdabar (El. p. 155) or **khodatur** (El. p. 5)
? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

khōdāwandī खुदावन्दी खुداوندی । अतिदुर्लभः f. owner-
ship, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence;
the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master,
favour; (in Kāshmirī), adj. e.g. extremely rare,
difficult to obtain.

khōdāy खुदाय خدای, see **khōdā**.

khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khōf خوف (El.), see **khōph**.

khuft خفت, see **khuphtan**.

khōg^ī खोगि । शृङ्गाटकार्षिकः m. a man who collects
water-chestnuts (see **gōr^ū**) in the Kāshmir lakes.
Cf. **dal** 1, p. 209b, l. 47, where the meaning is
extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating
islands on the Dal lake.

khāgūr^ū खागूर । वधना f. cheating, swindling (by
lying tales, or the like).

khāgari-pōlav खागरि-प्वलाव् । वचनमयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).

khōgar खोगर् खوگر । धृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmirī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them. —gōmot^u —गोमत् । धृष्टत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. -gōmūṣ^u -गोमूष), become pert, etc. —gashun —गशुन् । धृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become pert, etc.

kh^h खह् । त्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tour of the skin. —dyun^u —दिनु । त्रणभेददानम् m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. —lagun —लगुन् । त्रणभेदीकृतः m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

khāh 1 खाह । कृषिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khuāh*).

khāha milawan खाह मिलवन् । चेत्रमिश्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. —pūt^u —पूट् । चेत्रमिता भूमिः f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. —wōn^u —वोञ् । धान्यचेत्रजलम् m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

khāhas-manz खाहस्-मञ् । चेत्रस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). —pēth —पेठ् । चेत्रं प्रति adv. to the field (the postposition *pēth* being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

khāh 2 खाह । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khasā*) tribe, i.q. **khokh^u 2**, q.v.

khāh 3 खाह adj. e.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. **dilkhāh**.

khēh खह्, see **khyon^u**.

khōh खुह् in **khōh-pāy** खुह्-पाय् । दुर्गममार्गः m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. **kōh**, **kōh**.

koh^u खहु in **khāhⁱ-wath** खंहि-वथ् । चेत्रोन्नवमार्गः f. (sg. dat. —wati —वति), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. **khāh 1**.

khuāh (K.Pr. 121), see **khāh 1**.

khuh^u खुहु m. the Persian well (El. *khuh*).

khahād खहाद् m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

khēhōkh खहोख्, see **khyon^u**.

kh^hhalad खहलद् । चर्मत्रणितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **kh^hhaladiñ** खहलदिञ्), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. **kh^h**.

khahun खहुन् । चित्रीकरणम्, आघातावेत्ता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoh^u** खहु, 2 p.p. **khahyōv** खह्योव्), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

khahan-wōl^u खहन-वोल् । पिशुनः n.ag. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

khēhōn खहोन्, see **khyon^u**.

khaharan 1 खहरन् । शणः f. (sg. dat. **khaharūñ^u 1** खहरञ्जू), a whetstone, a grindstone. —diñ^u —दिञ् । उत्तेजनम् f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. —lagūñ^u 1 —लगञ्जू । शणलगनम् f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

khaharūñ^u-gor^u खहरञ्जू-गञ् । शणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. —**khasun 1** —खसुन् । शणारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). —**khot^u-mot^u 1** —खतु-मत् । शणारूढः perf. part. (f. —**khūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** —खचू-मञ्जू), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

khaharan 2 खहरन् । अति हटासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khaharūñ^u 2** खहरञ्जू), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. —**lagūñ^u 2** —लगञ्जू । हटतत्परताशीलवत्त्वम् f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

khaharūñ^u khasun 2 खहरञ्जू खसुन् m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. —**khot^u-mot^u 2** —खतु-मत् perf. part. (f. —**khūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** —खचू-मञ्जू), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

khājī खंजि or **khūj^u** खञ्जू । तिलकल्कः f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. **khal 3** (L. 462, *kaj*). **khājī-lōkhur^u** खंजि-लखुर् । पिष्ठाकगोलकः m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

khējī खंजि or **khēj^u** खंजू । यूथम् f. of **khyol^u**, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. **gupan-khējī** (p. 294b, l. 36) and **gurⁱ-kh^o** (p. 298b, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

khēji-wadal खजि-वदल । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

khējau-khējau खजौ-खजौ । यूयशः adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

khōja खोज (= خواجه) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of **khōjē** 1. — **kāg^ur^u** — काँगक, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the **grist^u kāg^ur^u**, or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

khōjē 1 खुज्य (= خواجه) । वणिक m. (for 2, see **khōd^u**), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. **khōja**. — **bāy** -बाय । वणिग्भार्या f. his wife. — **han** 1 -हन or -hanā 1 -हना । वणिकेकः m. (for 2, see **khōd^u**), a single Khoja. — **thūl** -ठूल । नीचो वणिक m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

khōj^u खोज, see **khālun**.

khūjⁱ खूजि or **khūj^u खूजू**, see **khūl^u**.

khūj^u 1 खजू, see **khājⁱ**.

khūj^u 2 खजू, see **khōl^u**.

kōhij^u कौहिज । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a *nagrāna*.

khajil खजिल خجل adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. *khajil*). — **karun** — करन । खलीकारः m.inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

khajālath खजालथ خجالت । नीचता f. (sg. dat. **khajālūth^u खजालचू**), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

khūj^u-mūth^u खूज-मूथ, see **khōlun**.

khajēr खजर । विस्तृतम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. **khōl^u** and Gr.Gr. 141.

khōjēr खोजेर । अनक्तता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. **khūl^u**.

khaj^rarawun खजरावुन, i.q. **khāl^rarawun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

khājyōv खाज्योव, see **khālun**.

khōjyōv खोज्योव, see **khōlun**.

khāka खाक خاک । अङ्कनम् m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmiri) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. — **trāwun** — त्रावुन । मूर्तङ्कनम् m.inf. to make the first drawing or outline (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is

to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

khōkī खाकी खाकी adj. e.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

khākh खाख خاک m. (sg. dat. **khākas खाकस**), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Śiv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With *izāfat*, **khāk-i-gam**, the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

khakha खख, see **khokh^u 1**.

khēkh खख, see **khyon^u**.

khokh^u 1 खखु । खार्वोदः m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hohgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

khakha-bōt^u खख-बोट or **khōkha-bōt^u खूखबोट** । खार्वोदः m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has *khukurbōtī*). — **mot^u -मंतु** । खार्वोदः m., id.

khokh^u 2 खखु । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Skr. *Khasa*) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is **khāh 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

khūkha खूख in **khūkha-paṭōr^u खूख-पटोर** or **-pōṭōr^u -पटोर** । अतिविहृतनासिकः adj. (f. **-paṭōr^u -पटोर**), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

khūkh^u खूखु । नतनासिकायुतः, नासावाक adj. (f. **khūkh^u 1 खूखु** Gr.Gr. 36 or **khūkh^u 1 खूखु**), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 *khonkh*). — **gathun** — गठुन । नतनासिकत्वाप्तः m.inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

khūkh^u खूखु or **khūkh^u 2 खूखु** । अभिमानः f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. — **khāsūn^u -खसनु** । अभिमानारोहणम् f.inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

khōkhabōt^u खूखबोट । विभीषिका m. i.q. **khakha-bōt^u**, s.v. **khokh^u 1**.

khōkhūc^u खूखचू (K. 146) or **khōkh^uj^u खूखजू** । रिखनम् f. the crawling of children. — **karūn^u -करनु** । रिङ्गणकर्म f.inf. (of a child) to crawl. — **yiñ^u -यिनु** । रिङ्गणगमः f.inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

khōkhja-khōkhja खूखज-खूखज । रिङ्गित्वा रिङ्गित्वा adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

khōkhalun खुखलुन । जलावगाहभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōkhalyōv खूखल्योव**) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

khōkhalāwun खूखलावुन । जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
khōkhalōw खूखलोवु), to cleanse (a dirty garment)
 by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.
khakhamot खखमंतु, see **khokh** 1.
khōkhun खौखुनु । नासायभागः m. the snout of a lower
 animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).
khakh^r खख^r or **khakhūr** खखूर । ऊरुजहायाकृष्टिः
 f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on
 a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and
 dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450);
 dragging in this way done by children in play.
 —° used met. (cf. **buthi**°, p. 142a, l. 48).
khakhari-thāl खखरि-थाल । स्थालविशेषः m. a
 kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be
 lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).
khakhari-zāl खखरि-जाल । अनायविशेषः m. a drag
 net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed
 of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).
khāk^hur खौखुर or **khōkhur** खौखुर or खौखुर ।
 शिलादिरन्ध्रम्, कर्ङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **khākharas**
 खौखरस्), the interstices or hollow under or between
 a number of great rocks piled together; —° a bone
 of the body devoid of flesh, etc. (cf. **āchⁱ-khōkhur**
 (p. 8a, l. 28), **adiji**° (p. 14a, l. 38), and **khāk^hur**).
khikhur खिखुर । कण्डोलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khikharas**
 खिखरस्), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which
 small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.
khōkhor खूख^r or **khōkhur** खूखुर । अन्तःसुषिरः,
 अन्तःसुच्छः adj. (f. **khōkhūr** खूखूर), hollow,
 apparently solid, but hollow within [e.g. a bamboo, or
 (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut]; met. (of speech, or the
 like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything)
 solid-looking, but worthless; **danda khōkhor**°, a
 toothless man (K.Pr. 48). (cf. **khūkhor**°).
khōkhor खौखुर or खौखुर, see **khāk^hur**.
khūkhēr खूखूर । विहृतनासिकत्वम् m. the condition of
 possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of
 speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).
khūkhēra-sān खूखूर-सान् । नतनासिकतया adv. in
 a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.
khūkhor खूख^r । रिक्तकः m. hollow, empty, lacking
 a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an
 almond or a walnut). (cf. **khōkhor**°).
khūkhēradār खूखूरदार । नतनासिकत्ववान् adj. e.g.
 (as subst. **khūkhēradārēn** खूखूरदार्यन्), flat-nosed;
 hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose
 voice is nasal.
khōkharun खूखरुन । सुषिरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
khōkharyōv खूखर्यौव), to become hollow (of some-
 thing originally solid, such as a tree).

khōkharēr खूखर्येर । अन्तःसुच्छत्वम् m. hollowness,
 emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but
 possessing no kernel).

khōkharēra-sān खूखर्येर-सान् । अन्तःसुच्छत्वयुतः
 adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty,
 hollow, as ab.

khakharāray खखरारय । चर्मध्वनिः f. onomat. the
 rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins,
 sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved
 (K.Pr. 26 *khakarāy*).

khōkhos खौखंसु । चाद्यत्यम् m. the perpetual mis-
 chievous restlessness of a naughty child. —**āsun**
 —आसुन् । चाद्यत्यसंज्ञावः m.inf. such restlessness to
 exist. —**d^anun** —दनुन् । चाद्यत्यकम् m.inf.
 shaking of the ground or of things to occur through
 this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being
 shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on.
 —**karun** —करुन् । चाद्यत्यसंपादनम् m.inf. to create
 such restlessness in a naughty child.

khōkhāsⁱ-dēv खौखसि-यव । चाद्यत्यदूषकः a rest-
 lessness-devil; a little devil of a child, who is not
 only restless himself, but makes other children
 restless too.

khōkhāsⁱdār खौखसिदार । चाद्यत्यवान् adj. e.g. (as
 subst., f. **khōkhāsⁱdārēn** खौखसिदार्यन्) (of a child)
 one who is always mischievously restless. See
khōkhos°.

khōkhāsⁱlad खौखसिलद् । चाद्यत्यपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as
 subst., f. **khōkhāsⁱladiñ** खौखसिलदिन्), i.q.
khōkhāsⁱdār, q.v.

khōkhuth खूखुथ । गर्भगारम् m. (sg. dat. **khōkhatas**
 खूखतस्), a small dark closet in the interior of
 a house.

khākij खौकिजू, see **khāk^hiyul**°.

khāk^hur खौखुर (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the
 orbital cavity (El.). Cf. **khāk^hur**.

khukarbāti, see **khakha-bōt**°, s.v. **khokh** 1.

khakarāy, see **khakharāray**.

khākshī خاکشی m. a certain small seed used as an
 eyesalve; *Sisymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

khāk^hiyul खौकिजु । वत्सलप्रायः adj. (f. **khākij**°
 खौकिजू), somewhat beloved (u.w. reference to a child
 whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

khal 1 खल । खलः m. (sg. abl. **khala 1 खल**), a
 threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748;
 H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.).
 —**andar** —अन्दर् । खलान्तः adv. in or on the threshing-
 floor. —**gandun** —गंडुन् । खलबन्धनम् m.inf. the
 fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall
 surrounding it. —**pahōr**° —पहूरु । खलमटिका f. the

hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. -pāl'yār -पंजियार । खलवृत्तिः f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. -rôch^u -रीछु । खलरक्षकः m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. -sôr^u -सोर । खले र्चयः f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. -zâg -ज़ाग । खलराजागरणम् f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

khala-bāgay खल-बाग्य । खलविभागः f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. -bon^u -बनु । खलराशिः m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. -bor^u -बर् । खलाख्यद्वारम् m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. -baran -बरन् । खलद्वारम् m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. -duvyun^u -डुविनु । खलावकारः m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. -nēbar -न्यबर । खलाद्वहिः adv. outside the threshing-floor. -zāgay -ज़ाग्य । खल-जागरणम् f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

khelas-manz खलस-मञ्ज । खलस्य मध्ये adv. in the threshing-floor. —ṣānun —ज्ञानुन् । खलप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

khal 2 खल । चर्म f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, māz vēṣēs na khali, his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. ud^ur^u-khal, p. 15a, l. 40. -khish -खिश f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). -wūr^u -वूर । पाचितं चर्म f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (-warē -वर्य).

khal 3 खल f. oil-cake, i.q. khājī. Cf. āl'ṣhi-khal, p. 25b, l. 5.

khal 4, see khāl 1.

khāl 1 खाल m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both khal and khāl; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

khāl 2 खाल m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. khāla (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

khāl 3 खाल f. skin. khāla-dar खाल-दर m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

khāl 4 खाल । कदाचित् adv. at some time or other, sometimes. -kāshāh -कॉशह । कश्चिदेवः e.g. au. someone or other.

khāl 5 खाल (for खाली) । केवलम् adv. only, merely. Cf. khōl.

khala 2 खल । युगपत् adv. (for 1, see khal 1), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. khili. -khanjē -खंज्य । संघट्टतया adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

khali 1 खलि (for 2, see khol^a) in khali karun खलि कश्चन । सङ्घातीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

khēl 1 खल । पद्मपत्रम् m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

khēla-bar^ag खल-बरग । पद्मपत्रम् m. i.q. khēl. -waṭh^ar -वधर् । पद्मपत्रम् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

khēlas-andar खलस-अन्दर । पद्मपत्रान्तः adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). -kēth -कथ । पद्मपत्रे adv., id. -manz -मञ्ज । पद्मपत्रमध्ये adv., id. -manz-bāg -मञ्ज-बाग । पद्मपत्रमध्यभागे adv., id.

khēl 2 खल (= خيل) f. in khēl-khāna खल-खान (= خيل خانة) । कुटुम्बवन्धुभृत्यादयः m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. khēl.

khēl खेल خيل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. khyol^u. Cf. hās'-khēl, p. 354b, l. 29, and khēl 2. With suff. of indef. art. khēlāh खेलाह (K. 224).

khēla खेल । खेला f. (sg. dat. khēli खेलि, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). -bōj^u -बोजु (K. 197), khēli-bōj^u खेलि-बोजु (K. 304), or khēlan-bōj^u खेलन्-बोजु (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. —karaṇe -करज । खेलाकरणम् f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863-4).

khēlⁱ खलि, khēli खलि, see khyol^u.

khili खिलि in khili-mili खिलि-मिलि । साङ्कर्यम् adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. khali, s.v. khala 2.

khōla 1 खोल । उदरकीटाः f. pl. intestinal worms, ascariides (El. khōlah, m.sg.).

khōla 2 खोल f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. —**pēñē** —पञ्च । तिक्ततादाहः f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. —**wasanē** —वसञ्च । मुखे तैक्ष्णपीडा f. pl. inf., id.

khōlī खालि or **khōlī खाली** । गून्यम् adj. e.g. (for 2, see **khōlī**^u), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. *khāli*; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in **gaṭa-pacha-nishē khōliy**, (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). **jāy khōlī kariñ**^u, to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). —**gaṭhun** —गह्नुन् m. inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). —**yun**^u —यिनु m. inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

khōl^u खलु । विस्तीर्णः adj. (f. **khūj**^u 2 खजू, for 1, see **khāj**ⁱ), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. **khula**, **khālun**, and **khāl^uran**.

khālī 2 खलि । विस्तीर्णेन adv. (for 1, see **khāla 2**) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

khōl^u खोलु । अष्टिसारः m. (pl. nom. **khōlī 2 खालि**, for 1, see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. *khōl*, a seed). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अष्टिसार-निष्कासनम् m. inf. to extract a kernel. —**khyon**^u —ख्युन् । अष्टिसारभक्षणम् m. inf. to eat a kernel.

khōl^u-māl खालि-माल् । स्वर्णमालाविशेषः f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

khula खुल । सविकासः adj. e.g. wide, widely extended, i. q. **khōl**^u, q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, *khulō*, m.c.). —**khula** -खुल । सर्वतः सविकासः adj. e.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

khūl^u 1 खुलु । अबिलः adj. (f. **khūj**ⁱ खूजि or **khūj**^u खूजू), muddy (of water, or the like).

khūl^u 2 खुलु, see **khōlun**.

kō-hōl^u क-होलु । कुसिताभ्यासः f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. (cf. **hāl 6**).

khālbālī खलबलि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. **khālbūr**^u.

khālbūr^u खलबूरु । हस्तक्षेपायाहतिः f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. **khālbālī**.

khēladār खलदार । पद्मपत्रवान् adj. e.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many *khēl* lotus-leaves. See **khēl 1**.

khilāfath خلائث, see **khilāphath**.

khilahor^u खिलहूरु । चर्मतनुकृता पादूः m. a pair (**hor**^u) of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the *capli* or *cappal* of India.

khāl^ukh खलख् or **khāl^ukh** खलूक् خلتق । लोकसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **khalkhas** खलखस्), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

khalkath खलकथ خلتت m. (sg. dat. **khalkatas** खलकतस्), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

khālal خلل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmirī with suff. of indef. art.

khālalā खललाह خلا m. interference (El.). Cf. **khilāl 2**.

khilāl 1 खिलाल خلال m. a pin; a skewer; a toothpick (cf. **danda-kh**^o, p. 224b, l. 17).

khilāl 2 खिलाल خلال m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i. q. **khālal**.

khālan खलन् । परिघट्टनम् f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. *khālanī*). (cf. **khōluw**^u).

khālun खलुन् or (El.) **khulun** । विसृतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khalyōv** खल्योव्), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is **khāl^urāwun** or **khāj^urāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **khalyō-mot**^u खल्यो-मंतु । विसृतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **khālē-müt**^u खले-मंतू), opened, spread out, spread about.

khālun खालुन् conj. 1, another form of **khārun**, q.v. (1 p.p. **khōl**^u खोलु, f. **khōj**^u खोजू, II. vii, 19; 2 p.p. **khājyōv** खाय्योव्), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (II. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (II. vii, 19); **zima khālun**, to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to prove (so-and-so) responsible (II. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of **khārun**.

khēlun खेलुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūl**^u ख्यूल), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun**, to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv** खेल्योव), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

khōlun खोलुन । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūl**^u 2 खूल, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv** खोज्योव), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc.); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūl**^u-**mot**^u खूल-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **khūj**^u-**mūṣ**^u खूज-मूँ), opened, etc., as ab.

khulun (El.), i.q. **khalun**, q.v.

khēlanāwun खेलनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanōw**^u खेलनोवु), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

khōlpha खूल्फ़ خلته । बीजविशेषः m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

khilāphath खिलाफथ خلافت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphūṣ**^u खिलाफ़ूँ), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmirī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

khalar (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

khalur खलुर । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras** खलरस), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

khalur^u खलुरू । चर्मव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khal**^{ur}^u 1 खलूरू) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

khal^{ur}^u 2 खलूरू । चुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-kh**^o, p. 135a, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalarī*).

khal^{ran} खलरन । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khal**^{ariūn}^u खलरिँ), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). (cf. **khōl**^u and **khalun**).

khal^{rāwun} खलरावुन । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khal**^{rōw}^u खलरोवु), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun**, another form being **khaj**^{rāwun} (Gr.Gr. 174).

khālsa خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

khalās خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmirī, adj. e.g. free (El.). —**gashun** —गहून ।

प्रसवः m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). —**karun** —करुण m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). —**sapanun** —सपनुन m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). —**wōr**^u -वोर् । विक्रयपत्रम् m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

khalōsī खलासी خلاصي f. freedom (El. *khalāsi*). —**diū**^u —दिऊ f.inf. to release.

khēlis खलिस, see **khyol**^u.

khulāsa खुलास خلاصه । मनोहरः adj. e.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmirī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

khalish खलिश خلیش । विक्रतिशेषः f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmirī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

khalath खलथ (= खलعت) । वरयोग्यवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khal**^{atas} खलतस), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes.

khal^{ta}-**bāha** खलत-बाह । वरवस्त्रमूखम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit.

khal^t-**ē**-**shōhī** खलति शाही खलति शाही m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

khōluw^u खुलुवु । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf.

khalan.

khēlawun^u खेलवुनु n.ag. (f. **khēlawūn**^u खेलवँ), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

khalwath खलवथ خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas** खलवतस), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

kham 1 खम خم । वक्रत्वम् m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. —**absun** —असुन । वक्रोभवनम् m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. —**karun** —करुण m.inf. to bend, crook; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

kham 2 खम (= خَم) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

khām 1 खाम خَام । अपक्वः, अनवधानः m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to **pökhta**, the larger of two standard weights, etc.). -**gēv** -ग्यव् । अपक्वं घृतम् m. uncooked *ghī* (clarified butter). —**gaz** -गञ् । मानदण्डभेदः m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmir, being $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of the *pökhta* yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. —**paisa** -पैस or —**pōsa** -पौस । काश्मीरिकताम्रपणः m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmir, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. **hath**). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25-6). —**rōpay** -रूपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा m. the old local Kashmirī rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). —**sir** —सीर् । अपक्वोष्ठा f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. —**tab** —तव् । आमज्वरः m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called **pok^u tab**. -**tamā** -तमा خَام طَمَاع । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kashmirī) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). —**til** —तील् । अपक्वं तिलम् m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

khāmi-khām खामि-खाम خَام خَام । अपक्वमेव adj. e.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of **khām**).

khām 2 खाम । आर्द्रं चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. —**marun** —मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम् m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmir in former times.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmir owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. **khamun**.

khaima or **khōma** खैम خَيْمَة । पटगृहम् m. a tent, pavilion (El. *khema*). —**dyun** —दिनु m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

khēm खम in **khēma-khēm** खम-खम । समबद्धर्शनम् m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

khēma खम, see **khyon**^u.

khēmā खमा كَيْمَة, see **kshēmā**.

khum खुम خُم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

kōhim^u कौहिम्, see **kōhyum**^u.

khamb^ur खंबूरु । धान्यराशिगतः f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

khambür^u खंबूरु । साया शिला f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. *khambürri*; cf. **kham 2**).

khambarē pēñē खंबर्ये पञ्च । अतिवृष्टिपातः f.pl.inf. a very violent storm of ruin or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

khambyul^u खम्बुलु, **khamij**^u खमिजू or **khamyul**^u खम्युलु, in **danda-khambyul**^u, etc., p. 224b, ll. 19 ff.

khamadār खमदार् । वक्रतायुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khamadārēñ** खमदायैत्रं), become crooked, crooked (of a stick, or the like).

khēmahō खमहा, **khēmahōv** खमहाव्, see **khyon**^u.

khamij^u खमिजू, see **khambyul**^u.

khā-ma-khā खा-म-खा खा-م-खा । अवश्यमेव adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

khamal खमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. e.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see **khama**.

khōmil खौमिल् । निर्बुद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

khamun खमुन् । कासश्वासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khom**^u खम्). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **khomun**, it was coughed by him, he coughed), to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. **khama**.

khamir खमीर् خَمِير , ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

khumār खुमार خُمَار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. **pur-khumār** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^u-khumār** (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

khāmōsh खामीश خَامُوش adj. e.g. silent (Rām. 689).

khēmatis खेमतिस्, **khēmav** खमव्, see **khyon**^u.

khamyul^u खम्युलु, see **khambyul**^u.

khan खन । गवैविशेषः, नालिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. **khamb^ur**^u and **atha-khan**, p. 58b, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । नालिकाविष्कासनम् m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. —**gandun** —गंडुन् । नालिकावन्धनम् m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. —**gabhanⁱ** —गहनि । गर्तेप्रादुर्भावः m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan**, p. 136b, l. 44).

khana-bal खन-बल् । नालिकास्थानम् m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vēth (Jehlam) in Anatnāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vēth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmir, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). —**rōch^u** —रोक् । नालिका-बन्धरक्षकः m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

khān 1 खान خان । खानजातिकः m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Pathān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

khāna-bāy खान-बाय् । खानजातिकपत्नी f. the wife of a Khān.

khān 2 खान خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

khān 3 खान । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **khōn^u** खात्रू), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

khāna खान خانه । रन्ध्रम् m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; II. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.). Often —° as in **diwān-khāna**, a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **kōd-khāna**, a prison (Rām. 587, 684; II. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.**, a library, **mahala-kh.**, a palace, etc., qq.v. —**dāmād** —दामाद् داماد m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). —**dāmōdi** —दामादी دامادی f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). —**mōj^u** —माजू । सुलालिता कन्या f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). —**mājēr** —माज्यर् । सुलालितकन्यकात्मन् m. the condition of such a loved girl. —**mōl^u** —मोजू । सुलालितः पुत्रः m. a house-

father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

khani (K.Pr. 205), see **khūn^u** 1.

khēn 1 खन, see **khyon^u**.

khēn 2 खन । आहारः m. (sg. abl. **khēna 1** खन), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; II. xii, 16-7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyon^u**. —**cēn** —चन् । भोजनपानि m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khēna-cēn**, bel. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । अशनवन्धः m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyon^u** **raṭun**, s.v. **khyon^u**.

khēna-bōch^u खन-बूक् । अशनबुभुषुः adj. (f. -**bōch^u** -बूक्), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. —**bōhadur** —बूहदुर् । अशनवीरः m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. —**bulbul** —बुलबुल् । अशनभरद्वाजः m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. —**bāna** —वान । अशनपात्रम्. अशनार्हशक्तिमत्ता m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. —**bōn^u** —बोनु । खादनपात्रम् m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). —**bāpath** —बापथ् । अशनार्थम् adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). —**bāpathay** —बापथय् or —**bāpath^{uy}** —बापथयू । अशनार्थमेव adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). —**brōr^u** —ब्राक् । अशनविडाली f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. —**biṣ^u** —बिषू । मिताहारशीला f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. —**bāv** —वाव् । खाद्यं वस्तु m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. —**cēn** —चन् । अशनपाने m., i.q. **khēn-cēn**, ab. —**cōt^u** —चौटु । अशनार्हता m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). —**dul^u** —डुलु । अशनपात्रं मृण्मयम् m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). —**dor^u** —दह् । अशने दृढः adj. (f. -**dūr^u** -दह्), hard in eating, tough, stringy. —**gāra** —गार । भक्षणासक्तता f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. -gor^u -गर् ।
 भक्षकः m. an eater, one who is always eating and
 on the look out for food. -gōḥbur^u -खबुर् । भक्षकः m.
 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. gōḥ^ur^u. -khōt^ura -खात्र ।
 अशनार्थम् adv., i.q. khēna-bāpath, ab. -mōdur^u
 -खदुर् । अशनमधुरः m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste.
 -myūth^u -म्युथु । अशनमिष्टः adj. (f. -mīth^u -मीठ्), id.
 -thōr^u -थार् । अशनत्तरा f. haste in eating, hurrying
 over one's food (in order to complete some work).
 -tōr^u -तार् । अशनविलम्बः f. delay in eating, taking
 a long time over one's food. -tyoṭh^u -त्युठ् । अशने
 तिक्तः adj. (f. tēth^u त्यू), bitter in eating, bitter
 in taste.

khēnāh-cēnāh खनाह-चनाह । शोभनाशनपाने m.
 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

khēnas khēn-brēsh खनस् खन-ब्रेश् । अशने ऽन्वा-
 शनवैकृत्यम् m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy
 at another's good dinner, although one is eating
 equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by
 a prosperous man at another's prosperity. -kyut^u
 -कितु । भोक्तुम्, अशनार्हः adj. (f. -kib^u -किबू), intended
 for food; fit for food, good to eat. -lāyēkh
 -लायख । भोक्तुमर्हः adj. e.g. fit for food, good to eat.

khēnāy खनय् or khēn^y खनूय । अशनमेव m.
 only food; only eating. Cf. khyonuy, s.v. khyon^u.

khēn 3 खन کهن, see kshēn.

khēna 2 खन, khēnⁱ खनि, khēni खनि, khēnī खनी,
 see khyon^u.

kheun, see khyon^u 1.

khīna खीन, khīni खीनि, see khyūn^u.

khōn खून । कफोष्णभागः, वस्त्रवाङ्गमध्यभागः, उत्सङ्गभागः
 f. (sg. dat. khōni खुनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the
 arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper
 part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of
 a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow;
 the hollow immediately over the hip, on which
 women carry small children (II. xi, 13); a pile,
 a heap (cf. dār-kh^o, p. 235a, l. 28). —gashūn^u
 —गश्जू । वस्त्रवाङ्गच्छेदः f.inf. 'the elbow to go',
 a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

khōna karañē खून करञ् । अत्यर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to
 make piles, steadily to continue earning and making
 one's pile. -wath -वत् । कफोष्णः m. (sg. dat.
 -watas -वत्स्), the elbow-joint, the elbow. -wata
 khōd khanun -वत् खुइ खनुन् । दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम्
 m.inf. to dig a pit with the elbow; met. to commence
 a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746,
 1214).

khōnⁱ-kha खुनि-ख । खकाराचरम् the name of the
 letter *kha* where written in the Śāradā character (used

in schools). -kil -किल् । कफोष्णाहतिः f. a nudge with
 the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

khōni gōmot^u खुनि गोमंतु । ह्रिन्नकफोष्णभागः
 perf. part. (f. —gōmūṭ^u —गामंतू), (of a garment)
 gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve
 torn, cut, or worn into a hole. —hyon^u —ह्यनु ।
 उत्सङ्गस्थापनम् m.inf. to hold on the hip or haunch
 (a child or bundle, for carrying it). -kēth -कथ् adv.
 on the haunch (as ab.) (II. xi, 13). —thaph kariūn^u
 —थप् करजू । अनुसरणम् f.inf. to seize by the elbow;
 met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as
 he tells one.

khon^u 1 खनु (for 2, see khanun) । सवस्त्रः adj. (f.
 khūn^u 2 खजू, for 1 see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing
 many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

khūn खून خون or (Rām. 915) khū खू m. blood (YZ.
 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing,
 slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). khū -rizī खू -रीज़ी
 خون ریزی f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).
 khūni खूनी خونى adj. e.g. bloody, covered with blood
 (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a
 murderer, assassin.

kōh^ana कौहन । वक्रः adj. e.g. crooked, distorted, awry;
 (of a person's nature) crooked.

kuhun कुहन । निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. kuh^u कुहु, 2 p.p.
 kuhyōv कुह्योव), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to
 clear the ground preparatory to digging.

khāncī (= خانچه) m. a table (EL).

khand 1 खंड । सिता m. (sg. abl. khandā 1 खंड),
 coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

khandā-gur^u खंड-गुर् । शर्कराशयः m. a sugar horse,
 sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to
 children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that
 of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. -mahan-
 yuw^u, bel. -grohuñ^u -ग्रहूनु । सम्यग्बवहरणशीलः
 m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all
 his affairs. -hāk^ur^u -हाकूर् । शर्करामूल्ययुता f. sugar-
 priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of some-
 thing very valuable) sold at a very small price (only
 of fem. articles). -mahanyuw^u -महन्युव । शर्करामनुष्यः
 m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of
 a man, cf. -gur^u, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly
 pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. -math
 -मत् । शर्करामणिकम् m. (sg. dat. -maṭas -मटस्),
 a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-
 dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do.
 -mōṭh -मठ् । शर्करामुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -mōṭhi -मठि),
 a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be
 contained in the hand. -phol^u -फोलु । शर्कराव्या
 m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. -phut^u 1^u

-फुटजू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar.
-būn -बून । शर्कराचूर्णः m. sugar-powder, castor sugar ;
met. any powder resembling such sugar.

khand 2 खंड m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430) ;
a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257),
used —• to indicate indefiniteness, with slight
diminution, as in **kruh**, a *kōs* ; **kruh khand**, about
a *kōs*, but a little less. In such compounds the noun
generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and **khand**
then becomes **khandā** खंडा, as in **kruhāh khandā** ;
similarly **dōhāh khandā**, about a day, but some-
thing less ; **rōpayāh khandā**, about a rupee, but
something less ; **akhāh khandā**, nearly one
(Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, *khand*). —**karun** —करन
m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces
(K. 429).

khandā خند m. laughing, smiling ; a laugh, a smile.
—**karun** —करन m. to smile (YZ: 234).

khandā 2 खंड in **khandā-hōgōd** खंड-होगोद । शुष्को
मीनभेदः f. a kind of dried fish (cf. *hōgōd*).

khandā 3 खंड in **khandā-wāv** खंड-वाव । राङ्गववायः
m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called
pashmina, both made of the fine wool of Central
Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the
Kāshmiri shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v.
khāndawāo (K.Pr. 104, 201). —**wāv-bāy** -वाव-बाय ।
राङ्गववायभार्या f. his wife. —**wāv-kōj** -वाव-कोज ।
राङ्गववायप्रतराश्वेला m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast.
These people sit at their looms from early morning to
night with only a short respite for food (L. 316).
They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other
people), and this expression is used to indicate that
time of day (K.Pr. 176). —**wāvīl** -वाविल् । राङ्गव-
वायत्वम् f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. —**wāv-**
tūj -वाव-तूज । राङ्गववायतूलिका f. a shawl-weaver's
needle (used in picking up and joining the threads).
—**wāv ḥōl** -वाव-होल । नीचो राङ्गववायः m. a wretched,
lowly, shawl-weaver.

khandā खंडा, see **khand 2**.

khinda खिंद । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like
a sportive child, a calf, etc.). —**karāñē** —करञ ।
गुर्दनक्रिया f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. —**washor**^u
-वशर । खेलनत्वः m. (f. **washūr** -वशूर), a sportive
calf, as ab.

khond^u खंडु । अत्या परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

khond^u खंडु । खण्डितः, विकलावयवः adj. (f. **khūnd**^u 1
खंडू, sg. dat. **khanjē** 1 खंज्य), broken, divided into
parts ; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member,
maimed, mutilated ; unevenly formed, irregularly
angled.

khūnd^u 2 खंडू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **khanjē** 2 खंज्य),
a piece, bit, fragment ; met. as in **buk^r-kh**^o
(p. 102b, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence ; **buthⁱ-kh**^o
(p. 142b, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability.
khūnd^u **gabhūn**^u खंडू गभून् f.inf. (Rām. 969) or
khanjē gashañē खंज्य गज्जन् f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488),
breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.) ; hence
(subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be
shattered to pieces.

kahond^u कहंडु, see **kyāh** (YZ. 20, *kohhund*).

khandā-bawan खंड-ब(म)वन् । प्रदेशवेतविशेषः m. N. of
a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skanda-
bhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded
a *rihāra*, or monastery, here. It is situated on the
right bank of the river between the sixth bridge
(Now^u Kād^l) and the 'Idgāh on the western out-
skirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

khandij (L. 77) incorr. for **kandij**^u, q.v.

khandukh खंडुख خندق । परिखा m. (sg. dat.
khandakhas खंदखस or **khandakas** खंदकस), a
ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

khandar खांदर्, see **khādar**.

khānadār 1 खानदार خانهدار । भर्ता m. (f. **khānadārēn**
खानदार्यन्), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339,
1065, 1313) ; (from the point of view of the wife)
a husband ; (fem.) (from the point of view of the
husband) a wife.

khānadār 2 खानदार خانهدار । रंधादियुतः adj. e.g.
possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed
(e.g. a window or a desk).

khānadōri खानदारी خانهداری । गृहपतित्वम् f. the
state of a master of a family ; housekeeping (Śiv.
578, 587, 1049) ; living in the world, the life of
a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām.
1621).

khand^aran खंडरन् । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat.
khand^arūn^u खंडरंजू), the act of breaking into
fragments ; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121) ;
dividing a work among a number of people.

khand^arun खंडरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khand^aru^m** खंडरुं),
to break to pieces ; to break off or take off some part
or limb ; to divide into shares. **khand^aru^m-mot^u**
खंडरुं-मत् । खण्डितोक्तः perf. part. (f. **khand^aru^m-**
mūḥ^u खंडरुं-मूह), broken into fragments ; having
some part or limb broken off or taken away ; divided
into shares.

khand^arāwun खंडरावुन् । खण्डितोक्तम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. **khand^arōw^u** खंडरोवु), i.q. **khand^arun**,
q.v.

khōndas खोंदस, see **khōdas**.

khandēth खंडथ् । खण्डितता f. (sg. dat. **khandēṣ**^u खंडेष्), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

khandā-wāv खंड-वाव्, etc., see **khandā** 3.

khingür^u खिंगरु । गर्ववत्ता f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

khingari khasun खिंगरि खसुन् । गर्ववत्तारोहः m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. — **khot**^u-**mot**^u — खंतु-मंतु । गर्ववत्ता प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. — **khüṣ**^u-**müṣ**^u — खूष्-मंष्), filled with such arrogance.

khēnāh ख्यनाह्. see **khēn** 2.

khēnahār ख्यनहार । अन्नखाद्यम् adj. e.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

khanjē खंज, see **khond**^u and **khünd**^u 2

khanjar खंजर खنجر m. or **khanjarī** खंजरी f. a poniard, a dagger (El.; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

khanjārī = خنجري f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. **khanjārī-pushēth** खंजरी-पुश्ट । चित्राकारपादुकावन्धः f. (sg. dat. **pushtī** पुश्टि), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. **dēlī-pu**^o, p. 267b, l. 50).

khanjārī-wōka खंजरी-वॉक । केशविन्यासभेदः f.pl. a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.

khanjēr खंजर् । खण्डितत्वम् m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in **khond**^u, q.v.

khonkh, **khūnka** खूंख, **khūnkh**^u खूंखु, etc., see **khūkha**, **khūkh**^u.

khānakāh खानकाह खانتاه । त्वेच्छोपासनस्थानम् m. a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.

khānkhur खंखुर, see **khākhur**.

khūnkhōr खूनखोर (= خورخوار) adj. e.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

khānkur खंकुर, see **khākur**.

khānkyul^u खंकिलु, see **khākyul**^u.

khōnam खोनम् । रमणिमन्या f. a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.

khōnamuh खुनमुह N. of a Kashmir village, the ancient Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Bīlhamā, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdār Nāg (RT.Tr. II, 458; Śiv. 930).

khōnⁱ-man खॉनि-मन् । अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम् adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

khōnna खून । संचयः f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. **khōn**). — **karañē** — करञ् । संचयकरणम् f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

khanun खनुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khon**^u 2 खनु, for 1, see s.v.; f. **khūn**^u खंनु), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; II. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

khon^u-**mot**^u खंनु-मंतु । खातः perf. part. (f. **khūn**^u-**müṣ**^u खंनु-मंष्), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

khanan-wōl^u खनन्-वोलु । खननकर्ता n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a digger.

khanith kaḍun खनिथ् कडुन् । अन्तर्भावख्यापनम् m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

khananāwun खननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khananōw**^u खननोवु), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (II. x, 13).

khēnas खनस्, see **khēn** 2, and **khyon**^u.

khīnis खीनिस्, see **khyūn**^u.

khēnāshun ख्यनाशुन् । प्रायोपवेशः m. (sg. dat. **khēnāshēnas** ख्यनाशनस्), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. — **karun** — करुन् । प्रायोपवेशकरणम् m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

khōṅṭa खोंट, **khōṅṭ**^u खोंटु, **khōṅṭ**^u खोंटू, etc., see **khōṭa**, **khōṭ**^u, **khōṭ**^u, etc.

khunt, **khūnt**^u खूंनु, see **khūt**^u.

khāñṭh खॉण्ट, see **khāñṭh**.

khīnabār खीनबार । चीणत्वम् m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

khēnawōl^u ख्यनवोलु, see **khyon**^u.

khōnawath खूनवठ्, see **khōn**.

khēnay ख्यनय्, see **khyon**^u.

khēnay खनय् or **khēn**^uy खनय्य्, see **khen** 2.

khēniy खनीय् । भोक्तव्यम् adj. e.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

khunzun खुजुन् । लुञ्जन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khunz**^u खुजु, i.q. **khūnzun**, q.v. **khunz**^u - **mot**^u खुजु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टनूरुहः perf. part. (f. **khunz**^u - **müṣ**^u खुजु-मंष्), i.q. **khūnz**^u - **mot**^u, q.v. s.v. **khūnzun**.

khūnzun खून्जुन (also khunzun खुन्जुन) । गघनिष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. khūnz^u खून्जु), to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

khūnz^u-mot^u खून्ज-मंतु । लुञ्जितः perf. part. (f. khūnz^u-müs^u खून्ज-मंचू), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

khūnz^u-müs^u kökür^u खून्ज-मंचू ककूर । लुञ्जिता कुकुटी f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

khēni ख्यनि, khēn^u ख्यन्, see khyon^u.

khin^u खिन् । नासिकामलिनजलम् f., i.g. kh^un^u, q.v.

khin^u खीन्, see khyūn^u.

khōn^u खौन् । लघुहलम् f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Siv. 1530).

kh^un^u खन् (also written khin^u खिन्) । शिंघानकः (नासामलिनजलम्) f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. khain. The form khin^u is said to be vill.). —gashūn^u —गहञ् । लज्जीञ्जवः f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. būta-kh^u, p. 141b, l. 2. —kaḍūn^u —कडञ् । नासामलिनष्कासनम् f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. —karūn^u —करञ् । लज्जीत्यादनम् f.inf. to cause mortification as in —gashūn^u, ab. —zan —जन् । नासामलिनजलमिव adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

kh^un^u-brōt^u खन्-ब्रोडु । नासामलादिगोलकः m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose.

-barith -वरिथ । नासामलसंसर्गवान् adj. e.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, smotty (e.g. a child).

-dūj^u -दञ् । नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose.

-khāv -खाव् । शिंघानभक्षकः adj. e.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. —lōpon^u -लपण् । नासामलादिमयः adj. (f. —lōpiūn^u -लपञ्), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. —lōsh^u -लशु । नासामलपुञ्जः m. a clot of nose-mucus. —mot^u -मंतु । नासामलादिशीलः adj. (f. —müs^u -मंचू), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus.

-nōkor^u -नकूर । एकरन्ध्रपूर्णमलनासः adj. (f. —nōkür^u -नकूर), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. —nakawōr^u -नकवोर । नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. —nost^u -नस्तु । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः m. (f. —nüst^u -नस्तु), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and

who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. —nasth -नस्थ । नासामलादियुता नासिका. शिंघाननासिका f. (sg. dat. —nasti -नस्ति), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. —nastūr^u -नस्तूर । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः adj. (f. —nastūr^u -नस्तूर), i.g. —nost^u, ab. —shērbath -शर्बथ । नासिकामलादिपूर्णपेयम् f. (sg. dat. —shērbūth^u -शर्बूथ), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

khūn^u 1 खून् । नीशारः (श्रीर्षपटः) f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, khani). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written khanih is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

khanī-waguv^u खनि-वगुवु । कटभेदः m. a kind of reed mat.

khūn^u 2 खून्, see khon^u.

kh^un^u कहञ् or kahūn^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्णयाज्ञा, वारंवारं कथनम् f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. kahūn^u -kahūn^u कहञ्-कहञ् । आभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

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kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

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kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

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kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^un^u कहञ् । अभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

(suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired.
—*athi yin*^u —अथि यिन् । धनादिभागहस्तागमनम् f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

khōph खोफ خوف m. (sg. dat. **khōphas** खोफस्), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khōf*) (K.Pr. 105, *khāuf*; Śiv. 1833).

khaphür^u खफूर् । कपालार्धभागः f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in **kala-kh**^o, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See **kala**.

khaphari phamb śānun खफरि फंब् शानुन् । कपालार्धतूलप्रवेशनम् to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

khōph^{ar}^u खफूर् or **khōp^{ar}**^u खफूर् । जीर्णप्राया (शाखा हसन्निवा च) f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out **kāg^{ar}**^u or portable brazier (cf. **khōr**^u 1). Cf. **kāgri-kh**^o, p. 387a, l. 8, and **lari-kh**^o, s.v. **lür**^u.

khaph^{ath} खफथ (cf. خفت) । आकस्मिको गर्वः m. (sg. dat. **khaphtas** खफत्स), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्द्रव्यत्वप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

khuphtan खुफ्तन् adv. (formed from خفت) at bed-time, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

khapal खपल् । अभिचारशीलः m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

khapun खपुन् । अभिचारः conj. I (I p.p. **khop^u** खपु). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles) to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery (El.).

khapūn^u खपून् । अभिचारः f.inf. conj. I (I p.p. f. **khūp^u** खपू), to have unlawful connexion with a woman (esp. when with one who is unwilling), to rape (so-and-so).

khāp^{ara} खापर । पटुविशेषः m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

khūp^{ara} खूपर । नारिकेलत्वक् m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khūprah*, p. 11).

khapot^u खपटु । प्राप्तभङ्गः adj. (f. **khapūt^u** खपटू, dat. **khapacē** खपच्च), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., **khap^u**^u खपटू, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in **aina-khap^u**^u, a small mirror of no value; **gurⁱ-kh^o**, a wretched starved little horse; **kārⁱ kh^o**, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

khēpot^u ख्यपंतु । अत्यन्तयोग्यः adj. (f. **khēpūt^u** 1 ख्यपंतू, for 2, see **khēpath**), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. —**hyuh^u** -ह्युह । अत्यन्तयोग्य इव adj. (f. **khēpūt^u-hish^u** ख्यपंतू-हिशू), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

khēpatⁱ **khyōmot^u** ख्यपति ख्योमंतु । अतिकुरूपः perf. part. (f. —**khyēmūt^u** —ख्येमंतू), i.q. **khēpot^u**.
khēpath ख्यपथ । लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **khēpūt^u** 2 ख्यपंतू), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

khapātas-khapātas खपाटस्-खपाटस् । अतिताडनम् m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

kh^{ar} 1 खर् । अयथाववृत्तम् m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । छत्रिमवृत्तकथनम् m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

kh^{ar} 2 खर् । काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. —**kh^{ar}** -खर् । काकलादिछन्ननशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. (cf. **khar-khar**, s.v. **khar** 4).

kh^{ar} 3 खर् । स्वझाघा m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

kh^{ar} 4 खर् । प्रवणे ऊरुगतिः (अधः पतनम्) f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). —**trāvūn^u** —त्रावून् । सकिथगतिः f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. —**śhunūn^u** —शुनून् । अधः पतनप्रवेपः f.inf., id.

kh^{ara}-pat^u^u खर्-पतंतू । अधः पतनपाषाणः f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmir.

kh^{ar} 5 खर्, in **kh^{ara}-ponz^u** खर्-पंजु । खिष्टरेखाः unmeaning scrawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

khar 1 खर खर । खर: m. (f. **khūr^u** खूर or **khariṇ** खरिण), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104-5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; II. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used —, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. **khar-bādām**, bel., and **kharkhasun**, s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced **khād** (El.). **-āhang** -आहंग f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). **-baca** -बच । खरपोत: m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. **-bādām** -बादाम । तिक्तराजादन: m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. **bādām**. **-bōr^u** -बोर । खरभार: m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. **-khāv** -खाव । तिरस्कारित: adj. e.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). **-khāv gashun** -खाव गशुन । निन्दीभवनम् m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. **-khāv karun** -खाव करुन । निन्दापाचीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). **-kan** -कन m. 'ass-cared', a hare, i.q. **khargōsh**, q.v. s.v. **-kura** -कुर । खरकिशोर: m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. **-lēd** -लेद । खरविष्टा f. (sg. dat. **-lēḍ^u** -लेडू), ass's dung. **-mēng** -म्यंग । नृणविशेष: m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. **-padur** -पडुर । फलविशेष: m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. **-palana** -पलन । खरपण्ययनम् m. an ass's pack-saddle. **-pūt^u** -पूत m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). **-sāh** -साह । सिंहविशेष: m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. **-tōc^u** -टौच । फलविशेष: f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-tānj*). **-tōg^u** -टौग । खरशब्द: f. the bray of an ass. **-trēl** -त्रेल । फलभेदो ऽल्य: f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. **-ḥam** -हम । खरचर्म f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. **-ḥōth** -हूथ । खरोपस्थ: f. (sg. dat. **ḥōḥ^u** -हूहू), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). **-ḥūth** -हूठ । खरपदेनम् f. (sg. dat. **ḥūti** -हूटि), an ass's fart. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । खरपालक: m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

kharas khārun खरस खाहन । खरारोपणम् m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. —**khāsun** —खसुन । खरारोहणम् m.inf. to become mounted on an ass;

met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

khar 2 खर m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāma-candra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

khar 3 खर । किमिभेद: m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

khara-pāv karān खर-पाव करान । अतिशीघ्रतया adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). **-zang-hyuh^u** -जंग-हिहू । अतिसूक्ष्म: ulj. (f. **-zang-hish^u** -जंग-हिशू), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

khar 4 खर in **khar-khar** खर-खर । मुष्कचर्मध्वनि: m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. **khār-khār**, s.v. **khār 2**.

khar 5 खर adj. e.g. bitter (El.). Cf. **khāra 3**.

khar 6, see **khūr^u** 3.

khār 1 खार । लोहकार: m. (sg. abl. **khāra 1** खार; the pl. dat. of this word is **khāran 1** खारन, which is to be distinguished from **khāran 2**, q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. **bandūka-khār**, p. 111b, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in **Wahab khār**, Wahab the smith (II. ii, 12; vi, 17).

khāra-basta खार-बस्त । चर्मप्रसेविका f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. **-būth^u** -बूठ । लोहकारभित्ति: f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-bāy** -बाय । लोहकारपत्नी f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). **-dōkur^u** -दकुर । लोहकारायोघन: m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. **-gājī** -गजि or **-gūj^u** -गजू । लोहकारचुम्बि: f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-hāl** -हाल । लोहकारकन्द: f. (sg. dat. **-hōj^u** -होजू), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. **hāl 5**. **-kūr^u** -कूर । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter. **-kot^u** -कटु । लोहकारपुत्र: m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. **-kūt^u** -कूट । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. **-mēḥ^u** 1 -म्यहू । लोहकारमुत्तिका f. (for 2, see **khāra 3**), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. **-nēcyuw^u** -न्यचिबु । लोहकारात्मज: m. a blacksmith's son. **-nay** -नय । लोहकारनालिका f. (for **khāranay 2**, see **khārun**), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. **-ḥānē** -हाने । लोहकारशान्ताङ्कार: f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. **-wān** -वान ।

लोहकाराणः m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). -**wath** -वठ । आघाताधारशिला m. (sg. dat. -**waṭi** -वटि), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

khār 2 खार or **khwār** ख्वार خوار । दरिद्रीभूतः adj. e.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. **khārakhas**) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380-1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). —**gōmot**^u -गोमंतु । दरिद्र्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. -**gōmūṣ**^u -गोमंशू), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. —**karun** -करन् । दुःखितीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). —**ta kharāba** -त खराब । अतिदुर्गतः adj. e.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

khār 3 खार । खारी f. (sg. dat. **khōr**^u 1 खोहू, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *khārūār* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen **trakh** of 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. each, and hence equal to 177 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a **trakh** is about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a **khār** is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a **khār** of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 **trakhs**, or 166 $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. (L. l.c.). As a measure of land, a **khār** represents the area which is supposed to require a **khār** weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. l.c.). —**bōr**^u -बोहू । खारी भारश्च m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one **khār**. **khār dōd khār** खार डूड खार । खारी सार्धखारी वा f. about one or one and a half **khār** (in weight). —**maṭi khasūn**^u -मटि खसंजू । समर्पितीभवनम् f.inf. a **khār** weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). —**z^akhōr**^u -ञ्खाहू । खारी खारीद्वयं वा f. about one or two **khār** (in weight).

khōr^u-**hond**^u खाहूहंदु । खारीपूरणयोग्यः adj. (f. -**hūnz**^u -हंजू), of a **khār**; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a **khār** (of grain, etc.).

khōr^u-**v-pōth**ⁱ खोहूव-पांठि or -**pōthin** -पांठिन । खारीशः adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

khār 4 खार خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. **khāra 2**, q.v.

khār 5 खार (Śiv. 1795), see **khōr**^u 2.

khara 1 खर adj. e.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. **khōr**^u 6. —**karun** -करन् । सुच्चातीकरणम् m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. —**sara karun** -सर करन् । सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम् m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

khara 2 खर adj. e.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). —**gashun** -गहून् m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). —**rōzun** -रोजुन् । स्थिरोभवनम् m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

khara 3, 4 खर sg. abl. of **khār** 1 and 2, qq.v.

khāra 2 खार (= خار) or **khār 4** खार (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । द्वेषः m. (for 1, see **khār** 1), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmiri) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. **khār** 2). —**khāra** -खार (= خार) । अत्युत्कण्ठा, अनर्द्वेषोत्पत्तिः m. disquietude; longing for something unobtainable or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. **khura-khura**, s.v. **khura** 1.

khāra 3 खार adj. e.g. salt, saline, brackish. —**mēṣ**^u 2 -मंशू । चारमृत्तिका f. (for 1, see **khār** 1), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *khārazamin* of L. 321). —**wōn**^u -वोजु । लवणजलम् m. salt water, brackish water.

khāra 4 खार in **khāra-wāl** खार-वाल । आरोपणा-वरोहणे f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the **Brahma-randr** (Brahma-randhra, p. 121a, l. 8) and the bringing it down again.

khārⁱ खरि in **khārⁱ-khara** खरि-खर adj. e.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhītyā udhyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. **khūr**^u 5 and **khara 2**.

khair 1 खैर خیر or **khôr** खौर خاور m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). **dwā-yi-khôr**, a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (II. i, 3); cf. **khôr^u 3**. **-khāh** خواہ m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). **-khōhī** خواہی f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

khair 2 (? spelling) in **khair-pōsh** (?) खैर-पोश m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably **khūr^u-pōsh** खूर-पोश. Cf. **khôr^u 1** and **kūrū**.

khāir, see **khūr^u 5**.

khaira खैर । खदिरचूर्णः m. catechu powder.

khēra खैर । सेतुविशेषः m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmir.

khīr खैर or (Śiv. 374) **khīr** खीर or **khīr** खीर । पायसम् m. (sg. abl. **khīra 1** खैर), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. **kshīr**, of which this is another form. — **bōg^a-run** — बांगरुन् । पायसविभजनम् m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śītālā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. — **bāwun** — बावुन् । पायसार्पणम् m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. — **karun** — करुन् । पायससम्पादनम् m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śītālā, as ab.

khīra-bahugun खैर-बहुगुन् । पायसाख्यखाली m. a small brazen vessel (v. **bahugun**) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel.

-dik¹ca दीकच । पायसखाली m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it.

-khōs^u — खोसु । पायसकंसः m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. — **prōpyun^u** — प्रापिनु । पायसवैद्यम् m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god,

the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. — **sāl** — साल् । पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. — **thāl** — थाल् । पायसखालम् m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. — **tōk^u** — टोकु । पायसशरावः m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. — **tūr^u** — टूरु । पायसपात्रम् m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. — **tōth^u** — टौठु । अल्पपायसम् f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

khīra 2 खैर (= खैर) । उद्यतः adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable,

arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. *khīrah*). — **gōmot^u** — गोमंतु । उच्छृङ्खलत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. — **gōmūt^u** — गोमंतु), become insolent, etc., as ab. — **gabhun** — गकुन् । उच्छृङ्खलत्वात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

khīr¹ खैरि, etc., see **khīr^u**.

khôr 1 खूर । पादः m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. **khôr 2**.

khōra-bāna खूर-बान । पादुका m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. **khōra-bāna**, s.v. **khôr 2** (W. 111, *khāra-bāna*). — **gand** — गन्ड । गतिनिरोधः m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. **khōra-gand**, s.v. **khôr 2**. — **kōn^u** — कोनु । पादविस्मृतिशीलः (f. — **kōn^u** — कांनु), 'foot one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmiri shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. **khōra-kōn^u**, s.v. **khôr 2**. — **nyōth** — न्युठ । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. — **nyōthas** — न्युठस), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. **khōra-nyōth**, s.v. **khôr 2**. — **phāl¹** — फलि । शोभनाख्यपादौ m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. **khōra-phol^u**, s.v. **khôr 2**. — **rot^u** — रटु । विघातः m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. **khōra-rot^u**, s.v. **khôr 2** (cf. K. 83). — **shād** — शौद् or — **shānd** — शौद् । ऊर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (त्रापादकन्धदेशम्) from foot to shoulder; cf. **khōra-shād**, s.v. **khôr 2**. **khōra karun shānd**, to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (II. v, 5). — **trūn^u** — त्रूनु । पादवाणवस्त्रम् m. a stocking. — **tyond^u** — ट्यंडु । पादायम् m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. **khōra-tyond^u**, s.v. **khôr 2**.

khōras-pēth khôr bhunun खूरस-पथ खूर कुनुन् । विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोपः m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

khôr 2 खूर or **khôr 1** खौर or **khôr^u 4** खूरु (q.v.) खौर adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used — ° as in **gōta-khōr**, one who eats dives, a diver; **caki-khōr**, an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168b, l. 48).

khôr 2 खौर । पादः m. the foot of any living being. i.q. **khôr 1**, q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for

'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.).

—**darun** —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). —**dārun** —दारुन् । पादधारणम् m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady.

—**dyun^a** —दिनु । पादस्थापनम् m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. —**phutun** —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः

m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). —**phut^arun** —फुटुर्न । पादभङ्गनम्

m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). —**pēṭh mārūn** —पथ् मारुन् m.inf.

(for **khōras-p^o m^o**) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). —**sārun**

—सारुन् । पादसर्षः m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps).

—**thawun** —थवुन् । पादन्यासः m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony.

—**ṭhēnun** —ṭhēनुन् । पादत्रणोद्भवः m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). —**ṭaṭun** —ṭṭṭुन् । पादच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment,

in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका

m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, **khōr wa^o**); met. to take rest after hard work. —**z^ah** —ज़ह । पादद्वन्द्वम् m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

khōra-bāna खोर-बान । उपानदादि m. a shoe, a boot; cf. **khōra-bāna**, s.v. **khōr 1**. —**gand** —गण्ड । पादबन्धनम् m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. **khōra-**

gand, s.v. **khōr 1**. —**hol^u** —हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hūj^u** —हूजू), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.).

—**han** —हन् । अल्पः पादः f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). —**hor^u** —हर्ह । पादयुग्मम् m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). —**kōn^u** —कोनु । पादकाणः m. i.q. **khōra-kōn^u**, q.v. s.v. **khōr 1**;

(also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. —**mōy** —मय् or —**mōyā** —मया । सूक्ष्मः पादः f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child

or of a beautiful girl). —**nam** —नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः m. a toe-nail. —**nyuk^u** —निकु । सूक्ष्मपादः adj. (f. **-nic^u** —निकू), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. —**nyōṭh** —न्युट् । पादाङ्गुलः

m. (sg. dat. **-nyōṭhas** —न्युटस्), the great toe, i.q. **khōra-nyōṭh**, s.v. **khōr 1** (K. 631). —**phol^u** —फोलु । कोमलः पादः m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. **khōra-phālⁱ**, s.v. **khōr 1**.

—**rot^u** —रट्टु । पाद-रोधनम्, अन्तरायविधानम् m., i.q. **khōra-rot^u**, s.v. **khōr 1** (K.Pr. 236). —**shād** —शद् or —**shānd** —शन्द । आपादस्नानदेशम्, i.q. **khōra-shād**, s.v. **khōr 1**. —**shēr** —शर् । आपादतलमस्तकम् adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. —**tyond^u** —त्यंडु । पादाङ्गुल्ययम् m., i.q. **khōra-tyond^u**, s.v. **khōr 1**. —**shot^u** —शट्टु ।

ह्रस्वपादः adj. (f. **-shūt^u** —शट्टू), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. —**ṭot^u** —ट्टु । छिन्नखुरः adj. (f. **-ṭūt^u** —ट्टू), having the feet cut off, as in **khōr ṭaṭun**, ab.; having no feet from birth. —**zyūṭh^u** —ज्युट्टु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^u** —ज़ीट्टू), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

khūrī-hujara खूरि-हुजर । पादयुता शाला m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. —**tālⁱ** —तलि । पादाधः adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, *khōr tal*).

khōr 3 खोर in **khōr gaṭhun खोर गहुन्** । अति जीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. **khār 2**.

khōr खार, خآ, see **khair 1**. **khōrⁱ खारि** (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. **khūr^u 2**, q.v. Cf. **khōr^u 6**.

khōrⁱ खारी خآري f. meanness; ignominy. **ba-khōrī**, ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

khōr^u 1 खर् । सरोजः पत्रभेदः m. N. of a round-leaved swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. **bōd-khor^u**, p. 83b, l. 9). *Limnathemum nymphoides* (L. 71 *khōr*, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. **buda-khor^u**, **bōṭa-khor^u**, **gurⁱ-khor^u**, s.v. **buda**, **bōṭa**, and **gur^u**. Probably the *kirū* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also **khair 2**.

khārⁱ-nal खरि-नल । पत्रविशेषनालम् m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. —**pūj^u** —पजू । जलजपत्रविशेषकण्डोलः f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. —**wath^ar** —वथर् । पत्रविशेषः m. a leaf of this plant.

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khor^u २ खर् । खल्वाटः adj. (f. **khür^u १ खर्**), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. **kharēla** and **khür^u ४** (W. 144, *khor*); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. **guhⁱ-khür^u**, p. 280b, l. 21, a wicked man; **kharis-rāj**, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

khārⁱ-khapa खरि-खप । निर्हेतुकाहङ्कारः m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. **khārⁱ-pārmāna खरि-परमान** । बुद्धखलतिः m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

khari-kala खरि-कल । इन्द्रलुप्तारोगयुक्तशिराः m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. **-kashun yun^u -कशुन् यिनु** । खलतिखकण्डूतुन्नमः m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

khor^u ३ खर् m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a *khār* of ninety-six local seers, see **aītha khor^u path**, p. 66b, l. 18, and **khār ३**; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see **dā-khor^u**, p. 230a, l. 14, and **gāsa-khor^u**, p. 307b, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, *khur*).

khor^u ४ खर् m., i.q. **khōr २**, an eater, used —°, as in **añēma-khor^u**, an eater of rice-gruel, **g^asa-khor^u**, an eater of filth (see **añēma** and **g^as**). (Cf. **khōr २**.)

khor^u ५ खर् m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, *khur*). Cf. **kharun**.

khor^u ६ खर् adj. e.g. (f. **khür^u २ खर्**), i.q. **khara १**, pure, genuine; pure, unalloyed (K.Pr. 206, *khur*, opp. to **khōt^u**); i.q. **khara २**, erect, standing up (cf. **kan १**).

khōr^u १ खोर् । भय-हसन्तिका (भयकण्डोलः) m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused **kāg^ur^u** or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see **gāda-khōr^u**, p. 276a, l. 46. Cf. **khōph^ur^u**.

khōr^u २ खोर् । खारीपरिमाणवान् adj. (f. **khōr^u खार्**), equal to a *khār*, weighing or measuring a *khār* (see **khār ३**); often —°, as in **ad-khōr^u**, weighing half a *khār*; **hatabōdⁱ-khōr^u**, weighing hundreds of *khārs* (II. ix, 9); cf. **aīth**, **dah**, **ḍay**. **-bōr^u -बोर्** । खारी-भारः m. a load weighing a *khār*.

khōr^u ३ खोर् in **grata-khōr^u**, i.q. **khōr^u २**, q.v.

khōr^u २ खार् । पिट-विशेषः f. (for १, see **khār ३**), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound **grata-khōr^u**, see **grata**, the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, *khār*).

khōr^u ३ खार् (خَيْر) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. **khair १. -shēr -शेर्** । सुखदुःखम् m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

khōr^u ४ खार् f. of **khōr^u २**; see also **khārun**.

khōr^u ५ खार् f. the pl. nom. of this word is **khārē** खार्थ which occurs in **danda-khārē**, the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See **dand १**, p. 224b, l. 23.

khōr^u ६ खार् in **bāna-khōr^u** f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109b, l. 35; cf. **khōrⁱ**, possibly a met. use of **khūr^u २**.

khōr^u ७ खार् in **hēwawānē khōr^u**, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of **khār ३**.

khur (K.Pr. 218, 221), see **khor^u ३, ५**, and **khūr^u ४**.

khura १ खुर in **khura-khura खुर-खुर** । चकंटा m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, *khur-khurah*, translated 'proudness'). (Cf. **khāra-khāra**, p. 408b, l. 31.)

khura २ खुर । पर्वः adj. e.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). —**dūj^u —दूजू** । पर्वषा पट्टिका f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see **dūj^u**. —**gōmot^u —गोमंतु** । पार्वथ्यं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **gōmūṣ^u गामंजू**), become roughened, as ab. —**gashun —गशुन्** । पार्वथ्यप्राप्तः m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

khūrⁱ खूरि, see **khōr २** as well as **khūr^u (१-३)**.

khur^u खर् । यन्त्रिदूषितत्वम् m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in banks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). —**ashun —अशुन्** । यन्त्रिदूषितत्वप्रवेशः m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.; met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. —**śānun —ज्ञानुन्** । यन्त्रिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. —**yun^u —यिनु** । व्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

khur^u-kāḡ^ur^u खुरि-काँगूरु । दोषसंघातः f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). —**khōkhos^u** -खोखंसु । खुर्खुटा-धिकरणम् m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhatādhikaraṇam*, see RT.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. **khōkhos^u**. —**māv^u yīn^u** -माव् यिन् । अतिव्याकुलीभवन्म् f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. —**zāl^u** -ज़ाल । जालविशेषः m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

khuris-manz yun^u खुरिस-मञ्जु यिनु । सदोष-कर्ममथपातः m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

khur^u खुर । शल्लसूत्रम् f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. **khur^u-zāl**, s.v. **khur^u** (K.Pr. 112, *khuri*). —**wālawōsh^u** -वालवाशु । जालरूपा वागुरा f. a springe attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

khūr^u 1 खूर । पर्यङ्गादिपादः m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. **khōr 2**.

khūr^u 2 खूर । उकारस्वरलिपिः m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī *u*. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is **ar-khūr^u**, q.v.

khūr^u 3 खूर । चुरः m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

khūr^u 4 खूर । अरिचम m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

khūr^u 5 खूर adj. (f. **khūr^u** खूरु or **khūr^u** खूरु), afraid, fearful, used —o, as in **ad-khūr^u**, p. 10a, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. **khōrun**.

khūr^u 1 खूरु । पार्श्विः f. (sg. dat. **khōrē** खोर्द्ये), the heel (El. *khūr*, m., Gr.M.): met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). —**karūn^u** —करंजू । पार्श्विघातः f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

khōrē tachañē खोर्द्ये तच्च । पीडाकुलता f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

khōri gōmot^u खोरि गोमंतु । क्षिप्तपार्श्विभागः perf. part. (f. **gōmūt^u** गामंतू), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. —**hol^u** -हलु । वक्रपार्श्विः adj. (f. **hūj^u** -हजू), crooked-heeled. —**raz** -रज्जु । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is

going a long distance. —**wōl^u 1** -वोलु । पार्श्विभागयुतः adj. (f. **wājēñ 1** -वाज्यन्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōridār 1** and **khōrēl**).

khūr^u 2 खूरु । आपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **khōrē** खोर्द्ये), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, **khōrē**) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. **khōridār 2** and **khōrilad**. —**yīn^u** —यिन् । आपदधिगमः f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

khōri-wōl^u 2 खोरि-वोलु । आपद्युतः adj. (f. **wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. **khōridār 2**).

khūr^u 2 खूरु । खलनम् f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

khūr^u 3 खूरु । रागाभावः f. (for 1 and 2, see **khōr^u 2** and 6), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. **kharun**. —**gashūn^u** —गश्जू । अरुच्यन्तिः f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

khūr^u 4 खूरु । खलतिलम् f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —o met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. **gana-khūr^u**, p. 287b, l. 27; cf. **khōr^u 2** and **kharil 2** (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

khūr^u 5 खूरु or **khariñ** खरिन् । खरी f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see **khar 1** (El. *khūr*, W. 17).

khūr^u खूरु in **ar-khūr^u**, q.v.; cf. **khūr^u 2**.

kah^r कहर् قاهر m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. **dayē-kah^r**, p. 266a, l. 16, and **kahār**.

kahar कहर् m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

kahār कहार् قهار (for قاهر) । अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कारः force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmirī, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. **kah^r**.

kahari कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. **kah^r**.

khōṛḥ^u खूरुवु । पात्राघातन्युञ्जता m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). —**abun** —अबुन । आविद्धताप्रवेशः m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । आविद्धतानिष्कासनम् m.inf. to straighten out a dent. —**ḥānun** —हानुन् । आविद्धतायाः प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause or make a dent.

kharāb खराब خراب or (cf. **khār 2**) **kharāba** खराब । दुष्टु, विनष्टः adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious.
—**gashun** — गहनु । नष्टीभवन्म m.inf. to become bad, ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally).
—**karun** — करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to make bad, ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally) (YZ. 49, 179, 209).

khrōb'dār खरुबिदार । आविष्टतावान् adj. e.g. dented (of a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

kāh^arubā काह्रुबा कारुबा m. (sg. dat. **kāh^arubāhas** काह्रुबाहस), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kāshmirī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

khrōb'lad खरुबिलद् । आविष्टतावान् adj. e.g., i.q. **khrōb'dār**, q.v.

kharbuz खरबुज् (= خربز) । खरुबुज् m. a musk melon (mature in August) (El. *kharbūz*); a melon, *Cucumis Melo* (L. 348, 462). —**ku^l** — कुल्लु m. a musk melon plant (El.).

kharc or **khar^c** खरच् खर्ज् । व्ययः m. (sg. dat. **karcas** कर्चस), outgoings, disbursements, outlay, expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. **kharij**.
—**bēhun** — व्यङ्गन् । व्ययस्थितिः m.inf. expenditure to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over different objects. —**dyun^u** — दिनु । व्ययदानम् m.inf. to dispense expenditure, as ab. —**gashun** — गहनु m.inf. as in —**gōm** — गोम्, expenditure occurred by me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). —**karun** — करुन् । व्ययकरणम् m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend, disburse (**sampadā khar^c kūr^un**, he expended property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). —**lagun** — लगुन् । व्ययलगनम् m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

kharca-bardār खरच-बर्दार (= खर्चیدار) m. 'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to supply the requirements of a household, a steward (Śiv. 1154). —**sān** — सान् । व्ययेन सह adv. with expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure.
—**warōy** — वराय् । व्ययं विना adv. without expenditure, in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

kharcī खरची f. expenditure, esp. continued expenditure (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished from an isolated act of expenditure; **jjāda kharcīyi-kinⁱ wartāwun**, to live extravagantly (Gr.M.).

khāracē खारच्य, see **khāriūt^u**.

kharcun खरचुन् conj. I (I p.p. **khore^u** खरचु), to spend, expend.

khōrd-u-bōrd خورد و برد adj. e.g. 'eaten and carried away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with (K.Pr. 147).

khariḍār खरीदार खरिदार m. a purchaser, a buyer (Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

khōriḍār 1 खोरिदार । पार्श्वभागयुतः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. **khōri-wōl^u 1**, s.v. **khūr^u 1**, and **khōrēl**).

khōriḍār 2 खोरिदार । आपयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōriḍārēn** खोरिदारयन्), one who suffers from distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōri-wōl^u 2**, s.v. **khūr^u 2** and **khōrilad**.

khur'dār खुरिदार । दोषयुतः, उद्वेगवान् adj. e.g. full of tangles or knots (see **khur^u**); hence, full of difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source of anxiety, i.q. **khur'lad**.

khūr'dār 1 खूरिदार । पादयुतः adj. e.g. possessing legs (of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. **khūr^u 1**.

khūr'dār 2 खूरिदार । उकारस्वरवान् adj. e.g. (of a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial *u*, see **khūr^u 2**.

khargōsh खर्गोश् खर्गوش m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

kharij or **kharij** खरिज् खर्ज् m. (sg. dat. **kharijas** खरिजस), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense, cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. **kharc**.

kharijī खरिजी खर्जी f. travelling expenses; (in Kāshmirī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

khōrij खारिज् खارج् adj. e.g. separated, excluded (Gr.M.). —**gashun** — गहनु m.inf. to become excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). —**karun** — करुन् m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

khirikⁱ खिरिकि । तमोऽ रिभेदः f. a small door; a window, casement.

khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार । उष्णीषभेदः m. a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show an opening in front, the *khirikidar pagari* of India.

khra^{kh} ख्रक् । भयम्, चाञ्चल्यम् f. (sg. dat. **khra^{ki}** ख्रकि), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken horse when first ridden, or of a child). —**khēn^u** — खन् । विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. inf. to suffer from terror.

khra^{ki}-wōl^u ख्रकि-वोल्लु । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाञ्जन्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khra^{ki}lad**.

khro^{kh} ख्रक् । निद्राघोषः (मधुरङ्कणतिः) m. (sg. dat. **khro^{kas}** ख्रकस), snoring, a snore (cf. **khro^{kh}**).

khōrā^{kh} खुराक् खوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf. **dawāh**, p. 262b, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

khairkhāh खैरखोह खैरخواہي, **khairkhōhī** see **khair 1**.

kharkhara खर्खर खर्खर । अश्वादिक्ण्डयनयन्त्रम् m. a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). —**karun** —करुण ।

अश्वादिक्ण्डयनकरणम् m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

khārⁱ-khara खरि-खर (K. 446), see **khārⁱ**.

khur-khurah, see **khura** 1.

khāraḥas खारखस (for خاروخس, cf. **khār** 2) । त्याज्यसंकीर्णेषुजातम् m. sweepings, rubbish; anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 15:30).

kharkhashē खर्खश (cf. خرخش) । राग्निभूतमलादिकम् m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kāshmiri, by conflation with **khāraḥas**) a pile of rubbish.

kharkhasun खर्खसुन । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

khār-khāv, see **khār** 1.

khērkhiṣh^ēlad खर्खिश्लद । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **khērkhiṣh^ēladiṅ** खर्खिश्लदिञ्), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under **khērkhiyush^u**, q.v.

khērkhiyush^u खर्खिशु or **khirkhiyush^u** खिरखिशु । निहन्तनम्, सर्वनाशः m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

khraḥal ख्रकल् । चाद्यक्षणीलः adj. e.g. easily terrified, see **khraḥk**, and cf. **khraḥilad**.

khrokal ख्रुकल् । श्वासशब्दयुतः adj. e.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

khraḥilad ख्रकिलद । चाद्यक्षपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khraḥiladiṅ** ख्रकिलदिञ्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khraḥi-wōl^u**, s.v. **khraḥk**.

khār-kan खर्-कन्, see s.v. **khār** 1.

khārēla खरैल । खलतित्वाङ्कितः adj. e.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. (Cf. **khōr^u** 2 and **khūr^u** 4).

khārⁱ 1 खरि । अधमत्वम् f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. (Cf. **khūr^u** 3).

khārⁱ 2 खरि । खलतित्वम् m. scald-head, i.q. **khūr^u** 4.

khōrēl खोरैल् । सपाणिभागः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōri-wōl^u** 1, s.v. **khūr^u** 1 and **khōridār** 1).

khōrilad खोरिलद । आपन्नस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōriladiṅ** खोरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q.

khōridār 2. (Cf. **khūr^u** 2, qq.v.)

khūr^ulad खुरिलद । दोषभरितः adj. e.g., i.q. **khūr^udār**, q.v.

kharmach खर्मक् m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kh^urman खर्मन् । बङ्गलः adj. e.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

khāran 2 खारुन । आरोपणम् f. (for 1, see **khār** 1; sg. dat. **khārūn^u** खारून्), the act of raising, etc.; cf. **khārun**. This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

khārun खरुन । आरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khōr^u** खर्), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

khārun खारुन । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of **khāsun**, Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. **khōr^u** खोर्), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836-7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. **dēr**); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. **dand**); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112-3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. **dūsh**) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075-6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. **bardāshṭ khārun**); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. **durⁱbata**) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to **wārun**, to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. **dūr^u**); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. **dav** 3); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. **bōzⁱ** 1) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. **dōr** 3, so **carkas khārun**, to set on a lathe); similarly, **razi khārun**, to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). (Cf. L.V. 102 **t^uyē khārēnam zōyijē t^uyē**, the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel)).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in **ḍēr khārān¹**, to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **dōh khārun**, to spend the day in paid labour; **kōḍa khārūn²**, to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. **kōḍa khasūn²**, p. 384b, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form **khālun** (e.g. II. vii, 19). El. gives a variant **khāsun**.

khōr²-mot² खोर-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **khōr²-mūt²** खोर-मंतू), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

khāranay 2 खारनय् । आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for **kāra-nay 1**, see **khār 1**), without having lifted (as in **kōhas bōr² khāranay thok²**, even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

khārañē-wālāñē खारज-वालज । आरोपणावरोहणयोः adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

khērun खेरुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēryōv** खेर्योव्), to bloom, blossom (El.).

khīran खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khīrūn²** खिरंतू), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). — **ḍīn²** — **ḍīn²** । गानस्वरभेदकरणम् f.inf. to sing in this tone.

khōrun खोरुन् । चसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōryōv** खोर्योव्). Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part. **khūr²-mot²**, see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogy-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

khūr²-mot² खूर-मंतु । भीतः 1 perf. part. (f. **khūr²-mūt²** खूर-मंतू), frightened, terrified, as ab.

khōryō-mot² खोर्यो-मंतु । भीतः 2 perf. part. (f. **khōryē-mūt²** खोर्ये-मंतू), id.

kaharun कहरुन् । परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kaharyōv** कहर्योव्), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to

a chip. **kaharyō-mot²** कहर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kaharyē-mūt²** कहर्ये-मंतू), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

khriṅḍ ख्रिङ् । पक्षभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmir lakes in the winter.

khraṅg ख्रङ् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). — **karun** — **करुन्** m.inf. to threaten (El.). — **shunun** — **शुनुन्** । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, as ab.

khur¹-nārawāv खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmir near the Pir Pāntsal Pass, see RT.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

khriṅḥ ख्रिङ्, see **khriḥ**.

khāranāwun खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāranōw²** खारनोवु), i.q. **khārun**, q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

khāra-nay 1 खार-नय्, see **khār 1**; **khāranay 2** खारनय्, see **khārun**.

khrañ ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. **khroñ**. — **khrañ** -ख्रञ् । अभीक्ष्णनासिकादिशब्दः m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

khroñ ख्रुञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. **khrañ** and **khrov**. — **khroñ** -ख्रुञ् । अतिकासविद्धतिः m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

khariñ खरिञ् or **khür²** 5 खरू । खरी f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see **khar 1** (W. 17 *kharia*).

khōriñ² खरिंतू, see **khōryun²**.

khāriṅgar खारिङ्गर m. a cutler (El. *khāringigar*).

khroñēl ख्रुञ्जल् । कासश्वासशीलः adj. e.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

khraph ख्रप् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khraṇi** ख्रणि), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. **danda-kh²**, p. 224b, l. 24). — **karith** — **करिथ्** । अति शीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

khrapidār ख्रपिदार । रन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. possessing cracks or fissures; i.q. **khrapal**.

khrapal ख्रपल् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. **khrapidār**.

khras ख्रस or **khres** ख्रस । लज्जा f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). — **wālūn²** — **वालजू** । लज्जीत्यादनम् f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace,

to humiliate. —wasün^u —वसनु । अतिलज्जितीभवन्म
f.inf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to
great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

khiris खिरिस, see **khyur^u**.

khōrish खारिश خارش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch;
scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. **danda-kh^o**,
p. 224b, l. 28).

khurish खुरिश خورش । चणकादिभक्ष्यम् f. food, victuals,
fare; in Kāshmirī, dry *grām* or similar grain used as
food.

khṛüt^u ख्रूट । ताम्रपणो ऽल्यः, अतिजीर्णीभूता f. (sg. dat.
khṛacē ख्रच), any very small copper coin of little
value; any fem. thing which has become much worn
by old age and long use.

khārüt^u खारूट । किशोरिका f. of **khāryuk^u** (sg. dat.
khāracē खारच), a newly-born or very young filly
(K.Pr. 73).

khṛath ख्रट । निगिलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat.
khṛaṭas ख्रटस्), the noise made in swallowing, the
sound of a gulp. —**karith** —करिथ । निगिलनशब्दं
ह्रत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping
sound.

khōrāth खारार्थ خیرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.;
K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

khriṣh ख्रीष् । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. **khriṣi** ख्रीष्ति), a
mouse (El. *khrints*). —**hish^u** —हिशू । बालमूषिकेव f.
like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in
form. —**zan** —ज़न । बालमूषिकेव f., id.

khṛāv ख्राव् (also sometimes **khāv** खाव्) । काष्ठपादुका,
तनुवाच्यादिकरणम् f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole,
worn by Kāshmirīs in winter (El. *khṛāv* m.) (K.Pr.
110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305-6, 729; H. v, 9);
a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle,
used by shawl-weavers or *pashmīnā*-weavers).

khṛāwa-chān ख्राव-चान् । काष्ठपादुकातचा m. a
patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. —**hor^u** —ह्र् or
khāwa-hor^u खाव-ह्र् । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम् m. a pair
of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). —**hārⁱ-khōr** —हरि-खूर् ।
काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens.
khṛāwa-phyur^u ख्राव-फिर् । तनुवाच्यादिकरणव्यत्ययः
m. the act of turning round of a weaver's *khṛāv*,
disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing
the various coloured threads.

khṛāvi-dab ख्रावि-दब् । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a
blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the
foot and used as a weapon). —**han** —हन् । अल्पा
काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten.
-**jaṭiñ** —जटिञ् or -**jaṭiñāh** —जटिजाह । जीर्णं काष्ठपादुका
f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. **jaṭin**).
-**jaṭiñāh** is mostly used in questions, as in **khṛāvi-**

jaṭiñāh chēy-nā, have you not got an old patten?
-**khōr** -खूर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. a single one of
a pair of pattens. —**mōy** -म्य् or —**mōyāh** -म्याह ।
अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten.
Like -**jaṭiñāh**, ab., —**mōyāh** is used mostly in
questions. —**nōk^{ur}** —नक्कूर । काष्ठपादुकारन्धभागः f.
the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the
strings with which it is fastened to the foot.
-**padur** -पडुर । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat.
padaras पडरस्), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part
of a patten. —**sadāh** —सदाह । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m.
the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang
of the wooden shoon.'

khṛiv ख्रिव्, **khruw^u** ख्रुव्, or **khryuw^u** ख्रिव् (sg. dat.
khṛivis ख्रिविस्), N. of a village about twenty miles
S.E. of *Śrinagar*, the ancient *Khādūvi*. It is a spot
sacred to the goddess *Jwālāmukhī Durgā*, and is
largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459;
Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

khṛōv ख्रूव् । वचसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the
chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. **khṛōñ**.
-**khṛōv** -ख्रूव् । पुनः पुनर्वचसः शब्द m. repeated
wheezing, continued wheezing. —**khṛōv-gōṣor^u**
ख्रूव्-गुञ्च् । वचसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually
wheezes. (cf. **gōṣ^{ur}**).

khṛōw^u ख्रौव् । काष्ठपादु विशेवः m. the pedal of a loom.
Cf. **khṛāv** (W. 15 *khṛāv* pl. nom. for **khṛōvⁱ**).

khṛōvkhṛōv^u ख्रूव्ख्रूवल् । वचसः शब्दयुतः adj.
e.g. (as subst., f. **khṛōvkhṛōvⁱ** ख्रूव्ख्रूवल्दिञ्),
one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing,
i.e. **khṛōv-khṛōv-gōṣor^u**, s.v. **khṛōv**.

khārawun^u खारवुनु । अप्रीतिकरः n.ag. (f. **khārawūñ^u**
खारवंजू), one who, or that which, is disliked, un-
pleasing, unpleasant.

khārawun^u खारवुनु n.ag. (f. **khārawūñ^u** खारवंजू),
one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the
meanings of **khārun**, q.v.

khārawaṅ खारवञ् । आरोपणमूल्यम् f. wages paid for
lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on
the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying
loads up a mountain).

khārwār खारवार خوار, the Persian form of **khār 3**, q.v.
(K.Pr. 82).

khāray खारय् । आरोहणम् f. the act of lifting up,
raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. **khārun** (Gr.Gr.
128).

khāryuk^u खारिनु । किशोरः m. (f. **khārüt^u** खारंटू,
q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

khöryun^u खारिनु । खारीपरिमतः adj. (f. **khōriñ^u**
खारिञ्), weighing one **khār**, see **khār 3** (Gr.Gr. 147).

khryuw^u ख्रियु, see khri.

khār^u खारू ? m. *Coloneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *khāriz*, i.e. *khār^u*. Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

khās 1 खस in *khās-bēr* खस-बेर f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. *bēr* (El. has *-bēra*).

khās 2 खस in *khāsa-was* खस-वस । आरोहावरोही f. (sg. dat. *khāsa-wasi* खस-वसि, Śiv. 1027, or *khāsi-wasi* खसि-वसि, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. *khāsun wasun* (p. 420b, l. 22) and *wasā-khās*.

khās 3 खस (cf. *خس*) in *khās kōkur* खस ककुर m. a capon (L. 459, *kas kokur*).

khās खस *خاص* adj. e.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. *khāsa* 2. —*karith* —करिथ adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

khāsa 1 खस *خاصه* । कार्यासपटभेदः m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

khāsa 2 खस *خاصه* । शोभनः adj. e.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 620, 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble. *āma-khāsa*, people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). *dukhtar-ikhāsa*, one's own daughter (II. v, 11). —*pōthi* —पांठि or *-pōthin* —पांठिन । सुवृत्तया adv. excellently, well. —*mahanyuw^u* —महनिवु । सुन्दरः पुरुषः m. a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking, but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. —*zanāna* —जनान । सुन्दरी स्त्री f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

khāsⁱ 1 खसि *خسي* m. a castrated animal. —*karun* —करुण । निष्कोपीकरणम् m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

khāsⁱ 2 खसि in *khāsⁱ pōw^u wāsⁱ pōw^u* खसि पोवु वसि पोवु । निम्नोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम्) m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. Cf. *khās* 2, *khāsun*, and *wasun*.

khāsⁱ खसि । निष्कालनम् m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. —*karun* —करुण । अपहरणम् m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

khāsⁱ खसि, etc., see *khyus^u* 1 and 2.

khōsa खोस (= *خوسه*) । मन्दरमयुः m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). —*dōr^u* —दोर । मन्दरमयुणः रमयु f. the thin little beard of such a man. —*khēn* —खन or *-khyon^u* —खनु । वारं वारं विभजनम् m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. —*mahanyuw^u* —महनिवु । मन्दरमयुवापपवः m. a man with such a beard.

khōs^u 1 खोसु । कंसः m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. *khōs* and *khōs*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; H. ii, 3).

khōsⁱ-dand^ur^u खसि-दन्दरु । कंसकोटिः f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. —*śok^u* —शकु । कंसाधारः m. the bowl part of such a cup.

khōs^u 2 खोसु । मनुष्यकन्याधिरोहः m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. *khōsāh*, a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. *ata-bōr^u*, p. 52a, l. 44. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । मनुष्यकन्याधिरोहार्पणम् m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). —*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । मनुष्यकन्याधिरोहग्रहणम् m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). —*khārun* —खारुण m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). —*khāsun* —खसुण m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

khāsh खश । मारणम् m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. *khish*; met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). *hātis khāsh*, cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). —*dyun^u* —दिनु m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (H. v, 4, 6). —*karun* —करुण । मारणकर्म m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

khāsh खाश (cf. *خواش*) । इच्छा m. wish, desire.

khāshⁱ खशि in *khāshⁱ na makūrⁱ* खशि न मकूरि । नैव मृतो न वा मारितः adj. e.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded

from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khash**.

khēsh 1 खेश् खोیش । कौशेयपटविशेषः m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

khēshē-mōy खेश्-मय् । दुकूलभेदो ऽत्यः f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. -**pūt^u** -पंटू । दुकूलभेदपट्टिका f., id.

khēsh 2 खोیش m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

khēshⁱ खेश् (or **khēsh^u** खेशू । नृणादिपुञ्जो ऽत्यः f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art.

khēshāh खेशाह । एकनृणादिपुञ्जो ऽत्यः f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-kh^o**, p. 307b, l. 30.

khish खिश् । ह्येदनम् f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khash** and **khal-khish**, p. 397a, l. 33. -**khish** -खिश् । पुनः पुनरह्येदनम् m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. -**khish karun** -खिश् करन् । पुनः पुनरह्येदनकरणम् m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

khishī खीशी खोیشी । विवाहसंबन्धः f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmirī, relationship by marriage.

khōsh खुश् or **khush** خوش adj. e.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. *khūsh*) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660-1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dinas khōsh**, willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khēnas khōsh**, fond of eating, Gr.M.). —**ākha** —आख, see s.v. **khōshākh**. —**andām** —अंदांम अंदांम خوش adj. e.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). —**didār**

खोश دیدار adj. e.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47).

-**dil** دل خوش adj. e.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134).

-**dil karun** دل کون خوش m.inf. to delight (El.). —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783-4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136-7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; II. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become

pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; II. viii, 11). —**hāl** حال خوش. see s.v. —**khath** —खथ्

खथ् خوش m. neat handwriting, good handwriting.

—**kandām** —कंदांम (for —**andām**, ab.) adj. e.g.

possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; II. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). —**pōthⁱ** —पाठि adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstāni *pasand ānā*) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). —**yiwun^u** —यिवुनु (Rām. 128, 353) or —**yiwawun^u** —यिववुनु (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. -**wūn^u** -वंजू), one that pleases, pleasant.

khōshī खुशी خوشी f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panāni khōshiyi-kinī**, at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). —**karūn^u** —करजू f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). —**sān** -सान् or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khōshiyē-sān** खुशिय-सान् adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

khōsh^u खुशू । वामहस्तविधानशीलः adj. (f. **khōsh^u** खुशू), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khōwur^u**.

khōshⁱ-atha खुशि-अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. -**khōr** -खूर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77).

khōwur^u -खोवूर् । विपरीतः adj. (f. **khōv^ur^u** खोवूर्), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250).

-**pav** -पव् । वामशीलत्वम् m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. -**war** -वर् । विपरीतवेष्टनम् m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw.

-**wārⁱ** -वैरि । वैपरीत्येन adv. counter-clockwise.

khōsāh खोसाह । मनुष्यरूपाधरोहः m., see **khōs^u 2**.

khōshbū खुशबू خوشبو adj. e.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

khushāba खुशाब खुशाब m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

khushabu (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see **gōr**^u) are collected (J. 355).

khōshbūdār خوشبودار adj. e.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

khōsh-hāl खुश-हाल خوش حال or **khōshāl** 1 खुशाल adj. e.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181; Śiv. 1318); fortunate. **khōshāl khānas zuv abun** खुशाल खानस जुव अबुन । खेदे मोदविधानम् m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that **khānas** is a corruption of **kanas**, and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

khōshk खुशक خوشک adj. e.g. dry; parched; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. **khōshkas gashun** खुशकस गहून m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to **ābas gashun** अबस गहून, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

khōshkī खुशकी خشکی f. dryness; dry land. **khōshkī wati-kin**¹, (to go) by land as opp. to **ōbi-wati-kin**¹, by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

khōshakh खुशाख् or खुश-आख् m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following: **khōsh-ākha** खुश-आख् 25 interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (**ākha**) well (**khosh**)? Cf. **khōshāmad**.

khashkhāsh खशखश خشخاش । खाखस: m. a poppy; poppy-seed; in Kāshmirī, a poppy-head; poppy-oil 30 (El.). -**gōlur** -गलुर । खखसशिम्बी m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. -**gōḥ**^u -गहू । खखसगुच्छक: f., id.

khōshāl 2 खुशाल (for 1, see **khōsh-hāl**) । वामशील: adj. e.g. left-handed; (by extension of meaning) one 35 who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

khāshēlad खशलद । घातित: adj. e.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see **khāsh**.

khāshēm खशम् خشم m. anger, wrath. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, 40 dat.) angry (II. ii, 3).

khōshāmad खुशामद خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.); cf. **khōshākḥ**. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., 45 Gr.M.).

khāshēmala खशमल । पश्यादिघातुक: m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

khōshra खुश्र in **khōshra-bāshir**^u खुश्र-बाशिर । गुप्तसंवाद: m. a whispered conversation, talking in 50 whispers. Cf. **khūsri**.

khāshur^u खशुर । पामा m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs); cf. **khōsor**^u. —**nērūn** —नेरुन् । पामामादुर्भाव: m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

khāshērⁱ-**kāg**^u-**r**^u खशेरि-कांगरु । काशारिकाभेद: f. a kind of portable brazier or **kāg**^u-**r**^u (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab! -**phēphur** -फफुर । पामापिटक: m. (sg. dat. **phēpharas** फफरस), a scab-pustule. -**paijāma** पैजाम । पामा-युतजहावस्त्रम् m. the drawers or **paijāmas** of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab); met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

khāshēr¹-**lad** कशेरिलद । पामाखरोगवान् adj. e.g. one who suffers from scab, scabily.

khāshuw^u खशुवु । जालभेद: m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc., from the surface of the water.

khiskun खिस्कुन् । दक्षगमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyusk**^u खिस्कु; 2 p.p. **khiscyōv** खिसचोव्. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

khislath خصلت m. (sg. dat. **khislatas** खिसलतस). temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

khāsun खसुन् or (f.) **khāsūn**^u खसून् । लोमकर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khās**^u खसु), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obscene abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

khasun खसुन् । आरोहणम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **khot**^u 1 खंतु, or according to some **khoth**^u खंथु, f. **khūḥ**^u खहू (**khūḥ**^u खहू) (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **khāḥōv** खहोव्, or according to some **khāshōv** खशोव् (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. **khās**^u खसिति for **khāshith** खशिथ्. Opposite to **wasun** q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874; Rām. 280, 1106; K. 851). The caus. is **khārun** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) **khāsun**]. to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75; K.Pr. 250; Śiv. 86, 1654, 1664, 1871; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759; K. 1059); to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with **pēth**) (K.Pr. 7; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree; II. iii, 2, 9; x, 8; xii, 7; K. 182, 232, 629); to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (II. i, 6, 8; xii, 11-2; K. 233); to go up stream (of river

travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. **aṭa-bāri kh°**, p. 526, l. 5, **guri kh°**, p. 229a, l. 22, and **khōs^u kh°**, p. 417b, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389-90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (**boṭh^u khasun**) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. **bōrⁱ khasānⁱ**, p. 118a, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. **ḍēr khasānⁱ**, p. 236b, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. **arshēs kh°**, p. 44b, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 251); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. **boṭh^u kh°**, p. 140a, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. **basta khasūn^ū**, p. 135a, l. 46 and **h^ath**) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. **bōsh, cōlⁱ, dēmāg**) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H. viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; **gāshi bishta khasun**, the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. **darma-hān khasūn^ū**, p. 244b, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. **hēla khasānē**, p. 330b, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. **carkas kh°**, p. 175b, l. 43, **dōri kh°**, p. 237a, l. 26, **khaharūn^ū kh°**, p. 394b, l. 25) (H. vii, 20); to stand upright, to stand up (Rām. 800, K. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; to turn out well (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned out (in the process of manufacture) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to

embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weighment) (cf. **daras-pēth kh°**, p. 234b, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. **hissa**); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. **dōh kh°**, p. 199b, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in, to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. **āth, bōg^u, bāth 2, baṭhi kh°** (p. 140b, l. 2), **byōl^u, dand, hakh 3**, and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

khasun wasun खसुन् वसुन् m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was**, s.v. **khas 2**.

khasan-bāna खसन्-वान । उचिः पदप्राप्तिपात्रता m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

khasith gabhun खसिथ् गङ्गुन् m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

khot^u 1 खंतु । आरूढः p.p. (for **2**, see s.v.; f. **khūt^ū खंतू**), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kōhas khot^u**, ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-mot^u -मंतु** । आरूढवान् perf. part. (f. **khūt^ū-mūt^ū खंतू-मंतू**), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun**, frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

khāsun खासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōs^u खोसु**), i.q. **khārun**, q.v. (El.).

khasur^u खसुर् । शकैरा m. gravel, loose pebbles.

khasūr^ū खसूर् । धिक्करणम् f. abusive censure.

khās^r^ū 1 खासूर् । अरिचम f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

khās^r^ū 2 खासूर् । मत्स्यकार्धभागः f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head (El. *khāsir*).

khōsor^u खूसर् or **khōsur^u खूसुर्** । चर्मविकृतिः m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224b, l. 30) it

signifies the tartar of the teeth as it breaks off. Cf. **khashur⁴**.

khūsri खूस्रि in **khūsri ta būsri** खूस्रि त बूस्रि । कर्णिकणिका f.pl. (probably better spelt **khūsre ta būsre**), whispered conspiracy, mutual whispered consultation, esp. with evil intent against another. Cf. **khōshra**.

khōsar¹lad खूसरिलद । चर्मविकृतः adj. e.g. having the bark diseased as described s.v. **khōsor⁴**, q.v.

khisis खिसिस, see **khyus⁴** 1 and 2.

khāsūsan खसूसन خصوصاً adv. especially, more particularly, specially (Rām. 1553).

khasta خسته adj. e.g. wounded (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to wound (El.).

khūstū, see the next.

khūs⁴th खूसथ । भवतु adv. may be, perhaps, I'll see if I'll do it (used by an insolent or spoiled servant, or the like, when told to do something); an interj. never mind, it's no matter (K.Pr. 3, **khūstū**).

kōhistān कौहिस्तान كوهستان m. a mountainous region, a highland, forest (El., Rām. 523).

khāsawun⁴ खसवुनु । आरुहन् n.ag. (f. **khāsawūn⁴** खसवन्तू), one who rises, etc. (see **khāsun**), an ascender (e.g. the moon, YZ. 145); one who is accustomed to ride, a rider (Śiv. 1188, 1324); esp. of a youth or maiden growing up to manhood or womanhood; an ascent, rising ground opp. to **wasawun⁴**, a declivity (K.Pr. 72).

khōsiyēth खौसियथ خايسيت m. (sg. dat. **khōsiyētas** खौसियतस्), property, peculiar nature, attribute, natural disposition (Gr.M.).

khāṭa खट in **khāṭa-būr⁴** खट-बूर । गुप्तस्थितिः (स्थापनम्) f. 'a hole of concealment', hence (1, intransitively) hiding, staying in a hidden place, and (2, transitively) hiding, putting in a hidden place. —**maṭa** -मट । **गुप्तम्** adv. (a jingle-formation) in hiding, esp. in reference to the children's game of 'hide and seek'; cf. **khaṭith-maṭith**, p. 423a, l. 5. —**sōr⁴** -सौर । **गुढनिचयः** f. a secret collection, i.e. a store of grain secretly collected by degrees from other people's heaps.

khāt¹ खटि । अर्जनम् f. profits made by buying cheap and selling dear, esp. when this is done dishonestly, or by means of bribery.

khēta खेत, see **khyon⁴**.

khīt¹ खीति । क्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khētē** खेत्य, Gr.Gr. 61), a field, esp. a cultivated field, land under cultivation (as a means of livelihood) (K.Pr. 107); cultivation, farming (as a profession); frequently —°, as in **dā-khīt¹**, a paddy-field (p. 230a, l. 19). —**brīt¹** -ब्रीति । यजमानवृत्तिः f. the position of a client or pupil, etc..

in respect to a family priest or spiritual preceptor or the like (the client, etc., being the 'field' which the other cultivates as a means of livelihood); cf. **khīṭishōr**. —**karūn⁴** —करून् । कृषिकर्म f.inf. to do cultivation, to cultivate land as a livelihood. —**lāgūn⁴** —लागून् । कृषिसम्पादनम् f.inf. to carry on cultivation, to live by cultivating.

khēti barith खिति बरिथ । कृषिपूर्णः adj. e.g. (of a man) 'full of cultivation', hence, one who cultivates many fields and varied crops. —**wōl⁴** -बोल । कृषिवान् m. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a cultivator, a farmer.

khōtā खत, **khōta** खीत, or (Gr.Gr. 49) **khōtan** खतन् । उत postpos. indicating comparison, than. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kañi** (or **kañē-handi**) **khōta trakur⁴**, harder than a stone. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 49, Gr.M., and W. 98; YZ. 27, 186, 200; Śiv. **khōta** 166, 434, 497, 784, 1062, 1087, 1290, 1657; **khōta** 1867-8; Rām. **khōta**, 265, 730, 976, 1239, 1272, 1404, 1493; II. **khōta**, iii, 8; xii, 10, 19; K. **khōta**, 906, 1102). The word is sometimes used to indicate merely the ablative case, as in **dōha-khōta dōha**, from day to day (Śiv. 410).

khōta खौट । विषमाकारः adj. e.g. irregular in shape, unsymmetrical (esp. of a child's face, or the like).

khōti खूति in the following: —**gōmot⁴** —गोमंतु । लज्जास्यदतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**gōmūṭ⁴** —गामंतू), gone to shame, put to shame, disgraced, infamous, of bad repute (due to the divulging of some disgraceful action). —**gabhun** —गकुन् । लज्जास्यदीभवनम् m.inf. to have a feeling of shame, to become disgraced, to get an ill repute (owing to some disgraceful action). —**karun** —करुन् । लज्जास्यदीकरणम् m.inf. to disgrace (a person), put to shame, give an evil repute (by disclosing some disgraceful act).

khōt⁴ खंतु in **khōt⁴-khōt⁴** खंतु-खंतु । मूषकादिशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by a mouse when gnawing.

khot⁴ 1 खतु, see **khāsun**.

khot⁴ 2 खतु । संपुटकभेदः m. a wall-cupboard, a store cupboard for holding pots and pans, etc., a small closet (cf. **bāna-kh⁰**, p. 109b, l. 42; **brāda-kh⁰**, p. 119b, l. 14; **brōr¹-kh⁰**, p. 125b, l. 32; **d⁴hi-kh⁰**, p. 198b, l. 31; and **hēri-kh⁰**, p. 345b, l. 12); the part of a **ḍūga** or country boat, either immediately behind or immediately before the centre part occupied by passengers. Cf. **gālav** (El. **khaut**, **khut**).

khāt¹-bāgay खति-बागय । विविधस्थानविभागः f. distributing from various store-rooms; esp. (at a

crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. —bata-वत । नाना स्थानोदनदानम् m., id.

khot^u ३ खंतु in **khati kaḍun खति कडुन्** । स्वभस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of **khot^u 2**. —nērun —नेरुन् । स्वभस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

khōṭ^u खौटु । अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः adj. (f. **khōṭ^u खौटू**, dat. **khōcē खूच**), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to **khōr^u 6**; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. —gashun —गह्नुन् m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

khōṭ^u खौटु । खण्डम् m. (pl. nom. **khōṭ^u खौटि**), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. **bōka-wacē-kh^o**, p. 99b, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. **aina-khōṭ^u** (p. 30b, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. **khāth**.

khōṭ^u खौटु । मीनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **khācē खौच**), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

khūt^u खूतु । खलनम् m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, *khunt*). —**khyon^u** —खनु । खलिताधिगमः m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. —lagun —लगुन् । खलनाधिगमः m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

kahti (K.Pr. 243), see **kūt^u**.

khath खथ **ख** । संदेशपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khatas खतस्**), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, **mōli-sandi daskhata khath**, a letter signed by the father; xii, 22-3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); **khat-i azōdī**, a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । परिव्यागः m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, *khath*). —**ninawōl^u** —निनवोलु n.ag. (f. —**ninawājēn** —निनवायञ्च्), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). —**path^r** —पथर् m. correspondence, interchange of letters (Gr.M.).

khāth खौट । शकलम् m. (sg. dat. **khātas खौटस्**), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. **khōṭ^u**.

khēth 1 खथ, see **khyon^u**.

khēth 2 खथ f. (sg. dat. **khēṭ^u खैठू**), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

khith खिथ in **khith-khith खिथ-खिथ** । सगन्नदो हासः adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing.

khith-khith gōṭ^u खिथ-खिथ गुठू । सगन्नदहासयुतलशीला f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

khōth खूट । अङ्गहीनः adj. e.g. (as subst. m., sg. dat. **khōtas खूटस्**), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. —**gōmot^u** —गोमंतु । अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —**gōmūṭ^u** —गोमंतू), become maimed. —**gashun** —गह्नुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

khōth २ खूट in **khōth-khōṭōyⁱ खूट-खूटांयि** । कपटादिभरितत्वम् f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

kahath कहथ **क** । दुर्भिक्षम् m. (sg. dat. **kahatas कहतस्**), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

kāthdār कौटदार । शकलवान् adj. e.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See **khāth**.

khat^m खतम् **ختم** m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'ān or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

khatam-band (? spelling = **بند خاتم**) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmir (L. 372, 379).

khatan **ختن** m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). —**hāl** —हाल । खेहसंस्कारविशेषः f. the ceremony of circumcision.

—**hōj^u-mahārāza** —होजूमहाराज । खेहसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

khaṭun खटुन् । गोपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khot^u खटु**, 2 p.p. **khacyōv खचोव**), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass.; Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice) (L.V. 16).

khāṭⁱ khāṭⁱ खैटि खैटि freq. part. used as adv., secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

khōt^u-mot^u खटु-मत्तु । गोपितः perf. part. (f. **khūt^u-mūt^u** खटु-मत्तु), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991).

khaṭiṭh खटिष् । गुप्तरीत्या conj. part. used as adv., secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj., concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khaṭiṭh**.
-maṭiṭh -मटिष् । गुप्तरीत्या adv. (a jingle formation), id. (cf. **khaṭa-maṭa**, p. 421a, l. 35). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः m.inf. to remain hidden, to be concealed; see s.v. **khaṭiṭh**. —**thawun** —थवुन् or —**thāwun** —थावुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.; YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khaṭiṭh**.

khōtan खतन्, see **khōta**.

khōtānī खोतनि adj. e.g. of or belonging to the district of Khōtan in Central Asia. —**trēl** —त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and of superior quality (El. *khōtanjī trēla*, L. 349 *khōtanī trēl*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.

khōtūn खोतून् (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khōtūni** खोतूनि, H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11; x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18-20, 22, 25).

khutun खुतुन् । अधःखननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khut^u** खुतु, 2 p.p. **khutōv** खुतोव्), to dig from below, to dig out from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person), to squeeze, harass.

khutiñ खुतिञ् । ऋष्टिः f. abstraction from the bottom of a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met. the aimless pulling done by a little child at something that attracts it; cf. **khutun**. —**khutiñ karūñ^u** —खुतिञ् करून् । असहृद्यः खननम् f.inf. continually to abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.

khat^{ra} خطر m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, apprehension (El.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यन् । भयावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer from fear, to become terrified.

khatēra खतेर in **khatēra karun** खतेर करन् । भर्तृन ताडनम् m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to give what for.'

khōt^{ra} खातर (= خاطر) । ऋते postpos. for the sake of, on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmē-handi**) **kh^o**, for the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is, however, principally confined to animate nouns (Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).

khōtir खातिर خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea (K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard, favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

khōtur^u खोटुर् । विषमकोणः adj. (f. **khōt^ur^u** खोटुर्), of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or the like). Cf. **khōt^u** and **ōtur^u-khōtur^u**.

khōtirdōri खातिरदारी खातरदारी f. regard, favour, kindness (Gr.M.).

khitra-pāl खित्र-पाल । चेत्रपालः m. a certain kind of tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields, a kind of **bōrav**, q.v.

khētriy खेत्रिय क्षेत्रिय (also written **kshētriy** क्षत्रिय by Pandits), m. a member of the *ksatriya* or regal and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).

khītiśhōr खीतीश्वर् । महावृत्तिः m. a lord of fields, a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or pupils. See **khīti-brīti**, p. 421a, l. 49.

khatt, see **khath**.

khaṭiṭh खटिष् adj. e.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām. 197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as adv. secretly (see **khaṭun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām. 416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khaṭiṭhaya pōṭhī** खटिष्थय पोठि (Śiv. 25; **khaṭiṭh pōṭhin** खटिष्पोठिन् (Rām. 905), secretly. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to hide away, to conceal (El.; YZ. 158, 159).

khaṭawun^u खटवुन् n.ag. (f. **khaṭawūn^u** खटवून्), one who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).

khētaway खेतवय । मुञ्जमुञ्जरतादिसंयहः m. storing up food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the like).

khatōy खतोय् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower blossoming in August-September.

kahtyah (K.Pr. 248), see **kūt^u**.

kh^h ख्ख । तन्त्रंशः m. the fluff or loose threads from the threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-kh^o**, p. 238a, l. 24, and **kh^hsh**.

khēsi खेसि, see **khēsūr^u** 2.

khūb^u खूबु adj. (f. **khūb^u** खूबू), fearful, troubled, distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōsun**) (El.).

khūb^u खूबू f. of **khōt^u**, see **khasun**.

khōṣa-bod^u खोष-बडु or -**bud^u** -बुडु । बडुः adj. (f. -**būd^u** -बूडू or -**bud^u** -बुडू), very fearful, timid, easily terrified. (Cf. **bod^u** (p. 846, l. 12) (Gr.M.).

kh^hadār खखदार । तन्त्रंशवान् adj. e.g. (of cloth in the loom) fluffy, see **kh^hsh**.

kh^hsh खख् । तन्तुवायसम्पार्जनी m. (sg. dat. **kh^hshas** खखस), a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff

from the threads on the loom. (†. **khēṣ** of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.)

khōsh खीश् m. (sg. dat. **khōshas खीशस**), fear, alarm (El.).

khushh (K.Pr. 99) incor. for **khōsh**, q.v.

khūsh ^{५५३} **खूश्**, **khashōv** **खशीव**, see **khāsun**.

khēshah ^{५५४} **खेशह**, see **khēh**.

kh^hēal ख^hएल् । तत्स्थवात् adj. e.g., iq. **kh^hēśadār**, q.v.

khōsun खीचुन् । भीतिः conj. २ (1 p.p. **khūsh** ^{५५५} **खूश्**, २ p.p. **khōšov खीशोव**), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 633, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Śiv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as **nishē**. Thus, **wananas khōsun**, to be afraid to speak; **gashana kh^ho**, to be afraid to go; **Khōdāyēs-nishē kh^ho**, to fear (God (Gr.M.)).

khūshⁱ khūshⁱ खूश्ि खूश्ि । भीला भीला freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

khūsh^h-mot^h खूश्-मत् । भीतः perf. part. (f. **khūsh^h-mūsh^h खूश्-मूश्**), frightened, afraid.

khōshan-wōi^h खीशन्-वी । चासखभावः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाजन्**), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

khōshanāwun खीशनानुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōshanōw^h खीशनोव**), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

khōshanāwawun^h खीशनानवनु n.ag. (f. **khōshanā-wawūn^h खीशनानवन**), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

khēshor^h खेशर् or **khīshur^h खिशुर** । पृथजनः m. (f. **khēshūr^h 1 खेशूर्** or **khīshūr^h 1 खिशूर्**), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

khēshū^h 2 खेशू । शरारतस f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khery* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kurvā (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When **o**—this word often takes the form **khēshi**, see bel. —**khēn^h ५५६** **खनू** । शररभवात्स f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. —**karūn^h ५५७** **करू** । शररसमादनस f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

khēshi-māwas खशि-मावस । पौषमासावावखा f. the *khiry* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pōh (Skrt. *pusa* = December–January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kurvā and his fairy (*gāḥśv*) followers (L. 266, *khīh notices*).

-māwasī-dōh मावसि-दह । पौषमावखादिनि adv. on the day of the *khiry* new moon, as ab. **-māwasī-kyut^h 1 मावसि-कितु** । पौषमावखार्थम adj. and adv. (f. **-māwasī-kīsh^h -मावसि-कितु**), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like).

-māwasī-kyut^h 2 मावसि-कितु । पौषमावखाकाले adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

khēbari-bāpath खेश्रि-बाप्व । शरारथंस adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. **-barith -बरिष्** । शररभरितः adj. e.g. filled with this mixed food. **-kyut^h -कितु** । शररार्थंस adj. and adv. (f. **-kīsh^h -किशू**), iq. **-bāpath**, ab. **-māwas -मावस** । पौषमावखा f., iq. **khēshi-māwas**, ab.

khīsur^h खिशुर । पामरः adj. (f. **khīsh^h-vīsh^h ५५८** **खिशोर**), q.v.

khāšov खशीव, see **khāsun**.

khushōv खूशीव, see **khutun**.

khōshawun^h खीशवनु । भीरकः n.ag. (f. **khōshawūn^h खीशवनू**), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

khav ख^h । अलगतः f. (sg. dat. **khiv^h ख्व**), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. **mōnjē-khav**, s.v. **mōnd^h 1**, —**khanūn^h ५५९** **खनू** । अलगतंवननस f.inf. to dig such a pit.

khiv^h-gōg^h ५६० **ख्व-गोङ** । अलगतंखापितं रतात् f. a turnip stored, as ab.

khāv 1 खाव । वखरः m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently) —**o**; cf. **añēma**, **atha**, **dōhul^h**, **dand 1**, **gād**, **harām**, **khār 1**, **māl 1**, **tyond^h**, etc.; so **ādām-khāv**, a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *khāo*).

khāv 2 खाव f. for **khāāv**, q.v. in **khāwa-hor^h खाव-हर्** । कावपादुकायुगमस m. a pair of wooden pattens.

khēv 1 खेश m. eating, used —**o**; cf. **ad^h-kh^ho**, p. 106, l. 29, and **bata-kh^ho**, p. 1369, l. 47.

khēv 2 खेश । कूपकः f. a mooring cable, a lawser (usually made of willies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). —**gandūn^h ५६१** **गंडनू** । कूपकनथनस f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

khēv 3 खेश, iq. **khūyōv**, see **khūyon^h**.

khōw^h खीव, see **khō 1** and **2**. **khawa कड़व** ५६२ । चखरसः m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmirī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

khwāb ख़ाब or **khāb** खाब خواب m. a dream (El.) ; cf. **khāb**. — **wuchhun** — बुकुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to dream (El.).

khwōbi ख़ाबि adv. in a dream.

khwābas-manz ख़ाबस-मन्ज़ adv. in a dream.

kahwacē कहवच, see **kah-wüt^u**.

khwōd ख़व्द, see **khōd**.

khwāh, see **khāh** 1 and 3.

khwāhish, **khwōhish** خواهش or **khwāyish**,

khwōyish ख़ादश f. a desire, wish (El. *khwāish*).

khwāhishmand, **khwōhishmand** خواهشمند adj. e.g. desirous, eager (El.).

khāwal खावल । खादनशीला f. one who is an eater, used —° as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater' in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the like).

khwān خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān) (L. 462).

khēwān ख़वान, see **khyon^u**.

khēwun^u ख़ेवुनु n.ag. contr. of **khēwawun^u**, q.v. (El. *khycwan*).

khāwand ख़ावन्द or **khōwind** ख़ाविन्द خاوند । भर्ता m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog) ; a husband (K.Pr. 82 ; H. iii, 1-4 ; v. 1, 8, 10-2 ; x, 5, 12 ; xi, 11 ; xii, 18).

khwar ख़ूर (W. 111), i.q. **khōr** 1, q.v.

khwār ख़ार خوار (K.Pr. 247, 248 ; W. 135, 142), i.q. **khār** 2, q.v.

khēwar ख़वर । शालिदानभेदः m. an advance of grain ; when grain has been threshed, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given. This word signifies a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate needs. It also means portions similarly taken by the cultivator without such permission ; cf. **dā-kh^o**, p. 230a, l. 19. — **dyun^u** — दिनु । शालिदानभेददानम m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

khōwor^u ख़ोवर् or **khōwur^u** ख़ोवर् (Gr.Gr. 23) । वामः adj. (f. **khōvür^u** ख़ोवर्, left (not right) (K.Pr. 43 ; YZ. 535 ; L. 461) ; north (Gr.Gr. 151, Rām. 516 ; El. gives 'south') ; cf. **khōsh^u**, p. 418b, l. 27. — **atha** — अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand (H. viii, 7). — **dachyun^u** — दछिनु । वामद्विणी adj. on the right and on the left, on each side. — **gām** — गाम, a village considered to be on the left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to a **dachyun^u** **gām** on the right side of the same. The former are less fertile (L. 435). — **khōr**

— ख़ोर । वामपादः m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām. 552). — **pōr^u** — पोर् । वामपार्श्वः, पुरगणविशेषः m. the left side ; N. of a *pargana* or fiscal division of Kashmir on the eastern or left side of the **Lēd^r** Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

khōw^r ख़ोवर् or **khōwārⁱ** ख़ोवर् । वामतः adv. from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) ; on the left (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). — **kinⁱ** — किनि । वामपार्श्वीत adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 856) ; on the left (Rām. 421). — **pōrⁱ** — पारि । वामपार्श्वीत adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160) ; on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). — **pav** — पव । वामाङ्गाभ्यासः m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-handed or ambidextrous.

khōwari ख़ोवर् in **khōwari-kani** ख़ोवर्-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). — **kanyuk^u** — कयुकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **kanic^u** — कनिचू), of belonging to, or produced on the left. — **pāryuk^u** — पार्युकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **pāric^u** — पारिचू), on the left, of or belonging to the left.

khōvür^u bab ख़ोवर् बब । वामः कुचः f. the left hand bosom of a woman. — **nür^u** — नर् । वामभुजः f. the left arm. — **zang** — जंग । वामजङ्हा f. the left leg.

khōwaryuk^u ख़ोवर्युकु । वामभवः adj. (f. **khōwaric^u** ख़ोवर्रिचू), of the left, that on the left ; esp. (the fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the course of the sun are not so sweet as those on the right) ; of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

khawōrikh ख़ावोरिख़ خوارق । असदृत्तान्ताः m.pl. events infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things, miracles.

khōwarēr ख़ोवर्यर् । वामता m. the condition of being on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

kah-wüt^u कह-वूटु । शणः f. (sg. dat. **kahwacē** कहवच), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206 ; Rām. 1609, dat.). (Cf. **kah** 1.

khēwath ख़ेवठ f. (sg. dat. **khēwathī** ख़ेवठि), an assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue by apportionment as in **asōmīwār khēwath**, an assessment on holdings (L. 403).

khēwawañ ख़ववञ् f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr. 129) ; a present given on the occasion of certain food being eaten, as in **bata-khē^o** (p. 136b, l. 48), the present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house.

khēwawun^u ख़ववुनु । खादन n.ag. (f. **khēwawūn^u** ख़ववञ्), one who eats, an eater.

khawāza खवाज़ (= 𐤆𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃) । आधारविशेषः m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work ; a scaffold (in house building).

khay 1 खय् । लोहमालिन्यम् f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525 ; Śiv. 382 ; Rām. 31, 655) ; met. tartar of the teeth (cf. **danda-kh^o**, p. 224b, l. 36) (El. *khai* and *khāi*).

—**tulūn^u** — तुलनू f.inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

khay 2 खय् । परिखाभेदः f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

khëy खय् 𐤆𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃, see **kshëy**.

khëy खेय्, **khëyë** खय, **khëyi** खयि, see **khyon^u**.

khōy 𐤆𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃 f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmiri, politeness (K.Pr. 89 *khoe*). Cf. **khō 1**.

kahyū कह्यु adv. inter. by what means ? how ? (L.V. 108). Cf. **kēhō 2**.

kehay कहय्, see **kyāh**.

khyuc^u खिचू । हस्तवेपादिविघातनम् m. (sg. dat. **khicis** खिचिस), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. **lātⁱ-khyuc^u**, s.v. **lot^u 1**.

khyōda m. hunger (El. probably **khyōdā** ख्यदा).

khyōda adj. e.g. starving (El. *Khyōda*).

khyodaihot^u (? spelling), hungry (El. probably for **khyōdōyi-hot^u** ख्यदायि-हतु).

khayēdār खयदार । मालिन्यवत् adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

khëyihë खयिहे, see **khyon^u**.

khuyēhōm^u खुयहोमु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmir, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wōlur lake ; the Khūyāsrama or Khōyāsrama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695-98, and II, 488. (El. *khuehāma*).

khëyⁱhiv खयिहीव, see **khyon^u**.

khyol^u ख्यलु । यूथम् m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M. ; L.V. 108 ; K.Pr. 236, 249 ; Rām. 910, 1301 ; K. 182, 207-8, 214, 327) ; often —^o, as in **gōv^u-khyol^u**, a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152 ; so, K. 210, 212-3, 382) ; sometimes also used for a company of human beings ; cf. **mahanivⁱ-kh^o**, s.v. **mahanyuw^u**. —**anun** — अननु । यूथानयनम् m.inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. —**kadun** — कडनु । यूथनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground. —**nyun^u** — निनु । यूथनयनम् m.inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. —**ṣānun** — षाननु । यूथप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. —**wānun** — वाननु । यूथावरोहणम् m.inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

khēli-kath खलि-कठ । खूलमेघः (sg. dat. **-kataa** -कटस), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup ; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. —**rōchⁱ 1** -रॉहि । यूथरत्ता f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. —**rōch^u** -रॉहु । यूथरत्तकः (pl. nom. **-rōchⁱ 2** -रॉहि), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । यूथस्वामी m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who owns a flock ; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

khēli-bāpath खलि-बापथ । यूथार्थम् adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. —**khēli** — खलि adv. in troops (K. 859). —**khōt^u-ra** -खात्र । यूथार्थम् adv. i.q. **-bāpath**, ab.

khēlis-andar खलिस-अन्दर । यूथान्तः adv. in the flock, within the herd. —**kyut^u** -कितु । यूथार्थम् adj. (f. **-kis^u** -किचू), i.q. **khēli-bāpath**, ab. —**manz** -मञ्ज । यूथमध्ये adv., i.q. **andar**, ab. —**manz-bāg** -मञ्ज-बाग् । यूथमध्ये adv., id.

khyū^u ख्यलु, see **khēlun**.

khayāl, khiyāl 𐤆𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤃 m. imagination, fancy (El. Śiv. 1706) ; sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.) ; thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920) ; an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.) ; a sentiment, opinion (**mazahabī khayāl**, a religious opinion, Gr.M.) ; **khayāl-i khām**, an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 383). —**ṣānun** — षाननु m.inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

khayēlad खयलद । मालिन्यभरितम् adj. e.g. gusty (of metals).

kahyum^u कह्युमु । बलिदानम् m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of **kōhyum^u**, q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. **kāh 1**.

kōhyum^u कौह्युमु । एकादशः ord. (f. **kōhim^u** कौहिमु), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, l.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form **kahyum^u**. Cf. **kāh 1**.

khyon^u ख्यनु । अशनम्, व्यस्तापहवः conj. I irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt **kheun** in the roman character. Its caus. is **khyāwun** ख्यावुन् or **khyāwanāwun** ख्यावानावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **khyon^u** ख्यनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191 ; Śiv. 1202, 1223 ; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027 ; II. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.) ; acc. **khēnas** ख्यन्स (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138) ; abl. **khēna** ख्यन् (L.V. 27, 63 ; K.Pr. 106 ; Śiv. 1042, 1430 ; Rām. 1577 ; K. 148) ; or **khēni** ख्यनि (Śiv. 1084, m.e. **khēnē** ; II. x, 5 ; K. 204, 1144 m.e. **khēnē**) ; gen. **khēnuk^u** ख्यनुकु (Śiv. 759, fem.) ; pl. nom. **khēnⁱ**

ख्युनि; f. sg. nom. **khēñ^u** ख्यु (Rām. 1629, K. 160); pl. nom. **khēñē** ख्यु. Pres. part. **khēwān** ख्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159; H. vi, 16; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. **khēñī** ख्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **khēth** ख्यथ (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 27, 77; YZ. 393, *khēth*; Śiv. 328, 1073; Rām. 1631, 1653; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. **khēnay** ख्यनय (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. **khē khē** ख्य ख्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **khēth khēth** ख्यथ ख्यथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **khēwōnⁱ** ख्यवोनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **khēwawun^u** ख्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105); 2 **khēnawōl^u** ख्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **khēma** ख्यम (Śiv. 1533; Rām. 972; H. viii, 11); **khēmay** ख्यमय, for thee (Rām. 268, 387; H. iii, 1); 2 **khēkh** ख्यख (Śiv. 1434; Rām. 668; H. ii, 3; vi, 2); 3 **khēyi** ख्ययि (Rām. 1780; H. xii, 15); **khēyiy** ख्ययिय, for thee (L.V. 88); **khēyiwa** ख्ययिव, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102); inter. **khēyā** ख्यया (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 **khēmav** ख्यमव; 2 **khēyiv** ख्ययिव; 3 **khēn** ख्यन; **khēnam** ख्यनम्, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **khēmahō** ख्यमहा; **khēmahas** ख्यमहस, for him (K.Pr. 144); 2 **khēhōkh** ख्यहाख; 3 **khēyihē** ख्ययिहे; **khēyihēs** ख्ययिहेस, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 **khēmahōv** ख्यमहाव; 2 **khēyⁱhiv** ख्ययिहीव; 3 **khēhōn** ख्यहान्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **khēh** ख्यह (Śiv. 1824; H. iii, 1); **khyuh** ख्युह (vill.) (H. x, 5); **khyō** ख्यो (vill.) (H. x, 12); **khēm** ख्यम, for me (Gr.Gr. 248); **khēn** ख्यन, him (Rām. 599); 3 **khēyin** ख्ययिन (Rām. 1597); pl. 2 **khēyiv** ख्ययिव (YZ. 404); 3 **khēyin** ख्ययिन. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **khēta** ख्यत (Śiv. 379, 578); **khētām** ख्यतम्, for me (Śiv. 283, 374; H. iii, 1); 3 **khēyⁱtan** ख्ययितन्; pl. 2 **khēyⁱtav** ख्ययितव; 3 **khēyⁱtan** ख्ययितन्. Fut. **khēzi** ख्यजि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 90, **khēzē**, m.c.; H. xii, 16). Past. **khēzihē** ख्यजिहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **khyōv** ख्योव (or **khyauv** ख्यौव) (H. x, 12) or **khēv** ख्यव (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400; H. ii, 2); **khyōm** ख्योम, by me (Gr.Gr. 217); **khyōth** ख्योथ, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090); **khyōn** ख्योन, by him (H. vi, 16); **khyōwa** ख्योव, by you; **khyōkh** ख्योख, by them (Rām. 916); pl. **khyēy** ख्येय or **khēy** ख्येय (H. x, 2); **khyēm** ख्येम, by me (L.V. 81); **khyēth** ख्येथ, by thee; **khyēn** ख्येन, by him; **khyēwa** ख्येव, by you; **khyēkh** ख्येख, by them; f.sg. and pl. **khēyē** ख्येय (Rām. 1306); **khēyēm** ख्येम, by me; **khēyēth**

ख्येयथ, by thee (Śiv. 702); **khēyēn** ख्येयन, by him; **khēyēwa** ख्येयव, by you (H. x, 12, vill. **khēyēv**); **khēyēkh** ख्येयख, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.sg. **khēyōv** ख्ययोव; pl. **khēyēy** ख्येयेय; **khēyēn** ख्येयेन, by him (Rām. 459); f.sg. and pl. **khēyēyē** ख्येयेये.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.sg. **khēyāv** ख्ययाव; pl. **khēyēyēy** ख्येयेयेय; f.sg. and pl. **khēyēyē** ख्येयेये.

Perf. part. **khēmot^u** ख्यमंतु (Rām. 154, 344) or **khyōmot^u** ख्योमंतु (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. **bata**, **gōh**, **gāsa**; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88; YZ. 401; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458-9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653; H. iii, 1, etc.; K. 138, 141-2, 148, 160, 204, etc.); to take (medicine) (cf. **dawāh-kh^o**, p. 262b, l. 35; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. **drōlⁱ khēñ^u**, p. 243b, l. 25; **hōnjē-gāsa kh^o**, p. 337b, l. 43; **harām kh^o**, p. 348b, l. 33); met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90); to receive, meet with, experience (cf. **cōkh khēñ^u**, p. 170a, l. 12; **cōth kh^o**, p. 178a, l. 1; **dab kh^o**, p. 181a, l. 28; **dōkh kh^o**, p. 206a, l. 38; **hōth kh^o**, p. 360b, l. 11; Śiv. 1836; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743); to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. **bōzⁱ khēñ^u**, p. 152b, l. 28; **cōb khēñⁱ**, p. 156b, l. 30; **daka-ḍula khēñⁱ**, p. 203b, l. 48; **gōta khēñⁱ**, p. 310b, l. 25; **mār 1**; Rām. 344, an arrow); to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. **bahā kh^o**, p. 94a, l. 17; **barsāth kh^o**, p. 127a, l. 28; **bazyun^u kh^o**, p. 155b, l. 11; **dam kh^o**, p. 216a, l. 48); to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. **bim kh^o**, p. 107a, l. 26; **bayē kh^o**, p. 148b, l. 21; **gam kh^o**, p. 286b, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138); to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.); to consume, spend; (with **kasam**, etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154); to embezzle, misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. **mush**) (H. x, 2); to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in **aphsūs khyon^u**, to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936); **dam khyon^u**, to eat one's breath; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare; **driy khēñ^u**, to eat (i.e. take) an oath; **hal khyon^u**, to eat the after-birth, i.e. to die in childbirth; **hatab khēñ^u**, to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated; **shōr khyon^u**, to

experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in **būzith khyon^u**, to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

khē khē ख ख । भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. —**ta khē —त ख** । अतिशयभुक्तिः freq. part., id.

khēh खह, impve. sg. 2, in the phrase **khēh khōsh ma खह खोश् म** । अशान मा मैषी: 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obsce.).

khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस् द्रामुन करुन् । न्यासापह्वः m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. **drāmun**, see **khyōmot^u**, bel.

khēna-grākh खन-याख । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः n.g. (sg. dat. **-grākas -याकस्**; f. **-grākañ -याकञ्**), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-vivant*, *gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wōl^u -वोलु** । खादिष्ट(वङ्ग)भोजी, न्यसापहारकः n.g. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. —**yun^u —यिनु** m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

khēni cēni खनि चनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम् adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. **khyon^u cyon^u**, bel.

khēnay खनय् । अभुक्तिव neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

khēñi खनि, fut. pass. part. f. abl. **-vizi -विजि** । भक्षणकाले adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

khēth खथ । भुक्त्वा conj. part. having eaten, etc. (Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087). —**cēth —चथ** । भुक्त्वा पीत्वा conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, 1712, 1832); cf. **khyon^u cyon^u**, bel. —**dith —दिथ** । भुक्त्वा दत्त्वा conj. part. having eaten and given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in

'he went away after eating and giving'. —**gathun —गकुन्** m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). —**karith —करिथ** । भुक्त्वा कृत्वा conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). —**shunun —कुनुन्** m.inf., i.q. **khēth gathun**, ab. (Rām. 1631).

khyōmot^u ख्योमंतु । भक्षितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (m. sg. dat. **khyēmatis खेमतिस्** or **khēmatis खेमतिस्**; f. sg. nom. **khyēmüt^u खेमंचू** or **khēmüt^u खिमंचू**), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of **khyon^u**; esp. embezzled. —**cyōmot^u —च्योमंतु** । भक्षितः पीतः perf. part. (f. **khyēmüt^u cyēmüt^u खिमंचू च्येमंचू**), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. **khyon^u cyon^u**, bel.

khyon^u ख्युं । अशनम् m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *khem*; Rām. 599; K. 241, 306, 309). **khyon^u-cyon^u ख्युं-च्युं** । अशनं पानं च m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. **khēñ cēñ**, p. 401b, l. 9. —**dyun^u —दिनु** । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; **gar-bār paradēñ dyututh khyon^u**, his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). —**ratun^u —रटुन्** । अशनवन्धः m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. **khēñ ratun**, p. 401b, l. 13. —**kyut^u —किनु** । भोजनार्थम् adj. (f. **khēñ^u-kis^u खंचू-किचू**), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

khyonuy ख्युनुय् । अशनमेव m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. **khēñay**, p. 402a, l. 24.

khyūn^u ख्युनु or **खीनु** । क्षीणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **khinis खीनिस्**; abl. **khini खीनि**; f. sg. nom. **khīñ^u खीञ्**), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

khina-pach खीन-पक्ष । कृष्णपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pachas -पक्षस्**), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

khēyin खयिन्, see **khyon^u**.

khōyin खायिन् m., see **danda-khōyin**, p. 224b, l. 39. Cf. **khay** 1.

khiyānath खियानथ خیانت m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

khyīr खीर् (Śiv. 374), i.q. **khīr**, q.v.

khyur^u खिर । वृसी m. (sg. dat. **khiris खिरिस्**), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmir from Kāshīawār (Kishtwar of the maps).

khyus^u 1 खिसु । चुरिचर्मपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khis** खिसिस्), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

khisⁱ-phyur^u खिसि-फिह् । व्यत्ययः m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

khyus^u 2 खिसु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khis** खिसिस्), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. **kyus^u**.

khisⁱ-püt^u खिसि-पूतु । पक्षिभेदपोतः m. a young teal.

khyusk^u खिस्कु, see **khiskun**.

khëyⁱ-tan ख्यैतन् । **khëyⁱ-tav** ख्यैतव्, see **khyon^u**.

khyāv खाव् in **khyāv khyāv** खाव् खाव् । पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा) the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

khyauv खौव्, **khyōv** ख्योव्, **khëyāv** ख्याव्, **khëyiv** ख्यिव्, **khëyōv** ख्योव्, see **khyon^u**.

khyāwun ख्यावुन् (also **khyāwanāwun** ख्यावनावुन्) । आदनम्, अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyōw^u** ख्योवु), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of **khyon^u** in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. **shōr khyāwun**, to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

khyōw^u-mot^u ख्योव-मंतु । आदितः, अपलापितः perf. part. (f. **khyōv^u-müts^u** ख्योव-मंतू), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyāwanōw^u** ख्यावनोवु), caus. of **khyon^u**, i.q. **khyāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

khyāwañ खावन् f., i.q. **khëwawañ**, q.v., see **bata-kh^o**, p. 137a, l. 7.

khyëy ख्येय्, **khëyëy** ख्येय्, **khëyëyëy** ख्येयेय्, **khëzi** ख्यैजि, see **khyon^u**.

khöz^u खोजू । जलविद्यतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see **danda-kh^o**, p. 224b, l. 41).

khëzihë ख्यैजिहे, see **khyon^u**.

khazmath खजमथ् (H. xii, 3) or **khizmath** खिजमथ् (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. **khād^amath**, q.v.

khazāna 1 खज़ान **خزانة** । कोशः m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; revenue (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue. finances.

khazāna 2 खज़ान । पत्रपरिपाकः m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of **khazāna** 1, with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विकारारम्भः m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

khaz^r खज़र or **khüz^r** खज़ूर । खज़ूरः m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). —**kul^u** -कुलु m. the date palm.

kaj 1 कज् (cf. كج) । वक्रता m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. **hol^u-kol^u**, p. 331a, l. 50, **kaj-raftār**, and **kol^u** 2.

kaj 2 for **küj^u** 2, see **kol^u** 1.

kaj 3 (L. 462), incorr. for **khāji**, q.v.

kajë, see **kaḍun**.

kāji कजि or **küj^u** 2 कजू, see **kol^u** 1.

kāji, for **küj^u** 1, see **kal** 1.

kāji 1 and 2 काजि, see **kōj^u** and **kōji** 2.

kāji 3 काजि in **kāji-tamon^u** काजि-तमन्नु । अतिधूसराङ्गः adj. (f. **-tamün^u** -तमन्नु), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

kij कीज् or **kinj** किज् f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see **loth^u**. The word is a by-form of **kiji**, q.v.

kijⁱ किजि, **kij^u** किजू, **kijⁱ** कीजि, or **kij^u** कीजू । काष्ठकीलकः f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. **ala-k^o**, p. 23a, l. 34; **chāna-k^o**, p. 162a, l. 13; **dāsa-k**, p. 252a, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 *kij*, 112 *kij*; El. *kij*). Cf. **kyul^u**.

kiji-khrāv किजि-खाव् । कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. —**kūshⁱ** -कूशि । उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see **kūshⁱ**.

kōjë कोज्य, see **kūl^u**.

kōj^u कोजु । प्रातराशवेला m. (sg. ag. **kōji** 1 काजि, abl. **kāji** 1 काजि), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. **ad-kōj^u**, p. 10a, l. 32; **khandawāv-kōj^u**, p. 403a, l. 27; i.q. **casht**, q.v. (El. also *kanj*). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । प्रातराशवेलाभोज्यखाशनम् m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning

meal. **kāji-kāla** काजि-काल । प्रातराशसायननाशयोः
adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening
meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being
only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji**, s.v. **kāl 1**.

-pātī -पति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु adv. after the time of the
morning meal, after the early forenoon.

kōjī-bata काजि-वत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम् m. the food
eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself,
breakfast. **-gāsa** -गस । पूर्वाह्नभोज्यं तृणम् m. the
early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to
cattle. **-samay** -समय् m., i.q. **-wakth**, bel. (K.
204). **-wakth** -वकथ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः m. (sg.
dat. **-waktas** -वक्तस्), the time of the morning-meal.
breakfast-time. **-waktan** -वक्तन् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि
adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast
time. **-waktas** -वकथ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv., id.

kōjis काजिस । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv. at the hour
of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.v. vbs.
of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*).
-bögi -बागि or **-bögin** -बागिन । प्रातराशवेलायाम् adv.,
id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

kājyuk काज्युक । प्रथमप्रहरकालिकः adj. (f. **kājie**^ū
काजिचू), of or belonging to, or produced at the time
of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

kōjī 2 काजि or **kōjī^ū 1** काजू । शिला f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2**
काजि, for **3**, see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat
stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like,
are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl** काजि-
तील् । घृष्टं तैलम् m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground
out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used
as a remedy for skin diseases. **-wath** -वट् ।
पाषाणमुसलो ऽव्यः m. (sg. dat. **-watas** -वटस्), the
stone muller used with the above grinding slab
(El. *kājicat* or *kājicat*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

kōjī^ū 2, 3 काजू, see **kōl^ū 1, 3**.

kūj कूज् (cf. كؤج) । कोणः m. a corner (El.); an inter-
mediate point of the compass, such as north-east,
south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

kuj कुजि or **kujī** कुजू । बालवृक्षः f. a small or young
tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct
from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. **olici-**
kujī, p. 23b, l. 45, and **kul^ū**.

kūjī कूजू, see **kūl^ū**.

kūjī कूजू, see **kal 1** and **kol^ū 1**.

kajkulāh كجكلاह adj. e.g. and subst. m. one who wears
his turban awry, a fop, a beau; (cf. a king) one who
wears a curved crown (YZ. 2), see **kaj 1**:

kūjal कूजल् or **kūjēl** कूज्यल् । कोणवान् adj. e.g.
possessing corners, angled (e.g. of something
quadrangular or pentangular), i.q. **kūnal**.

kajēn कज्यन् (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn
out by her, see **kaḍun**.

kajēr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम् m. dumbness, muteness (cf.
kol^ū 1).

kaj-raftār كجرفتار, **kaj-raphtār** कज्-रफ्तार् adj. e.g.
walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.);
unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj 1**.

kujāst كجاست, where is? (borrowed from Persian)
(K.Pr. 16).

kājwat, **kājiwat**, see **kōjī 2**.

kajyōv कज्योव्, see **kaḍun**.

kak, see **kakav**.

kāka काक, see **kākh**.

kākā काका m. a crow, in **kākā-jī**, the revered crow,
i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as Bhusuṇḍa, who was
famous for his piety (see **busuṇḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where
the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

kikī कीकी or **kaikī** कैकी or **kōkī** काकी (by Paṇḍits
often written **kaikayī** कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी, in
Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hīndū legend, N. of one of the
wives of King Daśaratha, Rāmacandra's stepmother,
and mother of Bharata. In Sanskrit her N. was
'Kaikēyī'. By her intrigues she procured Rāma-
candra's banishment, in order to secure the throne
for her own son. She is hence considered a type of
all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206,
256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kikī**; obl. form
kikiyē, Rām. 82, 148-9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282,
and (m.c.) **kikiyī**, Rām. 83).

kōkī काकी । जल्पाकः adj. e.g. an ill-natured tattler, one
who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things.
Cf. **kikī**.

kōk^ū कूकु in **kōk^ū-mōk^ū** कूकु-खूकु । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम् m.
contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and
drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under
the influence of cold or of great fear).

kukī कुकि । उच्चैः शिरस्त्रम् f. a kind of tall hat, worn
especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

kuk^ū कुकु in **byōl^ū-kuk^ū**, a cuckoo, see **byōl^ū-kuk^ū**,
p. 150a, l. 24; cf. **kukil^ū** and **kukyul^ū**. (L. 138,
shakuk or *kuku*, *Cuculus canorus*).

kākad काकद् (= كاكذ) । काकलम् m., see **kākaz**.

kākh काख् (= كاخ) । पिता, ज्येष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **kākas**
काकस्), a father (only used with reference to one's
own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —
added to a person's name or referring to him); an
eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to
by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251);
a much-respected person outside the family may also
be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākaṅ**.

kāka-hōkal काक-हौकल । दूरतरः सम्बन्धः f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). -lāla -लाल । ज्येष्ठतः m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

kākun काकुनु adj. (f. **kākūn** काकून्, of or belonging to one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun**, p. 149b, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251). **kākun** **hāputh** काकुनु हापुथ m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

kōkh कोख । वेशः m. (sg. dat. **kōkas** कोकस्), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). —**cārun** —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala**.

kūkh कूख । कोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **kūkas** कूकस्), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

kō-khod क-खड्डु । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

kō-khadyuk क-खद्युकु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. -**khadic** -खडिच्), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

kākāji काकाजी, see **kākā**.

kō-kōj क-कोज् etc., see **kō-kōl**.

kō-kūj क-कूज्, see **kō-kal**.

kakkū, see **kākav**.

kakkar ककर m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

kō-kal क-कल् । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kō-kūj** क-कूज्), evil longing, vicious desire. **kō-kūj** क-कूज् । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठया adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

kōkala कोकल । केशपाशः m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kākav**.

kō-kil क-किल् f. used in the gen. **kō-kili-hond** क-किलि-हण्डु । दुष्टकीलाजातः adj. (f. -**hūnz** -हून्ज्), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil**.

kō-kōl क-कोल् । कुत्सितकालभवः adj. (f. -**kōj** -कोज्), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

kōkōl क-कोलि । कुत्सिते काले adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. —**warshun** —वशुन् । अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः m. (sg. dat. —**warshēnas** —वशेणस्), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

kukāl कुकाल्, see **kath**.

kukila कुकिल, **kukili** कुकिलि, see **kukil** and **kukyul**.

kukil कुकिल । कोकिला f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India. Cf. **kukyul**, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila**.

koklas (? spelling), the Kashmir Pueras Pheasant, *Puerasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

kōkalūṭ कौकलूट् । सरटः f. (sg. dat. **kēkalacē** कौकलच्य), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836-7; L. 156, *kauklat*).

kō-kōm क-कोम् adj. (f. **kō-kōm** क-कोम्), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

kākun काकुनु, see **kāk**.

kōkun कौकुन् m. a bracelet in **kōkan-band** कौकन्-बन्ड । कङ्कणबन्धः m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kōkān**.

kokan-bēr (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

kōkanāwun कौकनावुन् also **kōkawun** कौकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkanōw** कौकनोवु), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

kākañ काकन् । प्रजावती f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **bōy**-**kō**, p. 149b, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kāk**, **māmatur**, and **māsatur**.

kōkān कौकन् । कङ्कणविशेषः f. a gold or silver bracelet or armet. Cf. **kōkun**.

kōkāñē-mast कौकन्-मस् । अरालाः केशाः m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. -**wor** -वर् । अत्यापूपभेदः m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

kakar 1, i.q. **kakkar**, q.v.

kakar 2 ककर् । धूमपानम् m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

kakor^u ककक् । अनिच्छा m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

kākur काकुर् m. the barking deer (El.).

kakur^u ककृ । कलङ्कनम् m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

kākur^u काकृ । शठप्रकृतिः m. (f. **kākūr^u** काकृ, K.Pr. 132, *kākīr*), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated 'sharp').

kakūr^u ककृ or **kiikūr^u** ककृ । दृढा खक्. हिमस्य शिखीभावः f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. **ala-k^o**, p. 226, l. 9.

kēkur^u कैकृ m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

kōkor^u ककृ, **kōkur** ककुर्, or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōkur^u** ककृ । कुकुटः, श्वेततल्पपाषाणः m. (pl. nom. **kōkar** ककृ; f. sg. nom. **kōkūr^u** ककृ), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. *kōkīr*; K.Pr. 117, 163, *kukēr*; Śiv. 1814).

kōkar-bāg ककृ-बाँग f. the crowing of a cock;

cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). **-bāgi**

-बाँगि adv. at cockerow, at dawn (El.). **-bōv^u** -बावू ।

कुकुटपाश्र्वमांसम् f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. **-dōka-dōkh** -दोक-दौख्

or **-dōkha-dōkh** -दौख-दौख् । कुकुटयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat.

-dōka-dōki -दौक-दौक), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. **-gām** -गाम m. a fowl-village,

a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (II. xi, 8).

-kun (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366).

-mor^u -मर् । कुकुटालयः m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240).

-māz -माञ् । कुकुटमांसम् m. fowl's flesh

(a word principally used by Musalmāns). **-nāg**

-नाग् m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit *Kukūtēśvara* (El. *Kakīr Nāg*, R.T.Tr. II,

469 *Kakūr Nāg*). **-pūt^u** -पूत । कुकुटपोतः m. (f.

-pūṣ^u -पूष्), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). **-tīr^u** -तीरु ।

कुकुटपचः f. a fowl's feather. **-tīrē lāgañē** -तीर्य

लागञ् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's

feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make

him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some

fault (esp. when undeserved). **-tīrē yīñē** -तीर्य

यिञ् । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to

50

come; met. to be reduced to poverty. **-zang** -जंग । कुकुटजङ्गा f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

kōkūr^u ककृ । कुकुटी f. a hen. —**kariū^u**

—करञ् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

kō-kōr^u क-कोर् । कुत्सिताकारः, कुत्सितरूपः adj. (f. **-kōr^u** -कोर्), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

kūk^u ककृ, see **kakūr^u**.

kōkarūkū ककृकू m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

kō-karm 1 क-कर्म । कुकर्म m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

kō-karm 2 क-कर्म adj. e.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See 1.

kō-karmī क-कर्मी adj. e.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

kō-kēran क-केरन् । कुत्सिता प्रकृतिः m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

k^akarāray ककरारय् । काष्ठादिभङ्गनशब्दानुकृतिः f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

kākshā काँचा f. (K. 605), i.q. **kāch**, q.v.

kakshēma (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukohi*, *kāla zira*, *kālī zīrī*, and *mabca bakchī*. Cf., however, **kāla-zyur^u**, s.v. **kāla 3**).

kō-kath क-कथ् । कुत्सितं वचनम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

kō-kath क-कत् । कुत्सितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

kakutari (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable, probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. **obul^u** and **aibij**.

kakav ककव् or **kakuv** ककव् । चकोरः m. (sg. dat. **kakawas** ककवस्), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkū*; K.Pr. 145, *kakūr*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chakar*; Rām. 97). —**karun** --करन् । अपयानम् m. inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run

away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145).
 —**path^h-rawun** —पंटरावुन । केशानां वेशेन स्थापनम्
 m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain
 way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala**.
-rangishⁱ -रंगिशि । गतिचातुर्यम् f. (of a human
 being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility
 in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to
 walk like a partridge). **-ṭhūl** -टूल । चकोराण्डम्
 m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh** -त्रेश । चकोरपिपासा
 f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not
 quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of
 water.

kōkawun कौकवुन । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkow^u**
 कौकवु), i.q. **kōkanāwun**, q.v.

kaikayī कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी or **kōkayī** कांकयी,
 i.q. **kaikī** कैकी, q.v.

kukyul^u कुकिलु । पुंस्कोकिलः m. (f. **kukil^u** कुकिलू), the
 black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of
 India (Śiv. 1814).

kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज् m. a flock of cuckoos
 (Śiv. 1860).

kukili-hot^u कुकिलि-हट्टु । कोकिलातुष्यः कण्ठस्वनः m.
 a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that
 of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūrⁱ** -पूरि । कोकिलापादन्यासः
 f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a
 cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait
 charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pōṭ^u** -पोट्टु ।
औषधभेदः m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in
 wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75,
kakiliṭṭ; Śiv. 1808).

kākaz काकज् काङ् or **kākad** काकद । काकलम् m. paper.
 According to Bl. the manufacture of paper in
 Kashmīr is said to have begun in the time of the
 Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was
 used (see **burza**). The great paper works of
 Kashmīr are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrīnagar.
 (H. **kākad**, xii, 6, 7, 11-2, 15-8, 22; **kākaz**,
 viii, 10). **-bar^g** -बर्ग् काङ् बर्ग् m. a leaf, or
 sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal** -छल् f. a bit or scrap
 of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta** -दस्त काङ् दस्त
काकजाखलिपिपटनिचयः m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets.
-gar -ग् । काकलसम्पादकः m. a paper-maker; a
 paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara** -गर m. a house
 made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards',
 a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778).
-han -हन् f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163).
-kūṭ^u -कूटु । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम् f. (sg. dat. **-kōcē**
 -कोच्य), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper
 rolled up, formerly used in Kashmīr for business
 accounts or the like. **-kyom^u** -क्यम् । काकलहमिः

m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys
 paper that is not cured for, a fish-insect, book-worm,
 or the like.

kākazī काकजी adj. e.g. of paper, made of paper;
 paper-like, thin, delicate. —**dūn^u** —दूनु m. a
 superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and
 a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

kal 1 कल् । चिन्ता, उत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kūj^u** 1 कजू,
 Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kajī*, but Śiv. 1757 has
kali, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalau*; for **kūj^u** 2,
 see **kol^u** 1), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64;
 YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102,
 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92);
 thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā**, q.v.,
 Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate medi-
 tation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). —**ganūn^u**
 —गनुनु । उत्कण्ठाभिवृद्धिः f.inf. longing (for any
 object) to increase (L.V. 48). —**kaḍūn^u** —कडूनु,
 f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt
 a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything)
 (Śiv. 576).

kal 2 कल् । यन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), a machine,
 an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), i.q. **kalā**, q.v. (Śiv.
 1657, 1842). **shēshi-kal**, a digit of the moon
 (L.V. 25, 69).

kal 4 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), any practical art;
 accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal**, skill in
yōga, the practice of *yōga*, or mental absorption,
 L.V. 14.

kal 5 कल् in **kala-kal** कल-कल् । कोलाहलः m. a noise,
 uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kōlakōl**.

kāl 1 काल् । समयः, भोजनावसरः, इतान्तः m. a time,
 a season (cf. **āpayē-kāl**, **barsāth-k^o**, p. 127a,
 l. 31, **hēndawan-k^o**, p. 338b, l. 21) (YZ. 454;
 Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of
 time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four
 ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *ducāpara*, and *kali yuga*
 (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the
 appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the
 time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563;
 Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified)
 (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915;
 Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his
 terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —^o the amount of anything
 taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl**, p. 137a, l. 8,
 the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal,
dōda-kāl, p. 189a, l. 47, the amount of milk
 taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl**,
 the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yūṣ^u**

kāl, a long time (Rām. 1297; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh**, **kālā**) this word is used adverbially when —°, as in **az-kālāh**, only once to-day, p. 74a, l. 16; **kēh-kālā**, for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603); similarly **wārayāh kāl**, for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). —**gashun** —**गङ्गुन्** m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kēh kālāh gav**, a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2); **wārayāh kālāh gav**, a long time passed (H. viii, 2). —**kshēph karun** —**क्षेफ करन्** m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). —**wātun** —**वातुन्** m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wōtuy**, how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kāla काल adv. at (such and such) a time; (opp. to **pagāh**, to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālacan**. —**kāji** -**काजि** । **सायन्तनाशमतराशयोः** adv. both at breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla**, p. 430a, l. 1. —**pētha** -**पथ** adv. from some time, i.e. for some time since (Gr.M.); **kēh kāla-pētha**, from some time, some time ago; **yūṭh^ū kāla-pētha**, from a long time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.). —**shēkhar** -**शेखर्** m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). —**sambār** -**संहार** m. N. of the god Śiva in his terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the name specifically refers to the destruction of death). —**samhōri** -**संहारी** m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). —**zāl** -**जाल्** m. the net of time, passage or efflux of time; —**zōlⁱ** -**जालि** adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

kālan कालन् adv. —° at such and such a time (cf. **arinēn-kālan**, p. 44a, l. 26).

kālas कालस् adv. at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **kōlⁱ-kālas**, p. 438b, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas**, for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

kāl 2 काल् m. the day after to-morrow, in **az-kāl**. See **az 1** (p. 74a, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated 'to-morrow'. This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī *kal*. The Kāshmirī for 'to-morrow' is **pagāh**. (El. *kāl*, i.e. **kōl**); yesterday (Śiv. 1333).

kālī 1 कालि adv. (for 2, see s.v., for 3, see **kōl^u 1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kālī**, to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74a, l. 15).

kōlⁱ 1 कालि adv. (for 2, see under **kōl^u 1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kōlⁱ** (p. 74a, l. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays. —**kēth** -**क्वथ** । **परश्चः** adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157; W. *kolkiet*, 95). —**kēth-kani** -**क्वथ-कनि** । **प्रायः परश्चः** adv. about the day after to-morrow, on the day after to-morrow or thereabouts.

kala काल् ङ्क (L. 460, *kal*) । **शिरः**, **आद्यभागः** m. the head of a human being or other animal (cf. **gāda-k^o**, p. 276b, l. 4) (K.Pr. 51, 92-3, 136, 169; YZ. 565; Śiv. 124-5, 128, 205, 313, 319-21, etc.; Rām. 269, 410, 630, 634, 1457, 1738; H. iii, 1, 5, 9; K. 236, 390, etc.); the top, end, or tip (of anything) (cf. **dūnz^u-k^o**, p. 229a, l. 42; **dā-k^o**, p. 230a, l. 29; and **muji-k^o**, s.v. **muji^ū**); the head or beginning (of anything) (K.Pr. 118, *kalah*); the front (of anything) (cf. **dāsa-k^o**, p. 252a, l. 10); the commencement (of a story, or the like). —**chāwun** —**चावुन्** m.inf. to fling the head (at so-and-so), to thrust (at) with the head, to butt (**akh akis-kun**, mutually Rām. 923, but **kalas kañē chāwun**, to fling stones at a person's head, Rām. 1433). —**dāla** -**दाल** । **शिरसः** **खुलाकृति चर्मादि** m. head-leather, thick skin on a man's head which by itself gives him the appearance of stoutness. —**dōlun** —**डोलुन्** । **दीनीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the head to be of no value', i.e. to become very humble, to stoop to humility (in supplicating another to grant a request). —**dārun** —**दारुन्** । **वशीभवनम्** m.inf. to offer the head (to the executioner); hence, to become entirely subject or obedient to another. —**dyun^u** —**दिनु** । **तत्परीभवनम्** m.inf. to give the head (including the mind, voice, etc.); hence, to become entirely engrossed in the accomplishment of some object, to devote oneself with ardour to some work. —**gand hyon^u** -**गङ्-ह्यनु** । **अग्रभागयन्त्रम्** m.inf. to tie up the head; esp. to tie up the top of a bundle of articles. —**gandun 1** —**गङ्दुन्** । **उष्णीषः** m. a turban. —**gandun 2** —**गङ्दुन्** m.inf. to add a preface or introduction to a book. —**hīr^ū** -**हीरू** । **ह्रितं शिरः** f. a decapitated head (e.g. of a goat) (K.Pr. 197); met. (as a term of reproach) a head as useless as if it were decapitated, an empty noddle. —**hērē-prōpyun^u** -**हैर्य-प्रायुनु** । **सूर्धोपहारनैवेद्यम्** m. an offering of the head of a sheep or other animal made by a Hindū to a god. —**hēth lalanāwun** —**हथ ललनावुन्** m.inf. to take hold of a person's head and

fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). **-hāṭh** -हाह् ।
शिरच्छेदाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hāṭi** -हाह्ति), a charge
 resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime.
-khaphür^u -खफूरु । **कपालः** f. half of the cranium of the
 head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull, 5
 the front of the cranium, see **khaphür^u**. **-kânⁱ** कनि
 adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end
 (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). **-kinⁱ dyun^u** -किनि दिनु
 m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast
 head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). **-kôp^u** -कोपु । **शिरः** 10
कलापश्च m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head
 including the hair; cf. **kôp^u 3**. **-kâpi-sân** -कापि-
 सान् । **शिरः कलापायां सह** adv. with head and hair
 i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so
 that his entire body is under water, or of a person 15
 greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre,
 he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all).
-māl -माल् f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by
 Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814,
 891). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् (Śiv. 1174) or **-māla-** 20
dārawun^u -माल-दारवुनु (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he
 who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. **-māz**
-माञ् । **शिरोमांसम्** m. the flesh of the head, the flesh
 of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off
 from the bone and sold by butchers. **-phôphüj^u** 25
-फुफजू । **अत्यल्पं शिरः** f. a small head, a little head,
 a head which is small as compared with the other
 members of the body; cf. **hēri-phô^o**, p. 345b, l. 46.
-push^u -पुशु । **दृष्यिकाविशेषः** m. a head covering,
 a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.; 30
 K.Pr. 146, *kalaposh*; L. 459, *kal pōsh*; W. 140)
 (cf. **gēv-k^o**, p. 316b, l. 4); (from its shape)
 a sheep's paunch, see **dāmbi-k^o**, p. 218a, l. 10,
 and **damiñē-k^o**, p. 220a, l. 39. **-pushⁱ-kor^u**
-पुशि-कर् । **दृष्यिकाविशेषाधस्तनभागः** m. the lower 35
 part or edge of this skull-cap. **-push^u madun**
-पुशु मदुन् । **दृष्यिकाविशेषधारणशीलः** m. (sg. dat.
 —**madanas** —मदनस्), a skull-cap cupid, a man
 who either owing to want of a proper turban or
 through shamelessness habitually wears such a 40
 woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal
 appearance when doing so. **-pēthⁱ wōth** -पथि वृत्
 f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly
-pēthⁱ, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187);
-pēthⁱ-kinⁱ (flung it) over his head (K. 351). 45
-shēkh -शेख् । **अत्युच्चतः** m. (sg. dat. **-shēkhas**
-शेखस्), one who (on account of great wealth or
 good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud,
 haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is
 entitled to great respect. **-tāph** -टाफ् । **शिरसि** 50

तलप्रहारः f. (sg. dat. **-tāpi** -टापि), a slap (with
 the open hand) on the head. **-shath** -शठ् ।
अत्याहितम् f. (sg. dat. **-shatī** -शटि), a cold blast
 on the head; met. terror caused by some great
 calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the
 pain due to some severe disease). **-shōth** -शूठ् ।
शिरोमलधूच्यादिः m. (sg. dat. **-shōṭi** -शूटि), scurf of
 the head. **-śūnd^u** -सुण्डु । **शिरच्छाहितः** f. (sg. dat.
-śanjē -सञ्ज्य), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick,
 or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to
 fear of death, or the like. **-śanjē-kūr^u** -सञ्ज्य-कूरु ।
निसहाया कन्या f. 'the daughter of a blow on the
 head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who
 treat her unkindly. **-śanjē-nēcyuv^u** -सञ्ज्य-न्यचिवु ।
निसहायनालकः m. 'the son of a blow on the head',
 i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. **-śot^u** -शूटु ।
क्षिप्रशिराः, **अतिसाहसी**, **अत्युदारः** adj. (f. **-śūt^u** -शूटु),
 having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who
 is audacious in order to help another, a knight érrant,
 quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a
 noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously
 engages in vile and contemptible employment.
 —**śatun** —शटुन् m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214;
 Rām. 997; II. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471).
-walyun^u -वलिनु । **शिरोवेष्टनम्** m. anything wrapped
 like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by
 a woman. **-vyōth^u 1** -व्युठु । **औषधविशेषः** m. N. of
 a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds
 or the like. ? the *kalawint*, mentioned in L. 75 as
 a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. **-vyōth^u 2**
-व्युठु । **खूलशिराः** adj. (f. **-vēth^u** -व्युठु), large-headed.
kalas dôd^u कलस दोदु m. a headache (El., Gr.M.).
 —**dyun^u akhāh** —दिनु अखाह m.inf. to strike
 a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819).
 —**harakath karūñ^u** —हरकथ् करञ्जू f.inf. to shake
 the head (Rām. 712).

kalā कला or **kal 3** कल् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyē** कलाय or
kali कलि), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the
 moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen
 kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or,
 met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

kālā 2 काल (for 1, see **kāl 1**) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228);
 cf. **kôl^u 3**. —**dāna** —दान m. *Ipomœa carulea* or
Pharbitis nil (El.). —**gata** —गट । **नीलो ऽन्धकारः** f.
 the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night
 (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice,
 and calamity. **-sar^aph** -सर्फ् m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas**
-सर्पस्), the black and most poisonous variety of the
 Cobra, *Coluber naga* (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). —**zīra**,
 see **kakshēma**, and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. —*zyur*^u —*ज़िर्* । *काशीपकुञ्जिका* m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. *kālī* and *kakshēma*.

kalāi, see *kalāy* 2.

kali 1 and 2 कलि, see *kal* 1 and 2, and also *kalā*.

kali 3 कलि in *kali-kāl* कलि-काल् । कलियुगसमयः m. (gen. -*kāluk*^u -कालुक, Śiv. 338; -*kālun*^u -कालुन, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yōg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). -*yōg* -युग् । कलियुगम् m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kālī-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. *kāl* 1.

kālī 2 कालि m. (for 1, see *kāl* 2, for 3, see *kōl*^u 1) in *kālī-nāg* कालि-नाग् m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jāmnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāhya* or *Kāhya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in *kālī-zirī* काली-ज़ीरी f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see *kakshēma* and *kāla* 2. -*zēwar* -ज़ेवर् m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kāl, see *kēla* 1.

kaul कौल । जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांस्य m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhman, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulācāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । कुलाचारिस्त्री f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). -*koṭ*^u -कट् । कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः m. the son of such a Brāhman; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). -*pūt*^u -पूत् । कौलपुत्रः m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 केल । पशुविशेषः m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. *kēl*ⁱ -*phamb* कलि-फंब्, *kil*ⁱ -*phamb* कलि-फंब्, or *kil*ⁱ -*phamb* कीलि-फंब् । रङ्गुमृगरोमाणि m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. *bōṭa-phamb*, p. 138b, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 केल । (कदली) फलविशेषः f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. -*thūr*^u -थूर् । कदलीलता f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

*kēl*ⁱ 1 कलि, see *kēla* 1. For 2, see *kyol*^u.

*kēl*ⁱ 3 कलि or *kēli* कलि । कदा adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । आहतः f. (sg. dat. *kili* किलि), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. *khōni-k*^o, p. 402b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñē किल दिज् f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hond^u किलि-हन्दु । कीलाजातः m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. —*kili khyon*^u —किलि ख्यनु । असह्यस्त्राघातेन पीडनम् m. inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल قلعة । प्राकारः m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. *kalāy* 1, q.v. There is another *kila*, pl. of *kil*, q.v.

*kil*ⁱ किलि, etc., see *kyul*^u.

kōl 1 कळ । कुलम् m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 *manz kōla* is translated by the Sanskrit *sāmsāra-madhāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if *kōl* were used met. for the whole family of mankind. -*adij*^u -अडिज् । कुलीनास्त्रि f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in *kōl-adijē-hūnz*^u *kūr*^u, a girl of a good stock. -*akōl* -अकळ m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). -*cēmāk*^h -चमाक् کل چمان् । धूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -*cēmākhas* -चमाक्खस्), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. -*kūr*^u -कूर् । महाकुलपुत्री f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. -*kōrē-yēhānath* -कोर्य-यहानथ کل کورد امانت । शिक्षायामपि स्वावमानघ्नानम् f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. -*mōl* -म्वल् । कुलं मूख्यं च m. (sg. abl. *kōla-mōla* कळ-म्वल्, cf. *kōla-mōla-rost*^u, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). -**nāshukh** -नाशुक । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. -**nāshēkas** -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. -**pōt^{ar}** -पवर् or -**pōth^{ar}** -पवर् । कुलपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -**pōtras** -पवस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. -**rith** -रीथ । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. -**rīth^u** -रीचू), the traditional customs of a family. -**tāruk^h** -तारुक । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. -**tāra^{kas}** -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kōla-dīph कल-दीप् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). -**gātuk^h** -गानुक । कुलघातकृत m. (sg. dat. -**gātakas** -गतकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. -**kalank^h** -कलंक । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. -**kalankas** -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. -**kshēy** -क्षय । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. -**mōla-rōst^u** -मल-रस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः adj. (f. -**mōla-rūsh^u** -मल-रस्तू), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kōl-mōl**, ab.). -**mār** -मार् । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. -**nāsh** -नाश । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kōla-mār**.

köl 2 कल । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. **kōli 1 कलि**), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chāṭa-kōl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-k^o**, p. 235a, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kōla**, m., p. 270b, l. 28). El. **kōl**, **kūl**, and **kuōl**.

kōla-obujⁱ कल-अबुजि । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant **obujⁱ** (q.v.) which grows in streams. -**budij** -बुदिज । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mōshka-budij**, s.v. **mōsh^okh**. -**bal** -बल । कुल्यास्थानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). -**both^u** -बठु । कुल्यातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). -**buzⁱ** -बुजि । कुल्यासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has

plunged into it) (cf. **buzⁱ**). -**gand** -गन् । कुल्यावन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. -**grazun** -ग्रजुन् । कुल्यास्वरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). -**gōta** -गत । कुल्यामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. -**gōta lagānⁱ** -गत लगनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m.pl. inf. tumbings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). -**hōgīn** -होगिन् । शम्बुका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. -**hūn^u** -हून् । दुर्गमा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). -**kōlur** -कलुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquetula circa* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). -**kōw^u** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. -**nōyid** -नायिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. -**phātⁱ gashun** -फटि गहृन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम् m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). -**tūc^u** -टूचु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. -**tār** -तार् । कुल्यातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. -**tyūt^u** -ट्यूटु । कोयष्टकः m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. -**wōd^or^u** -वदूर् । कुल्योद्गः m. a river-otter. -**wān** -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kōli dōrith dyun^u कलि दारिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). —**gashun** —गहृन् । विफलीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. —**kōli khasun** —कलि खसुन् m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). -**kun** -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). -**shunun** -शुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587-8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). -**wōth** -वठ् । नदीस्रम्पा f. (sg. dat. -**wōṭi** -वठि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

kōl 1 कोल् (= قول) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

kōl 2 कोल् قول m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. **dōda-kōl**, p. 189a, l. 49.

kōl, see **kāl 2**.

kōlai कलि, i.q. **kōlay**, q.v.

kōli 2 कलि (for 1, see **kōl 2**) in **kōli-vēṭhi kshē** कलि-वेटि च । चकार: m. the name given in schools to the Śūradā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* च.

kōli कालि, see **kāl 2** and **kōl^u 1**.

kol^u 1 कल्लु । मूक: adj. (f. **kāji** कजि or **kūj^u 2** कजू; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for **kūj^u 1**, see **kal 1**), dumb, mute (cf. **aḍa-kol^u**, p. 11a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

kūj^u 2 कजू adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). —**bahāth** —बहाथ (cf. **bahāth** **बहाथ**), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with **kol^u** is doubtful. Cf. **kaj 1** and **kal 1**.

kāl-mōṇḍ^u कलि-मंडु । मूकसदृश: adj. (f. **-mōṇḍ^u** -मंडु), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

kalis dol^u कलिस डल्लु । श्रोताप्यश्रोतेव m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. **ḍalun 1**.

kol^u 2 कल्लु, bent, crooked, etc., in **hol^u-kol^u**, see **hol^u**. Cf. **kaj 1**.

kōl^u 1 कोल्लु adj. (f. **kōj^u** काजू), the form which **kāl 1** takes when used adjectivally and —°. It follows **kāl 1** in all its meanings. Examples are **ok^u-kōl^u**, one who eats only once a day (p. 19a, l. 15); **yūṭh^u-kōl^u**, of or belonging to a long time ago (II. ii, 4); **rēta-kōl^u** m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). **harda-kōl^u**, of or belonging to winter (see **kōl^u**, bel.).

kāli 3 कालि adv. (for 1, see **kāl 2**, for 2, see s.v.), at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kāli**, in former times (p. 128a, l. 15); **path-kāli**, in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); **path-kāli pēṭha**, from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). **-hond^u** -हण्डु adj. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हण्डु), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kāli-hond^u**, of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128a, l. 16).

kōli 2 कालि । कालत: adv. (for 1, see **kāl 2**), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr.

157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); —° at such and such a time, as in **brōṭh-kōli** (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. **brōṭh-k^o**, p. 128a, l. 19; **har^oda-k^o**, in the autumn, p. 348a, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); **yūṭh^u-k^o**, for a long time (Śiv. 343); **kēh-k^o**, after some time (K. 624, 734). **-kālas** -कालस् adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

kālyuk^u कालिकु adj. (f. **kālic^u** कालिचू), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brōṭh-kālyuk^u**, existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128a, l. 20).

kōl^u 2 कोल्लु in **hāha-kōl^u** or **hahā-kōl^u**, see p. 324a, l. 43.

kōl^u 3 कोल्लु adj. (f. **kōj^u 3** काजू), black. Cf. **kāla 2**. With emph. **y**, **kōluy**, see **dōd**, p. 188a, l. 40.

kul कुल् कल्लु । समयम् m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

kūl, see **kōl 2**.

kul^u कुल्लु । वृक्ष: m. (f. **kuji** कुजि or **kuj^u 2** कजू, q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367-8, 497-8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602-3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407-8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When —°, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in **ala-kul^u** (see **al**), a pumpkin-vine; **dañēwali-k^o** (**dañēwal**), a coriander shrub; **dat^o-i-k^o** (**datur^u**), a datura shrub; cf. **kuji**. It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in **bata-k^o** (p. 137a, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. **-koṭ^u** -कट्टु । वृक्षादि: m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. —**pēṭh pōṇ^u khārun** —षट् पोञ्जु खारुन । वैरादेर्विलारणम् m.inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

kul^u-dadi^u कुलि-ददं । वृक्षकोटर: , पक्षिणीभेद: f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (II. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. **-gōḍ** -खड ।

vūchmoolm m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. **-godā-gardan** -खड-गर्दन । वृक्षमूलोपमा शीवा f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. **-gañēr** -गञ्जर । वृक्षघनत्वम् m. thickness of trees, the

closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like.

-kōṭ^u -कोट्ट । दावाघाटः m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker.

-kōw^u -कोव । पचविशेषः m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. -tih^{or} -तिहृ or tyuhor^u तुहृ ।

वृषायम् m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747).

-wiūn^u -व्यून् । वृक्षसंततिः f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, kulivanī).

kuli-pēṭhuk^u bōj^u कुलि-पेटुकु बोज् । वृक्षफलदायभागी m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property.

-pēṭhuk^u ṣūṭh^u -पेटुकु सूट्टु । वृक्षस्थितं पालिवतफलम् m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in asond^u dana chuh kuli pēṭhuk^u ṣūṭh^u, his money is like an apple on a tree.

kūl^u कुल । पिङ्गलः adj. (m. pl. dat. kōlēn कोल्यन्; f. sg. nom. kūj^u कूज्, f. dat. kōjē कोज्य), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. kōlun).

kuil (L. 462), see kyul^u.

kālbāf, kālbāph काल्बाफ़ (= قالی باف) m. a carpet-weaver (El.).

kulic^u 1 कुलिचू (= كلیچو) । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. kulicē-wor^u कुलिच-वर् । पूषविशेषो वर्तुलः m., id.

kulic^u 2 कुलिचू, sg. gen. f. of kul^u, q.v.

kālacan कालचन् or kālacēn कालच्यन् । सायम् adv. in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3); cf. kāla, p. 434a, l. 21. —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

kālacanan कालचनन् । सायाह्ने adv., i.q. kālacan. —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् । प्रायः साय काले adv., i.q. kālacan bōgⁱ.

kālacanas bōgⁱ कालचनस्-बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् । सायङ्कालविलायाम् adv., i.q. kālacan bōgⁱ.

kāldach कालदक् f. a bramble (El. who makes the word m., but dach is f.).

kāla-dāna काल-दान, see kāla 2.

kuluf, see kuluph.

kōlagōm^u कलगोम् । प्रसिद्धयामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in the Div^asar (Skr. *Dēvasarāḥ*) Pargana of Kashmir. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

kōlagōmⁱ कलगामि adj. e.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kōlagōm^u. —daba डब । यामविशेषोद्भवसमुद्भक्तः m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kōlagōm^u.

kālāgni कालापि m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. -rud^{ar} -रुद्र m. (sg. dat. -rudras -रुद्रस्), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. kāl 1.

kālāh कालाह, see kāl 1.

kālēja कलेज m. the liver.

kālējas dōd^u कलेजस् दोट्टु m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

kalki कल्कि, see karki.

kōlakōl कलकल् onomat. ? gen. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. kal 5.

kulkilar, see kōla-kolur, p. 437b, l. 17.

kolkiat, see kōli-kēth, p. 434b, l. 8.

kalakath कलकथ m. (sg. dat. kalakatas कलकतस्), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

kōl-k^{aḥ} कल-कञ् । गण्डुषः f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

kōlal कोलल् । सुतङ्गमः m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

kalam कलम قلم । लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृक्षशाखाखण्डः m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindī), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. jadwal-k^o, p. 371a, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf. dachē-k^o, p. 185b, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. baīs-k^o, p. 131b, l. 12). -chapōṭa -छपोट । लेखनीशकलः m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. -dāna -दान (= दान) । लेखनीधानिका m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmir is famous (W. 111; L. 378, kalamdān).

-dōnī -दानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmir, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); kār-i-kalamdōnī, papier mâché work (L. 378). -dāna-khōṭ^u -दान-खौट्टु । लेखनी-धानिकार्धभागः m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmiri pen-case. —garun —गरन् m.inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.).

kalam-nōr^u कलम-नोर् । लेखनीनालिका m. a tubular box for holding pens. -trāsh -त्राश (= تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). -zan -ज़न् قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

kalama-phut^u कलम-फुट्टु । भ्रष्टलेखनी, इस्त्रलेखनी f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen ; a reed-pen worn down to a mere stump.

kalām कलाम m. a word (El., YZ. 157).

kalima कलिमा, **kalama** कलम, or **kalma** कलम m. a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha illā'ī-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlū'l-lāh*, there is no god but The God, and Muḥammad is the apostle of The God (K.Pr. 227).

kēlam कलम । देवदारुनिर्वासः m. the resin of a deodar or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kīlam*) it is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyor^u** and **yōr^u**) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields, who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect themselves against water insects. Sheep are also marked with it.

kulimⁱ कुलिमि, see **kulyum^u**.

kil-mīch (El.), *kulmāch* (L. 74), *kulmāch* (L. 79) (? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fatens*, a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently connected with **māch**, honey. Cf. **kulāra** and **kwillim**.

kalē-mūṭh^u कले-मूठ, see **kalyō-mot^u**, s.v. **kalun**.

kalanā कलना f. calculation. **kalanāyē-rost^u** कलनाय-रस्तु adj. (f. **rūṭh^u** -रूठ), not calculating, not doing anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

kalun कलुन् । मूकीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv** कल्योव्), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434, 741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left without an answer. **kalyō-mot^u** कल्यो-मंतु । मूकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kalē-mūṭh^u** कले-मूठ), become speechless (of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute) become speechless, left without an answer.

kōlén कोलन्, see **kūl^u**.

kōlun कोलुन् । पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōlyōv** कोल्योव्), (of fool) to become browned by roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūl^u**.

kalandar कलन्दर, قلندر m. a kind of wandering Muslimān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc. *Kalandarai*).

kaling कलीङ् । समानशीलता f. of like character (to such and such), usually —e, the former member indicating someone blameworthy.

kōlung^u कलुङ् । कलिङ्गः m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius erythronotus*, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

kūlinj^u कूलिङ् । महाशूलरोगः f. acute colic.

kālindī कालिन्दी f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa. She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

kalankh कलंख । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **kalankas** कलंकास्), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain, or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect (Gr.M.).

kōlin^u कलिन्, **kōlīn^u** कलीन्, see **kōlyun^u**.

kuluph कुलुफ् (= कुल) । यत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas** कुलुफास्), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to lock (El.). —**mutsarāwun** —मुत्तरावुन्, m.inf. to unlock (Gr.M.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

kil-phamb, see **kēlī-phamb**, p. 436a, l. 38.

k^ulaph^uth कलफथ् कलثت । क्लिप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **k^ulaph^uth^u** क्लफथुच्), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience; (in Kāshmiri) the preparations or arrangements necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or the like.

kalpan कल्पन् (L.V.) or **kalpanā** कल्पना (Śiv.) f. creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V. 30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

kālā-pōnī काला-पांनी m. transportation (the punishment) (borrowed from Hindi). **kālā-pōnī sozana yun^u**, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

kalpānth कल्पान्थ । कल्पान्तः m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas** कल्पान्तास्), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga* or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali 3**), the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119); met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years (Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph**.

kalpāntas tān कल्पान्तस् ताञ् adv. up to the end of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

kalapōsh, see **kala-push^u**, p. 435a, l. 29.

kil-path^r कील्-पथर् (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*) (El. *kilpatar*).

kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृक्ष् m. (in Hindū mythology) one of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of plenty. In Sanskrit *kalparṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

kalar कलर् m. fallow ground (El.).

kōlur कलुर् । कादम्बः, कारण्डवः m. a kind of bird, the bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

kōlur^u कोलुर् । मीनविशेषः m. N. of a kind of river fish. The word is said to be very rare.

kulāra (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fatens* (El.). Cf. **kil-mīch** and **kwillim**.

kalaron^u कलरनु । नडतुलम m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmir.

kalaran-bôr^u कलरन्-बोर् । मृणमयेव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôr^u** 2) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

kal^arun कल्षन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^ar^u** कल्ष, i.q. **kal^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

kal^arāwun कलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^arōw^u** कल्रोव), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **kal^arun**.

kailās कैलास m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

kailāsa-kōh कैलास-कूह (Śiv. 252) or **kōhi-kailās** कूह कैलास (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās**. -**wās** -वास (Śiv. 1257) or -**wōsī** -वासी (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

kilis किलिस्, see **kyul^u**.

klēsh क्लेश m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

kalush कलुश् । कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashēs** कलशस्), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. —**wahārun** —वहारन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

kalashē-dūn^u कलश-डूनु । कलशाक्षीः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. -**lawā** -लव । कलशाभिषेकः f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. -**nōr^u** -नार् । कलशकुम्भी f. the above jar. -**wōr^u** -वार् । कलशकुम्भी f., id.

kalish कलिश् । ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a piece.

kōlāsh कलाय فلأش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. e.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious: (in Kāshmiri) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

kōla-sar कोल-सर m. N. of a lake in Kashmir visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmōkh** (p. 343a, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras*. The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

k^alath क्लथ تلت । दुष्प्रतिः f. (sg. dat. **k^alūth^u** कल्थू), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmiri) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

kul^{tr}h कुलिवह । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrinagar.

kōlāsh कलक् in the following: **kōlāsh wōj^u** कलक् वाजू । दायविशेषः f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf.

kōluth^u. -**wōr^u** -वार् । मृणमयः पाचविशेषः f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

kōluth^u कलुक् । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kōlath**.

kalawāl कलवाल । शौण्डिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *śvaṇaudāmtapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

kulwān (L. 461), see **kōla-wān**, p. 437b, l. 30.

kalawint (L. 75), see **kala-vyoth^u** 1, p. 435b, l. 27.

kalāy 1 कलाय (= قلعه) । प्राकारः m. (sg. abl. **kalāyē** 1 कलाय), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila**, q.v.

kalāy 2 कलाय قلعي । वङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyē** 2 कलाय), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalāi*). **kalāyē-gar** कलाय-गर् कलعي-गर् । वङ्गशिल्पी m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinner.

kalāyē 3 कलाय, see **kalā**.

kāliyē कलिय كَلِيَّة m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. **daphar**, p. 233a, l. 33.

kōlay कलय । **पत्नी** f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; II. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

kōlayē-buzy कलय-बुज् or **kōlayi-buzy कलयि-बुज्** । **पत्न्यधीनीभवनम्** adj. e.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see **buz**ⁱ, p. 153a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). —**grūnz^u असुन** -चञ्जू चञ्जु । **अत्यधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object. —**mahanyuv^u -महनिवु** । **भायोजितः** m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband. —**mot^u -मंतु** । **पत्नीनिरतः** m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. —**pōn^u -पोनु** । **पत्नीवद्भापारः** m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. —**tōn^u -तोनु** । **पत्नीत्वम्** m., id. —**yoz^u -यञ्जु** । **पत्नीतत्परः** m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A **yoz^u** is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and *vice versa*.

kōluy कोलुय, see **kōl^u 3**.

kulum^u कुलिमु । **कुन्दम्** m. (sg. dat. **kulimis कुलिमिस**), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

kulimⁱ कुलिमि । **प्रसेवकाः** m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. —**pōsh -पोश** । **कुन्दम्** m. the jasmine-flower.

kalyān कल्यान् m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 204).

kōlyun^u कलिनु or **kōlyūn^u कल्यूनु** । **कुलीनः** adj. (f. **kōlīn^u कलिनू** or **kōlīn^u कलीनू**), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

kāliyavan कालियवन् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Kṛṣṇa (Kṛishṇa). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Śiv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

kāla zira, kāli-zīri, see **kakshēma, kāla 2**, and **kāli**.

kāli-zēwar काली-जैवर, see **kāli**.

kam 1 कम كَم । **अल्पम्** adj. e.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; II. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable,

few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Śiv. 1230, 1248; Rām. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Śiv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). — it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. —**bakht -बख्त** کم بخت or **-bakt -बक्त** (Śiv. 1041) adj. e.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). —**bāna -वान** । **अल्पभागः** m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. —**gabhun -गकुन्** m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). —**jyāda -ज्याद्** (= زیاد; کم) । **न्यूनाधिकम्** adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (II. ii, 12). —**kam 1 —कम** کم । **अल्पशः** adv. (for 2, see **kyāh**), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like). —**karun -करन्** m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Śiv. 1256). —**nasīb -नसीब** کم نصیب adj. e.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.). —**phahm -फहम्** کم فهم adj. e.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). —**pahān -पहान्** । **किञ्चिदल्पम्** adj. e.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). —**sapadun -सपदुन्** or **sapanun -सपनुन्** or **sapazun -सपजुन्**, m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). —**yāb -याब्** کم یاب adj. e.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). —**zōr -ज़ोर** کم زور । **अल्पसामर्थः** adj. e.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Śiv. 1734). —**zāth -ज़ाथ** کم ذات । **निरुष्टजातिकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas -जातस्**), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). —**zuv -जुव** । **न्यूनशक्तिः** adj. e.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

kamay-hanā कमय-हना or **kam^uy-hanā कमयू-हना** । **किञ्चिन्नात्रम्** f. a little (of anything), a small amount. —**mōyā -म्या** । **किञ्चिन्नात्रम्** f., id.

kam 2 कम m. work; sg. abl. **kama 1 कम** कम्, used in the following:—**kama drāv कम द्राव** । **कार्योपयोगपरिचितम्** adj. (f. **-drāyē -द्राय**), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). —**nerun -नेरन्** । **परिपक्वीभवनस्** m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). —**zūt^u -ज़टू** । **कार्यकरखजीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

kam 3 काम, kama 2 काम, see kyāh. Note that this word is often used to mean 'extraordinary things', 'what (wonderful) things!'

kam 4 काम, sg. abl. kama 3 काम, in the following:—
kama-gōrⁱ काम-गोरि or **-gōr^u -गोर्**। **शुंगटवीजभेदः** f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gōr^u** and **gōr^u 2. -khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **gōrⁱ-kōw^u**, p. 298a, l. 33, and **coktan**).

kām 1 काम m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm**, p. 244a, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh**, desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

kāma-dīn काम-दीन or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(घे)नु** (El. also *kāmadayan*) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-दीनि**, Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-दीन**, Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13-4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

kām 2, said by El. to mean 'some'. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh**, see **kēh**.

kāmⁱ कामि, kami कामि, see kyāh.

kamī कमी कमی। **न्यूनता** f. (i.q. **kamēr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). —**kariūn^u -करजू** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

kaum, see **kōm 1**.

kēma कम्म (= कम्म)। **कुट्टितं मांसम्** m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

kēmⁱ कामि, see kyom^u.

kōim काम, see **kōyim**.

kōm काम। **ब्यामः** f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). —**karūn^u -करजू**।

चाणिश्लोत्थापनम् f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).

kōma karañē काम करञ्ज। **अखर्जनम्** f. pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

kōm 1 काम। **قوم**। **जातिः** m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kam*); **kōm-ē-Marwān**, the tribe of Marwān (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

kōm 2 काम। **पामरः** m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

kōm 3, the Hindū pronunciation of **kōm^u**, q.v.

kōm^u काम् m. or **kōm^u काम्** f.। **धान्यबुसभेदः** m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kōm^u**, so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr., *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).

kōm^u-tathājī काम-टठंजि or **-tathūj^u -टठजू**। **बुसपात्रविशेषः** f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. —**bōché -बुच्च**। **धान्यबुसभेदापूपः** f. pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). —**wor^u -वं**। **बुसापूपः** m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. —**yōj^u -याजू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

kōm^u काम्। **क्रिया** f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कौम्**, and pronounce it **kōm**, cf. **gōv^u**, p. 316a, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k^o**, p. 232a, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **dōvⁱ-k^o**, p. 262a, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh kōm^u chukh karān**, what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chhuh kāmēn lagān**, it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihē jān kōm^u**, good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chēh rāzan-sūty kōsa kōm^u**, what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh kōm^u** (K. 1122). —**dīn^u -दिनू** f.inf. to give employment (to), to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). —**kār -कार**। **कार्यादि** m. (sg. dat. **kāmē-kāras काम्य-कारस्**), work and the like; work,

business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). —**karūn^u** —करजू f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **kōm^u kūr^un**, he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. II. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). —**kōt^u** —कूट् । कार्यदि f. (sg. dat. **kāmē-kōcē** कम्-कच्य), i.q. **kōm^u-kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

kāmē-hond^u काम्य-हन्दु adj. (fem. **-hūnz^u** -हून्) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). —**manz anun** -मञ्ज अनन् m.inf. to bring into use, to use (El.).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् । कार्यकर्ता m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. —**rost^u** —रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रहू), without work, idle, out of work (El.). —**rost^u karun** —रस्तु करन् m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). —**tōth^u** -टोटु । कार्यप्रियः m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. —**ṣūr** -चूर । कार्यचौरः m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

kambai, kāmbe, see **kābay 2**.

kāmb¹ 1 कंबि or **kūmb^u** कंबू । खड्गपिधानिका f. (for **kāmb²**, see **komb^u**), the sheath of a sword, a scabbard. Cf. **kōb** (El. **kōmb** and **kumb**).

kambi anun कम्बि अनन् । वशीकरणम् m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

kōmb कौब, see **kōb**.

komb^u कम्बू । भुजिकायभागः m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment, the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

kāmb¹-chal कम्बि-कल् । वस्त्रबाहुयखण्डः f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. —**wār** -वार् । भुजिकायभागपटखण्डः m., id.

kumb^u 1 कुंबु m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. *kumbhaka*) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

kumb^u 2 कुंबु or कुम्बु m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. *kumbha* (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

kūmb^u कम्बू । खड्गकोशः f., see **kāmb¹**.

kōmbakh कंबख् or **kōmakh** ككم m. (sg. dat. **kōmbakas** कंबकस्), help, aid, assistance (El. *kumbak*; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, *kumak*).

kumbakarn कुंबकर्न् or कुम्भकरण m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Kumbhakarna*). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

kāmbal कांबल्, i.q. **kābal**, see **kāmal 1**.

kōmbil कौबिल्, see **kōbil**.

kōmbun कुंबुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōmb^u** कुंबु), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the *kumbhaka* meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumb^u 1**.

kambar कंबर् or **kamar** कमर् كمر (q.v.) । कटिः m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). —**band** -बन्द (= كمر بند) । कटिवन्धनम् m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. —**gandun** —गडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-gandun**, s.v. **kamar**. —**kash** -कश् (cf. كمر كش) । औषधम् m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

kōmbūr^u कौबूरू, see **kōbūr^u**.

kāmbār kā, kambār pach, see **kōbūr^u**.

kamb^urakh कंबर्ख् । विशिष्टकार्पासभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kamb^urakas** कंबर्कस्), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambrie.

kāmbay कांबय्, see **kābay 1** and **2**.

kamca कमच or (El.) **kamcī** قمچی । तोत्तम् m. a whip, a scourge. —**dan** -दन् । तोचदण्डम् m. a whip-handle. —**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). —**shēlakh** -शलख् (= شلخی شلتن) । तोत्रताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shēlakhas** -शलखस्), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

kamad कमद् । पुत्रादिपङ्क्तिः f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

kāma-dīn काम-दीन्, see **kām 1**.

kāmdēv कामदेव् or **kāmadēv** कामदेव् m. N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263-8, 978).

kēmāgar क्यमॉगर । संतोषशीलः adj. e.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

kēmāgarī क्यमॉगरी । निर्वाहनम् f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

kumūj^u कमजू, see **kumul^u**.

kumajyār कमज्यार । कोमलता m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentle-

ness, tenderness; tenderness, softness (of food); softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

kōmakh कक, see **kōmbakh**.

kō-mōkha क-मख । कुमुखेन adv. with an evil face; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

kēmkhāb कयखाव् or क्वाखाव् كعقواب m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् (El.), see s.v. **kōm**^u.

kamal कमल् m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266; Rām. 938; K. 184, 392) is often compared; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

kāmāl कामाल m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

kāmal 1 कामल्, **kābal** काँबल्, or **kābay** 1 काँबय् । कामला f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

kāmal 2 कामल् or **kābay** 2 काँबय् । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, *kambai*; El. *kāmbei*).

kamāl 1 कामल । स्थूलशाटकभेदः f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

kamila कामील m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used; L. 68, *kamila*).

kumal कुमल् (Rām. 1173) or **kūmal** कूमल् (Śiv. 1538) । कोमलः adj. e.g., i.q. **kumol**^u, q.v.

kumol^u कुमलु । कोमलः adj. (f. **kumūj**^u कुमजू), soft, delicate; gentle, tender; tender, soft (of food) (El. *kumul*); soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

kēm'lad क्मिलद् । क्रिमिदूषितः adj. e.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. —**karun** —करन् । तोदनम् m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

kumalun कुमलुन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kumalyōv** कुमळोव्), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82); to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

kumalāwun कुमलावुन् । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kumalōw**^u कुमळोवु), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like; to soften, to melt (something congealed); caus. of **kumalun** (Gr.Gr. 170).

kamalaz कमलज् m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. **kamalaza-nāth** कमलज्-नाथ् m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

kamān कामान् कمان् । ज्या f. [(sg. dat. **kamōn**^u कामाञ् (Gr.M.) or **kamāni** कामानि (Gr.M.))], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M.; YZ. 6, 50-1, 208; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421); an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715); the sign Sagittarius; (in Kāshmirī, by confusion with **kamand**, q.v.), a bowstring; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. —**kaḍūn**^u —कडून् f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes **kamān** m.). —**shērūn**^u —शेरून् f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām. 1420, 1452).

kāman 1 कामन् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **kāmūn**^u कामञ्), scarcity, rarity.

kāmūn^u कामञ् । दुर्लभम् adv. (K.Pr. *kāmani* or *kāmāni*), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29); at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). —**gabhun** —गहुन् m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

kāmanā कामना or (K. 572) **kāman** 2 कामन् f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817; K. 263-4, 268-9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573-4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. **mani-kāman**, s.v. **man** 1.

kamīn कामीन् कामीन् । नीचः adj. e.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

kāminī कामिनी f. (sg. dat. **kāminiyē** कामिनिय, K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

kamun कामुन् conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of **kōpun**, q.v., and should be spelt **kōmun**).

kō-mana क-मन । कुमनसा adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention; with an angry mind.

kamand कामन्द् कمان्द् m. a halter; a noose; a snare (El.); a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. **kamān**.

kamandal कामण्डल् m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

kamāndār कामान्दार m. a bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

kamāngar-pūr^u कामाङ्गर-पूरु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūr quarter of Śrīnagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian *kamān-gar*).

kaman-hond^u कामन्-हण्डु । किंसवन्धी adj. (f. **-hūnz**^u -हण्डु), see **kyāh**.

kamānāwun कमनावुन् (or **kamawun** कामवुन् or **kamāwun** कामावुन्, qq.v.) । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanōw**^u कामनोवु), to earn, acquire, gain; to accumulate, save; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience; (of iron, hard leather,

or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanōw^u-mot^u** कमनोवु-मंतु । स्वभ्यस्तीक्ष्णतः perf. part. (f. **kamanōv^u-mūṣ^u** कमनावु-मंचू), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

k amph कम्फ m. (sg. dat. **kampas** कम्पस्), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-k amph**, an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kōph**. **kampas gashun** कम्पस् गकुन् m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

kōmph कौम्फ, see **kōph**.

kōmpun कौपुन्, see **kōpun**.

kōmpañawun कौपनावुन्, see **kōpañawun**.

kōmpawun कौपवुन्, see **kōpawun**.

kōmpawun^u कौपवुनु, see **kōpawun^u**.

kamar कमर् कمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf.

kambar. -band -बन्द कम्बन्द m. a waistband, girdle (El.): i.q. **kambar-band**, p. 444b, l. 15. -basta

-बस्त कम्बस्त adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573).

—**gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gandun**, p. 444b, l. 17.

kamēr कम्एर् । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī**, q.v.

kamūr^u कम्एरु f., see **krūs^u-kamūr^u** and **krāṭi-kamūr^u**, s.v. **krāṭh 2**.

kōmār 1 कमार e.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —^o in **rāza-kumār** राज-कमार, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishth-kōmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

kōmār 2 कमार m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmanya. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *ganas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

kōmāra-brōr^u कमार-ब्रोरु । कुमारदेवः m., i.q.

kōmār 2. -jī -जी m. id. (Śiv. 517). -shēth

-शेठ । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shith^u** शीठू), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* (= June–July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumārasaṣṭhī*).

kōmōrī कमारि, often written **kumōrī** कुमारी । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a

princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kōmōrī** राज-कमारि, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

kumārⁱ कुमरि or कुम्री f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukil^u**) (Śiv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumor^u**, q.v.

kumor^u कुमरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumor^u** (Rām. 675).

kamrāz कम्राज् । देशविशेषः m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmir. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vēth (or Jehlam) below Śrinagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrinagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Maḍavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmir, and K.Pr. 138.

kamrōzī कम्राजी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **bada shāl**, p. 82b, l. 28 (L. 465).

kams कम् m. Kamisa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, *et passim*)).

kēmīś क्यमिस्, see **kyom^u**.

kamsāntakh कंसान्तख् m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas** कंसान्तकस्), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kamsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams**.

kamsāsōr कंसास्वर m. i.q. **kams**, q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

kaimath कैमथ् (Rām. 17), see **kīmath**.

kēmātⁱ क्यमंति in **kēmātⁱ kūshⁱ** क्यमंति कूशि । विशष्टचर्ममयी पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kūshⁱ**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

kēmūt^u क्यमुटु । अल्पकीटः m. a little worm. This term is principally used when searing a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

kīmath कीमथ् قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath** कैमथ् m. (sg. dat. **kīmathas** कीमतस्), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kōmath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

kōmath कामथ قامت m. (sg. dat. **kāmatas** कामतस्), height, stature (El. *kāmat*) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

kamawun कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamow^u** कमवु), to earn, etc., i.q. **kamanāwun**, q.v. The caus. of this vb. is **kamawanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamow^u-mot^u कमवु-मंतु । सम्पाजितः perf. part. (f. **kamūv^u-mūt^u** कमवु-मंतु), i.q. **kamanōw^u** mot^u, q.v. s.v. **kamanāwun**.

kamāwun कामावुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamōw^u** कामोवु), i.q. **kamawun** and **kamanāwun**, qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

kamāwan-kul^u कामावन्-कुलु । अर्जकः m. the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. **kamāyi-kul^u**, s.v. **kamōyⁱ**).

kamawanāwun कामवानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanōw^u** कामवनोवु), to cause to earn; caus. of **kamawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamōyⁱ कामायि । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. **kamāyi-kul^u** कामायि-कुलु । अर्जनकारी m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. **kamāwan-kul^u**, q.v. s.v. **kamāwun**.

kam-yāb کامياب, see **kam 1**.

kāmyāb कामयाब् کامياب adj. e.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

kāmyōbi कामयाबी کاميابي f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

kamāyidār कामायिदार । पुष्टीकृतः adj. e.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.e. -**dōri**).

kamyul^u कम्युलु । गृहस्थीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

kamzōr کامزور, see **kam 1**.

kan 1 कन । कर्णः, अन्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **kana 1** कन), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; II. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Paṇḍits often spell this word

kaṇ कण्. —**dārun** —दारुन् । कर्णधारणम् m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). —**khēnⁱ** —खंनि । पौनःपुञ्जेन

कर्णचोदनम् m. pl. inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). —**khārⁱ gabhānⁱ** —खरि गहंनि ।

कर्णप्रोद्गमनम् m. pl. inf. the ears to become erect

(e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). —**mājanⁱ** —मौजनि । कर्णसंमार्जनम् m. pl. inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. —**phyush^u** —फियु or **kānⁱ phish** केनि फियु । कर्णपथगमनम् m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. —**pakh^ush** -पख्श । कर्णभागमाचम adj. e.g. of the size of a piece of an ear: hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). —**path** -पथ । तालपत्रम् m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a *tāl*-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; II. ii, 7). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; II. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). —**ṣōmbun** —शुवुन् । कर्णयो रन्ध्रविधानम् m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). —**zor^u** —ज़र् m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise. **shaitāna-sāndⁱ kan zārⁱ**, (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

kana-bal कन-बल । अश्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. **kana-pav**, bel. —**dōl** -डोल । उपेक्षा m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). —**dōli diñ^u** —डाली दिनु f. inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (II. v, 2).

—**dūr** -दूर । कर्णकामेदः m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ. 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. **kana-dūr^u 2**, bel. —**dūr^u 1** -दूर । कर्णहृष्टिः f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. —**dūr^u 2** -दूर । पटलप्रान्तः f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. **kana-dūr**, ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). —**gōgul^u** -खगुलु । कर्णगोलकः m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the *meatus auditorius externus*, the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. —**yōj^u**, bel. —**hāpiñ** -हृपिञ्ज । कर्णजलीका f. a centipede, *Scolopendra* (Hindi

kan-khajūrā; El. *kanhaiṅg*). **-kapas** -कपस ।
चतिमेरणा f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction
 (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his
 message). **-kubor^u** -कुबर् । **कर्णेजपः** m. 'an ear-
 puppy', one who immediately conveys to another
 news that he has just heard from someone else,
 a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. **-lēd** -खड् ।
चबलकर्णः adj. e.g. weak-eared, one who believes
 everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if
 it were true. **-mal** -मल् । **कर्णमूलम्** m. dirt of the
 ear, ear-wax, etc. **-mōṇd^u 1** -खंडु । **कर्णमूलम्** m. the
 root of the ear. **-mōṇd^u 2** -खंडु । **जडकर्णः** (f. **-mōṇd^u 1**
-खंडु, sg. dat. **-mōṇjē 1** -खंज्य), dull of hearing, hard
 of hearing. **-mōṇd^u 2** -खंडु । **कर्णमूलम्** f. (sg. dat.
-mōṇjē 2 -खंज्य), i.q. **-mōṇd^u 1**. **-mana-tū** -मन-तू ।
कर्णे ऽद्युचैः शब्दकरणानुकरणम् m. (when a grown-up
 person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout
 loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as
 if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs
 these words '*kana mana tū*' into the child's ear.
-phol^u 1 -फल् । **जीर्णमान्तः** adj. (for 2, see *kana* 2),
 worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the
 like). **-phoṭ^u** -फट् । **भपकर्णः** adj. (f. **-phūt^u** -फटू),
 having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the
 like); (of something inanimate) having the edge torn
 or broken. **-pyush^u** -पिशु । **अवल्यम्** m. a flea in
 the ear (and hence invisible); hence, some very small
 thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is
 perceived by some other sense. **-pav** -पव् ।
अवणशक्तिनिपुण्यम् m. skill in remembering narratives
 or literary passages after a single hearing; cf. *kana-*
bal, ab. **-ron^u** -रन् । **भूषणहीनकर्णः** adj. (f. **-rūn^u**
-रन्), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not
 adorned with the usual earrings, etc.; ugly-eared.
-tibij^u -तिहिजू । **कर्णपालिः** f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the
 lobe of the ear. **-ḥoṭ^u** -चट्टु । **छिन्नकर्णः** adj. (f. **-ḥūt^u**
-चट्टू), having the ear or ears cut (Gr.Gr. 75); (of
 something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having
 the edge or edges cut. **-wōj^u** -वाजू । **कर्णभूषणम्** f.
 an earring (El.; K.Pr. 36, 236; W. 114; K. 926,
 1047). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । **कुण्डलम्** m. a large earring,
 worn both by men and by women (El.; Śiv. 98;
 K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). **-wān** -वान् ।
कर्णाकर्णिका m. the passing of news from ear to ear,
 the spreading of a general report in this way.
-woṭ^u -वट्टु । **दुष्पिका**, **अंसात्पटः** m. a kind of cap
 reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābis; a pad
 made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load
 that is being carried. **-wāt^u-byōl^u** -वट्टि-ब्योलु ।
धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. **-yōj^u**

-yāj^u । **कर्णशष्कुली** f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear
 with its root; cf. **-gōgul^u**, ab. **-yār** -यार् ।
कर्णेनिकटवर्ती सखा m. an ear-friend, a confidential
 friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can
 confide secrets. **-zūj^u** -जूजू । **तिरस्करणम्** f. the *zūj^u*
 is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from
 the crown of the head to the small of the back; when
 it hangs only as far as the ears it is called *kana-*
zūj^u. In former times in schools, when one pupil
 defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated
 pupil was made to put on and wear a *kana-zūj^u*,
 and hence the word still means also defeat in a
 contest of learning.

kānⁱ-achar कनि-अचर् । **कर्णश्रुतान्यचराणि** m.pl.
 letters the sound of which are known by ear and not
 by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one
 too stupid to read). **-katha** -कथ । **कर्णे कथितम्** f.pl.
 words spoken into a person's ear, private com-
 munications conveyed by a whisper, etc. **-phish**
-फिश । **कर्णपथगमनम्** m., i.q. **kan phyush^u**, ab.
-phisarāray -फिसरारय् । **कर्णजापः** f. long whispered
 communication, continued whispering in the ear.
-pātⁱ -पति । **श्रुतमश्रुतवत्** adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when
 one hears) as if one did not hear; inattentively
 (K.Pr. 229). **-shēchⁱ** -श्छि । **कर्णवार्ता** f. news or
 a message conveyed privately, a secretly con-
 veyed message, whispered news. **-sirⁱ** -सीरु ।
पशुचिकित्साविशेषः f. slitting the ear of a cow, as
 a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). **-t^āji** -तंजि
 or **-t^ūji** -तंजू । **कर्णतुलिका** f. an ear-pick, a small
 metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears.
-tālⁱ anum -तंलि अनुन् । **गूढश्रुतिः** m.inf. to bring
 under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping.
-tālⁱ nyun^u -तंलि निनु m.inf. to take (a person)
 under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize
 (K.Pr. 102). **-tālⁱ wanun** -तंलि वनुन् m.inf. to
 say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). **-tālⁱ**
yun^u -तंलि यिनु । **कर्णे जपत्वम्** m.inf. to come under
 (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to
 calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

kanas bata ladun कनस् बत लदुन् m.inf. to put
 food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth)
 (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool
 (K.Pr. 94, 206). **-dōd^u** -दोदु m. ear-ache
 (W. 114).

kan 2 कन् m. —° a ball of cooked food; cf. *ana-kan*,
 p. 29b, l. 37, and *bata-kan*, p. 137a, l. 11.

kani-hanā कनि-हना f. a little ball of cooked
 food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, *kani-*
hanā).

kan 3 कन् m. —° a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in **bīrbali-kan**, one of a pair of earrings (p. 119a, l. 2). So, **dachē-kan**, a single grape (p. 185b, l. 40); **dūra-kan** or **dūra-hārī-kan** (p. 238b, ll. 43, 47); **dējī-hārī-kan** (p. 267b, l. 19); **junka-kan** (p. 374a, l. 18); **lōlakḥ-kan**, s.v. **lōlakḥ**. With the exception of **dachē-k**, each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. (Cf. **kun**.)

kan 4, see **kūn**.

kan 5 कन् م. a digger, an engraver, used —°, as in **mōhar-kan**, a seal-engraver, see **mōhar**.

kān 1 कान् शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). —**barun** —बरुन् m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

kāna-dag कान-दग् शरप्रवेपमात्रम् f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. —**nōr** —नीर् । **रघुधिः** m. a quiver. —**phal** —फल् । **शब्दम्** m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

kān 2 कान् کان खनिः f. (sg. dat. **kōn** काँन्), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). (Cf. **gandakh-k**, p. 290a, l. 35.)

kān 3, see **kūn**.

kana 2 कन कणः m. (for 1, see **kan 1**), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. —**khēṣūr** —ख्येसूर । **कणसंमिश्रम्** f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see **khēṣūr** 2. **kana-phol** 2 —फल् । **कणबीजम्** m. (for 1, see **kan 1**), a single fragment of this broken rice.

kana 3 कन कदा कालात् adv. inter. (for 1, see **kan 1**), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). **dēṭha-kana**, a long time ago, from a long time ago, see **dēṭha** and Gr.Gr. 256).

kana-pēṭha कन-पेठ कदा प्रभृति adv., id. **kana-shutun कन-शुतुन्** कस्यात्कालादारभ्य adv., id.

kana 4 कन pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in **kēṭha-kana**, how? (K. 272).

kane, see **kūn**.

kānī 1 and 2 कनि, see **kan 1** and **kon**.

kānī 3 कनि postpos. governing abl. (cf. **kinī**, of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in **kala-kānī**, at the head end (of an animal), and **laṭi-kānī**, at the tail end (II. xi, 9); route or method, as in **dāri-kānī** (flung out) through the window (II. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in **yēs-kānī**, from whom (it will escape) (II. ii, 8).

kani 1, see **kūn**.

kani 2 कनि or **kanēn कन्यन्** (cf. **kinī** and **kun**) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vbs. of putting, and the like, as in **anda-kani**, (put) on the outer side (p. 31b, l. 43); **apāri-kani**, (put) on the other side (p. 39a, l. 30); **ōra-kani**, (put) on there, on the far side, or (II. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41b, l. 21); **bōna-kani**, (put) down (p. 110b, l. 18); **brōṭha-kani**, (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128a, l. 39); **hēri-kani**, (put) at the top (p. 367a, l. 39); **khōwari-kani**, (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425b, l. 15); **pēṭha-kani**, (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or postpos. (governing dat.), as in **anda-kani**, outside (Śiv. 422); **bōna-kani**, below (II. iii, 2); **brōṭha** (or **bōṅṭha**) **-kani**, in front; **garas brōṭha-kani**, opposite the house (Gr.M.; so II. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); **labi-kani**, at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); **pēṭha-kani**, above, on the top of (II. viii, 1); **wōzali-kani** (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in **anda-kanyuk** (f. **-kanic**), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; **apāri-kanyuk**, of or belonging to the opposite side; **ōra-kanyuk**, of or belonging to the far side; **bōna-kanyuk**, of or belonging to below, nether; **brōṭha-kanyuk**, of or belonging to what is in front; **hēri-kanyuk**, of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with **kani** as a postposition governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, **anda**, **apāri**, **ōra**, and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by **kani**. But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: **ōr**, there; **ōra**, from there; **yōr**, here; **yōra**, from here, and so on. **kani** may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of **kani** as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani**, means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani**, from there, thence; **kōra-kani**, whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani**, from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani**, thence; **yōra-kani**, hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani**, from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ōsa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 6).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pēṭh-kani** (s.v. **pēṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pēṭha-kani**, ab.); **tami pēṭh¹-kani**, on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ad^ari-kani** (p. 15a, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54b, l. 37; p. 55b, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani**, therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani**, wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani**, therefore; **yēmi-kani** or **yēwa-kani**, wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani**, for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashē-kani**, (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani**, (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani**, in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dīpa-k^o**, instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k^o**, in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryau-k^o**, to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k^o**, serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k^o laṭhul^a**, a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mōkta-k^o**, instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mōkata-k^o**, in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh^acau-k^o**, in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014); **pōshē-k^o**, instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; cf. 1692); **rūda-k^o**, instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **rathabāna-k^o**, serving as a charioteer (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k^o**, to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sōna-k^o**, instead of gold (Śiv. 169); **traṭi-k^o**, serving as

a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k^o**, (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k^o**, to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñē-k^o**, instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani**, about the day before yesterday (p. 68b, l. 21); **az-kani**, about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74a, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani**, about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129a, l. 32); **daḥum-kani**, on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201a, l. 43); **dā-phulayi-kani**, at about the season of paddy flowering (**dā-phulay**, p. 230b, l. 12); **hāra-kani**, about the month of Hār (p. 343b, l. 44); **har^ada-kani**, at about autumn (p. 348a, l. 12); **kōl¹-kēth-kani**, on about the day after to-morrow (**kōl¹-kēth**, p. 434b, l. 9); **pagāh-kani**, perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are :—**āmpa-kani**, by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kān¹ 3**); **kuni-kani**, in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani**, afterwards (H. x, 1); **thūr^a-kani**, (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

kēn कन, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kēn**, now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718-9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani**.

kēna कन, see **kyon^a**.

kin 1, see **kañē 1**.

kin 2 किन (Śiv. 1894-5), a by-form of **kin¹**, q.v.

kina किन । उत conj. or, as in **suh kina bōh**, he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

kīna कीन كین 1 अन्नकोपः m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kin* and *kinah*, Rām. 802).

kin¹ किन or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894-5) **kin किन** or **kān¹ कनि** (q.v.) । पार्श्वतः postpos. (cf. **kān¹ 3**, **kani 2**, **kun**, **kañ 2**, and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sānd¹-kin¹**, Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin¹**, (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284, 482, 1201, 1482); **and^ar¹-kin¹**, from within (p. 32b, l. 17); **apōr¹-kin¹**, from the far side (p. 39a, l. 42);

brūṭhⁱ-kinⁱ, from in front, from before (p. 128b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158); **dachinⁱ-kinⁱ**, from the right (p. 186a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. *bel.*; **khōw^r-kinⁱ**, from the left (p. 425b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pātⁱ-kinⁱ**, from behind (*path*) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pēṭhⁱ-kinⁱ**, from above (*pēṭh*) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166; **thāj^wōri-kin**, from Thāj^wōr^u (Śiv. 1895); **tālⁱ-kinⁱ**, from below (*tal*) (Gr.Gr. 159; Rām. 1410, contrasted with **hyor^u-kun**, upwards); **wana-kinⁱ**, from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in **ati-kinⁱ**, from there, thence; **huti-kinⁱ**, thence; **kati-kinⁱ**, whence? **tati-kinⁱ**, thence; **yēti-kinⁱ**, whence (relative); **yiti-kinⁱ**, hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, *kin*, by the side of), as in **bōnⁱ-kinⁱ**, below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110b, l. 24); **brūṭhⁱ-kinⁱ**, not only 'from before', as *ab.*, but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person; **ōbi wati-kinⁱ**, (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.); **himāla-sāndⁱ-kinⁱ**, via the Himālaya (Śiv. 728); **kōcē-kinⁱ**, (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44); **khala-kinⁱ**, by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476); **khōshkī wati-kinⁱ**, (to go) by the land route (p. 419a, l. 20); **kōlav-kinⁱ**, (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620); **lōriy-kinⁱ**, via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, *lāri-kinⁱ*).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, **dachinⁱ-kinⁱ**, on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. *ab.*) (Rām. 1682); **khōw^r-kinⁱ**, on the left (Rām. 421, 856); **nēbārⁱ-kinⁱ**, on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764); **pachimⁱ-kinⁱ**, on the west (Rām. 1681); **pūrⁱ-kinⁱ**, on the east (Rām. 1681); **wōtārⁱ-kinⁱ**, on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. **buthⁱ-kinⁱ**, face to face, *bel.*

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in **ami-kinⁱ** or **awa-kinⁱ** (p. 54b, l. 39; p. 55b, l. 39), for that reason, therefore; **zānana-kinⁱ**, through knowing (Gr.M.); **āsana-kinⁱ**, owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.); **bē-khabariyi-kinⁱ**, owing to neglect (Gr.M.); **anubawa-bāwa-kinⁱ**, owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982); **murkha-bōz^u-kinⁱ**, owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881); **nirmala rūpa-kinⁱ**, owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in **achiv-kinⁱ**, by means of the eyes; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717); **barau-kinⁱ**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958); **dāri-kinⁱ**, (to go out, or look) through a window (**dōr^u 3**) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331); **ak^l-li-kinⁱ**, by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546); **kana-kinⁱ**, by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815); **mana-tana-kinⁱ**, (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241); **myōnⁱ-kinⁱ**, through, by means of me (Gr.M.); **yōga-kinⁱ**, by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984); **zēvi-kinⁱ**, (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindi *se*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in **āgyāyē-kinⁱ**, according to a command (Śiv. 1051); **and^r-i-kinⁱ**, inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764); **avēz^u-kinⁱ**, wrongly (p. 71a, l. 7); **bakta-bāganāyē-kinⁱ**, by good fortune (Śiv. 411); **buthⁱ-kinⁱ**, impudently, audaciously (p. 142b, ll. 10 ff.); face to face (Rām. 152, 920); (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354); **dana-kinⁱ**, (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222a, l. 38); hence, to retort; **darma-kinⁱ**, devoutly (p. 244b, l. 20) (Śiv. 428); **dayāyē-kinⁱ**, in a kindly way; as interj. please! have the kindness to (p. 267a, l. 3); **hōshē-kinⁱ** with due care and attention (p. 353a, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286); **lōla-kinⁱ**, affectionately (Śiv. 702); **kuni-kinⁱ**, in some way or other (p. 390a, l. 34) (Rām. 780); **mana-kinⁱ**, with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534); **nāwa-kinⁱ**, (known) by name (Śiv. 1289); **parhēza-kinⁱ**, cautiously (**parhēz**, caution) (Gr.M.); **pāzⁱ-kinⁱ**, in truth (Rām. 1149); **rāma-rūpa-kinⁱ**, in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701; so 737, 778); **ranga-kinⁱ**, in appearance (Śiv. 1366); **tawāzau-kinⁱ**, politely (**tawāza**, politeness) (Gr.M.); **zarra-kinⁱ**, ever so little, hardly at all (**zarra**, an atom) (YZ. 231).

kon (K.Pr. 156), see **bhōṭa-kōn^u**, s.v. **bhōṭ^u**.

kōn (? spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives *kōn* on p. 8, and *koi* on p. 159). Perhaps the same as **kōn^u 2**.

kōna कून । नीरन्धरोधनम् f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. **kōn^u 5** and **kōth^u**). — **kaḍaṇē** — कडन । नीरन्ध्रपूरकरञ्जुनिष्कासनम् f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

kōna कोन । किं न adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi**, why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *kunah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588-9, 1615-6, 1635, 1769, 1775; II. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

kōni कोनि, m.sg. abl. of **kūn^u**, q.v.

kōni कानी adj. e.g. in Rām. 1141. **lāl-i kōni**, translated in the Skt. commentary by '*ratnani bahumūlyam*', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل کانی, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

kon^u कंनु । **आह्वयकः** m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kāni-wōl^u कनि-वोलु** । **आह्वयकः** n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), id.

kōn^u 1 कोनु । **सूत्रगुटिका**, **सूत्रगोलकः** m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

kōni barana yini कानि बरन यिनि । **आन्तरीयाङ्गनाडादिनुमिः** m. pl. inf. pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

kōn^u 2 कोनु । **नुद्रदण्डः** m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kōn^u**, s.v. **lāshⁱ**); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kōn^u**, p. 274b, l. 1.

kōn^u 3 कोनु in **burza-kōn^u**, a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza**, p. 130b, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kōn^u**, a house-broker, s.v. **lür^u**.

kōn^u 4 कोनु । **काणः** adj. (f. **kōn^u कानू**), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kōn^u** and **dōla-kōn^u** (p. 211b, l. 16). — often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kōn^u**, p. 59a, l. 33. — **kalam कलम** । **काणीभूता लेखनी** m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

kōni-bāgay कानि-बागय । **काणी विभागः** f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another: hence, giving more to one person than another).

kāni-āchⁱ-gāsh कानि-अचि-गाश । **काणाच्छः प्रकाशः** m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to

bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

kōn^u 5 कोनु । **नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्रः** adj. (f. **kōn^u कानू**), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kōna**.

koin, see **kōn^u 2** and 3.

kun 1 कुन्, incorr. for **kun^u**, q.v. (Śiv. 329).

kun 2 (? spelling) in **kōkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432a, l. 37.

kun 3 कुन् । **प्रति** postpos. (cf. **kani 2** and **kinⁱ**) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.v. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722-3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; II. viii, 6, 11).

(a) As postpos. :—**ath-kun**, towards that, in that direction (p. 55b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyē-kun**, (going) anywhere else (II. xii, 4); **dakhēnas-kun**, (reached to the south) (Rām 632); **danjē-kun wuchun**, to look towards the condition (p. 226a, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kōli-kun**, towards the river (p. 437b, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājē-kun**, towards the mother (**mōj^u**) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mōlis-kun**, towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun**, (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun**, towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ṣē-kun phir^u**, she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārē-kun**, towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(b) As suffix :—**ākāsh-kun**, towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andar-kun**, to within (p. 32a, l. 42); **apōr^u-kun**, to beyond (**apōr^u**); **ōr-kun**, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ot^u-kun**, in that direction (p. 53a, l. 13); **bōn-kun**, downwards (p. 110b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brōṭh-kun**, towards the front (p. 128a, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun**, towards the village (p. 286b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun**, towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyor^u-kun**, upwards (p. 367a, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tālⁱ-kinⁱ**, from below); **kōr-kun**, whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun**, (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūrⁱ-kun**, thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wōtur^u-kun**, towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipōr^u-kun**, in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sond^u-kun**, in the direction of the friend's (house) (II. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 209, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; II. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 738, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535-6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084-5, etc.); (showing) to (II. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; II. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; II. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun**, one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in:—**akith-kun**, on one side (II. xii, 14); **ōr-kun**, on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun**, at the end (II. xii, 6); **ath-kun**, there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 55*b*, l. 20); **brōth-** (or **bōnth-**) **kun**, in front (II. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128*a*, l. 23); **dachan-kun**, on the right-hand side (**dachyūn^a**) (W.); **hyor^a-kun** or **hyūr^a-kun**, at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367*a*, l. 34); **khōwur-kun**, on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **kot^a-kun**, where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun**, at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; II. v, 8); afterwards (II. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pēth-kun**, above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

kun 4 कुन, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.g. **kuni 1**, q.v.

kūn कुन । **कोणः** m. a corner (El., Gr.Gr. 18). —**yūn^a** —**यिनु** । **वक्त्रीभवन्त** m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

kuna 1 कुन । **प्राक्विषयः** f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulpa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

kuna 2 कुन, in **kuna-pōth^r** **कुन-पांथर** । **प्रकुनादिदियम** m. a present given to artisans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

kuni 1 कुनि । **कदाचित्**, **क्वापि** adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath kuni**, everywhere (Gr.M.); **har kuni**, everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani**, in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy**, at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kuniy*).

-kuni -कुनि । **कदाचित्कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). **-na -न** adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē**, m.e.; K.Pr. 201, *nah kune*).

kuni 2 कुनि and **kuni**, see **kun^a**.

kuni 3 कुनि, see **kēh**.

kun^a कुनु, sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun कुनु** । **एककः** card. (f. **kun^a कुनु**), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kun^a nēchyuw^a**, an only son; so **kun^a bokt^a**, the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436, Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kun^a**, *kuni*; and the dat. **kun^a**, *kunih*.) **kun^a zon^a कुनु कुनु** । **एकाकी** adj. (f. **kun^a zūn^a कुनु कुनु**), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself, genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

kunuy कुनुय । **एक एव** adj. (f. **kun^ay कुनुय**), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunū*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kunū* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things

compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kūnī*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kūnī*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). — **hyuh^u** — ह्युह् adj. (f. **kuñ^uy hish^u** कुञ्ज्य हिशु), exactly similar (Hindī *ek sã*) (Gr.M.). — **zon^u** — जनु । एक एव पुरुषः adj. (f. **kuñ^uy zūn^u** कुञ्ज्य जनु), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; II. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

kuñ^uy कुञ्ज्य । वराटकक्रीडापणविशेषः f. of **kunuy**, ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a **kuñ^uy**, and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. **kuñ^uy** (or **kuñiy**) **zūn^u** कुञ्ज्य (or कुञिय) जनु । एकाकिन्येव f. of **kunuy zon^u**, ab.

kūn^u कुनु adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōnēn** कोन्यन्; f. sg. nom.

kūn^u कुनु, sg. dat. **kōnē** कोन्य), cornered; used —° as in **ōṭha-kūn^u**, eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66b, l. 23).

kūn^u कुनु । वास्तु m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

kēnabob^u केनबबु m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphæa*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. **kēna-rab**, s.v. **kyon^u**.

kanāci कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

kanauca कनाच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

kinch, see **kinj^u**.

kūnch कुण्, see **kūch**.

kānchun काकुन्, see **kāchun**.

kō-nēcyuw^u क्क-न्यचिषु m. (sg. dat. **-nēcivis -न्यचिविस**), a bad child (W. 110).

kand 1 कन्द कन्द । फाणितम् m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has **gand**, which may be a misprint for **gand** (گند).

kanda-ṣōk^u कन्द-चुकु । फाणितमूलम् m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. **mōdur^u**.

kand 2 कन्द m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍīs* or tubes through which the *prāṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *manipūṛaka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarṣiṇī*, i, 12, and *Fōgacūḍāmāṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called **kandāpurā**. **kanda-mūl कन्द-मूल** । वनीषधिमूलानि m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

kand कन्द m. a nut (El.).

kāṇḍ काण्ड or **काण्ड**, see **kād 1** and **2**.

kandi 1 (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmir (L. 359, 436).

kandi 2, see **kūnd^u 1**.

kāṇḍī कण्डी । अञ्जलम् f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

kando, ? spelling, *Cassipinia sepiaria* (El.).

kandū, see **kanduw^u**.

kōṇḍ कुण्ड or **kōṇḍa कुण्ड** । कुण्डः m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. **ag^ana-kōṇḍ** (p. 16b, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. **kōṇḍ^u**.

kōṇḍa कौन्द, see **kōḍa**.

kōṇḍ^u कुण्ड pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. **kandēv . . . kandēv**, by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

kōṇḍ^u कुण्ड or **kōṇḍ^u 1 कुण्ड** । कुण्डम् m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. **liwan-kōṇḍ^u**, s.v. **liwun**; **maizi-k^o**, s.v. **maiz**); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. **kōṇḍ**, q.v. **-kās**

-कास् । कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाशः m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. **-kāṭh**

-काट । कुण्डकाशादि m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like **kōṇḍ^u-kāṭh kōsith**, having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. — **mandul^u** — मण्डुलु

मार्जन(लेपन) विशेषः m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. **d^ah**, p. 198b, l. 7.

kāndī-lējū कंदि-लज्जू । खाखादिसंशोधनार्थमन्त्र
मृत्वाचम f. the small vessel in which are kept the
scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking
pots, etc., as ab. -**wā-dul^u** -वाँ-दुलु । खाखीखाखादि-
संशोधको मृत्वाचभेदः m. the large bowl or tub in
which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab.
-**wā-mandul^u** -वाँ-मंडुलु । खाखादिसंमार्जनशोधनादि ।
m., i.q. **kond²-mandul^u**, ab. -**wōū^u** -वोउ ।
खाखादिसंमार्जनप्रवालनजलम m. the dirty water with
which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

kond² 2 कंडु । कण्टकः m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf.
mitar-k^o) (El. *kōnd, kīnd*; K.Pr. 61; L. 75, 76, *kund*;
464, *kundu*; YZ. 99; Śiv. 1734, 1807; Rām. 354,
1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424,
1432, 1529, 1633; II. viii, 1); the sharp bone of
a fish (cf. **gāda-k^o**, p. 276b, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168);
a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

kāndī-bab^{ur} कंदि-बबूर । कण्टकिनी वबेरा f. a
kind of basil. -**bombur** -बंबुर । भ्रमरः m. a kind of
bee whose body is said to be covered with spines.
-**dōph** -दफ । कण्टकचुपः m. (sg. dat. -**dōpas** -दपस्),
a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. -**hūr^u** -हूर ।
कण्टकदारसमूहः f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches,
a heap of thorns (Rām. 585); cf. **hūr^u** (p. 347b,
l. 35). -**nār** -नार । कण्टकापिः, कण्टकमयकापथः
m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning);
a valley road between two mountains choked with
thorns, and almost impassable. -**pāliyār** -पलियार ।
कण्टकवृत्तिः f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the
like). -**pōsh** -पोश । कण्टकपुष्पम, पुष्पविशेषः m. the
flower of any thorny shrub; N. of a certain
flower. -**pay** -पय । कण्टकवृत्तिः m. a thorn fence.
-**thūr^u** -थूर । कण्टकलता f. any thorny shrub, a
thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282); N. of a special
thorny shrub used for making fences. -**bhar** -भर ।
शालीध्वाच्छादकपटलानकाधभेदः f. a thorn-creel, a large
kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns; N. of
a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house.
-**bhūr^u** -भूर । कण्टककण्डोलः f. a basket made of
thorns; a basket full of thorns. -**zāl** -जाल ।
कण्टकजालम m. a piece of ground covered with or
surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257; Śiv.
1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, *kandjār*.

kond² 3 कंडु । कृपणः m. (f. **künd² 2 कंडू**, q.v.),
a stingy person, a miser.

kond² 4 कंडु, also written **kōnd² कंडु** । कलङ्कः m.
a stain (cf. **lashi-kōnd²**, s.v. *lāsh*), the act of
causing a stain, staining.

kond² 5 कंडु । मूलिकादिघर्षणवस्तु m. a washerman's
dressing iron (El. *kandh*); a scraper or grater for

grating radishes, or the like; usually —, the second
member being the article to be grated, as in the
following:—**kāndī-muj^u** कंदि-मुजू । घर्षिता मूलिका
f. grated radish, but **mujē-kond²**, a radish-grater
(cf. **muj^u**).

kōnd² कंडू f. used in pl. **kōnjē** कंज्य । उपेचार्य विलम्बः
f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or
granting a request, or in order to show indifference
or contempt.

kōnjē-āsha कंज्य-आश । उपेचार्य विलम्बः f., id.
The word *āsha* is said to be meaningless here,
but cf. **ōsh^u**, endeavour; **āsha** may be pl. of
a fem. **ōsh^u**. —**karañē lagañē** —करञ लगञ ।
उपेचार्य विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणदि f. pl. inf. openly to
make such delay. —**lagañē** —लगञ f. pl. inf. such
delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person
who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128,
konjih).

kunda कुंद کند । खाणुः m. a billet, a log; a trunk or
stump of a tree; a kind of clog or wooden fetter
(for prisoners).

kūndī कुंडी, see **kūdi**.

kūnd² 1 कंडू । दृढत्वक f. (sg. dat. **kanjē** कंज्य), the hard
woolly shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate,
or the like (K.Pr. 120; L. 353, *kandi*); used for the
hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k^o**,
p. 22b, l. 16; an encampment, see **gujār-k^o**,
p. 281b, l. 41.

kanjē-nār कंज्य-नार । वल्कापिः m. a fire of such
shells; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut.
Cf. **gōr-kūnd²**, p. 298a, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr.
kangu, for **kanjē**. -**trōp^u** -त्रूप । सूतिभेदः m. a certain
method of sewing together pieces of cloth, 'top-
sewing.'

kūnd² 2 कंडू । कृपणा f. of **kond² 3**, q.v. (sg. dat.
kanjē कंज्य), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints
even her necessary expenditure.

kandcher, see **kandij^u**.

kandij^u कंडिजू । शाकविशेषः f. a certain wild
plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77,
khandij or *kandcher*). According to L. the
dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhis
as incense.

kōnd² 2 कंडू, see **kōndul**.

kōndūj^u कंडूजू । कुण्डलिका f. N. of a diagram in
a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the
various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth
(cf. **mūl 2**).

kandil कंदील تعديل m. a candelabrum; (in Kāshmiri)
the shade of a lamp (El.).

kāndīla कंदिल (= كندیل, K.Pr. 84) । नालिकाविशेषः
m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes
(cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for
safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

kōṅḍal 1 कंडल or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kundal** कुंडल ।
काष्ठाकारिकासूत्रमयो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः f. (sg. dat.
kōṅḍali कंडलि or **kōṅḍüj**^u कंडजू, Gr.Gr. 69), the
earthenware bowl of a **kāg**^u^r, *kāgrī* or portable
brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25,
129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running
after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf.
kōṅḍul. —**karūn**^u —करजू । निन्दावाक्यघोषणम्
f. inf. to shout abuse, as ab.

kōṅḍal 2 कंडल, in *girda-kōṅḍal*, p. 300b, l. 10,
i. q. **kōṅḍul**, q. v.

kōṅḍal कंडल, see **kōḍal**.

kōṅḍul कंडुल or **kōṅḍol**^u कंडुल । कुंडलाकृतिः adj.
(f. **kōṅḍüj**^u कंडजू, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped,
annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i. q. **kōṅḍal** 1
and 2, q. v.; cf. **ālakōṅḍul**. **kōṅḍali-wahay**
कंडलि-वहय । कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः f. N. of the
ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-
initial in the Śāradā character, when following the
letter *ñ*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in *ñ jā*.

kandām कंदाम, in **khōsh-kandām**, adj. e. g. possessing
a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is
apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418a,
l. 35.

kundan कुन्द । निर्मलं हेम m. pure gold, the finest
gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). —**char hyuh**^u —छर हिहु ।
अतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम् adj. (f. —**hish**^u —हिशू), like
a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and
brilliant.

kandāpurā कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand** 2.

kānd^r कान्द्र, see **kād^r**.

kandiāra ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kāndur कान्दुर, see **kādur** 1 and 2.

kind^r किन्द्र m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle;
the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a
horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kind^ri bēhun**
किन्द्रि व्यञ्जन^m m. inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre
of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

kānd^rreñ कान्दर्येञ्, see **kād^rreñ**.

kanduw^u कन्दुवु, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. *kandū*).

kang कंग । आवसथ्यो ऽग्निः m. the fire-receptacle or
fire-place, kept burning in former times in the court-
yard of a Kāshmirī house for the benefit of guests,
etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic
fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or
brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for

the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts,
nāra-kang, a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower
of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf.
kāg^ur^u, which is the fem. of this word in a dim.
sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

kanga, see **kanjē-nār**, p. 445b, l. 32.

kangū, see **kanguw^u** 1 and 2.

kōṅg कंग । कुङ्कुमम् m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant
and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55;
Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a
condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-
marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars
regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and
kuong).

—**bakus^u** —बकुसु or —**bōkus^u** —बुकुसु ।
कुङ्कुमपुष्पत्राणि m. the outer dark-coloured calix-
leaves of a saffron flower. —**mōṅḍ^u** —मंडू ।

कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम् f. (sg. dat. **mōṅjē** मञ्ज्य), the bulb
or root of a saffron plant. —**pōsh** —पोश । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पम्**
m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043).

—**pūt^u** —पटू । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः** f. the yellow-coloured
portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. —**tihij^u**
—तिहिजू । **कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः** f. the orange-red tip of the
stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that

the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). —**tūr^u**
ḥhunūn^u —तूरू कुन्नु । **कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम्** f. inf. 'to pour
forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom
of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her
husband at a *scayamrara*, or assembly of candidates
for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying
upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron
and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to
select on account of charm or worthiness. —**wōr^u** —वाहू ।

कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका f. a saffron garden, a plot in which
the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

kungi (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass
poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

kana-g^ach कन-गच्छ । **सिलिन्ध्रम्** m. (sg. dat. —**g^achas**
—गच्छ), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella*
sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kāna kach*, *kanguch*,
Morchella semilibera). **kana-g^ach-rāth** कन-गच्छ-राट् ।
सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a bed of these mushrooms.
These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are
believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the
noise of thunder. Cf. **g^ach**.

kangāl कंगाल, adj. e. g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf.
kankāl.

kāngol^u कांगलु, see **kāgol^u** 1 and 2.

kānglan, **kāngalun^u** कांगलनु, see **kāgalun^u**.

kangnī (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica*
(L. 337, 366).

kangan 1 कंगन् । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmir, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kāṅkaṅapura* (RT.Tr. II, 490).

kangan 2 कंगन्, i.q. **kōng**, q.v. (El.).

kangun कंगुन् । कटकः (कङ्कणम्) m. (pl. nom. **kangan 3** कंगन्), a kind of bracelet. **kangan tulānī** कंगन् तुलनि । आखलसाहसादिकरणम् m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

kangañ कंगञ् । कंकतिका f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. **kanguw^u 2**) (El. *kangan*). — **wālūñ^ū** — वालन् f. inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

kangañi-gor^u कंगञि-गर् । कङ्कतिकास्यादकः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. *kanganjigur*, a brush-maker (*sic*); Gr.Gr. 149); a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmina* cloth is made. — **phuṭ^ū** — फुट् । भयकङ्कतिका f. an old broken comb.

kangar 1 कंगर् m. a large portable brazier (El.). See **kāg^ūr^ū**.

kangar 2, for **kāg^ūr^ū**, q.v.

kangar 3, a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

kāg^ūr^ū कांग्, see **kāg^ūr^ū**.

kangow^u कंगवु or **kanguw^u 1** कंगुवु । अंसाधस्तनभागः m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. *kangū*, Gr.M.). **kangāvī-tūr^ū** कंगवि-तर् । अंसाधस्तनभागप्रान्तः f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

kanguw^u 2 कंगुवु । कङ्कतः m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. **kangañ**) (El. *kangū*). — **dyun^u** — दिनु m. inf. to comb (El.).

kangāvī-gor^u कंगवि-गर् । कङ्कतिकाकरः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. — **phuṭ^ū** — फुट् । भयकङ्कतः f. an old broken comb.

kānah, see **kūñ^ū**.

kānih 1 (YZ. 263), for **kāh**, and **kenih** (YZ. 200) for **kēh**, for both of which, see **kēh**.

kānih 2, see **kan 2**, and **kūñ^ū**.

kānih, see **kōñ^ū 1**.

kunih, see **kun^u**.

kunahaith कुनहैठ । एकोनषष्टिः card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunahaithan** कुनहैठन्), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunahaithyum^u कुनहैठिसु । एकोनषष्टितमः ord. (f. **kunahaithim^u** कुनहैठिसू), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanj, see **kōj^u**.

kanjē कञ्, see **künd^ū 1** and **2**.

kāñjī 1 कांजि, see **kōñz^ū**, p. 460a, l. 8.

kāñjī कान्जि, **kāñjū** कान्जू, or **kāñjū** कान्जू । धातुमूलिका, शाकमूलिका (f. of **kāñol^u**, q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. **dachē-k^o**, p. 185b, l. 47, and **drāman-k^o**, p. 245b, l. 31); the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. **dūra-k^o**, p. 238b, l. 49); the handle of a **kāg^ūr^ū** or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, *kāñjih*). **kāñjē tulañē** कान्ज्य तुलञ् । आखलसाहसित्वादिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

kinj^ū किञ्जु or **kij^ū** कौञ्जु f. the cat in the game of ticeat (**lāthⁱ kinja loth^u**, L. 464, *lut kinch lut*, see **loth^u**). The word is a by-form of **kijⁱ**, q.v. **kinja** is a variant spelling of **kinjē** or **kinji**.

kōñjē कञ्ज्य, see **kōñd^ū**.

kunj, see **kunz^ū**.

kūñj कूञ्, see **kūj**.

kunjad कुंजद كنجد m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

kūñjal कूञ्जल or **kūñjēl** कूञ्जल, see **kūjal**.

kanjar कंजर or **kanjēr 1** कंजर m. (f. **kanjērēñ** कञ्जर्यञ्, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souterneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindi word, and is i.q. the Kāśmīrī **gān** (K.Pr. 96). — **pōñ^u** — पोनु । निर्लेखत्वम् m. conduct like that of a souterneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. — **tōñ^u** — तोनु । वैश्वापतित्वम् m., id. — **wāñ** — वान् । वैश्वाजनसमाश्रयः m. a place where these men congregate.

kanjēr 2 कंजर । कार्पण्यम् m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. **kōñd^ū 3**).

kanjērgī कंजरगी । विटत्वम् f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souterneur; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

kanjērēñ कञ्जर्यञ् । वैश्वा f. a souterneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see **kanjar**).

kanjis, see **kōjis**, p. 430a, l. 19.

kañ^akh कंख् । गोधूमः m. (sg. dat. **kañ^akas** कंनकस्), wheat (El. *kanak*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *kanak*).

kañ^aka-ṣōṭ^ū कंनक-चूट् । गोधूमापूपः f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). — **wāth** — वाट् m. (sg. dat. **-wātas** वाटस्), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, *kanakwāt*; **wāth** here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

kanakh कनख् m. (sg. dat. **kanakas** कनकस्), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). (cf. **gīdar-dākh** (p. 278b, l. 11).

kankōj^ū कंकाजू । दरिद्रा f., see **kankāl**.

kankāl कंकाल । हठप्रार्थी m. (f. **kāñkōj^ū** कंकाजू), one who is wretchedly poor (Śiv. 1216, 1723); one who is a persistent beggar; one who is miserly, avaricious. (cf. **kañgāl**).

kankōl कंकोल m. a species of *Elaeagnus* (El.). -**marṣ**
-मर्ष m. *Elaeagnus orientalis* (El. *kankol mirich*).

kōnkalūt^u कंकलूट, see **kēkalūt^u**.

kōnkun कंकुन्, see **kōkun**.

kōnkanāwun कंकनानुन्, etc.; see **kōkanāwun**.

kōnkañ कंकञ्, see **kōkañ**.

kankiph कनकीफ । छपणबुद्धिः adj. e.g. mean-minded,
little-minded.

kānol^u कानल । शाकभेदः m. (f. **kān^aji** कान्(जि, etc., q.v.),
a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. **al**,
p. 22b, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts
coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables
that have been cut in the preceding year. These are
also used for food. **kānālī-hākh** कानलि-हाख ।
शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**hākas** -हाकस), the second
crop, etc., as ab.

kānul कानुल । सेतुपुष्टस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. (in building)
a beam (cf. **dāmbī-k^o**, p. 218a, l. 13); esp. one of the
main beams of a Kāshmirī cantilever bridge, the
roadway of which it supports. Cf. **kaḍ^ala-k^o** (p. 385a,
l. 37).

kenalu, see **kēnūl^u**.

kōnil कानिल् f. abstract noun of **kōn^u 3**, q.v. Cf.
lari-kōnil, s.v. **lūr^u**.

kūnal कूनल् । कोणयुतः m. cornered, possessing corners,
i.q. **kūjal**.

kunāla कुनाल । पात्रविशेषः m. a kind of vessel, usually
of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at
the top.

kanama कनम । दुर्बलः adj. e.g. (of a person's natural
form) thin, lean, meagre.

k^ananī कननी । क्रयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. to be sold,
for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108,
kanani).

kanēn कन्यन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **kani 2**, q.v.
Cf. **and^ara-kanēn** (p. 32b, l. 5), **ōra-k^o** (p. 41b,
l. 23), **az-k^o** (p. 74a, l. 20), and **hēri-k^o** (p. 367a,
l. 39).

kānin, see **kānēn**.

k^anun कनुन् । विक्रयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k^on^u** कनु;
2 p.p. **k^anōv** कनोव्), to sell, dispose of (El. *kānun*
and *kunūn*; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, *kunūn*; YZ.
119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9;
xii, 3; K. 178). —**d^anun** —दनुन् । विक्रयादि m. to
sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary
to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the
article sold. -**kyut^u** -कितु । विक्रयः adj. (f. **k^anūn^u-
kib^u** कननू-किच्), on sale, for sale, to be sold.

k^on^u-mot^u कनु-मंतु । विक्रीतः perf. part. (f. **k^un^u-
mūt^u** कनू-मंतू), sold, disposed of.

kānun कानुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kānyōv**
कान्योव्), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become
lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed,
to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be
defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kānūn कानून فانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.);
bē-kānūn, illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

kēnun कनुन् or **kēnnun** कनुन् । क्षित्रीभवनम् conj. 3
(2 p.p. **kēnyōv** कन्योव् or **kēnnyōv** कन्योव्), to
become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too
liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being
made into mud for plaster). Cf. **kyon^u**.

kunanamath कुननमथ् । एकोननवतिः card. e.g. (pl. dat.
kunanamatan कुननमतन्), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunanamatyum^u कुननमत्युम् । एकोननवतितमः ord.
(f. **kunanamatim^u** कुननमतिसू), eighty-ninth
(Gr.Gr. 79).

kēnnun कनुन्, see **kēnun**.

kuinphor, see **kōn^u-pōhur**, p. 461a, l. 4.

kanōra कनोर । भृत्यकः m. a servant who works for his
food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. **gura-
kanōra**, p. 298b, l. 16.

kanur कनुर् m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, *kanur*).

kan^ur^u कनू or **kanūr^u** कनू । सूत्रयन्त्रावयवः f. the
part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel
rests (El. *kanur* m.) (it is wound round with grass
string); a separate grass string or rope fastened
along the edge of the top and sole of the grass
sandals used in Kashmir, in order to fasten the whole
together.

kunur कुनुर् । अद्राचो द्राचागुच्छकः m. a 'blind' bunch of
grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form,
but from which all the grapes have fallen or been
removed while yet in an early stage, and before they
have approached maturity.

knīs (? spelling), *Dioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. **kris** (El.).

kans, see **kanz**.

kēnas कनस, in **bālī-kēnas** बलि-कनस (p. 104b, l. 32).

kūns^u कंसू, see **kūs^u**.

kūnsh कुंश, see **kūsh**.

kunashīth कुनशीथ् । एकोनाशीतिः card. e.g. (pl. dat.
kunashītan कुनशीतन्), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunashītyum^u कुनशीत्युम् । एकोनाशीतितमः ord. (f.
kunashītim^u कुनशीतिसू), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kaunsal कौन्सल m. a Government Council (the
English word) (Gr.M.).

kunasatath कुनसतथ् । एकोनसप्ततिः card. e.g. (pl. dat.
kunasatatan कुनसततन्), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunasatatyum^u कुनसतत्युम् । एकोनसप्ततितमः ord. (f.
kunasatatim^u कुनसततिसू), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kōṅṭa कोंट, see kōṭa 1 and 2.

kuntī कुन्ती f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535-46, 1015).

kanṭh कंठ m. (sg. dat. kanṭhas कंठस्), the throat (El., also kōṭh, q.v.; K. 60, 583, 927). —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to remember (El. kanṭh thawun), know by rote.

kanāth कनाथ or kanāath كنانة संतोष: m. (sg. dat. kanātas कनातस्), content, contentment (Gr.M.); resignation; tranquillity; ability to do without.

kōnṭh कोंथ, see kōṭh.

kōnṭh कोंठ, etc., see kōṭh, etc.

kōnṭha कोंठा, see kōṭha.

kunatojih कुनताजिह, also spelt kunatōjī कुनताजी and kunātōjī कुनाताजी। एकोनचत्वारिंशत् card. e.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatojihyum^u कुनताजिह्युम्। एकोनचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. kunatōjihim^u कुनताजिहिम्), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kōntal कोतल, see kōtal.

kōntun कोंटुन्, see kōṭun.

kōntur कोंटुर। चटक: m. (sg. dat. kōntaras कोंटरस्), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

kunatr^h कुनत्रह। एकोनत्रिंशत् card. e.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatr^hhyum^u कुनत्रह्युम्। एकोनत्रिंशः ord. (f. kunatr^hhim^u कुनत्रहिम्), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kēṅṭh केंठ, kēṅṭh केंन्, see kēh.

kēṅṭau केंठौ. kēṅṭau केंठौ; for kēṅṭau केंठौ, kēṅṭau केंठौ; see kēh.

kēṅṭh केंठ्, kēṅṭh केंठ्; for kēṅṭh केंठ्, kēṅṭh केंठ्; see kēh.

kanṭhāh कंठाह, kāṅṭhāh कांठाह; for kāṅṭhāh कांठाह, kāṅṭhāh कांठाह; see kēh.

kēṅṭhāh केंठाह, kēṅṭhāh केंठाह; for kēṅṭhāh केंठाह, kēṅṭhāh केंठाह; see kēh.

kunṭhāh कुंठाह, kūṅṭhāh कूंठाह; for kūṅṭhāh कूंठाह, kūṅṭhāh कूंठाह; see kēh.

kēṅṭan केंठन्, kēṅṭan केंठन्; for kēṅṭan केंठन्, kēṅṭan केंठन्; see kēh.

kunawuh कुनवुह। एकोनविंशति: card. e.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawuhⁱ कुनवुहि card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in wuh kunawuhⁱ trih hath ta shith, twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

kunawuhyum^u कुनवुह्युम्। एकोनविंशः ord. (f. kunawuhim^u कुनवुहिम्), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawanzāh कुनवज़ाह। एकोनपचाशत् card. e.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunawanzōhyum^u कुनवज़ाह्युम्। एकोनपचाशत्तमः ord. (f. kunawanzōhim^u कुनवज़ाहिम्), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanāwēza कनावेज़। कीशियवस्त्रविशेष: m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. آویز).

kanyā कन्या f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491; K. 901). Cf. kañē 1.

kunyi, see kuni 1.

kunyuk^u, see kēh.

kanyun, one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. koñ^u 1.

kanāyēth कनायथ (= قنات)। तिरस्करिणी f. (sg. dat. kanāyūṭh^u कनायूठ्), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

kanz कज़। काषोदूखलम् m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, kans; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. dā-kanz, p. 230a, l. 31, and kāś. —asun —असुन् m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). —muhul^u -मुहल्लु। काषोदूखल-मुसली m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, kanz ta mohl).

kanza-kōkūr^u कज़-ककूर। काषोदूखलकुङ्कटी f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. —kōm^u -कमू। उलूखलबुसम् f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain; see kōm^u. —kutūr^u -कुतूर। काषोदूखलपार्थवरा f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. -kōkūr^u, ab.

kaniz कनीज़ كنية m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

kēnz^u केंज़। सासनकंस: f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). —kēnzi-khōs^u केंज़ि-खोसु। आधारयुतं पानभाजनम् m., id.

kōnz^u कांजू। काञ्चिकम् m. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.).

sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. **chāri-k^o**, p. 165a, l. 38.

kānz-pōw^u काञ्ज-पोवु । काञ्चिकाधारकुम्भः m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. **-myul^u** -म्युलु । काञ्चिकमित्रीभावः m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

kānzi gashun काञ्जि गहनुन्, also written **kānji gashun** काञ्जि गहनुन् । दुग्धविकारः m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

kunz कुञ्ज kunz^u कुञ्ज or **kūnz^u कूञ्ज** । यन्त्रोद्घाटिनी f. a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kunz*; K.Pr. 24 *kunji*; II. iii, 8, *kunz*; K. 465 *kunz^u*); cf. Hindi *kunji*. **kunz^u(kūnz^u)-kuluph कुञ्ज(कूञ्ज)-कुलुफ्** (cf. Arabic-Hindi **فغل काञ्जी**) केशादिबन्धनचित्रविशेषः, **वस्त्रकोशकुञ्चिके** m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

kūnz^u कूञ्ज । महापक्षी m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

kanzal (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

kanzun कञ्जुन् । पक्षिभर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **konz^u कञ्जु**) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

konz^u-mot^u कञ्जु-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **kūnz^u-mūb^u कञ्जु-मञ्जू**), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

kanzan-phakh कञ्जन्-फख् । चर्मादिभर्जनगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

kanz^orun कञ्जुरुन् । दरिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kanz^or^u कञ्जुरु**), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. **kanzun**.

kanz^orāwun कञ्जुरावुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kanz^orōw^u कञ्जुरीवु**), i.q. **kanz^orun**, q.v.

kanzōwul कञ्जोवुल् । अतिस्थूलगोलकः m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

kānⁱ 1 काञ् f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in **hāka-kānⁱ**, a little spinach; **pōshē-kānⁱ**, a few flowers; **zinⁱ-kānⁱ**, a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. **darbi-kānāh**, a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. **kōn^u 5**.

kānⁱ 2 काञ् postpos. i.q. **kinⁱ**, q.v. **āb-dawa-kānⁱ**, (center) through the water-drain (II. v, 4).

kañē 1 कञ f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the

marriage ceremony (cf. **kañēkh**); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131).

-dān -दान । कन्यादानम् m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). **-koṭ^u**

-केटु । अविवाहितबालकः m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. **-shrān -श्रान्** । विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम् m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

kañē 2 कञ, see **kūn^u**.

kēn^u कञ्जू, see **kyon^u**.

kiū किञ् । पार्श्वतः postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. **kinⁱ**.

kōnⁱ काञ्ची f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kāngi*). Cf. **brōrⁱ-kōnⁱ**, p. 125b, l. 34, and **kōn^u 4**; i.q. **kañēn**.

kōn^u 1 कञ्जु । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. **kañi-hāl**, p. 461a, l. 37, and El. *kāngi dāngi*; ? L. 332, 463, *kanyu*.

kōn^u 2 कञ्जु । कपिलवर्णः adj. (f. **kūn^u कञ्जू**), tawny coloured, reddish brown. —**dād -दाद** । कपिलवृषभः m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. **kañⁱ dādas**). —**hāputh -हापुथ** m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *koin hapat*, 111, 458).

kūn^u gāv कञ्जू गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a tawny cow.

kōn^u 3 कञ्जु in **kañⁱ-gāsa कञ्जि-गास** । तुणविशेषः m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *koin*, *Carex rubigena*).

kōn^u 1 काञ्जू । पार्श्वम् f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib.' Cf. **hālⁱ-k^o**, p. 331b, l. 14, and **lara-k^o**, s.v. **lar 2** (K.Pr. 182, *kānih*).

kāni-kumol^u काञ्जि-कुमलु । कोमलपार्श्वः adj. (f. **-kumājⁱ -कुमंजि** or **kumūj^u कुमंजू**), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and

zealous in obedience. **-lar -लर्** । पार्श्वकान्तः f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kāngiba*). Cf. **lara-kōn^u** as ab. **-phēl -फल्** । पार्श्वपिटकः m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. **kāni-panzur काञ्जि-पञ्जुर** । पार्श्वपञ्जरः m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

kōn^u 2 काञ्जू । शाखिका f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāngri* or portable brazier used in Kashmir. Cf. **kōn^u 2**, **kāg^ur^u** and **gura-kūth^u**, p. 298b, l. 19.

kōn^u 3 काञ्जू, see **kōn^u 4** and **5**.

kōñ^u 4 काञ्चू (cf. **kōñī** and **kāñēñ**) in **kōñ^u-pōhur** काञ्चू-पञ्चूर । **वलभीपटलम्** m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kūñphor*). **-pēṭh** -पेट । **वलभ्या उपरि** adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

kōñ^u-pōr काञ्चि-पोर । **गृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i. q. **kōñ^u-pōhur**, ab.

kōñiyē-pōr काञ्चिय-पोर । **गृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i. q. **kōñ^u-pōr**, but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

kōñ^u 5 काञ्चू f. sec. suff. u. w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in **gāsa-kōñ^u**, a small bundle of grass (p. 307b, l. 32); **hāka-kōñ^u**, a little spinach (p. 326b, l. 21); **kāṭha-k^o**, a small bundle of wood (**kāṭh**); **mujē-k^o**, a few radishes (**mujⁱ**); **niran-k^o**, a small bundle of thatching-reeds (**nirun**); **pōshē-k^o**, a few flowers (**pōsh**); **zinⁱ-k^o**, a little firewood (**zyun^u**) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. **kāñ 1**.

kōñ^u 6 काञ्चू, sg. dat. of **kāñ 2**, q. v.

kuñ^u कुञ्चू, see **kun^u**.

kūñ^u कुञ्चू । **शिला** f. (sg. dat. **kañē 2 कञ्**, for **1**, see s. v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95-6, 122, 183, 226; YZ. 108, 130, 234-6, 394, 496; L. 464 *kānah*; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902-4; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694; II. vi, 7; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain*, *kaingi*, K.Pr. *kane*, *kani*, and *kanik* in various cases.)

kañi-āra काञ्चि-आर । **शिलाटवी** m. a rocky spring; a mountain stream. **-chal** -चल । **शिलाखण्डम्** f.

a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. **-dēr** -डेर । **शिलापुञ्जः** m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). **-hāl** -हाल । **त्रीहिविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy; cf. **kōñ^u 1**. **-hōnz^u** -हान्जु ।

शिलानाविकः m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. **-har** -हर । **शिलायुद्धम्** f. a stone quarrel,

a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmir in ancient times). **-hūr^ubāz** -हूरबाज । **शिलायुद्धकारी** m. a man who engaged in such a fight. **-khōkhur** -खौखुर । **शिलाविषमकुहरम्** m.

an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country; cf. **khākhur**. **-khraph** -ख्रफ । **शिलाबिलम्** f. (sg. dat. **khrapi** -ख्रपि), a long

fissure-like space between two rocks. **-kōj** -काञ्जि f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151); cf. **kōj 2**. **-küñ^u कुञ्चू** । **शिलाशिलि** (युद्धम्) f. stone on stone, mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (II. x, 13, **kañē-kūñ^u**).

-küñ^u karun -कुञ्चू करुण । **शिलाप्रवेणमारणम्** m. inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation; met. to kill a person by any means. **-küñ^u trāwun** -कुञ्चू त्रावुन ।

शिलाप्रवेणमारणार्थं स्थापनम् m. inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. **-lūr^u** -लूर ।

शिलामयी शाला f. a stone house, a house built of stone; a house used for storing stone. **-mōnda** -मंड । **शिलाजीवी** m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. **-nōl** -नोल m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a

ḍūga, or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kañjmol*, and it is given on his authority). **-nōṭ^u** -नोटु or **-nōṭ^u** -नोटु । **शिलागोलकम्** m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). **-phol^u**

-फोलु । **शिलाफलम्** m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15); the pl. (**kañi-phālⁱ**) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). **-phūr^u**

-फूरु । **शिलामानदण्डः** f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. **-pōr** -पोर । **शिलामयगृहपुरम्** m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). **-pyot^u**

-प्यतु । **शिलायम्** m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. **-ṣōk^u** -सोकु । **शिलामयचतुष्किका** m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. **-ṣōl** -सूल ।

शिलामयचुली f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. **-ṣūnd^u**

-सुन्दु f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). **-ṣyūn^u** -स्युनु । **शिलामयभित्तिः** m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). **-wot^u**

-वतु । **शिलाप्रवेणसारः** m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). **-waṭh** -वट । **मध्यमशिला** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** वटस), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

kañāh कञ्आह (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

kañékh कञख् । कन्या f. (sg. dat. **kañéki** कञकि), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. **kañé** 1 (Rām. 624-5; K. 703, 765-81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

kañél कञल् adj. e.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). —**van** —वन् । शिलावनम्, यामविशेषः m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpōr^a Pargana of Kashmir.

kāñél काञल्, adj. e.g. possessing a flank (cf. **kōñ**^u 1) used —° as in **ada-kāñél** (p. 11a, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; **ok^u-kāñél** (p. 19a, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib: hence having no strength.

kāñol^u काञल् । शाखाशिल्पी m. a basket-weaver (El. *kānyāl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngri* or portable brazier of Kashmir, see **kōñ**^u 2 (L. 458 *kānyal*).

kēñul^u कञ्जुल् m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

k^un^u-mūṣ^u कञ्-मञ्जू, see **k^anun**.

kāñēñ काञञ् । वलभी f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kanin*; cf. **brōrⁱ-kāñēñ**, p. 125b, l. 37, and **kōñi** and **kōñ**^u 4). **kāñēñi-pōhur** काञञि-प्वङ्गर् । वलभीपटलम् m. id., i.q. **kōñ**^u-pōhur, see **kōñ**^u 4, p. 461a, l. 1.

kañékh कञख् ? m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kāshmiri saddle (H. xi, 9).

kāñēr काञर् । काणता m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. **dōla-k^o**, p. 211b, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. **ata-k^o**, p. 56a, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. **atha-k^o**, p. 59a, l. 37). —° imperfection, disease (cf. **baba-k^o**, p. 77a, l. 35).

kēñēr कञर् । क्लिन्नत्वम् m. moistness, clamminess (cf. **atha-k^o**, p. 59a, l. 40).

kōñur^u कञ्जुर् । भारवाहिनां स्कन्धयो रञ्जुकृतं वस्तु m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

kuñēr कुञर् । एकाकिता m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

kōñ^orāwun काञ्जरावुन् । काणीकरणम्, निरुत्तरीकरणम् conj. I + I p.p. **kōñ^orōw^u** काञ्जरोवु, to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 50

173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

kañuw^u कञुवु adj. (f. **kañiv^u** कञिवु), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

kāñuw^u काञुवु । शाखामयः adj. (f. **kāñiv^u** काञिवु), made of the withies called **kōñ**^u, see **kōñ**^u 2.

kuñ^uy कुञ्य, see **kunuy**, p. 453b, l. 43.

kañēz^u कञ्जू । शिलासमुच्चयः f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōp^u 1 कोपु । समूहः m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. —°, as in **zara**, the unshaven hair of a young child, **zara-kōp^u**, the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. **kala-k^o**, p. 435a, l. 10, and **kōp^u 3**.

kōp^u 2 कोपु । खिच्छापेक्षिता वस्तुस्थितिः m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. **kāpi yun^u** कापि यिनु । अनुकूलतया स्थितिः m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

kōp^u 3 कोपु । शिरोस्थि m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. **kōp^u 1**, and **kala-k^o**, p. 435a, l. 10.

kōp^u क्कूपु । कुतूः f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

kup^u कुपु in **kupⁱ gabhun** कुपि गङ्गुन् । क्रोधाधिगमनम् m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. **kupun** and **kupot^u**. **kupi** कुपि । कोपम् adv. angrily.

kaph कफ् کف m. (sg. dat. **kaphas** कफस्), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). —**gand^u** -गङ् । गलस्कोटकः m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). —**karun** —करुन् (with confusion with **karun** كرنه) । क्रोधाविष्करणम् m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

kapha-loṣṭh^u कफ-लङ्कु । कफगोलकः m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

kāph काफ کاف m. (sg. dat. **kāphas** काफस्), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. **kōh-ē-qāf** (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmir, in Śiv. 206 **kōh-kāph** (pl. dat. **kōhan-kāphan**), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

kōph कौफ् or **kōmph** कौफ् । कम्पः m. (sg. dat. **kōpas** कौफस्), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, not the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). **log^u kōpas** (for **kōpanas**, cf. **kōpun**), he began to tremble (K. 107).

kūph कूफ m. (sg. dat. **kūpas कूपस**, pl. dat. **kōpan कोपन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779).

kūpas gaḥhun कूपस गहून् m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).

kuph^u कूफ । शरीरी मलभेदः m. scurf of the body.

kōphēl कू-फेल । कुत्सितगुणाः m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. فعل).

kōphila कौफिल قافلة m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Siv. 1029).

kaphan कफन् كفن । शववस्त्राणि m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafan*). **nōlⁱ kafan prāwun**, to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.

kaphūn^ū कफून (= كفتي) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqir* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.

kaphāra कफार كفارة m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).

kōphir कौफिर كافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh केश** كافر adj. e.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).

kōphur^u कौफुर, see **kōpur^u**.

kuphār कुफार كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of **kōphir**, q.v.).

kaphas कफस قفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).

kapāl कपाल m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Siv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.

kapāla-māl कपाल-माल f. a necklace of skulls (Siv. 266).

-mālā-dar माला-दर m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Siv. 1171).

-mōṣan मोञन् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupīyan.

It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Siv. 1171).

kō-pōn कू-पोन् । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an evil or foul vulva.

kōpōnuk^ū कूपोनुक । कुयोनिजः adj. (f. **kōpōnic^ū कूपोनिचू**), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.

kōpun कौपुन् or **kōmpun कौपुन्** । कम्पन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōpyōv कौप्योव**), (of an animate being) to

tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Siv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234-5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmosphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kōpanāwun** or **kōpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kupun कपुन् । कोपविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kupyōv कूप्योव**), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). (cf. **kup^u** and **kupot^u**).

kōpanāwun कौपानावुन् । कम्पन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōpanōw^u कौपनोवु**) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanāwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).

kapōr^u कपोर । कुच adv. where? in what place? **kapōr^u-kun कपोर-कुन्** । किपास्यभाने adv. whither? to or on to what place?

kapōrⁱ कपोरि । कक्षात्पार्श्वतः adv. whence? from what direction? n.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).

kapur कपूर । कार्पासम् m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162-3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z^h jōra kaparākⁱ**, two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).

kapar-chal कपर-कल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162).

-dōra -दोर । कार्पासयुग्मकम् m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose.

-mēkarāz -म्यकराज़ । कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभावः f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female).

-rēl -रैल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico.

-rēṣh -रैष् । अल्पव्यकार्पासखण्डः f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163).

-thān -थान । कार्पासस्थूलशटकः m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911).

-tilim -तिलिम् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163).

-tār -तर् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162).

-ṣādar -सादर । कार्पासवस्त्रविशेषः f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.).

—**ṣhunānⁱ -शूननि** m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.).

-ṣumūth^ū -सुमूठू । आघातविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ṣumachē -सुमच्छा**), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.'

-wōm^ū -वोमु । कार्पासवणिकम् m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zōv -जव** । कार्पासयुक्ता

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

kapara-hanā कपर-हना f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

kapūr कपूर । कर्पासम् m. i.q. **kapur**. This form is used in villages and by children.

kōpur कोपुर, **kōpūr** कोपूर (= कपुर, **kōphur** कोफुर or **kōphūr** कोफूर (= कानूर) । कपूरम् m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (**kōpur**, Śiv. 537; **kōphur**, Śiv. 771; **kōphūr**, Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). **kōphura-rang** कोफुर-रंग adj. e.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

kapardin कपर्दिन् (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇeśa).

kapōryum कपौर्युम् । कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. **kapōrim** कपौरिम्), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kapas कपस । कर्पासी f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapās*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). — **kadiūn** कडंजू f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). **kana kapas kadiūn**, to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). — **wanūn** वनंजू । असत्यादिकथनम् f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

kapasi-dūj कपसि-दंजू । कर्पासीचेचम् f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. — **dār** डार ।

कर्पासचेचम् m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them.

-kōd कोडु । कर्पाससंशोधकः m. (his wife is **kapasi-kōdī-bāy** कपसि-कांडि-बाय्), a man whose profession

it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. — **-kul** कुल ।

कर्पासलता m. the cotton shrub. — **-kōth** कंथु ।

कर्पासीभस्त्रा m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. — **-pōsh** पोश ।

कर्पासपुष्पम् m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. — **-tōt** टुटु । कर्पासोगुच्छकः m. the cotton-pod.

-tōth टुट । अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम् m. (sg. dat. **-tōtas** टुटस्), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

kapatī कपटी adj. e.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

kō-pūt कपूत । कपुवः m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a son equal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

kupot कपंतु in **kupāt** **gashun** कपति गहून । कुडीभवनम् m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. **kup** and **kupun**.

kapath 1 कपट । शिरसि पटस्थापनम् m. (sg. dat. **kapatas** कपटस्), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have

the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; **kapata-barēth** कपट-ब्रयथ् m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

kapath 2 कपट । कपटः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **kapatas** कपटस्), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

kō-pōth क-पांठि or **-pōthin** पांठिन । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

kō-pōthar क-पाथर् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. evil conduct.

kapatan कपटन् । पटादिच्छेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **kapatūn** कपटंजू), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

kapatun कपटुन् । भिदा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapot** कपटु; 2 p.p. **kapacyōv** कपच्योव्), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120, YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

kapot-**mot** कपटु-मंतु । भेदितः perf. part. (f. **kapūt**-**müts** कपटु-मंतू, sg. dat. **kapacē-masē** कपच्य-मच्य), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

kapatanāwun कपटानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapatanōw** कपटनोवु), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of **kapatun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

kapatāwun कपटावुन् । भेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapatōw** कपटोवु), i.q. **kapatun**. **kapatōw**-**mot** कपटोवु-मंतु । भेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. **kapatōv**-**müts** कपटावु-मंतू), i.q. **kapot**-**mot**.

See **kapatun**.

kōpawun कौपवुन् (1 p.p. **kōpow** कौपवु), i.q. **kōpanāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **kōpawana yun** कौपवन यिनु । सकम्पीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

kōpawun कौपवुनु । कम्पमानः n.ag. (f. **kōpavūn** कौपवञ्जू), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

kō-puy कपुय । कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

krai, see **kray** 1.

krai, see **kray**.

kre (L. 334), see **kray 2**.

kreu, see **krév**.

k^r कर् । शब्दानुक्रतिः m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like); cf.

kar 3. -**k^r** -कर् । शब्दानुकारः m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab.; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kar kar*). -**k^r** -कर । स्वरविशेषः

m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

kar 1 कर् । कदा adv. when? at what time? (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L.V. 87; YZ. 253; W. 94; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211-2; K. 394, 849, 937; H. ii, 4); when? (expecting a negative answer); hence, practically equivalent to 'never' (Śiv. 1790-1, in each case with a pun on **kar**, impve. sg. 2 of **karun**, to do); Rām. 327, 363, 380-1, et passim; **dēṭha kar**, a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). -**bōgⁱ** -वागि or -**bōgin** -वागिन । कस्मिन्काले adv. about when? at what time? -**hyuh^u**

-हिहु । कदा ननु adv. about when? u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. -**kani** -कनि । कस्मिन्काले adv. at what time? -**sanā** -सना । कदा नु adv. when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180-1). -**sanā-bōgⁱ** -सना-वागि or -**sanā-bōgin** -सना-वागिन । कदा नु काले adv. about when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181).

-**tām** -ताम । कदाचित्, कदापि adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past): till when? (W. 94); also (doubtfully) when? as in **kartām** (or **tān**, etc.) **āv**, did he come at any time? if so, when? (Gr.Gr. 256; Rām. 1012, **kar-tān**). -**tāmāth** -तामथ । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. -**tān** -ताञ् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. (Rām. 1012). -**tānēth** -ताञ्थ । कस्मिन्काले, कदापि adv., id.

karuk^u करुकु । कदाकालिकः adj. (f. **karūc^u** करचू), of or belonging to what time? of when? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kar 2 कर m. a beam or rafter in **kara-gaṇḍ** कर-गण्ड । गृहदारविशेषः m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. **kūr^u** 4.

kar 3 कर् in **kar-kar karun** कर्-कर् करन् । कर् कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम् m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. **k^r**.

kar 4 कर् in **kar-nāv 1** कर-नाव् । तरणनीका f. (for 2, see s.v. **karnāv 2**) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanāv*, a ferryman).

kar 5 कर्, impve. sg. 2 of **karun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

kār 1 कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in **ōm-kār**, q.v. p. 27b, l. 49 (L.V. 31; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789).

a-kār अ-कार्, the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our 'alpha' in 'alpha and omega', as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

kār 2 कार् क । कार्यम् m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796); work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227; YZ. 26; Śiv. 8, 1778; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc.; H. v, 12; xi, 2, 10); occupation, service, profession (Gr.M.: L.V. 108) **idēn-kār**, the day's work); work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796); cf. **cikan-kār**, p. 170a, l. 48, **dūrⁱ-kār**, p. 239b, l. 37; **mētra-kār**, s.v. **mēth^r**. **kār-ē-kalamdōnī** कार-कलमदानी m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (**kalam-dōnī**, q.v., p. 439b, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —°, in the sense of 'work', 'doing', as in **jai-jai-kār**, 'doing victory! victory!', i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.); **viwāha-kār**, marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411); **pōrushē-kār**, the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

kār-kōm^u कार-काम् । कार्यादि f. (sg. dat. **kāras-kāmē** कारस्-काम्य), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

kāra-wōl^u कार-वोल् । कार्यवान् m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यञ्), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

kār 3 (K.Pr. 77, 156), see **kōr^u** 1.

kara 1 कर । हस्तः, हस्तिकरः m. a hand (obs.); an elephant's trunk (see p. 354b, l. 30) (El. *karra*).

-**pōṅbok^u** -पीञ्ङ्कु । हस्तायनुराधानानि पञ्च नचत्राणि m. (in Hīndū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit *Hasta*, *Citrā*, *Svātī*, *Viśākhā*, and *Anurādhā*. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

kari-phēraṇē करि-फेरञ् । हस्तस्वल्पनम्, बुभुचाहतत्वम् m. the act of clenching the fist; extreme hunger.

kara 2 कर । कलायः m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karv*; Gr.Gr. 164; H. xii, 16-7). -**dūj^u** -दूज् । कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायचैत्रम् f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked). Children carry peas in this way for eating); a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated.

-**dāl** -दाल् । कलायदाली, कलायविदलः f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease; split pease. -**hēm** -ह्यम् । कलायश्मी f. (sg. dat. **karas-hēmi** कारस्-ह्यमि), pease and beans. -**muth^u** -मुठ् । कलायमकुष्ठकौ m. (sg. dat. **karas-muthis** कारस्-मुठिस), pease and

pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). -mūth^r -मूथ^r । कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम् f. (sg. dat. kara-mūth^ri कर-मूथ^rि), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. -muṭhⁱ-mūth^r -मुठि-मूथ^r । कलायमकुष्टकवलिः m. (sg. dat. -muṭhⁱ-mūth^ras -मुठि-मूथ^rस्), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. -phol^u -फोलु । कलायवीजम्, कलायवीजानि m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

kara 3 कर in kara-phar कर-फर । महत्त्वम् m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

kara 4 कर in kara-mōr^u कर-मोर् । अङ्गविशरणम् m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

kara 5 कर in kara-wōn^u कर-वोजु । क्वथितजलम् m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. nūna-kara-wōn^u, s.v. nūn.

kāra कार in kāra wōn^u कार वोजु । अति क्वथितं पानीयम् m., i.q. the preceding.

kārⁱ करि in kārⁱ kārⁱ करि करि, see karun.

kari (L. 263), see krayē.

kair, see kūr^u 2.

kairu (L. 79), see kāyor^u.

kirāi, see kirāy.

kirⁱ कीरि, see krūr^u 1.

kiri कीरि in kiri gashun कीरि गहून m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to hiri gashun (p. 345b, l. 33), q.v.

kōr कोर् । कुच adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Śiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); ada kōr or ada kōr-kun, then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12b, l. 29); dēṭha kōr, everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257b, l. 32). -kun -कुन् । कस्मिंश्चिद् adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

kōra कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). -kani -कनि । कसात्प्रदेशात् adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances.

-kanēn -कन्यन् । कस्मिंश्चिद् adv. in what direction? where? -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । किंश्चिदभवः adj. (f.

-kanic^u -कनिच्), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

kūrⁱ कूरि or kūr^y कूर्य । कुचैव adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kōra क्रर (? क्र, a globe, quasi the globe of the eye) m. in kōra pyon^u क्रर प्यनु । दृष्टिपातः m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

kōra 2 कोर । उपवासः m. (for 1, see kōr) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. kūrⁱ-kōra, s.v. kūrⁱ 2. -kāh -काह । उपवासमयमेकादशीव्रतम् m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

kōra 3 कोर । अशोधितः adj. e.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). -bāna -वान । अञ्चालितं पाचम् m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. -kapur -कपुर । अञ्चालितं कार्पासम् m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. -pūṭh^u -पूत्तु । अञ्चालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See pūṭh^u.

kōra 4 कोर in kōra-hūt^u कोर-हूट । फालकाष्ठम्, क्रिमिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native ploughshare; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

kōrā कोरा in kōrā-kūrⁱ कोरा-कूरी । महदान्धम् f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

kōri कोरि in kōri-kach कोरि-कच् । अत्यात्यकचाः m. (sg. dat. kachas कचस्), the grass called kach (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

kor^u 1 कर । बलयः, मण्डवेला m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. kaur and kūr; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10-15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. gōḍa-kor^u, p. 277a, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. dājē-kor^u, p. 202b, l. 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

kārⁱ-chal करि-हल् । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. -gul^u -गुलु । एककटकम् m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). -jūrⁱ -जूरि । बलययुग्मम् f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

-khünd^u -खंडू । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. -khap^ut^u -खपटू । अत्यल्पकटकः f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. khapoṭ^u, p. 406b, l. 7). -phuṭ^u -फुटू । भयप्रायकटकः f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. -pīth -पीथ । अत्यल्पकटकः f. (sg. dat. -pīṭh^u -पीथू), a tiny bracelet for a child.

kor^u 2 कर् । नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम् m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

kōr^u 1 कौर, see kārun.

kōr^u 2 कौर । अशोभनाङ्गः adj. (f. kōr^u 2 कारू; for 1, see s.v.), one-eyed (= kōn^u 4, q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

kōrⁱ-shīn^u कारि-शिशू । अद्यतना f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

kōr^u 1 कारू । शिरोधिः f. (for 2, see kōr^u 2; cf. also kārun), the neck (El. kār and kār; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, kār; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). -mārūn^u -मारू । शीवातिर्यङ्करणम् f.inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. nigayē-k^o, s.v. nigay.

kāri-hol^u कारि-हलू । वकयीवः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). -pātⁱ 1 पति । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (pātⁱ) (Rām. 649, 655). -pātⁱ 2 -पति । शीवायाः पश्चाङ्गगे adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). -thod^u -थदू । उच्चरक्षरः adj. (f. -thūz^u -थजू), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

kūr, a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for khūr^u 4, q.v.

kūr कूर, see kūr^u 1.

kura 1 कुर । स्रक्चिह्नम्, कर्षटादिचिह्नम् f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. -wūt^u -वूटू । काष्ठवन्धार्थं नालिका f. i.q. kura 1 in the sense of a groove.

kura 2 कुर । मीनभेदः f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

kura 3 कुर for kur^ura, q.v. kura-tās कुर-टास । तोचशब्दः m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also dura ta kura, p. 239a, l. 24.

kura 4 कुर, see khar-kura, p. 407a, l. 23.

kuri कुरि, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

kūrⁱ 1 कूरि in kūrⁱ kūrⁱ abun कूरि कूरि अबुन । अत्यति निकटागमनम् m.inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

kūrⁱ 2 कूरि in kūrⁱ-kōra कूरि-कोर । केवलोपवासः m. i.q. kōra 2, q.v.

kur^u 1 कुरू । अपक्वा द्राक्षा f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. kur).

kur^u 2 कुरू । निक्षुपीकृतो यवः f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

kuru 1 कुरु m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). -rāza -राज m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. -yōdd -यद्ध (ञ) m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

kuru 2 (? spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 bōd^u or handfuls (see p. 84a, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling kor^u कर् is meant.

kūr^u 1 कूर or (Śiv. 537) kūr कूर । कूरः adj. (for 2, see kūrūn; f. kūr^u कूरू, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. krūr^u 2.

kūrū (? spelling) m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El. kūrū, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. khair and khor^u 1).

kūr^u कूरू । कन्या f. (sg. dat. kōrē कौर्य), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ. 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597-8; K. 66, 71-2, etc.; H. v, *passim*; xi, *passim*). With suff. of indef. art. kōrah कौराह (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt kūd^u कूदू, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

kōri-boj^u कौरि-बोजु । कूकूदः m. the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. -byōl^u -ब्योलु । कन्याबीजत्वभावः m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and

fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dōd** कोरि-दुद । कन्याजनयित्रीदुग्धम् m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. **-dad^r** -ददरु । खूलाख्यकन्या f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. **-dil** -दिल, **-dīlal** -दिलल, or **-dinal** -दिनल । कन्यागामी m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, **-dinal**: K.Pr. 4, *horūdill*); a term of abuse. **-dāwal** -दावल । स्वकन्यागामी, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. **-gūd^u** -गूदु । कन्यायोनिलोलुपः m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who lusts after his own daughter (a term of abuse). **-han** -हन f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). **-hār** -हार । कन्यावराटकः f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. **-khod^u** -खडु । कन्यायोनिलोलुपः m., i.q. **-gūd^u**, ab. **-khādar** -खॉदर । कन्याविवाहः m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). **-lagⁿ** -लग्न । कन्यकालपम m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. **-lēkh** -लख । कन्यागालि. f. (sg. dat. **lēki** लखि), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil**, etc., ab. **-mahanyuw^u** -महनिवु । कन्यकाल्पम m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. **-mōj^u** -माजू । कन्याजनयित्री m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-mōl^u** -मोलु । कन्याजनयिता m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-nala** -नल । स्वकन्याविटः m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । कन्यावान् m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यत्र, Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride.

kür^u 2 कूरु । अप्रसूता f. (for 1, see **karun** 1), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *kūr*). Cf. **kūr^u**.

kür^u 3 कूरु । पक्कं दधि f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food.

kür^u 4 कूरु f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar** 2.

kūr^u कूरु, see **kūr^u 1**.

kōrāba कर्राब । वस्त्रभुजायविशेषः m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the

front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. **-nor^u** -नरु । खण्डविशेषयुतो वस्त्रबाहुः m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

karābin कर्राबीन् قرابين । अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रभेदः f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

kōrbān कर्रबान् قربان m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yid kōrbān**, one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmīr (L. 268), the *'idu'l-qurbān* or *'idu'z-zōhā*, held on the tenth day of the month *Zul-hijja*, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. — **lagun** — लगुन् m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

kārūbār कारुबार् कारوبار m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

kracē क्रच, sg. dat. of **krūt^u**, q.v. s.v., and under **krot^u**.

kric क्रिच् or **krich** क्रिच् । शब्दविशेषः, कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः, सूचयन्तादिशब्दः m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric** क्रिच्-क्रिच् or **krich-krich** क्रिच्-क्रिच् । कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः m., id.

karūc^u कररूच्, see **karuk^u**, p. 465a, l. 36.

krēchēr क्रेछर m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēth**.

krīdā क्रोडा f. play, sport. — **karūn^u** — कररून् f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

krūd क्रूद । क्रोधः m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hot^u** क्रूद-हुतु । क्रोधाहतः adj. (f. **-hūṣ^u** -हूच्), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

krūd क्रूड । वीरद्विशेषः m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dōda-krūd** (p. 189b, l. 3) and **krēhna-krūd** (p. 469a, l. 49).

krūda-pōsh क्रूड-पोश । कण्टकिनीवन्धलतापुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. **-thūr^u** -थरू । कण्टकिनी वन्धलता f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. **-zāl** -ज़ाल । कण्टकिनीवन्धलताजालम् m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

krūdi कूदी adj. e.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

krūdalad क्रुदलद adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **krūdaladīn** क्रुदलदिन्), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, *krūdalad*).

koriadilh (K.Pr. 4), see **kōri-dil**, p. 468a, l. 7.

kārdār कारदार, كاردار m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

krūdāvēth क्रुदावेठ । क्रोधवेशः f. (sg. dat. **krūdāvēthi** क्रुदावेठि), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. **āvēth**, p. 72a, l. 31.

krīdun क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krīdyōv** क्रीडोव्), to play; esp. to play music.

kargil कर्गिल । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltistān forty miles east of Dras.

kargōm कर्गोम् । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

kuri-gām कुरी-गाम m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sītā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

kōri-garz कारिगर्ज्ज् adj. e.g. rebellious (El. *kōri-garzi*).

kruh 1 क्रुह । क्रोशः m. a certain measure of distance, the *kōs* of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545-8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. **kruhāh** क्रुहाह (Rām. 1719). —**kadān** कडनि । मरणवखासामुख्यम् m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. —**khand** खंड । क्रोशमात्रम् m. about a *kōs*, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruha-bōd क्रुह-बुद्ध । बहवः क्रोशः m. several *kōs*, an indefinite large number of *kōs* (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

kruhā-khandā क्रुहा-खंडा or **kruhāh-khandāh** क्रुहाह-खंडाह । क्रोशमात्रम् m. about a *kōs*, but a little less, i.q. **kruh-khand**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh क्रुहाह m. about a *kōs* (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh sāsāh, a thousand *kōs*, an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

kruh 2 क्रुह or **kruh** क्रुह । भक्षणे रूचता f. (sg. dat. **kruhē** क्रुहा), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. cf. **man-kruh**, s.v. **man 1**, and **kruth**.

karih करिह । कर्षः m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a **pal** which = about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a lb.

kōrah कोराह, see **kūr**.

kruhalad क्रुहलद । रूचतायुतम् adj. e.g. rough tasting, acrid.

krēhna क्रुह for **krēhon**, in the following:—**krēhna-braz** क्रुह-ब्रज् । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. —**krūd** क्रुड । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white

grain. —**lyūt** ल्युट । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain.

—**māz** मात्र । कृष्णमांसम् (यद्यत्) m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). —**māz-chal** मात्र-हल f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 162).

—**sōn** सवन् । फलभूमिः m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

krēhon क्रुहनु । कृष्णः adj. (f. **krēhūn** क्रुहन्), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, *krūhan*; L. 159, *krūhan*; Śiv. 1513, 1704); morally black, black-natured. —**kṭa-** (or **-kṭa-**) **kāl-hyuh**

—कट् (or —कट्) काल-हिहु । अत्यन्तकृष्णवर्णः adj. (f. **krēhūn** —**-hish** क्रुहन् —**-higū**), black like the black *kāla-kūla* poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

krēhanun क्रुहनुन् । कृष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēhanyōv** क्रुहन्योव्), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

krēhañēr क्रुहञ्जर or **krēhañār** क्रुहञ्जार । कृष्णत्वम् m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, —**ñēr**).

karāhath कराहथ كراهت । तिक्तता f. (sg. dat. **karā-hūh** कराहन्), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāśhmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

krōj क्रोजू । कुलानी f. of **krāl**, q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K.Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11);

krōj-mās, the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

karki कर्कि or **kalki** कल्कि m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, **karki**). The Sanskrit form is *kalki*.

karuk करुक, see p. 465a, l. 36.

kōrkoc कुरकुकु । करटुः m. the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*.

krakh क्रख or **krēkh** क्रेख । कोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. **kraki** क्रकि), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. **nāra-k**, s.v. **nār 1**) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.).

krakh is the form used in Śrīnagar, while **krēkh** is used elsewhere (El., H.). —**cikh** चिख् or **-cikh** चीख् । उच्चैः शब्दादि f. (sg. dat. **kraki-ciki** क्रकिचिकि or **-ciki** चीकि), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —**diñ** दिन् ।

उच्चैराज्ञानादिविधानम् f. inf. to raise an outcry, to

shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). —**kariūn^u** —करजू f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). —**lāyūn^u** —लायजू f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). —**tulūn^u** —तुलजू f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

kraka-nād क्रक-नाद् । कोलाहलः m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

krēkh क्रेख् । मुद्रामणिः m. (sg. dat. **krēkas** क्रेकस्), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. **nūna-k^o**, s.v. **nūn**.

krēka-nadī क्रेक-नदी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmir. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmōkh, and Śrāddha offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). —**nūn** -नून । लवणभेदः m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. —**wōjū** -वाजू । ऊर्मिका f. a ring in which a stone is set.

kārkhandār कारखानदार (= کارخانه دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

kirⁱ-kija-muhul^u किरि-किज-मुजुल । दोलायन्त्रभेदः m. 'the pestle that says "kirⁱ-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

krakal क्रकल् । तारस्वरकथनशीलः m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

kōrkun कोर्कुन् (= कारकुन्) । सेवानुद्धारणः m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmir, a Persian-knowing Brāhman employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zainu 'l-ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. *kārkun*, s.v. *baṭa*; L. 302).

kūrknī (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. **citra 2**.

kurukshēth^r कुरुक्षेत्र m. (sg. dat. **kurukshētras** कुरुक्षेत्रस्), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Thānēsvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmir; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

kārkōṭa कार्कोट in **kārkōṭa-nāg** कार्कोट-नाग् m. N. of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pir Pāntāl Range near the Tōshēmaidān Pass. It takes its name from

the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

kurkoṭ^u कुर्कोटु or **kurakoṭ^u** कुरकोटु । सिंहाणम् m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, **kurkoṭ^u**).

kur^okoṭ^u कुरकोटु m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding.

karkath कर्कट f. (sg. dat. **karkatī** कर्कटि), the sign Cancer (El. *kurukaut*, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

krāl क्राल् । कुलालः m. (the f. is **krōj^u** क्राजू, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). **krāla-anzan** क्राल-अञ्जन् ।

शालिविशेषः m. a kind of rice; cf. **anzan**.

—**ḍabur** -डबुर् । कुलालगृहपटलम् m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). —**kōḍa** -कोद् ।

कुलालकन्दुः f. a potter's kiln. —**khōḍ** -खुद् ।

स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in Śrinagar, near the Habba Kadal bridge, and inhabited by potters.

—**mōnd^u** -मंडु । शाकभेदः m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71).

—**pan** -पन् । कुलालसूत्रम् m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel.

—**sangūr^u** -संगूरु । लघुपर्वतविशेषः f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. —**ḥakūj^u**

-चक्रजू । कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. —**wān** -वान् ।

कुलालगृहाणः m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

krōl^u क्रोलु m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. **krōr^u**, q.v. (only El.).

krūl 1 क्रूल । तण्डुलक्रिमिः m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, *krul*); an insect (El. *krēl*; W. 115, *krōl*). Met. cf. **mōṣa-k.**, s.v. **mōṣh**.

krūl 2 क्रूल । काष्ठबन्धनम् m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. **krūla-gand** क्रूल-गन्द् । काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

krūl 3 क्रूल for **krūl^u**, q.v., in **krūl khārun** क्रूल खारुन् । द्वारे चित्रारोपणम् m.inf. to set up or paint the **krūl^u** pattern.

krūla-pach क्रूल-पच् । नवीनवर्षपक्षपत्रम् m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children.

—**ṣōṭ^u** -षुटू । द्वारचित्रार्थमपूपः f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the **krūl^u** pattern.

krūl^u क्रूल । द्वारचित्रम् m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075-6).

karēl करेल । कण्टकीशाकविशेषः f. N. of one of the *cucurbitaceae*, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karēla*).

karēla-bōṅg^{ar} करेल-बुंगर f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

kōrēl कोरैल । जातबद्धकन्यः, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान् m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. *kōlāl*).

kram क्रम । क्रमः m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; **lata-kram**, a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see *lath*).

krama krama gālun क्रम क्रम गालुन् । असह्यन्ती-
डनम् m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. **-rost^u** -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūth^u** -रूथ्), without order, without system (Gr.M.). **-sar** -सर । चैत्रविशेषः m. old N. of a lake and village in the Div^{ar} Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

krām क्राम । जातितुल्यं नाम f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

krom^u क्रमु in the following:—**krāmⁱshēr** क्रमिशर । चैत्रयामः m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yēch Pargana.

krami-hākh क्रमि-हाख । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karm sāg*, *karm hāk*, or *kremi hāk*).

krim (? spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. **krami-hākh**, s.v. **krom^u**).

krum क्रम, (Gr.Gr. 21) **krūm^u** क्रमु. or (Śiv. 855), **kūrm** कूर्म । कूर्मः m. (f. **krumīn^u** क्रमिन्, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krim*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

karm कर्म । प्राकृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849; Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's

present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244a, l. 26, and 244b, l. 27); esp. funeral rites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). **nitē karm**, a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); **nitē karma**, by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

karma-bod^u कर्म-बुद्धु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-būd^u** -बुद्धु), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. **-bajēr** -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिः m. great prosperity. **-hīn** -हीन् (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or **-hyūn^u** -ह्युनु (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. **-hīn^u** -हीन्), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit.

-khandēth -खंडाय् । दुर्दैवविलसितम् f. (sg. dat. **-khandēth^u** -खंडाय्), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. **-lēkhā** -लेखा or **-likhā** -लीखा, f., i. q. **-r^akh**, bel., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām. 40, 120).

-lōn^u -लोनु । देवम् m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690, 822, 940, 945).

-phal -फल m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). **-r^akh** -रख् or (L.V. 107) **karmūn^u** **r^akh** कर्मनु रख् । कर्मरेखा f. (sg. dat. **-r^akhi** -रखि), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. **-rēkhā** -रेखा or **-rikhā** -रीखा । कर्मलेखा f., id. **-sēd** -सद् f. (sg. dat. **-sēz^u** -संजु), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830).

-wōl^u -वोलु । धन्यपुत्रः m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

karam करम क्रम m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

kirm कर्म क्रम m. a worm. -**kash** कश् क्रम m. 'a worm puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or -*khash* (p. 417b, l. 37).

kūrm कूर्म, see **krum**.

kirmil, see **karmōra**.

kirāman किरामन् । रोमाञ्चोन्नमः m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

kramiñē क्रमिञ्, see **namiñ**.

krumiñ क्रमिञ् । कर्मठो f. of **krum**, q.v. a female tortoise.

karmōra कर्मोर m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L. 461 *kirmil*).

kirmri (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus caricoides*).

krimsi, see **kirmizī**.

karmishṭh कर्मिष्ठ adj. e.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634).

karāmath करामत् क्रामत् f. (sg. dat. **karāmūṣ** करामूष्), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

karmawān कर्मवान् । भाग्यवान् adj. e.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070-3).

karmāyēth कर्मायथ । पूर्वार्जितं कर्म f. (sg. dat. **karmāyēṣ** कर्मायैष्), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm**.

kirmizī कर्मिञ्जी قرمزي adj. e.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 459, *krimsi*). In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon.

krōn 1 क्रोनु । परिभाषणम् m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people. This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

krōn 2 क्रोनु । सम्बन्धादिवर्गः m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krōn** 1.

krāni nērun क्रानि नेरुन् । नियमोन्नहनम् m.inf. to go outside the (custom) of the family; esp. to give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family; (of a bride) to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband (Rām. 1036, 1586).

krōnī-kōs क्रानि-कोसु । बन्धुहीनः adj. (f. -**kōs** क्रोसू), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. -**kūṭ** क्रूट् । कुचीना f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

kāran 1 कारन् m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **karāni pranavākī**, by means of the *pranava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. Brahṁā (the Creator), Viṣṇu (the Preserver), and Mahōśvara or Rudra (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of Śiva (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, Sadāśiva (Śiva as the lord of the manifested universe), and Īśvara, or Śiva himself. These five are represented by the *pranava*, or mystic syllable *ōm*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a, u, m, bindu*, and *nada* (see **bēnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi, rā, ya, na*, and *maḥ*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōm* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran**, a first cause; **amī kārana**, for this reason (Gr.M.); **wōtpatti-kāran**, a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

kāran 2 कारन् pl. dat. of **kār** 1 and 2, qq.v.

karun 1 करुण् । करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kor** करु; f. **kūr** करु). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāśhmīrī of L.V. there is a form **kiyem**, I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846-7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7,

etc.); to make, create (K. 210, 577); to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.); to avail; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030-1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc.; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc.; K. *passim*; H. x, 7; xii, 15); to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296); to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330; H. viii, 1, 2); to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611); to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān**, uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65); **Lālī Lālī karān**, crying out 'Lālī, Lālī' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105). Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 154, 378, 434, 539, etc.; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun**, to do action (p. 28a, l. 9), to act, or with **pēth**, to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.); **āradan karūn^u**, to do worship, to worship (p. 42b, l. 45) (id.); **prakh^ot^u karun**, to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun**, to eat food (p. 29b, l. 21); **khabar karūn^u**, to inform (p. 391a, l. 26); **khās karith**, especially, mainly (p. 417a, l. 18); **mihrbōnī karith**, please! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun**, to do the Englishman, to speak English; **kōshur^u karun**, to play the Kāshmirī man, to speak Kāshmirī (El.).

karun hyot^u-mot^u करुन् ह्युत्-मंतु । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **karūn^u hēs^u-müs^u** करुन् ह्युत्-मंतु), begun to be done, commenced. —**kyut^u**—कितु । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **karūn^u kiš^u** करुन् कितु), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

kārī kārī करि करि । छत्वा छत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

kor^u-mot^u करु-मंतु । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kūr^u-müs^u** करु-मंतु), done, made, etc., as ab.

karon^u करुन् or **karun^u** करुन्, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749; Rām. 1781); that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317; Rām. 1671).

karan-grākh करुन्-ग्राख् । करणग्राहीः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करुन्-हार । करणयोयः adj. e.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । कारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājōñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Śiv. 1287).

karana karān करुन् करान्, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **sub chuh karana karān magar wādⁱ wādⁱ**, he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

karani करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72); necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

karōnⁱ करानि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

karith करिथ, having done. In the old Kāshmirī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kēth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hēth karith**, having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith**, having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakhtī karith**, with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909). —**dyun^u**—दिनु, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589; H. x, 12); cf. Hindī, *kar denā*. —**gabhun**—गह्वन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210); cf. Hindī, *kar jānā*. —**krōvith**—क्राविथ् । निःशेषण छत्वा conj. part. having done completely. —**thawun**—थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302; Rām. 1253).

karun 2 करुन्, i.q. **kaḍun**, q.v.

kārun कारुन् । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōr^u** कोरु), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L. 458); to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kōr^u-mot^u** कोरु-मंतु । कथितः perf. part. (f. **kōr^u-müs^u** कोरु-मंतु), boiled, etc., as ab. **karunā** करुना f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

kēran करुन् । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

kēran 1 केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

kēran 2 केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmatakⁱ kēran**, translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1**, it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic كَرَن, a conjunction of the planets.

kōrān करान قرآن । **सिद्धधर्मपुस्तकम्** m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

kūrun 1 कूरुन् । **केशवापाय अलेन शिरोमर्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^u** कूर्), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

kūrun 2 कूरुन् । **गिच्छर्वः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^u** 2 कूर्), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8a, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. **nasakh**.

kūrun कूरुन् । **क्रुरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūryōv** कूर्योव्) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. **kūryō-mot^u** कूर्यो-मंतु । **कठिनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kūryē-mūs^u** कूर्ये-मंसू), become fierce or hard, as ab.

kranda क्रंद । **करण्डः** m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of 'khilla'. Those used by natives of Kashmir are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, **krand**). **-wōr^u** -वोर् । **करण्डभेदी** स्त्र्यः m. a smaller kind of the same.

krind (L. 123) incorr. for **khind**, q.v.

krond^u क्रंडु । **करण्डः**, **लोहायपात्रम्**, **लोहमयी दीपिका** m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. **lashi-krond^u**, s.v. **lashi**.

kründ^u क्रंडू । **कंडोलः** f. (sg. dat. **kranjē** क्रज्य), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). **-zālūn^u** —जालन् । **काष्ठमयदीपिकाप्रज्वलनम्** f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. **krond^u**.

kranga कंग or **krangūs** क्रंगूस । **वराटकभेदः** m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

kranjē क्रज्य, see **kründ^u**.

kranjol^u क्रजलु । **कण्डोलविशेषः** m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. **kranzul^u**. **-gashun** —गशुन् । **अति कार्श्यम्** m.inf. to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.

kranjali pōn^u sārūn क्रजलि पोञ्चु सारुन् । **प्रयत्नविष्कम्भम्** m.inf. to carry water in such a basket; hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.

krēnk^h क्रेंख, see **krēkh**.

karnikh कर्निख । **नासामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **karniki** कर्निकि), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

karanēshōrī करणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

krōnt^u क्रौंतु, see **krōt^u**.

krints (L. 113) incorr. from **khriṣh**, q.v.

karnāv 2 कर्नाव । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (for 1, see p. 465a, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmir, lying between the River Kishōngangā and the Kājūnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇādha. In it is the ancient Tirtha or bathing place of Shōrdī, sacred to the goddess Śāradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

karnōvⁱ कर्नीव । **कैवर्तः** m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see **kar-nāv** 1, p. 465a, l. 47 (El. **karanār**).

karanāwun करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **karanōw^u** करनोवु), caus. of **karun**, q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām. 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

karunāwatār कर्णावतार । **कर्णावतारः** m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

karanāwawun^u करनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **karanāwāvūn^u** करनावववु), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see **karanāwun**.

karnay कर्नय् (= قرناي) । **भेरी** f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

kranz क्रञ्ज । **कंकालः** m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

kranzul^u क्रजुलु m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. **kranjol^u**.

kariñ करिञ् । **लेपकयन्त्रम्** f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. **karin** m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

karūn^u **hēṣ^u**-**mūs^u** करञ्जू ह्येष-मंसू, see **karun hyot^u**-**mot^u**, p. 473a, l. 38.

karūn^u **kiṣ^u** करञ्जू किञ्जू, see **karun kyut^u**, p. 473a, l. 40.

krapā कृपा or **krēpā** क्रेपा f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); **krēpāyi-kinⁱ**, through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. **dayē-krapā**, p. 266a, l. 18.

kraph कृफ । **छन्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **krapas** कृफस्), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting

wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating; cf. **krēph**. **kraph-kraph** क्राफ-क्राफ । भक्षणशब्दानुकारः m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyon^u**, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

krāph क्राफ । काष्ठभङ्गशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas** क्रापस्), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

krēph क्राफ । छन्ननम, बालादिछन्ननशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **krēpas** क्रेपस्), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123); (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip'; cf. **kraph**. **krēph-krēph** क्राफ-क्राफ । बालादिछन्ननशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

krapan क्रापन् । क्रापणः m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupun^u**.

krupun^u क्रापन् । कर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p. **krup^u** क्रापु), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21); to scrape (only EL).

krupun^u क्रापन् or **krupyun^u** क्रापिन् । क्रापणः adj. (f. **krupīn^u** क्रापिन्), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan**.

krupañēr क्रापञर् (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupīnār** क्रापिन्वर् । क्रापणत्वम् m. miserliness, niggardliness.

karpūr कर्पूर m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram** कर्पूर-गौरम्, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

kirpārāmī किरपारामी adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kirpārām, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmir (1825-31). — **capa** — चप m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of Kirpārām (L. 382, *kirparāmi chappr*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together:— the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaam is made; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

krapūs क्रापूस् । सशब्दभङ्गः, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**); the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

kāri-pāt¹ 1 and 2 कारि-पति, see **kōr^u** 1.

kr^ur कर् m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krūr*; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

kreri (P spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

krīrⁱ कीरि, etc., see **krūr^u** 1.

krōr^u क्रोर । भाष्यखात्राद्यभागः, विस्फोटनवीनत्वम् m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *krōl*, i.e. **krōl^u**; Gr.Gr. 12); the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. — **bōhun** — व्यङ्गन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वङ्घ्रिधीदनम् m.inf. scab to form on a sore. — **tulun** — तुलुन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वगुत्यापनम् m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

krōr^u क्राः । गोरसपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maishē-k^o**. s.v. **mūshⁱ**.

krūr^u 1 कूर् or **kyūr^u** क्यूर (for ***kryūr^u** क्र्यूर) । कूपः m. [sg. dat. **krūris** कूरिस्, **krīris** कीरिस् (K. 836, 838), or **kīris** कीरिस्; ag. **krūrⁱ** कूरि, **krīrⁱ** कीरि or **kīrⁱ** कीरि; abl. **krēri** केरि (K. 836, 839) or **kēri** केरि], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; K.Pr. 256; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur*; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūr^u** is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūr^u** by Musalmāns.

krūrⁱ-bal कूरि-बल् or **krīrⁱ-bal** कीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रयः m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

krīrⁱ-bal कीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम् m., see **krūrⁱ-bal**, ab. -**carkh** -चर्ख् । कूपयन्त्रम् (sg. dat. -**carkas** -चर्कस्), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. — **dayuth** -दयुत् । कूपाधिष्ठातृदेवः m. (sg. dat. -**dayētas** -दयतस्), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. — **pahī** -पही ।

कूपनेमिः f. the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. — **hōk^u** -होकु । वीनाहः m. the (wooden) cover of a well. — **sag** -सग् । कूपवारिसेकः m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. — **wōn^u** -वोन् । कूपानीयम् m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *kravicon*).

krūr^u 2 कूर् । क्रूरः adj. (f. **krūr^u** कूर्), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L. V. 27), i.q. **kūr^u** 1.

karār करार قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy; quietude, quiet, peace; patient waiting, patience; settlement, determination, confirmation; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.): reality, certainty, truth. — **hyon^u** — ह्यन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait patiently.

karāra 1 करार adj. e.g. fixed, firm, settled, established; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

karāra 2 करार in **karāra karāra करार करार** । शष्पः । शष्पः adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

karér कर्यर् । असमृतिकात्मम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See **kūr^u 2**.

korr (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

karōr करोर or **kōrōr करोर** । कोटिः card. ten millions, a crore (El. *karōr*; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908); **karōr sūrē** (pl.) (Śiv. 904-5) or **karōra-sūrē** (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns. **ka(kō)rōra-bod^u** क(क)रोर-बहु । कोटिशः adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, ka^o).

kur^ara कुर । प्राजनम् m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form **kura 3**, q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

kūrēr कूर्य । कूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see **kūr^u 1**.

krārun क्रावन । मृदन्धः m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. **krāran-phakh क्रावन-फख** । तिलादिपाकजो दुग्न्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

kriris कीरिस्, see **krūr^u 1**.

kōrōryum^u करोरयुञ्ज ord. (f. **kōrōrim^u** करोरिम्), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

kris, see **krash 3**.

kiris कीरिस्, see **krūr^u** or **kyūr^u**.

kursⁱ कुर्सى f. a chair (Gr.M.).

kuris कूरिस् (cf. كرسى) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

karish करिश् । कर्षूः f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the *Anvṣṭakā śrāddha* ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The *Anvṣṭakā* is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyana, Pausa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

krashi-bal कशि-बल् । प्रदेशभेदः m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrinagar.

krēshim क्रेशिम । नृणविशेषः f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishūn*, *Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. **krēshimi-raz क्रेशिमी-रज** । नृणभेदकृता रज्जुः f. a rope made of this

fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

krēshun क्रेशुन् । गृह्णता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kryūsh^u** क्रेशु), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

krīshūn, see **krēshim**.

krushn कृष्ण adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *kr̥ṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

krēshēwun^u क्रेशुवुन् n.ag. (f. **krēshēvūn^u**), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

krūs^u-kamūr^u कूसू-कमूर । आक्रोशनम् f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

krot^u कृतु in **krot^u-krot^u** कृतु-कृतु । अव्यक्तशब्दः m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

krot^u कटु । चीणः adj. (f. **krūt^u 1** कटू) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

krōt^u क्राँतु (in *āra-krōt^u*, p. 40b, l. 50), adj. (f. **krōt^u** क्राँतू), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

krout (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmir (L. 158), ? **khōt^u**.

krut^u कृतु । अनिष्टः adj. (f. **krut^u** कृतू), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

krūt^u 2 कटू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम् f. (for 1, see **krot^u**; sg. dat. **kracē** क्राच्य), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. **āl'shi-k^o**, p. 25a, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

kartā कर्ता m. (sg. dat. **kartāhas** कर्ताहस्, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. **hartā-kartā**, p. 351a, l. 15; **nyāyē-kartā**, a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

kartⁱ कर्त्ति । कर्माधिकारी m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

kurta कूर्त کرتہ m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. **kurtⁱ**.

kūrta कूर्त m. a measure of length, six **gaz**, each of which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

kurtⁱ कूर्ति (= كرتى) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. **kurta**.

krath कथ f. (sg. dat. **krūth^u** कथू), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

krath कठ । निगिलनशब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth 1** and **2**. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

krēth क्रेट् । क्रेशः m. (sg. dat. **krēthas क्रेटस्**), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

krith क्रिथ् onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun क्रिथ कडुन्** । कण्ठमाचखरोत्यादनम् m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **krath** and **kruth 1** and **2**.

krōtha 1 क्रुथ । अङ्गक्रेशः m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

krōtha 2 क्रुथ । कुल्थाषः m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthi* or *kurthi* of India; (?) the *krōtha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

kruth 1 क्रुथ् । पविशावशब्दः onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **krath**, **krith**, and **kruth 2**. —**kruth** -क्रुथ् । पविशावशब्दः m., id.

kruth 2 कृथ् । मन्दशब्दः onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **krath**, **krith**, and **kruth 1**.

kruth कृथ् f. acidity, an acid taste. Cf. **d^hha-kruth**, p. 198a, l. 28, **kath 3** and **kruh 2**.

krūtha क्रुथ । अङ्गभङ्गः m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

krūth^u क्रुडु । कठोरः, क्रेशदः adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīthis क्रौठिस्**, abl. **krēthi क्रेटि** (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krūth^u क्रुडू** or **krīth^u क्रौडू**, dat. **krēchē क्रैच्य**], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-k^o**, s.v. **man 1**); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51-4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūth^u**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

krēthun क्रेटुन् । कर्कशीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēthyōv क्रेटोव्**), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

kārtikh कार्तिक् or **kōrtikh कार्तिक्** । कार्तिकमासः m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas कार्तिकस्**), N. of a month, the

Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārttik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

kruta-karm कृत-कर्म m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

kārtikiy कार्तिकिक् m. N.P., in Skt. *Kārttikēya* or *Skanda*, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

kartal कर्तल । खड्गः f. (sg. dat. **kartali कर्तलि** or **kartūj^u कर्तजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

kartūl m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

kratun कडुन् or **krētun क्रेटुन्** (Gr.Gr. xv) । कार्थम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kratyōv क्रत्योव्**), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kratyō-mot^u क्रत्यो-मंतु** । दृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kratyē-mūs^u क्रत्ये-मंसू**), become thin, as ab.

kīrtanā कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

kurtūn^u कुरतून् । संबन्धभेदः f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañē-nūr^u कुरतञ-नूरू**, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

krutārth कृतार्थ adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

kartūth कर्तूथ । व्यवहारः, संबन्धवश्यदेयम् m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas कर्तूतस्**), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812); profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartūl**.

kratawōl^u कटवोलु m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **grata-wōl^u**, p. 305a, l. 5.

krath 1 कठ् । कृत्तिका (sg. dat. **krabi कृभि**), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

krabi-kūr^u कृभि-कूरू । कृत्तिकानारा f. (pl. nom. **-kōrē -कोरे**), a daughter of *Kṛttikā*, N. of any one of the six stars of *Kṛttikā*. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

krath 2 कठ्, **krish क्रिष्**, or **krēsh क्रेष्** । शकभेदः f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the

leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

krabi-kamiür कृबि-कमिुरु । कण्टकभेदात्पशाखा f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. **-kond** कण्डु । तृणविशेषकण्टकः m., id. **-kot** कटु । छशवालकः m. (f. **-küü** कटू), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. **-kath** कट । निष्पिता m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** कटस्), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. **-pōsh** पोश । तृणविशेषपुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

krabh 3 कृह, kriṣh क्रिह, or krēsh कृह । शोधनद्रव्यम् f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoidea*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. **-mūl** मूल । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम् m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

krōsh कृह । दर्विभेदः m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-gula-k.**, p. 284b, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krūts*). — **lāgun** लागुन् । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम् m. inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

krāsh कृह । अशुद् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. **-wor** वर् । पूषविशेषः m. shovel-cake, a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

krūsh कृह । दर्विः f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). — **khēn** खन् । अन्त्यकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम् f. inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmiri Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

kar^{sh} कृह । शयनपटभेदः m. a sheet for lying on.

krāv क्राव । छथारभः f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K.Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *kr̥syārambhah*).

krēv (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēr* is probably meant).

krōw (W. 12) incorr. for **khrow**, q.v.

karēwa करेव (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmir Valley (El. *karawah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmiri word for these plateaux is **wudar**, q.v. (L. 320).

kaurav कौरव् or **kōrav** कौरव् m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546-7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

krāwun क्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krōw** क्रावु), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith krōvith**, p. 473b, l. 29.

karwāna करवान् (= کاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

karawun करवुन् । कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **karaviñ** करवञ्), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858-9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

karawōñ करवाञ्जि । जातिभेदः m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmiri Brāhmaṇas living in Śrinagar.

kar-waṭiñ कर्-वटिञ् । वप्रादिवेष्यपङ्केष्टिकादिः f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krui*, K.Pr. 115).

kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

krāy क्राय् । कटाहः f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *krāi*).

krayē क्रय्य । प्रेतक्रियाः f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray 1** (L. 263, *kari*).

kriy 1 क्रिय् f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63); esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

kriy 2 क्रिय् a|j. e.g. used —°, a doer, a maker, as in **sarwa-kriy**, the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

kriyā क्रिया f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. **kriy 1**.

kirāy किराय् (= كرايه) । निवासस्थानादिमुक्तः f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. *kirāt*; Gr.M.; *khar kirāy*, hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (*ḍākūc^u kirāy*, the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). —*hēñ^u* —ह्यन् f.inf. to borrow (*sic.* El.).

kirāyē-cīrī किराय-चीरि । निवासस्थानादिमुक्त-चीरिका f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). —*hyon^u* —ह्यन् m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as *nāv chēh kirāyē karūñ^u*, a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

kūry कूर्य, see **kōr**.

kirāyidār किरायिदार كرايه دار m. (f. *kirāyidārēñ* किरायिदार्यन्), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kryūr^u क्र्यूर्, see **krūr^u 1**.

kryūsh^u क्र्यूश, see **krēshun**.

karyut^u कर्युत् । प्रेतीर्ध्दैहिकक्रियाकर्ता m. a performer of the *krayē* ceremony, see **krayē**.

kar^z कर्ज् قرض । अणम m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). —*dyun^u* —दिनु m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312). —*tulun* —तुलुन् । क्रमश अणग्रहणम् m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. —*ṣaṭun* —षटुन् । अणसंग्रहणम् m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

kirza (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like *kirz^u*. Cf. **krül 1**.

kar^zdār कर्ज्दार । अणप्रयोक्ता, अणयाहकः e.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

kar^zkhāh कर्ज्खाह قرض خواह m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

kas 1 कस्, see **kyāh**.

kas 2 कस् كس m. someone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. **bē-kas**, without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in **yak kas**, one person, **dū kas**, two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

kas 3 in **kas kokar** (L. 459), see **khas 3**.

kās काँस् m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. **kanz**.

k^asa कस m. (another form of **kissa**, q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

kasū कसू, see **kyāh**.

kaīsa कैस, see **kūs^u**.

kaīsi कैसि, see **kēh**.

keus, see **kyus^u**.

kis किस् or **kis^u** किस् । कनिष्ठाङ्गुली f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. **atha-kis^u**, p. 59b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326-7); the little toe (El.).

kisⁱ किसि, see **kyus^u**.

kis^u किस्, see **kis**.

kōsa कौस, see **kyāh**.

kōs कोस् । न्यूनता, वक्रता m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

kōsa कौस, see **kūs^u**.

kōsi कौसि, i.q. **kaīsi**, see **kēh**.

kōs^u कोस्, see **kāsun 1** and **2**.

kus कुस्, see **kyāh**.

kus^u कुस् । बहिचारी m. (f. **kus^u** कुस्, q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

kus^u कुस् । स्त्रिरिणी f. of **kus^u**, q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

kūs^u कूसू । कनिष्ठः adj. (f. **kūs^u** कूसू. When not followed by a *mātrā*-vowel or by *-is* of the m.sg. acc-dat., the base of this word is **kōs-**, **kaīs-**, **kōsh-**, or **kaīsh-**) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). —**hyuh^u** —ह्युहु adj. (f. **kūs^u** **hish^u** कूसू हिशू), i.q. **kūs^u** (YZ. 418). —**ṣāth** —षाट् । कनिष्ठः सत्रस्यचारी m. (sg. dat. **kūsis ṣāṭas** कूसिस् षाटस्), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

kōsa- (or **kaīsa-**, or **kōsha-**, or **kaīsha-**) **koṭ^u**, कौस- (or कैस-, or कौह-, or कैह-) कटु । कनिष्ठः m. (f. **-kūt^u** -कटू), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

kasab कसब् كسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

kasāba कसाब كساب m. a small red cap worn by Musal-mān women (El.).

kas^d कसद् قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

kösīd कासिद् تآسد or **kösīth** कासिथ् m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

kash कश् कश् m. drawing, pulling, in **kash kadun** कश् कदुन् । आकर्षणम्, आसतोषं सेवनम् m.inf. to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kadun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

kēsh कैश m. sect, religion, faith. **kōfir-kēsh**, of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

kīsh कीश् । केशः m. (pl. ag. **kēshau** केशी, Rām. 402; **kīshēv** कीश्व, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih**. **kīshē-hūt** कीश-हूट् । कवरी f. (sg. dat. **-hacē** -हच्य), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hūt**.

kōsh कोश् m. a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

kōshī काशी f. (sg. dat. **kōshiyē** काशिय), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672-3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ, m. the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

kosh¹ कश् । पिष्टबुसम् m. pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. *kosh* and *kūsh*; cf. *kīw*, s.v. **kēsūr**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-kosh**¹ (p. 41a, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-kosh**¹ (p. 158a, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. *kūsh*, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashūr**.

kāsh-dāl कश्-दाल् । बुसपूर्णा दाली, बुसपूर्णा विदलः f. millets, etc., or *dāl*, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-phol**¹ -फल् । बुसमात्रम् m. a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-tōt**¹ -तूट् । बुसापूपः f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

kosh² कश् in **kath-kosh**¹, etc., s.v. **kath** 4, q.v.

kōsh¹ कोशु adj. (f. **kōsh**¹ 1 काशु), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh** 3); hence, subst. m. a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. —**karun** -करन् m.inf. to fast (Rām. 188).

kōsh² 2 काशु sg. dat. of **kāh** 3.

kush कुश् m. *Kūśa*-grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 45); N. of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. *Kūśa*. His brother's name was Lava (see **Lav**).

He was created by the saint Vālmiki out of a doll made of *Kūśa*-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

kūsh, see **kosh**¹ 1.

kūsh कुश् or **kūsh**¹ कुशु । पादूविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kōshē** कोशु), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmir for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. *kūsh*; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kēmāt**.

kōshi-khal¹ कौशि-खल् । जीर्ण उपानविशेषः f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khal**¹ 2. **-khōr** -खूर् । उपानविशेषैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् । जीर्णतर उपानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस्), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khal**¹, ab.

kshūb चुब् m. agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit *kṣōbhah*.)

kshōd क्षद् f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chōd**, q.v.

kushāda कुशाद كُشَاد adj. e.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

kāsh¹dagar कश्दिदगर । हठबुद्धिः adj. e.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

kāsh¹dagarī कश्दिदगरी । हठबुद्धिता f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

kāshēf कश्फ, see **kashēph**.

kāshke كَشَكِه conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

kash-kōl कश्-कोल् كَشَكُول । पात्रविशेषः m. a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

kō-shēkun कश्कुन् । अनिष्टशकुनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shēkunas** -शकुनस्), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

kashāla कशाल । कश्चम् m. labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

kōshēl कश्ल or **kushēl** कुशल । कुशलम् m. health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum** -हुम् । कुलहोमः m. (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

kōshēla-path^r कश्ल-पथ^r m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

kōsh'lad काशिलद् in **ok^u-kōsh'lad** (p. 19a, l. 20), a word derived from **kāh 3** (sg. dat. **kōsh^ū**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, **ok^u-kōsh'lad** means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

kshēmā क्षमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written **khēmā** खमा کهما, and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). — **karūn^ū** — करून् f. inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

kashmīr कश्मीर कश्मीर m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is **kashir^ū**, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). — **mar** -मर् m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

kishmish کشمش or **kishēmish** कश्मिश । द्राक्षाविश्वः f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

kishmishī کشمشी in **kishmishī dach**, a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. *dach*). Cf. the preceding.

kshēn क्षन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written **khēn** खन् کهن, and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

kshēna-kshēna क्षन्-क्षन् adv. at every moment, continually (Śiv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). — **māt^r** -मात्^r m. (sg. dat. **-mātras** -मात्रस् or **-mātaras** -मातरस्), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

kashun कशुन् । कण्डूयनम् conj. I (1 p.p. **kosh^ū** कशु). This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; II. xii, 16, 17).

kāshī **kāshī** **kaḍun** कश् कश् कडुन् । कष्टेन वितरणम् m. inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

kashēn-phash कश्न-फश् । कण्डूयनमात्रम् m. a single scratch on an itching place.

kushūna कुशून (= Turkī कुशون) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

kō-shānuk^u क-शागुकु । निम्बामिन्नः m. (f. **kō-shānūc^u** क-शानबू), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

kshēph क्षेप् m. (sg. dat. **kshēpas** क्षेपस्), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. **kāla kshēph karun**, p. 434a, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

kashēph 1 कश्फ m. (sg. dat. **kashēpas** कश्फस्), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahmā, in Skt. Kaśyapa. It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

kashēph 2 कश्फ کشف m. a tortoise (El. *kashaf*).

kashiph कश्फ (= کشف) । अनरक्षता f. (sg. dat. **kashiphī** कश्फि), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kashmīrī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

kshīr क्षीर or **khīr** खीर m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80-1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). **kshīra-(khīra-)sāgar** क्षीर-(खीर-)सागर m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

kashīr^ū कशीरू । कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. **kashmīr**.

kashīr^ū कशीरू । सारांशवशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. *kāsh*, beeswax; L. 459, *kashīrī*, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. **mōch-k^o**, s.v. **māch**; **makāyi-k^o**, s.v. **makōy^ū**). **kash^{rī}-nār** कश्रि-नार् । सारांशवशिष्टभागपिः m. a fire of such refuse.

kōshur^a कोशुर् or **kōshyur^a** कोशिर् । काश्मीरकः adj. (f. **kōshir^ū** कशीरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kashmīrī; a man of Kashmīr (El.; II. xi, 6); the Kashmīrī language (El., YZ. 239); (f) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kashmīrī language (Gr.M.). — **pahān** -पहान् । किञ्चित्काश्मीरकः adj. (f. **kōshir^ū-pahān** कशीरू-पहान्), somewhat Kashmīrī, more or less Kashmīrī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

kōshir^ū al कशीरू अल । दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. *al*). — **muḥ^ū** — मुहू f. a species of radish (El. *kōshirī muḥ*). — **nāsth** — नास् । काश्मीरकी नखा

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmirī tobacco.
—**zōv** —**जव** f. the Kāshmirī language (El.).

kōshir^u काशिर, see **kōshur^u**.

kōshish कोशिश **كوشش** f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

kōshāsōr कोशासूर m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kōśāsura (K. 368, 380).

kaṣṭ कष्ट m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

kiṣṭ किरत f. a beggar's wallet or oup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

kushta कुष्ठ adj. e.g. killed, slain (El.).

kahētriy चत्रिय, see **khētriy**.

kaṣṭawār कष्टवार m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kāshmir Valley on the upper Cināb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kiṣṭwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

kōshēv केशव m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

kāshawah काशवह (? = Turki **قاشق**) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

kāshahan काशहन ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

kushēwath कुशवथ (sg. dat. **kushēwūṭ^u** कुशवजू), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmācandra, in Skt. Kuśāvati (Rām. 1738).

kō-shāway क-शावय । **अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः** f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

khēy क्षय m. loss or (Rām. and K.) **khēy** क्षय **كبي**, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

kōsalyā कोसल्या or कौसल्या, or **kusalyā** कुसल्या f. Kausalyā, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, *kāusalyā*; 40, 82, 209-10, 225, etc., *kusalyā*).

k^asm कस्म m. the Kāshmirī form of **kism**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

ka^sm कसम् or **kasam** कसम् **قسم** । **शपथः** m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059-60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22).

—**hāwun** —**हावुन** । **शपथप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). —**khyan^u** —**ख्यनु** m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154).

—**karun** —**करुन** । **शपथविधानम्**

m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

kism कस्म **قسم** or **k^asm** कस्म m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in **gurun chuh aki kisamü^u göd^u**, the *gurun* is a kind of fish (W. 123).

kōsam कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. *kusumbha*) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094). A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

kusum कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

kāsnī कास्नी m. *Cichorium intybus* (El.). Cf. **hand**.

kasun कसुन । **तिले पचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ko^s** कसु; 2 p.p. **ka^sōv** कसोव), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225).

ko^s-mot^u कसु-मंतु । **तिले पकः** perf. part. (f. **kūs^u-mūṭ^u** कसु-मंचू), fried.

kāsun 1 कासुन । **अपनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kō^s** कोसु), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. **dakh^l kāsun**, p. 207a, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091-2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. **myond^u** 1). **kō^s-mot^u** 1 कोसु-मंतु । **अपनीतः** perf. part. (f. **kō^s-mūṭ^u** कसु-मंचू), taken away, removed, as ab.

kāsun 2 कासुन । **मण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kō^s** कोसु), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664).

mas (or **mast**) **kāsun**, to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.).

nam kāsan¹, to pare the nails; see **nam** 1. **kō^s-mot^u** 2 कोसु-मंतु । **मण्डतः केशः** perf. part. (f. **kō^s-mūṭ^u** कसु-मंचू), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

kasond^u कसंदु, see **kyāh**.

kōsang कसंग m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

kasar कसर **كسر** m. a defect (El.).

kasir कसीर m. *Cornus macrophylla* (El.).

kaisar कैसर or **kōsar** कौसर । **कनिष्ठता** m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see **kūs^u**. Another form of this word is **kaīshar** or **kōshar** (Gr.Gr. 141).

kēsūr^u कसूर । **किशारः** f. the beard of corn (El. *kisar*; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). **kēsari-bôr^u** कसरि-बोर । किशारयुतः सुधामेदः m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-beards.

kasūr कसूर, see **kusūr**.

kisar कौसर m. the filament of a lotus or other plant. Cf. **nāga-k^o**, s.v. **nāg 2**.

kōsar कौसर or **kaūsar कौसर** m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pāntāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns^r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

kusūr कुसूर or **kasūr कसूर** m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

kissa किस or **k'asa कस** m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

kisis किसिस, see **kyus^u**.

kōssa कस्स, see **kyāh**.

k'st कस्त (= كسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

kōstōb कौस्तुब or **कौस्तुभ** m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

kōsith कौसिथ, see **kōsid**, of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun 1** and **2**.

kōstūr कस्तूर, i.q. **kōstūr^u**, q.v.

kōstūra कस्तूर (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kōstūr^u**, q.v.

kōstūrⁱ कस्तूरि । **कस्तूरी** f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis breifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kōstūrē-gag^ur^u** कस्तूर्य-गगर् । **कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी** f. a musk-rat. **-nāph -नाफ**, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

kōstūr^u कस्तूर, **kōstūr कस्तूर**, or **kastūr^u कस्तूर** । **पक्षिमेदः** m. (pl. dat. *kastūrēn कस्तूर्यन्*, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula boalbol* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kōstūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kōstūra**; Śiv. 327).

kāsawun^u कासवुनु n.ag. (f. *kāsavūn^u कासवुनु*), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun 1** (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11).

kusuy कुसुय, see **kyāh**.

kasiyāna कसियान m. vomiting (El.).

k'ata क्त in **k'ata-k'ata क्त-क्त** । **कपटयनमेदः** m. tickling (the act). —**karun** —**करन्** m.inf. to tickle (El. *kata-kata karun*).

k'ata कट । **कूटः**, **कृत्रिमः** adj. e.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kat*; K.Pr. 103, *kēṭah*; 246, *kaṭah*). **-kōl -काल** f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

kata कत in **kata-gand कत-गन्द** । **महानिरोधः** m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

kaṭa कट com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pārvatī.

kātⁱ कति adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

kati 1 कति । **कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ. 33, *katē*; 56, 59, 163, *kaṭih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pr. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351-2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katēn**. **-kinⁱ -किनि** । **किं पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). —**kot^u -कतु** । **कुतः कुत्र** adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-kot^u chuh Kashiri-pēṭha Lāhōr**, Lahore is a very long way from Kashmir. —**kūt^u -कतु** । **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. —**kūb^u -कूबू**), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. —**kōr -कोर** । **कुतः क्व** adv. from where where? i.q. —**kot^u**, ab. **-pēṭha -पेट** । **कुतः** adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā -सना** । **कुत्र नाम** adv. where? i.q. **kati**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1. **-tām -ताम्**, **-tāmāth -तामथ**, **-tān -तान्**, or **-tānēth -तानथ** । **कुत्रचित्** adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katiy कतिय adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

katyō कत्यो, i.q. **kati**, with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

katyuk^a कत्युकु। कुचयः adj. (f. **katic^a** कतिचू), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katikō**.

kati 2 (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **kūt^a**.

kaṭi (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kaṭh^ay** is meant, i.e. **kaṭh 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

katū कतू, see **kot^a 2**, l. 3 of next column.

kauṭ, see **kōṭh**.

kitⁱ किति, see **kyut^a**.

kōt, see **kot^a 2**.

kōt (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **kōṭh^a 4**, or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

kōṭa 1 कौट। चत्या तुला a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

kōṭa 2 कौट। कौलविशेषः m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

kōṭ^a कतू। क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **kōṭ^a** कचू), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-kōṭ^a** (p. 41a, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **kōṭ^a**, q.v.).

kōṭ^a कतू f. (sg. dat. **kōcē** कच्य), in **kōm^a-kōṭ^a**, q.v., p. 444a, l. 8.

kot^a 1 कतू (Śiv. 1014), see **katun**.

kot^a 2 कतू। क्क adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. *koṭ*; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, *kuṭ*; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere',

'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kot^ananas**, **kot^anas**, and **katuth**. —**bā** —बा। क्क भ्रातः adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). —**biñ** —बिञ्। क्क भगिनि adv. where, madam? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). —**kun** —कुन्। क्क क्षिण्यार्थे adv. in what direction? whither? —**sa** —स। क्क भोः adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior).

—**sanā** —सना। क्क खित् adv. where? i.q. **kot^a**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1). —**ta kōr** —त कोर्। न कुचापि adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279).

—**tām** —ताम्, —**tāmāth** —तामथ्, —**tāñ** —तान्, or —**tāñēth** —तानथ्। अविदितस्थाने adv. up to how far? how far? (Gr.M.); somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question,

as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katū कतू। क्क रे adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

kot^a कतू। अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम् (f. **kūt^a** कतू, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-kot^a**, p. 307b, l. 34; **muji-k^o**, s.v. **muji^a**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-kot^a**, a (real) son of a Brāhman, a good Brāhman; **chāna-kot^a**, a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **harāna-kot^a**, a fawn (p. 349a, l. 24); **mōshē-kot^a**, a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). —**gashun** —गहृन् m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

kaṭi gūli कटि गूलि। अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसाराः m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūli 2**. —**gōrⁱ** —गोरि। अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटाः m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gōr^a 1**. —**gāsa** —गास। नृणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kaṭi-har** कटि-हर्। बालयुद्धम्, लुलाययुद्धम् f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

kōṭ^a कोतु in **kōṭ^a-nōm^a** कौति-न्वम्। सर्वतो बन्धनम् m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

kuṭ (? **kūt^a** or **kūṭh**) m. privacy (El.).

kūt^a कूत। कियान् pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis** कूतिस; ag. **kūtⁱ** कूति; pl. nom. **kūtⁱ** कूति (written **kūty** कूत्य, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kītⁱ** कित, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712-3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kaitⁱ** कैति (written **kōṭⁱ** कौति, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **kūṭh^ay** कचूय, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitēn** कैत्यन् or **kōtēn** कौत्यन्; ag. **kaityau** कैत्यौ or **kōtyau** कौत्यौ.

Fem. sg. nom. **kūṭ^a** कूचू (YZ. 231), **kōṭ^a** कौचू (H. vii, 15), or **kūṭ^a** कचू (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kāṭa** कात् (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaṭṭa** कैत् (L.V. 81), or **kūṭa** कूचू (K. 936), or **kōṭa** कौचू, or **kāṭa** कात् (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** कत्- or, more usually, **kait-** कित्- or **köt-** कात्-. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to **ü** or to **ū** before a **mātrā**-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūt^u** कूत, the latter becomes **kötāh** कोताह, or sometimes **kaitwāh** कैताह or **kötwāh** कोताह, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253; Rām. 1613; K. 1103-4); (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our 'how much!' to signify a great quantity, an immeasurable quantity, or (in the plural) 'innumerable'; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. — **kōl^u** — कोलु । कियत्कालिकः adj. (f. **kūṣ^u** **kōj^u** कूषू काजू), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? — **sanā** -सना, i.q. **kūt^u**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how much'. — **tām** -ताम्, — **tāmāth** -तामथ्, — **tān** -तान्, or — **tānēth** -तानथ् । अनिश्चित-परिमाणः pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūṣ^u**-**tām** कूषू-ताम्, etc.), of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he give anything? if so, how much?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

kūtⁱ कूति, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** कूत्य, or (L.V. 81) **kaitⁱ** किति । कियन्तः m.pl. of **kūt^u** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M.; YZ. 24, **कित**; Śiv. 435; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.); often used to mean 'very many', 'innumerable', as in (Śiv. 164, 712-3, 742, etc.; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.); similarly **kēh** **kūtⁱ**, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes **kaitiy** (K.Pr. 243, spelt **kahti**).

kötāh कोताह, **kaitwāh** कैताह (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kötwāh** कोताह (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । कियान् pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** कैत्याह or **kötyāh** कात्याह (see bel.); f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaibāh** कैबाह (Rām. 98, 372; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kōṣāh** काजाह (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M.; YZ. 60; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917, 971, 1255, etc.; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610; H. vii, 24). Like **kūt^u** this word is often used to mean 'very much', 'very many', e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653; Rām. 792, 1053; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūt^u** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kötwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. — **kāl** — काल । कियान्कालः m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

kūtis कूतिम् । कियता मूखेन adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūt^u**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

kaityāh कैत्याह (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1486; K. 786, 1070; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kötyāh** कात्याह (YZ. 29, 41-2, 184; H. vii, 31; x, 7, 8; xii, 20) (pl. of **kötāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūtⁱ** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt **kātyāh**, 248, spelt **kahtyāh**).

kūt^u कूटु । महत्काष्ठम् m. (pl. dat. **kūtēn** कूयन् not **kötēn** कोयन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nārⁱ-k^o**, s.v. **nor^u**); a long slender stem of a tree (El. **kūt**); met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k^o**, s.v. **nār**, and **nōrⁱ-k^o**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nōr^u**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōṭi** for mod. **kūṭi**.]

kūtⁱ-laṭ^r कूटि-लट्टरु or — **laṭ^r** -लट्टरु । बृहत्काष्ठ-वशिष्टभागः f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). — **tūr^u** -तूरु । बृहत्काष्ठ-प्रान्तभागः f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

kūt^u कूटु । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **kōcē** कोच्य), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239); esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadārⁱ-k^o**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k^o**); with suff. of indef. art. **kūt^uāh**, a single piece (K.Pr. 15, **kaṭāh**, translated 'food'). Cf. **dōvⁱ-k^o**, p. 262a, l. 21; **kākaz-k^o** (p. 433a, l. 47); s.v. **nador^u**, **nadārⁱ-k^o**; and s.v. **nēchapat^r**, **nēchapatri-k^o**).

kūt^u कटू । रूपत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **kacē** कच्य, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049); a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭ^u**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kaṭh** 2) as in **bāḍa-kūt^u**, a buffoon's daughter; **wāza-kūt^u**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-kūt^u**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacē-bacē** कच्य-बच्य । कन्यापुत्रादयः m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

kaṭab कटबम् m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaṭaha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

kitāb किताब کتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11). **-lēkhanwól^u** -लेखन्वोलु n.agg. (f. **-lēkanwājēn** -लेखन्वाज्यञ्), a clerk, a writer (El.).

kutub-khāna कुतुब-खान كتابخانه m. a library (Gr.M.).

kutub-numā कुतुब-नुमा كتاب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

katic^u कतिचू, see **katyuk^u**, s.v. **kati** (p. 484a, l. 1).

kāth कठ । कलङ्कः, दोषः m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault. —**ṭānun** —तानुन् । दोषप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

kath 1, see **kyāh**.

kath कथ । कथा f. (sg. dat. **kathi**, Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91, 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-k^o**, s.v. **nēth^{er} 1**).

-bāth -बाथ । संभाषणादि f. (pl. nom. **katha-bāta कथ-बात**), conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25). **-bāth karūn^u** -बाथ करञ्चू f.inf. to converse (El.).

—**karūn^u** —करञ्चू f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1). —**rachūn^u** —रञ्चू । कथापालनम् f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one. —**rāwūn^u** —रावञ्चू । अनारोषः f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242). —**rāwarūn^u** —रावरञ्चू । कथानिष्फलीकरणम् f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

katha-bēmōriⁱ कथ-ब्यमोरि । कथाव्यसनम् f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says. **-cāv -चाव** ।

कथास्यत्कण्ठा m. speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.). **-gor^u** -गर् । वावदूकः m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not. **-gātul^u** -गाटुलु । वाग्मी m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.).

-kukāl -कुकाल । जल्पकः m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of season. **-kath -कथ** । मुहुर्भाषा f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.). **-kutāl -कुताल** । वाचाटः m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories. **-kōzⁱ** -कोज़ि । कथामुखरः m. readily tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent. **-rot^u** -रतु । आलापः m. much conversation, a long talk. **-tōr^u** -तारु । कथाविलम्बः f. delay caused by talking. **-ṭōsor^u** -टूसर् । परस्परं मुहुः संभाषणम् m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

kathi gashun कथि गश्चुन् । कथानुसरणम् m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions). **-hanā -हना** f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616). —**lagun** —लगुन् । कथा-तत्परत्वम् m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions. **-kōṣh^u** -कौशु । कथोत्कोचः m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

kathāh कथाह । एककथामात्रम्, पुराणादिवाचनम् f. (**kath** with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (*katā*), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053). **kathāh chēna**, it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā**, is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

kath 1 कठ । भेषः m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas कटस**), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kāth**, wrongly written **kaṭy**).] In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hond^u 1**, q.v.

kāṭa-māl'nār कट-मलिनार् । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). **-malyun^u** -मलिनू । धूसरः adj. (f. **-malīn^u** -मलिनू), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). **-maṭa** -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीनः adj. e.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). **-māz** -माञ् m. mutton (El., W. 114). **-nūr^u** -नूरि । मेघसुरगखः f. the hoof of a ram. **-prōṣ^u** -प्रोशू । अतिदीर्घा ऽस्यविश्रावः f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). **-prābh-hyuh^u** -प्राब्-हिहू । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **-prābh-hish^u** -प्राब्-हिशू), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. **-pūt^u** -पूतु । मेघशावकः m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

kāth 2 कठ । कुत्सितशिशुः m. a son, almost always —° in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kāth**, son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sō-kāth**, a good son, and **sōkha-kāth**, a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **kūt^u** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭ^u**.

kāth 3 कठ । उद्यम्यः f. acidity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **kruth**. —**kādūn^u**—कडूनु । वावचृप्तिभोगः f. inf. to expel acidity, to take away the acid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. —**kādith**—कडिथ् । समयतया, पर्याप्ततया adv. having expelled acidity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

kāth 4 कठ in **kāth-kār** कठ-कार । महाशैत्यम् m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). **-kosh^u** -कशु or **kathyush^u** कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. freezing cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kuṭ kushu*; Śiv. 336, 347-8; Rām. 674). **-kāsh-dēv^u** -कशि-दव् । हिमशिलाभावकारिकालराचसः m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

kāth 1 काठ । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1 काठ**), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **kōṭh^u 1**, q.v. **-bāth** -बाठ् । काष्ठादि m. a jingle of **kāth**, wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

kātha-brōr^u काठ-ब्राह् । काष्ठमयी विदालिका f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. **-chān** -चाण् । शालिभेदः m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). **-chith** -चिठ् । विधितपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-chīṭi** -चिठि), a kind of cheap chintz. **-khōn** -खून । कचदेशवाद्यानि काष्ठाणि f. (sg. dat. **-khōni** -खूनि), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). **-kōṭ^u** -काठू । काष्ठभारिका f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kar** -कर् । दाबवमम् m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. **-lōṣh^u** -लशू । काष्ठपुञ्जः m. a heap of sticks. **-lōṣhūr^u** -लशूरू । अल्पः काष्ठपुञ्जः f. a small heap of sticks. **-tul^u** -तुलू । काष्ठनिचयः m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ṭāṭē** -त्त । काष्ठशान्नाकाराः f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. **-zand** -ज़न्द । काष्ठसमूहः m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

kāth 2 काठ m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2 काठ**), laziness, in the following: —**kāth-kasūr** काठ-कसूर । चालसदोषादि m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāth-kasūr kōsith karav**, we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **kōṭh^u 2** and **kōṭh^u 4**.

kāth 3 काठ or **kāṭha 3 काठ** । कठोरम् adj. e.g. (for f., see **kōṭh^u 3**), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāth**, p. 296, l. 23.

kāṭha-dach काठ-दक्ष् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. **-dōn^u** -दानू । नीरसो दाडिमः m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

kēth 1 कथ postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kēth**, in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kēth**, in a dish; **nāvi kēth**, in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kēth**, in a house, or **mūlas kēth**, in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kēth**, which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kēth**, on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khōni-kēth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kēt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.);

K. 378, 429, 433; II. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see *kōli-kēth* on the day after to-morrow (p. 434b, l. 8).

kēth 2 कथ, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in *karith* or *karith kēth*, having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form *karith* used in the same way.

kēth कथ or **kith कीथ** m. (sg. dat. *kētas* कितस् or *kitas* कीतस्), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. *kēta* केत); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

kētha कथ । **kaym** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157, 271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kēthay** (Rām. 1017-9). **-kana** -कन, or **-kanan** -कनन्, or **-kanas** -कनस् । **kaym** adv., i.q. **kētha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**). **-kinⁱ** -किनि, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pōthⁱ** -पाठि or **-pōthin** -पाठिन् । **kein** प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāt* and *kitha pōth*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kitha pāthi*; W. 96, *kēta pōth*; Śiv. 171, 743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pōthⁱ**, with emph. *y*, **kēthay-pōthⁱ**, 576; Rām. 53-4, 111, 412, etc., **-pōthⁱ**; 951, 1362, **-pōthin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pōthⁱ**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pōthⁱ**). Occasionally used indefinitely like **kētha-tām-pōthⁱ**, bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana** -सन, **-sanā-pōthⁱ** -सना-पाठि, or **-sanā-pōthin** -सना-पाठिन् । **kaymiv** adv., i.q. the preceding, but the question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how' (K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pōthⁱ** -ताम्-पाठि, or **-tāmāth-pōthⁱ** -तामथ-पाठि, or **-tān-pōthⁱ** -ताञ्-पाठि, or **-tānēth-pōthⁱ** -ताञ्थ-पाठि (or **-pōthin** -पाठिन् may be substituted throughout for **-pōthⁱ** -पाठि) । **keṇāpi** प्रकारेण indef. adv. in some way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

kēthau कथौ or **kēthō कथो** । **kay** भो: adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

kēṭah (K.Pr. 103), see **kēṭa**. Cf. **kuṭah**.

kith कीथ, see **kēth**.

kith कीट m. (sg. dat. *kiṭas* कीटस्), a worm, an insect.

kithⁱ कियि, see **kyuth^u**.

kōth 1 कथ । **sūtrasphṛṭ**, **sūtratnugulika** f. (sg. dat. *kōth^u* कथू), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

kōth 2 कथ or **kōsh कथ** । **mathaviṣṭha** f. (sg. dat. *kōsh^u* कथू), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kōth^u**, **kōsh^u 1**, and **kōshul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

kōth कथ । **kuṣm**, **trīṣṭhamed**: f. (sg. dat. *kōth^u* कथू, Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus*. The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kōt* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa*. Cf. **cōb-ē-kōth**, p. 156b, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

kōth कोट m. (sg. dat. *kōtas* कोटस्), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

kōth कौथ in **kōth-mōj^u** कौथ-माञ्जू । **śiṣṭara** f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

kōth कौट m. (sg. dat. *kōthas* कौटस्), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kāit*, *kaut*, and *kanth*). **-māl** -माल् । **kaṭhūṣa** f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kaṭmal*, *kaṭmāl*, and *kāṭhmāl*).

kōtha कोठ । **koṣm** m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757-8); cf. **kūth 1** and **kuth^u**. **-dār** -दार् m. (f. **-dārēn** -दायेञ्), a man in charge of a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

kōtha कौट । **kaṭhābharaṇm** m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan** -गन् । **gugulu**: a particular fragrant gum-resin (the exudation of the tree *Amyris agallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

kōthⁱ 1 काठि । **parāṇm** f. the old Kāshmiri woolen riding-saddle (El. *kāth* m. and *kāthi* f.; L. 463).

kōthⁱ 2 काठि adj. e.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāt*); cf. **kāth 2** and **kōth^u 4**. **-gabhun** -गहून् । **anlasatvāṣṭi** m.inf. to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

kōth^u कथु । **bhāra**: (विषमभारः) m. a load, a burden, bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and hence requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or ship (cf. **nāwa-k^o**, s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kōth 2** and

- kōsh^u 1.** —dyun^u —दिनु । रन्ध्रपूरणम् *m.inf.* to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. (Cf. **kōna**.)
- kōthⁱ-kuchay** कथि-कुचय । उल्कोचयाहिभृत्यः *m.* a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. (Cf. **kuchay** and **kōsh^u**.)
- kōth^u कठु । जानु** *m.* the knee (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 200-1, 237; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146; K. 1125). —**mūrun** —मूरुन् । जानुत्यापनम् *m.inf.* when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. —**nam^arāwun** —नमरावुन् *m.inf.* to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । जानुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः *m.inf.* to kneel (El.). —**yun^u** —यिनु । जानुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः *m.* the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).
- kōth^u-ācē** कठि-आच । जानुनोरपरितनमस्थि *f.pl.*, see the next. —**ōṭ^u** —आठू । जानुनोर्ममस्थि *f.* the knee-cap (pl. —**ācē** —आच). —**gand** —गंड । जानुनोर्बन्धनम् *m.* tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). —**kōsh^u** —काशू । जानुनोरधो भागः *f.* the poples, ham (El. *kūtkāts*); cf. **kōsh^u 3.** —**nēth^u** —नथू *f.* the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. *kūtanjūt*). —**śōcē** —चूच । जानुनोरथे कृतापूपगणः *f.pl.* cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. —**wace** —वच । जानुजंघासन्धिः *f.pl.* the knee-joint.
- kōth^u कोठु । बन्धनदार, शूलम्** *m.* a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El.; K.Pr. 5, 215; Śiv. 1630).
- kōthis ladun** काठिस लदुन् *m.inf.* to hang (a criminal) (El.). —**pēth āsun** —पथ आसुन् *m.inf.* to be hanged (El.).
- kōth^u कौथु** *m.* a high-heeled shoe worn by the Paṇḍits of Kashmir (El. *kōth*, i.e. *kōth^u*).
- kōth^u 1 काठू । अल्पकाष्ठिका** *f.* (sg. dat. **kāchē** काछ), Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29); dim. of **kāth 1**, q.v.
- kōth^u 2 काठू । कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः** *f.* (sg. dat. **kāchē** काछ), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.
- kōth^u 3 काठू । नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक** *adj. f.* (sg. dat. **kāchē** काछ), hard, dry, sapless (used as the *f.* of **kāth 3**, q.v.); most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots; hence, as subst. *f.* the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. **mōnjē-k^o**, s.v. **mōnd^u 1**).

kōth^u 4 काठू । आलस्यगतीना *adj. f.* (sg. dat. **kāchē** काछ), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of **kōthⁱ 2**, q.v. Cf. **kōt**.

kōtāh कोताह, see **kūt^u**, p. 485a, l. 34.

kūth 1 कूठ *m.* a fortress (cf. **kōtha**). **kūta-rāj** कूठ-राज । कोठुराज्यम् *m.* the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. **andar-kūth**, p. 32a, l. 44.

kūth 2 कूठ *m.* (sg. dat. **kūtas** कूटस्), a heap, a pile. Cf. **an-kūth**, p. 29b, l. 25.

kūth 3 (?), see **kūt**.

kūth^u कुठु । कोष्ठम् *m.* a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220; YZ. 343; Rām. 1627; H. iii, 8; vi, 3; ix, 4, etc.); esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the top-most floor of a house (El. *kuṭ*, K.Pr. 237); (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. **ag^an-kūth^u**, p. 16b, l. 36.

kūthⁱ-nakawōr^u कुठि-नकवोर् । अत्यल्प कोष्ठम् *m.* 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet.

-pōr -पोर् । कोष्ठपटलम् *m.* the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, *kuṭphor*; Śiv. 1246).

kūthi कुठि । कोष्ठे *adv.* in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

kūth^u कुठू । धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठगारम्) *f.* (sg. dat. **kuchē** कुछ), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248); (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, *kuṭ*). Cf. **kōtha**.

kuchē-hōnz^u कुछ-हान्जु *m.* a boatman who pounds rice at so much a *kharcār* for the great folk in the city of Śrinagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, *kuchēh-hānz*).

kuṭah (K.Pr. 246), see **k^aṭa**. Cf. **kēṭah**.

kūṭ^uāh कूठआह, **kūṭāh**, see **kūṭ^u**, p. 485b, l. 30.

kōth^uj^u कथुजू । भारिका (अल्पा भस्वा) *f.* a small bag, tied up as a parcel, and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm; dim. of **kōthul**, q.v.

kaṭh-kār कठ-कार, **kaṭh-kosh^u** कठ-कंशु, see **kaṭh 4**.

kathal कथल् or **kathul^u** कथुलु । कथकः *m.* one who is talkative, garrulous; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

kōthul कथुल् or **kōthul^u** कथुलु । भारः (विषमोन्नतभारः) *m.* (sg. dat. **kōthulas** कथुलस्), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. **kōth^u** and **kōshul**.

kāṭhun काटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭhyōv** काट्योव्), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kūṭhun कुटुन् । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūthyōv** कुथ्योव्), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

kāṭhīn^ū कटिञ्चू, see **kāṭhyun^ū**.

kāṭhīnār कटिञ्चार् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. **kāṭhyun^ū**, q.v.

kāṭh^{ar} कश्र् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —° a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. **dāyē-kāṭh^{ar}**, p. 266b, l. 1.

kāṭhūr कटूर । कठोरः adj. e.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

kōṭhur^ū कूथुर् m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. **nāwa-k^o**, s.v. **nāv** 2).

kūṭhar कुटर् m. a tower, minaret. (El.).

kūṭhār कुटार् m. a wooden granary (L. 460). Cf. **kōṭha** and **kūṭh^ū**.

kūṭhur^ū कुटुर् । क्लिष्टः adj. (f. **kūṭh^{ur}^ū** 1 कुटुर्), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

kūṭh^{ur}^ū 2 कुटुर् or **kūṭhūr^ū** कुठुर् f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, **kūṭh^{ur}^ū**; K.Pr. 50, written *koṭri* for *kūṭh^{ur}^ū*, sg. abl.).

kūṭhēr कुटिहेर् m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Ār̥pāth, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmir, the Kōṭhēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. *Kapatēstana*, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. *Kōṭīscara* (Śiv. 1166). Cf. **kūṭīśōr** and **kūṭī-tīr^{ath}**.

kāṭhuw^ū काटुवु । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. **kāṭhūv^ū** काठवू), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

kāṭhyun^ū कठिनु । कठिनः adj. (f. **kāṭhīn^ū** कटिञ्चू), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

kāṭhyush^ū कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. **kath-kosh^ū**, p. 487a, l. 37.

katij^ū कतिञ्चू । खञ्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El. *katij*, *kōtiz*; L. 117, 155, *katij*).

katōjⁱ कताञ्जि, **katōj^ū** कताञ्जू, see **katāl**.

katikō कतिको. pron. adj. of, or belonging to, where? (poet., i.q. **katyuk^ū**, p. 484a, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

kutakh कुतख् । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **kutakas** कुतकस्), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

kṭa-(or **kta**)-**kāl** कट-(or क्त)-काल् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word **kāla-kūta**, the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. **krēhon^ū**, p. 469b, l. 12.

kaṭāksh कटाक् । कटाक्षः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

kuṭkāś, see **kōṭhī-kōś^ū**, p. 489a, l. 34.

katāl कताल । कुटस्वभावः m. (f. **katōjⁱ** कताञ्जि or **katōj^ū** कताञ्जू), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

kaṭil कटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. **kāṭh** 2), used —° as in **harām-kātil**, p. 348b, l. 40, q.v.

kōṭal कौटल् । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

kōṭil कौटिल् كوتيل adj. e.g. causing death, deadly. **zah^{ar}-i-kōṭil**, deadly poison (Rām. 827).

kītam कीतम् । कृशतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

kōṭām कोताम् or **kōṭāmāth** कोतामथ्, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

kūtim^ū कूतिम्, see **kūtyum^ū**.

kuṭumb कुटुम्ब m. a household, a family (K. 933).

kauṭmal, **kauṭmāl**, see **kōṭh-māl**, p. 488b, l. 25.

katān, in **katān kēum** (? spelling), linseed oil (El.).

katēn कत्यन्, **katēnan** कत्यनन्, **katinan** कतिनन्, **katēnas** कत्यनस्, or **katinas** कतिनस् । कुत्र adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. **kati**.

katēnī कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. **katēn**, q.v., but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

k^atun क्तुन् । आर्द्धीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **k^ot^ū** क्तु, 2 p.p. **k^aṭyōv** क्त्योव्), i.q. **k^aṣun**, q.v.

katun 1 कतुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭ^ū** क्तु), f. **kūṣ^ū** कञ्जू; 2 p.p. **kaṣōv** कञ्चोव्, pl. **kaṣōy** कञ्जाय्, (Gr.Gr. 225, 227), to spin (thread in a spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). **koṭ^ū-moṭ^ū** क्तु-म्तु । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. **kūṣ^ū-mūṣ^ū** कञ्जू-मञ्जू), spun (of thread, etc.).

katun 2 कतुन् । अतिकापत्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness. Cf. **kōṣ^ū**.

kaṭun कटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭ^ū** कटु; 2 p.p. **kacyōv** कच्योव्), to cut (El.).

kōṭun कौटुन् । अपत्यचहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōṭ^ū** कौटु; 2 p.p. **kōcyōv** कौच्योव्), to pilfer secretly (esp. from

goods entrusted to the thief). **kōt^u-mot^u** कौटु-मंतु । अप्रत्यक्षमपवतः perf. part. (f. **kōt^u-mūh^u** कौटु-मंभू), pilfered, as ab.

kuṭun कुटुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuṭ^u** कुटु; 2 p.p. **kucyōv** कुच्योव), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

kuṭun कुटुन or **kūṭun^u** कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **kūṭanas** कूटनस्), a piece of a staff or stick (not a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf. **kūṭ^u** and **lōri-kūṭun**, s.v. **lūr^u**, —° a piece in a wider sense, as in **and^uram-k^o** (p. 32b, l. 38), and **nāni-k^o**, s.v. **nān**. In **cum-k^o** (p. 171b, l. 26) it is used metaphorically.

katan-kār कतन-कार् m. a kind of shawl-work, in which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377). Cf. **katun** 1.

katēnan कत्यनन्, **katinan** कतिनन्, **katēnas** कत्यनस्, or **katinas** कतिनस्, i.q. **katēn**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

kot^unanas कौतुननस् or **kot^unas** कौतुनस् । कुत्र नाम adv. in what place? where?; towards what place? whither? Cf. **kot^u** 2.

kūtiṅ^u कूतिञ्, see **kūtyun^u**.

kōṭapa कूटप । कुत्सितव्याजेन adv. lit. 'with a weak kick'; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse (e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work).

—**lagun** —लगुन् । अकस्माद्ब्रवीभवनम् m.inf. (of some work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

kō-tēpa कूटप । दुःशीलो बालकः m. a bad bastard; hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

kōṭapāl कौटपाल् or **kūṭapāl** कूटपाल् m. the chief official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the captain of a fort (K. 404, 792-3, 819). Cf. **kuṭawāl**.

kat^ur कटर्, another spelling of **kaṭūr^u**, q.v.

kat^ura कटर । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिवीजानि m. a small amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand); a drop (El. *katra*); a small amount, a small store of anything (cf. **māyā-k^o**). According to another authority, the word means 'grains' only, without reference to the amount. Cf. **dā-k^o**, p. 230a, l. 37, and **dyāra-k^o**, p. 270b, l. 38.

katira कतिर । द्रुमरसविशेषः m. a certain gum resembling gum-tragacanth.

kator^u कतर् or **katur^u** कतुर् । घटकपालः m. a large potsherd or piece of a bowl; esp. one used for holding a fire of burning charcoal (cf. **nāra-k^o**, s.v. **nār**, and **nātⁱ-k^o**, s.v. **not^u**), or for receiving ordure (cf. **mal-k^o**, s.v. **mal** 1); a similar sherd of ice or the like, a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. **tula-kator^u**). The f. of this word is **kat^ur^u**, q.v., which is used as a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

kātur कातुर or (El.) **kātur** काटुर (= Turkī *قاطر*) m. (f. **kāt^ur^u** कात्फ), a mule (El. *kātur*; Gr.M. *kātur*).

kat^ur^u कत्फ, **katūr^u** कतर्फ or **kūt^ur^u** कबू । कपालखण्डः f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of **kator^u**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. **mal-k^o**, a filth-pan, s.v. **mal** 1, and **nātⁱ-k^o**, s.v. **not^u**).

katri-khūnd^u कत्रि-खंडू । कपालखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjē** -खंज्य), a bit of potsherd. **-khash** -खश । कपालाघातः m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere) caused by a potsherd.

katari-ashkhāsh कतरि-अशखाश । कपालिकाभिरिव मारणम् m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword); hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any purpose for which the latter is employed. **-bata** -बत । कपालिकासात्वारणतुष्यं हिंसनम् m. 'boiled rice from a potsherd', i.e. a method of killing a person, in which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then these fragments are again broken into pieces like fragments of potsherds. **-zōr^u** -ज़ोर् । महायुतकृत् m. (f. **-zōr^u** -ज़ोर्), an inveterate gambler, one who has gambled away all his (or her) property, and is reduced to gambling with potsherds; met. one who is ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who has done so.

kaṭūr^u, कटर्फू, also spelt **kat^ur** कटर् । भस्त्रिका f. a scrap or piece of leather; a small leathern pouch or bag.

kitar^u कितुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, resembling the domestic fowl in appearance and voice; a kind of rat (cf. **an-kitarⁱ**, p. 29b, l. 30).

kitiūr^u कितर्फू । कपालिका f. a small potsherd. Cf. **kat^ur^u**.

kiṭūr^u किटुर् । अचिकण्डकः m. a thorn or foreign particle in the eye; a sty or ulcer in the eye (believed to be caused by such).

kotri, see **kūṭ^ur^u**.

kōtur कौतुर or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōtur^u** कौतुर् । कपोतः m. (sg. dat. **kōtaras** कौतरस्; f. nom. **kōt^ur^u** कौतर्फू), a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El.; L. 462, *kotar*; Rām. 93; K. 922, 947); N. of a sept of Kāshmirī Brāhmaṇas. A cock pigeon is also **nar-kōtur**, and a hen is **māda-kōtur** (W. 17).

kōtar-bāz कौतर-बाज़ m. one who trains pigeons, a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). **-jūrⁱ** -ज़ूरि । कपोतयुग्मम् f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82); esp. a pair of doves (male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. **-mor^u** -मर् । विटङ्कम् m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). **-nal** -नल् । टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः m. 'a dove's leg', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). -pūt^u -पुत । कपोतार्भकः, कपोतवातिमत्स्यः m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131); a boy of the Kōtur^u sept of Brāhmanas. -rath^u -रथ । कपोतरक्तम् m. (sg. dat. -ratas^u -रतस्), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

kōṭur कौटुर, i.q. kōṅṭur, q.v.

kūtr^u, see kat^ur^u.

katarun कतरुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kator^u कतरु), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun*; H. x, 7).

kator^u-mot^u कतरु-मत् । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. katūr^u-mūṣ^u कतरु-मूष) cut up, cut into pieces.

kataranāwun कतरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kataranōw^u कतरनोवु), caus. of katarun, q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

kūṭīshōr कूटीश्वर, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of kūṭīhēr and kūṭī-tīr^uth, qq.v., in Skt. kōṭīśwara (Śiv. 1166).

katuth कतुथ । कुच adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. kot^u 2.

kūṭī-tīr^uth कूटि-तीर्थ or kūṭī-tīr^uth कूटि-तीर्थ m. (sg. dat. -tīrthas^u -तीर्थस्), N. of a Kashmir site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vēth (Jehlām) near the western extremity of the town of Bārāmūla (RT.Tr. II, 483; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

kaitwāh कैलाह, kōtwāh कोलाह, i.q. kōṭāh, q.v., p. 485a, l. 35.

kuṭawāl कुटवाल । कोटपालः m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 114; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. kōṭapāl.

kuṭawōlī कुटवाली f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

katawān कतवन् । सूत्रसम्पादनमूल्यम् f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214). —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

katy (YZ. 397), see kaṣh 1, p. 486b, l. 48.

katyō कत्यो, see kati 1, p. 483b, l. 49.

kaityāh कैत्याह, kōtyāh कात्याह, see kūt^u, p. 485b, l. 4.

katyuk^u कत्युक, see kati, p. 484a, l. 1.

kūtyum^u कूत्यम् । कियत्संख्याकः pron. adj. (f. kūtīm^u कूतिम्), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. kasyum^u.

kūtyun^u कूत्युन् । कियन्तुल्यः pron. adj. (f. kūtīn^u कूतिन्), of how much price? of what price? how 'highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

kātyāyanī कात्यायनी f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

katūz^u कटजू । भेषसमजः f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōtiz, see katij^u.

k^uṣh कश्, in kōl-k^uṣh, q.v. (p. 439b, l. 18).

kaba कब । कति, कियत्यो f. pl. how many?; see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 49 (W. 94, *kab*); also 1 p.p., f. pl. of katun, q.v.

kāba 1 काब । आधारकीलकानि f. (for 3, 4, see kābh 1, 2), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —o the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

kāba 2 काब, see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 47 (for 3, 4, see kābh, 1, 2).

kaṣha कश्, see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 48.

kāsi कसि in kāsi bēhun कसि व्यङ्ग । निश्चरीभावः m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

kēṣh केश, kēṣh केश, kēṣhau केशौ. kēṣhau केशी, see kēh. kiṣ^u 1 किचू, see kyut^u.

kiṣ^u 2 किचू, see jāngālī, p. 375b, l. 24.

kōṣ^u कोचु । कृपणः adj. (f. kōṣ^u 1 काचू, for 2, 3, see s.v.v.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. katun 2.

kōṣ^u 2 कोचू । यन्त्रविशेषः f. (for 1, see kōṣ^u), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *śarōṭā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (J.V. 103).

kōṣ^u 3 कोचू । जान्वधोभागः f. (for 1, see kōṣ^u), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

kōṣ^u 4 काचू, see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 46.

k^uṣh कूचू, see k^ut^u, k^utun, and k^uṣhun (in YZ. 39, written kōṣ, see k^ut^u).

kūṣ^u 1 कुचू, see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 47.

kūṣ^u 2 कचू, see katun.

kūṣ^u कूचू, see kūt^u, p. 484b, l. 46.

kāṣha-bōṭa काश-बोट. see kābh 2.

kaṣh 1 कश् । धातुमालिन्यम् (sg. dat. ? kaṣas कश्स), verdigris.

kaṣh 2 कश् । कर्षी m. (sg. dat. kaṣhas कश्स), the armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the legs, the groin.

kaṣha-brōr^u कश्-ब्रोर् । कर्षविस्फोटकभेदः m. a bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *baḡhal-bilū* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting a cat to lick it). -wāl^u -वाल । कर्षरोमाणि m. the hair of armpits. -wūt^u -वटू । कर्षस्थानीयवस्त्रशकलः f. (in a Kāshmirī coat) the gusset under the armpits.

kāshⁱ-tālī mēlun कश्चि-तलि मेलुन् । अत्यासन्नं मिलनम् m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. -wōd^{ur} वादंरू f. a bubo (El. *katsacādir* m.). —yun^u—यिनु । कचमत्वागमनम् m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

kāsh 1 काश् । चयः m. (sg. abl. **kāsa 3 कास**, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

kāsa-kōthol^u कास-कथलु । यक्ष्मरणः adj. (f. -kōthāji -कथजि or -kōthūj^u -कथजू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. -wāv -वाव । उपद्रवादिकालः m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

kāsh 2 काश् । काचः m. (sg. abl. **kāsa 4 कास**, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in *Kāshmīri*) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **nyūl^u kāsh hyuh^u**, s.v. **nyūl^u**.

kāsa-bōng^{ur} कास-बुंगर् or -bōng^{ur} -बुंगर् । काचमयकटकः f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). -bōta -बोट । पतङ्गिका m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). -gor^u -गर् । काचशिली m. (f. -gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). -kor^u -कर् m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. **kasha-kar**, s.v. **kasha**. -mēsh^u -म्यंशु । काचमृत्तिका f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. -tēambar -त्यंबर् । तिमिरम् m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). -tēambarlad -त्यंबर्लद । तिमिररोगवान् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -tēambarladīn -त्यंबर्लदिन्), one who suffers from cataract. -zūn^u -जूनु । कात्तिकच्योत्सवा f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtikh (October–November) (Rām. 1620).

kasha कश् in **kasha-kar कश्-कर्** । वलयविशेषः m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. **kāsa-kor^u**, s.v. **kāsh 2**.

kaisha कैश्, see **kūs^u**.

kāshāh कैशाह, see **kūt^u**, p. 485a, l. 27.

kēsh कैश् or **kēsh कैश्**, see **kēh**.

kiśh^u किश्, see **kyuth^u**.

kōsh कश् f., i.q. **kōth 2**, q.v.

kōsha कौश्, see **kūs^u**.

kōsh^u कश् or **kōsh^u** कश् । उक्तोचः m. a bribe (El. *kauts*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khutsh*); cf. **kōthⁱ-kuchay**, p. 489a, l. 4. —**dyun^u**—दिनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). —**khyon^u**—ख्यनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

kōshⁱ-khōr कश्-खूर् or **kōshⁱ-khāv कश्-खाव** । उक्तोचभोक्ता m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

kōsh^u 1 कश् or **kiśh^u कश्** । वस्त्रामचम् f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. **kōth^u**, of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also **kōth 2**.

kōsh^u 2 कश्, see **kōth 1 and 2**.

kōsh^u कश्, see **kōsh^u**.

kōshāh काशाह, see **kūt^u**, p. 485a, l. 29.

kiśh^u 1 कश्, see **kōsh^u 1**.

kiśh^u 2 कश् । चुद्रुपभेदः m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *kāts*; K.Pr. 184, *kats*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. **gura-kiśh^u**, p. 298b, l. 19, and **kōn^u 2**. -ṣānē -ञ्च । चुद्रुपयान्ताङ्गारः f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

kāshāh कैशाह, **kāshāh कौशाह**, **kēshāh कैशाह**, **kēshāh कैशाह**, **kūshāh कैशाह**, **kūshāh कैशाह**, see **kēh**.

kōsh^uj^u कश्जू, see **kōshul**.

kōshal कश्ल । आकस्मिककल्लम् m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confuses the deceived person).

kōshul कश्ल or **kōshul^u कश्लु** । भारिकः m. (sg. dat. **kōshalas कश्लस्**, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **kōsh^uj^u कश्जू**), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a **kōth**, or leathern sack) (El. *kōtsul*). Cf. **kōth 2**.

kāshar कैश् or **kōshar कौश्** । कनिष्ठत्वम् m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. **kūs^u**.

kō-ṣēkh क-ञ्चै । कुत्सितयोनिः (तद्युता च) f. (sg. dat. -ṣēki -ञ्चैकि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kō-ṣōth**. **kōṣēki-hond^u कञ्चैकि-हंडु** । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंडू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kabul कबुल or **kabul^u कबुलु** । अल्पपाचभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kabalas कबलस्**), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or esp. the number of small necessaries, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. **nōrⁱ-k^o**, s.v. **nōr^u**.

kābal-dūj^u कबल-दूज् । चल्पपात्रस्थापनोपयोगिवस्त्र-
खण्डः f. a cloth in which these small boxes con-
taining articles used in religious ceremonies are
wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. -**dūn^u** -दुनु ।
परस्परबद्धमल्पपात्रयुग्मम् m. a pair of cups, the open
faces of which fit together like the two halves of a
walnut-shell (cf. **dūn^u**), and which are used for
carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

kō-bail क-बैल or **kō-bōl** क-बौल । **कुत्सितचेलः** m. one who
habitually wears dirty clothes: hence, a man of vile
conduct (Śiv. 750).

kābalad काबलद । **चयरीगो** adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
kābaladiñ काबलदिञ्), one who suffers from con-
sumption, a consumptive.

kāsim^u कसिम, see **kāsyum^u**.

kūṣ^u-mūṣ^u कूष-मूष, see **kot^u-mot^u**, s.v. **katun 1**,
p. 490b, l. 44.

kāṣan काश्न । **श्रीणीष्पीषः** m. a kind of woollen turban,
worn only by Muslimān teachers.

kāṣun कश्नु or **kāṣun** क्तुन् । **आर्द्राभवनम्** conj. 2
(1 p.p. **kāṣun** क्तु, f.pl. **kāṣa** कश्; 2 p.p. **kāṣyōv**
कश्चोव, m.pl. **kāṣōy** कश्चोय or **kāṣēy** कश्चेय, Gr.Gr.
224-5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with
a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **kāṣanāwun** or
kāṣawun, not **kāṣarāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **kot^u-
mot^u** क्तु-मत्तु perf. part. (f. **kūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** कूष-मूष),
made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m.
kutsanūt, sir).

kēṣan कैश्न, **kēṣan** कैश्न, see **kēh**.

kāṣanāwun कश्नानुन् । **क्लिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.
kāṣanōw^u कश्नोवु), to make damp, to cause to be
damp (see Gr.Gr. 174). Cf. **kāṣawun**.

kāṣar कश्र् । **आर्द्रता** m. dampness, wetness.

kāṣur^u काशुर । **काचरः** adj. (f. **kāṣur^u** काश्क), brown,
tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair
and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired
man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish,
K.Pr. l.c.). **kāṣarⁱ-bōṭa** काश्रि-बोट । **काचरकेशः**
m. brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

kaiṣar कैश्र् । **कियत्ता** m. howmuchness, howmaniness,
the quantity of anything.

kūṣor^u 1 कुश्र् m. (f. **kūṣarēñ** कुश्र्यञ्), see **gūlⁱ-
kūṣor^u**, p. 284a, l. 46.

kūṣor^u 2 कुश्र् or **kūṣur^u** कुश्र् । **बालश्या** m. (f.
kūṣūr^u 1 कुश्कू or **kūṣ^{ur}^u** कुश्कू), a young dog, a
puppy (K.Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nēñē-k^o**, s.v. **nēñē 2**).
(When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as
a puppy, the fem. is **kūṣarēñ** कुश्र्यञ्; cf. **drāga-k^o**,
p. 241b, l. 22, and **kūṣor^u 1**.) **kūṣari-karañē**
कुश्रि-करञ् । **श्ववर्द्धितानि** f.pl. puppy actions, puppy

coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each
other by children.

kūṣūr^u 2 कुश्कू । **अत्यल्पशिष्टः** f. a small penis, esp. that
of a baby. Cf. **mōma-kūṣur^u**, the nipple of the
breast (s.v. **mōm**).

kāṣarun काश्रुन् । **पिङ्गलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p.
kāṣaryōv काश्र्योव), to become tawny or brown, to
be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

kūṣarēñ कुश्र्यञ्, see **kūṣor^u 1 and 2**.

kāṣarēr काश्र्यर् । **काचरता** m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139);
esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy com-
plexion.

kāṣarāwun काश्रानुन् । **पिङ्गलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.
kāṣarōw^u काश्रोवु), to make brown, to dye brown
(e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

kō-ṣōth कू-श्थ । **कुत्सितयोनिः** f. (sg. dat. -**ṣōti** -श्चति),
a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse);
cf. **kō-ṣēkh**. **kōṣōti-hond^u** कूश्चति-हन्दु । **कुत्सित-
योनिजातः** adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हञ्), born of a vile vulva;
hence, one who is vile in character.

kāṣōv कश्चोव, see **katun**.

kāṣawun कश्नुन् । **आर्द्राकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kāṣow^u**
कश्चुवु), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **kāṣanāwun**.

kūṣ^uy कूष्य, see **kūṣ^u**, p. 484b, l. 43.

kāsyum^u कश्चुम् । **कतमः** pron. adj. (f. **kāsim^u** कसिम),
who, or which, of many? which out of many
(Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūtyum^u**.

kāv 1 काव । **काकः** m. (sg. abl. **kāwa 1** काव; f. **kōviñ**
काविञ्, Gr.Gr. 37), a crow (El. *kāo*; Gr.Gr. 37, 51;
Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv.
735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmir two kinds of
crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty
white neck. Cf. **hōr^u kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black
and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry
news from far distances, and are often apostrophized
in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved.
Cf. Rām. 893.

kāwa-ōt^u काव-ओट्टु । **काकपदम्** m. the mark A used
in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter
or letters have been omitted. -**bōr^u** -बोरु । **काकोन्नतरो
भारः** m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by
collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very
high pile). -**dach** -दक् । **द्राचाविशेषः** f. a kind of
semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El.
W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75,
76, *kāodāch*); cf. **kāvūr^u dach**, p. 496a, l. 33.
-**dinⁱ** -दिनि । **काकवदुष्टयः** m.pl. of the next, suspicious
glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from

a distance). -dyun^u 1 -दिनु । काकवद्दर्शनम् m., i.q. the preceding ; cf. *kāwa dyun^u*, s.v. *kāwa 2*. -hōth^u -हौठ । काकवन्धा f. a woman that bears only one child. -kōdur^u -कडुर् । धान्यविशेषः m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. -khūr^u -खूर् । काकवन्धा m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. -kumor^u -कुमूर् m. N. of a certain bird ; cf. *kumor^u*. -kan -कन् । काककर्णी m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. -kāwa -काव । एकेनैकेन काकेन adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock ; cf. K.Pr. 100. -lor^u -लर् । धान्यभेदः m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. -pakh -पख् । काकगर्भत्, वृत्कीडाभेदः f. (sg. dat. -pakhī -पखि), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black) ; N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. -punim^u -पुनिम् । माघमासपूर्णिमा f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January-February), on which it is customary to feed crows. -pūr^u -पूर् । काकपादः m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like) ; hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. -pūt^u -पुत् । काकपोतः m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195) ; met. a miserably thin child or the like. -patol^u -पतल् । काकार्थं तृणपुत्तलविशेषः m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see *kāwa-punim^u*, ab.). -shup^u -शुप् । शुक्तिभेदः m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. -shyot^u -शुटु । काकोच्छिष्टम् m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. -sop^u -सुप् । काकदंशः m. a crow's bite ; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten ; see the preceding. -yēñewōl^u -यज्ञवोलु m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost ; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

kōvⁱ trōw^u-mot^u कावि चोवु-मंतु । काकपरित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. —trōv^u-mūb^u —चोवु-मंतू), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody ; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

kāwan-gōjē कावन-गोय्य । काकेभ्यः सारांशाः f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows ; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in *dyār gayēs kāwan gōjē*, his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

kāv 2 काव m. a caw, the sound made by a crow. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

kawa कव, kawā कवा, see *kyāh*.

kāwa 2 काव m. (for 1, see *kāv 1*), the ear (EL.). —dyun^u 2 —दिनु m.inf. to listen (EL., W. 87). Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. *kāwa dyun^u 1*, s.v. *kāv 1*. According to EL, it is in use towards Bāramula.

kavi कवि m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q. *kāvīy*, q.v.

keṽ, kēvⁱ क्वि, see *kyov^u*.

kōv कव् । युक्ताविशेषः f. a small kind of bouse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

kōv कौव्, in *kōv ka कौव क*, the Kāshmirī name of the letter *ka क*, when written in the Śūradā character (used in schools).

kōv^u 1 कौवु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kōv^u 2 कौवु । वक्रवष्टिः m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg). Cf. *gōrⁱ-kōv^u*, p. 298a, l. 33.

kōv^u 3 कौवु । श्यामरामः m. dark-coloured, black ; cf. *kāwor^u*. —kath —कठ । कृष्णमेघः m. a black rum (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for *kawa*, see *kyāh*.

kō-wōc^u क्व-वाचू, see *kō-wōk^u*.

kwōj^u क्वाजू । उलूखलम् f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

kwōji-til क्वाजि-तिल । उलूखलघृष्टं तिलम् m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. -wath -वठ । कुट्टनारमा m. (sg. dat. *watas वटस्*), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

kāwoj^u कावजु or *kāwuj^u* कावजु । कापालिकः m. (his wife is *kāwāji-bāy कावजि-बाय* or *kāwājēñ कावज्यञ्*), the attendant at a Hindū *buruing ghāt*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kashmir he is always a Musalmān (EL. ; K.Pr. 101, 122 ; L. 263).

kāwājēñ कावज्यञ् । कापालिकी f., see *kāwoj^u*.

kiwajyār कीवज्यार । केवलत्वम् m. loneliness, orphanhood ; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

kawuk^u कवुक, see *kyāh*.

kō-wōk^u क-वोकु । कवदः adj. (f. kō-wōc^u क-वावू), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

kawākh कवाख । कश्शः adj. e.g. lean, thin (by nature).

kwiklapot (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

kwōl (El.), i.q. kōl 2, q.v.

kawālⁱ कवल । कल्यः पात्रविशेषः f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kaulī*). In Kashmir it is an imported article. Cf. *kawol^u*.

kawol^u कवल m. a large cup (El. *kaucal*). Cf. *kawālⁱ*.

kēwal केवल or kīwal कीवल । केवलः m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

kēwala केवल m. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

kō-vēla क-वेल । असमयः m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

kwillim (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum factens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. *kil-mīch*, q.v.

kuvalayāpīd कुवलयापीड m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kāmsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

kwong (El.), i.q. *kōng*, q.v.

kōvīn कविन् । काकी f. a hen crow (El. *kāvin*, Gr.Gr. 37). See *kāv* 1.

kāwor^u कावर् or kāwur^u कावूर् । कालः adj. (f. *kāvūr^u* कावूर्), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf.

kōw^u 3. *kāvūr^u* dach कावूर् दक् । कृष्णा द्राक्षा f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *kāvir dach*). Cf. *kāwa-dach*, p. 494b, l. 48.

kō-wara क-वर । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

kuwār कुवार् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

kuvēr कुवेर or kuvīr कुवीर m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lōkapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

kāw^urun कावरुन or kāwarun कावरुन । खामीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. *kāw^uryōv* कावूर्योव्), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259, *kāwarun*; cf. *atha kāw^uranⁱ*, p. 59b, l. 5).

kāwarér कावर्यर । कालत्वम् m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of *kāwor^u*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

kōwati कवती قوتی । (बल)पुष्टिकारकः adj. e.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

kōwath 1 कवथ قوت । बलम् m. (sg. dat. *kōwatas* कवतस्), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. *kōwata-rost^u* कवत-रस्तु adj. (f. *-rūsh^u* -रश्), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kuwatrusti*).

kō-wāth 2 क-वथ । कुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. *kōwati* कवति), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.).

kōwati lagun कवति लगुन । निन्द्यमार्गसंगमः m.inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

kavy कव्य m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to *havy*, q.v.

kāway कावय । काकानां युगपद्भावः f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See *kāv* 1.

kāviy कविय । कविः m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. *kavi*.

kō-vizi क-विज़ि । कुवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is *kōzi*.

kyā क्या, see *kyāh*.

k^ay क्य । मन्थनी f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. *dōda-k^ay*, p. 189b, l. 16, and *guras-k^ay*, p. 304a, l. 48.

k^ayē-wōr^u क्य-वार् । पात्रविशेषः f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

kay कय قى । वमथुः m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in *chis kay gashān*, he is vomiting (Gr.M.). -*dasta* -दस्त । वम्यतिसारमहारोगः m.pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. *dasta-kay*, p. 256a, l. 37.

kāyā काया । शरीरम् f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). -*kaštth* -करट् (-कष्ट) । शरीरकष्टम् m. (sg. dat. *-kaštthas* -करटस्), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

kāyē काय in *burza-kāyē*, p. 130b, l. 35, q.v.

kiy किय conj. corruption of the Pers. *ki* كى, that. Often added pleon. to *hargāh*, if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. *hargāh*.

kay-chach-kūt^u कय-कक-कूट । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of R.P.Tr. II, 460.

kōyida कायिद قاعدہ often written **kōida** कारिद m. a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-kōida**.

kyāh क्याह । किम् pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron. is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make no distinction of gender; but, when used as an adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or the an. form may be used in agreement with an inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative.]

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in **kamis nēcivī-sonḍ^u**, of what boy?). It is put into the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kami k^usmuk^u**, of what kind?), and is put into the an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan. (as in **kami kōrē-hond^u**, of what girl? **kami kāmē-hond^u**, of what work?). In the plural there is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is, as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman nēcivēn-hond^u**, of what boys? **kaman kōrēn-hond^u**, of what girls? **kaman kāmēn-hond^u**, of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc. and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kami**, not **kamis**. The inan. dat. sing. is used both substantivally and adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus** कुस्, **kus^u** कुसु (poet.); f. **kōssa** क़स्स; inan. **kyāh** क्याह; dat. an. (m. and f.) **kamis** कमिस्, **kas** कस्; f. (only as adj.) **kami** कमि; inan. **kath** कथ; gen. an. (m. and f.) **kāmī-sonḍ^u** क़मि-संन्दु, **kasond^u** कसन्दु, **kas** कस्; inan. **kamyuk^u** कम्युकु, **kawuk^u** कवुकु; ag. an. and inan. m. **kāmī** क़मि; f. **kami** कमि; abl. an. and inan. (m. and f.) **kami** कमि, **kawa** कव. Pl. nom. m. **kam** कम्; f. **kama** कम्; dat. (m. and f.) **kaman** कमन्, **kahond^u** क़हन्दु, ag. and abl. (m. and f.) **kamau** क़मौ, **kamav** क़मव. For most of the above forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the word **kyāh** क्याह, the final **h** is often dropped, so that we also find **kyā** क्या. In the Persian character the word is generally written **kyah** or **kēh** كيه (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15.)

Who? which? what? **dētha kyāh**, a great deal; see **dētha**. As an adjective **kyāh** in all its adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!', 'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extraordinary!', and so on, as in **kami lōla**, with what (passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426, 661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556, 769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an interjectional adv., bel., p. 500a, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or 'very petty', as in **tōmbi kus kan**, who (i.e. no one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wuñ kyāh pēv**, now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti kas and**, for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite pronoun **kūh**, itself takes an indefinite meaning, as in **kūh kus**, anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh**, some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373); **kūh kath jāyē**, in any place, anywhere (Rām. 689); **kūh kami sāta**, at any time (Rām. 836).

kēh क़ह for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh**, see ab.) in the following:—**kēhō** क़हो or **kēhō** क़हो । किं भो: adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh**, bel., used familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male; cf. the next and **kyā-bā**, bel. (**kēhō**, II. v, 4, 5; **kēhō**, K.Pr. 87). **kēhay** क़हय । किं भो: adv. the same as the preceding, but used when addressing a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-biñ**, bel.

kahond^u क़हन्दु । क़िषाम adj. (f. **kahünz^u** क़हज़ू), pl. gen. of whom (pl.)? u.w. ref. to persons or things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m. sg. abl. **kahandi-sūty**, through whose instrumentality? through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond^u**, bel.

kam 3 कम् । अलीकिकानि (for 1, 2, see s.vv.) (f. **kama** कम्), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. 742, 1811; Rām. 1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, 109; Śiv. 1037; Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2**—कम् । के के pl. m. (for 1, see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama** कम् कम्), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great

(kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847; K. 638).

kamau कम्पौ pl. ag. and abl. (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav कम्ब** (Rām. 9).

kāmī कम्पि m. sg. ag. (f. **kami कम्पि**), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ. 147; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc.; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc.; K. 903; II. iii, 3; x, 12); as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sond^u -सन्दु** । कस्य adj. (f. **-sünz^u -संजू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasond^u**, q.v., bel.

kami 1 कम्पि f. of **kāmī**, ab., q.v. (Rām. 346, adj. inan.; K. 1115, id.).

kami 2 कम्पि f. sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

kami 3 कम्पि sg. abl. (an. or inan., m. or f.), from whom? from what?; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc.; Rām. 340 inan. m., 1084 id., 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc.; K. 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel.

Another form of this case is **kawa**, q.v., bel. **-bāpath -बापथ** adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448; Rām. 408; H. ix, 1; x, 12). — **hīta**

— **hīta** adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). — **khōt^{ra} -खोत्र** adv. wherefore? why? (El.).

-kani -कम्पि । **kimar^{ya}m** adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). — **mōkha -मख**

adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (II. x, 4). — **pōrⁱ -पोरि** । **kṣātpā^{ra}चतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). — **pāryuk^u**

— **pāryuk^u** । **kipā^{ra}चकः** adj. (f. **-pāric^u -पारिचू**), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where?; born, or produced, where? **-pata -पत** । **kṣādanu** adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? — **pōthⁱ**

— **pōthⁱ** adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuk^u -पतुकु** । **kṣāpā^{ra}चवः** adj. (f. **-patūc^u -पतूचू**), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what?; born, or produced, since what? **-pubhy -पुछ** adv.

for what? why? (Gr.M.; Rām. 1361, 1649). — **ranga -रंग** । **ken prakā^{ra}ण** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). — **sana -सन**; see **kus sana**, bel. (Śiv. 1600). — **tām -ताम्** (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or — **tān -तान्**, see **kus tām, kyāh tām**, bel. — **vizi -विजि** । **kṣānkālⁱ** at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 157).

kamū कम्पू, i.q. **kam 3**, ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū**, bel.

kaman कम्पन् pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.); as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hond^u -हन्दु** (f. **-hünz^u -हंजू**), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahond^u**, q.v., ab.

kamis कम्पिस् an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj.; f. only subst.); as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

kamav कम्ब, see **kamau**, ab.

kāmiy कम्पिय, i.q. **kāmⁱ**, ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574; Rām. 1023-5).

kamyuk^u कम्पुकु inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamic^u कम्पिचू**), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

kas कस् an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc.; Rām. 218, 340, 447; 1620 f.; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc.; Rām. 1576; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.): Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc.; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas**, to what god? (Śiv. 243).

kasū कसू, i.q. **kas**, with interjectional suffix **ū**, to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū**, ab.

kōsa कस poet. for **kōssa**. See **kus**, bel. (Rām. 1609).

kus कस् or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kus^u कुसु** (f. **kōssa कस्स**, or (poet.) **kōsa कस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**). See **kōssa**, bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88; Śiv. 47, 243-9, 432, 472, etc.; Rām. 176, 238, 293, 738, etc.; K. 31, 98, 327, etc.; H. xi, 2; xii, 1); as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39; Śiv. 1887; Rām. 882, 1324); as adj. inan. (L.V. 78; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912; Rām. 1605; K. 1161). With emph. **y**, **kusuy**, who really? (H. xi, 19). — **hyuh^u -ह्युहू** । **kōd^{ya}श रव** adj. (f. **kōssa hish^u कस्स हिशू**), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). — **kus -कुस्** who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kōssa kōssa कस्स कस्स**, etc.; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa कुस कुस**). — **sana -सन** or — **sanā -सना** । कः खित् pron. inter. (f. **kōssa sana कस्स सन** or — **sanā -सना**; inan. **kyāh sana क्याह सन** or — **sanā -सना**, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus**, but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), *quasi* 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana**, adj. inan. sg. abl.; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana**; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wādur**, I wonder what monkey (this is); so K. 287, **kōsa sana**). Hence, often used

indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. **kāmⁱ sanā**). —**tām** —ताम् । कश्चित् m. (f. **kōssa tām** कस्स ताम्, etc.), i.q. **kus**, but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām āv** (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). —**tāmāth** —तामथ्, —**tāñ** —ताञ्, or —**tāñēth** ताञ्थ । कश्चित् (f. **kōssa tāmāth** कस्स तामथ्, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 —**tāñ**; Rām. 1397, **kam tāñ**, I wonder who = some unknown people; II. v, 4, —**tāñ**; viii, 10, —**tāñ**).

kusa कुस, vill. for **kōssa**, q.v. and see **kus**, ab.

kasond^u कसन्दु । कस्य adj. (f. **kasūnz^u** कसञ्जु), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is **kāmⁱ-sond^u**, ab.

kōssa कस्स, or (poet.) **kōsa** कस, or (vill.) **kusa** कुस, f. of **kus**, ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, **kōsa**); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); 'as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, **kōsa**; K. 1003, **kōsa**, 1092, id.).

kusuy कुसुय्, see **kus**, ab.

kath कथ्, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652).

-kun -कुन् । किं प्रति towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? —**tām** —ताम् । किं यावत्, कंचन adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. **kath**, but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām**, ab. —**tāmāth** —तामथ्, —**tāñ** —ताञ्, or —**tāñēth** —ताञ्थ । किं यावत्, कंचन, id.

kathō कथो, i.q. **kath**, used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. **kyut^u** added, **kathō-kyut^u**, for what? (II. xi, 11).

kawa कव । कथम् sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. **kami** 3, ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608).

-bāpath -बापथ् । किं निमित्तम् adv. for what? why? **-khōt^{ra}** -खातर । किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kani** -कनि । किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । केन हेतुना adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? **-kanēñ** -कन्थन् । किमर्थम् adv., id. **-pata** -पत ।

कसापथात् adv. after what? since what? since when? **-pubhy** -पुष्य । कसावेतोः adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). —**ranga** -रन् । केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? —**sana** -सन, see **kus sana**, ab. (L.V. 39).

kawā कवा । केन हेतुना भोः by what? how? i.q. **kawa**, but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. **kaway**, bel.

kawau कवौ, or **kawō** कवो = **kawa**, with interj. **au**, **ō**), O why? (YZ. 270, **kawō**, addressed by a woman to her beloved). **kawau-bāpath** कवौ-बापथ् adv. O why? (Rām. 407, addressed by a man to a man).

kuwa कुव् adv. by what means? how? poet. for **kawa** (II. v, 9).

kaway कवय् । केन हेतुना भोः adv. by what? how? i.q. **kawa**, but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. **kawā**, ab. (Śiv. 578). **-bāpath** -बापथ् adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017-22).

kawuk^u कवुकु । कथं नाम (नहीति) adj. (f. **kawūc^u** कवचू), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

kyā क्या, i.q. **kyāh** (II. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in **yihuy kyā gav Sadāsiv**, this person is no other than Sadāsiva, or who else is it but Sadāsiva (Śiv. 821). **-bā** -बा । किं भ्रातः adv., i.q. **kyā**, but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. **kēhō**, ab., and the two next. **-biñ** -बिञ् । किं भगिनि adv., i.q. **kyā**, but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and **kēhay**, ab. **-sa** -स or **-sō** -सौ । किमङ्ग adv., i.q. **kyā**, but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. **kyā sana**, bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). **-sana** -सन or **-sanā** -सना । किं सित् adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā**, but indicating doubt, as in **kyā sana khēwān chwā** or **kyā sanā khēwān chuh**, what, is he really eating? **kyā sanā tāti āsyā**, I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). —**zan** —जन् । किं नाम adv. what like? what sort of?

kyāh क्याह् or (see ab., p. 497b, l. 4) **kyah** or **kēh** कै । किम् inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, **kyah**; 233, **kyāh**; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234-5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; II. ii, 2, 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). **kēh na ta kyāh**,

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc.; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc.; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh ohuh murē karān**, does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh**; L.V. 18, 66; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629; K. 572, 1101, 1152; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh**, how good! (L.V. 89); **kyāh zabar**, how excellent! (W. 101; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200; H. vii, 27, 28); cf. **kyāh kūṭī**, how many! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485a, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān**, see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M.; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā**, ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh kor^u**, what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145; so, H. v, 8, 9; viii, 1; ix, 10, etc.). **yitⁱ kyāh**, here, in fact; here, you see (H. x, 12); **yitⁱ kyāh . . . ātⁱ kyāh**, here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13); **ada kyāh**, then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kikī kyāh Kusalyā**, whether Kaikēyī or Kausalyā (Rām. 301); **mōj^u kyā māś**, mother or aunt (Rām. 734; similarly, Rām. 1038; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā**, whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

kyāh kētham क्याह कथम् । किं कथम् adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, u.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name. —**sana** —सन (Rām. 78) or —**sanā** —सना, see **kus sana**, ab., I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493); as adj. (Rām. 202; K. 608, 919); as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh**, I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421); **kyā sanā kus**, I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366); **kyā sanā kāmⁱ**, I wonder by whom

on earth (Rām. 596); **kyāh sanā kati**, I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253); **kyā sanā kyuth^u hyuh^u**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074). —**tām** —ताम् or —**tāmāth** —तामथ् । अज्ञातमायम् pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun**, what did he say? i.e. did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256); something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86); **wuchiv tāmⁱ kyāh tām korus ṭhal**, behold what deceit he did to him! behold how he deceived him! (Rām. 1417). —**tān** —तान् or —**tānēth** —तान्थ् । अज्ञातमायम्, id. (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 146; K. 88, 181; all —**tān**); something or other (Rām. 432); **wuchun gātul^u chuh kyāh tānⁱ**, see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

kyōh क्योह्, a contracted form of **kyāwu**, bel., q.v.

kyuh^u tām क्युह् ताम्, —**tāmāth** —तामथ्, —**tān** —तान्, or —**tānēth** —तान्थ् । कथयितुमशकः adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuth^u tām**, p. 502b, l. 4).

kyāwu क्यवु (L.V. 19) or **kyōh क्योह्** (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh**, used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dēn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth**, whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

kyōh क्योह्, see **kyāwu**, ab.

kyul^u क्युलु or **क्युलु** । कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः m. (sg. dat.

kilis किलिस्), a wooden peg (e.g. a tethering-peg or a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14); an iron nail, a spike (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462, *knail*) (cf. **nar-māda-k^o**, s.v. **nar 2**); met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyuk^u**, p. 364a, l. 37); (abusively) a troublesome child; cf. **kijⁱ. kilⁱ-ṭūr किलि-चूर** । कीलकचौरः m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

kōyul^u क्युयुलु or **क्युयुलु** । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

kyom^u क्यम् । किमिः m. (sg. dat. **kēmis कमिस्**). a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. *kyom*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 81, 183; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nijē-k^o**, s.v. **nij^u 1**, and **nāra-k^o**, s.v. **nār**). **kēmⁱ-gōṭ^u**

कमि-मवृ । क्रिमिकोषः f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

kiyēm कियम, see karun 1.

kōyim कौयिम, often written kōim कौरम قائم adj. e.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). -mukām -मुकाम قائم m. one who acts in the place of another, a locumtenens (Gr.M.).

kōyimī कौयिमी, often written kōimī कौरमी (for قائم) adj. e.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (قائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

kaymuh कयमुह । वैचित्रियेशः m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmir (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vēshau (ancient Viśoku) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

kiyāmath कियामथ قيامت m. (sg. dat. kiyāmatas कियामतस قيامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extraordinary-to-do (K.Pr. 206).

kyon^u क्युन । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. kēn^u क्यञ्जू), wet, moist, damp; cf. kēnun.

kēna-bob^u क्यन-बबु । जलफलभेदः m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. -rab -रब् । घनपङ्कः f. the soft, but not liquid; mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

kāyun कायुन । आलस्यकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōy^u कौयु), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

kōyung^u क्युंगु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kyūr^u क्यूर । कूपः m. (sg. dat. kiris कीरिस), a well, i.q. krūr^u 1, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

kayir कयीर् । हकणः a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

kāyor^u 1 कायर्, kāyur^u कायुर्, sometimes written kāyir^u 1 कायिर् । काष्ठभेदः m. the wood of the yōr^u, or Himalayan blue pine (El. kāyūr or kāūr, Pinus excelsa; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, kairu; 456, kayur). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. kāyor^u 2 and also aḍa-kāyur^u, p. 11a, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101).

kāyiri-ṣ^un^u कायिरि-ञ्जू f. charcoal made from the

wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gunpowder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

kāyor^u 2 कायर् or kāyur^u 2 कायुर्, sometimes written kāyir^u 2 कायिर् । निःसारः, चञ्जसः adj. (f. kāyūr^u कायुर्, also written kāyir^u कायिर्), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. kāyor^u 1 and also the Skt. katarah.

kāyarun कायरन । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kāyaryōv कायर्याव), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

kāyērēr कायैरैर् । निःसारता, चञ्जसता m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. kāyor^u 1 and 2), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

kyus^u क्यु । जलपक्षिभेदः m. (sg. dat. kisis किसिस), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (querquedula crecca) (L. 129, keus; Śiv. 1811); cf. khyus^u 2. kisipūt^u किसि-पूतु । जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः m. a young teal.

kayās कयास् (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

kyut^u कित्तु or क्युतु । अर्थे postpos. m. (pl. nom. kitⁱ किति; f. sg. kit^u कित्तु), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, kint); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., kyut^u governs the dat., as in mōlis-kyut^u, for the father; mālén-kyut^u, for the fathers. Like the postpositions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in mōlis-kyut^u pōn^u, water for the father; mōlis-kit^u gāv, a cow for the father; guris-kitⁱ rawa, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; mōlis-kita pōthē, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have mōlis-kitis pōnis, to the water for the father; mōlis-kitan gōv^un, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of kyut^u, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of kyut^u with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in yith pōthē paranas-kyut^u prang, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. ninas-kyut^u, s.v. nyun^u). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form karun, karon^u, or karun^u. This adjective, combined in apposition with kyut^u, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms

a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyon^u-kyut^u**, intended to be drunk, potable (p. 179a, l. 43). So **paron^u-kyut^u pōstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paron^u-kyut^u prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **pariū^u-kit^u pūthⁱ**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranānⁱ-kitⁱ hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karañē-kita kāmē**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyon^u-kyut^u**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bēhun^u-kyut^u makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyut^u** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani**. Thus, **dā-phulayi-kyut^u** (p. 230b, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā-phulayi-kani** (p. 230b, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyut^u** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyut^u**, in the spring-time (p. 96b, l. 9); **barsātas-kyut^u**, in the rainy season (p. 127a, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyut^u**, in the sowing season (p. 150b, l. 15); **dōhaiṭhas-kyut^u**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201b, l. 38); **drāgas-kyut^u**, in a time of famine (p. 241b, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, to-night; **az rāth-kyut^u sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyut^u**, to-night or by night (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyut^u**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

kitⁱ किति m. pl. nom. **chōkas-kitⁱ dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

kit^u कियु f. sg. nom. **wōj^u kōrē-kit^u**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

kyut^u कियु m. sg. nom. **dōhas-kyut^u**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200a, l. 47); **biyis-kyut^u**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

kyuth^u कियु or क्युथु । कीदृशः pron. adj. (f. **kith^u** कियु), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 71; H. ii, 5). —**hyuh^u** —ह्युह (f. **kith^u** **hish^u** कियु हिशु), i.q. **kyuth^u**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuth^u hyuh^u**, I wonder what kind of

(Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500a, l. 43). —**sanā** —सना adj. i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1). —**tām** —ताम्. —**tāmāth** —तामथ, —**tān** तान्, or —**tānēth** —तानथ । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरौचकः adj., i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuh^u tām**, p. 500b, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

kyāwu क्यावु, see **kyāh**, p. 500b, l. 26.

kyow^u क्युवु । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kēvis** कविस), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (*kēr*) it is *Chaerophyllum* sp., and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kēvi-rāth**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. —**kadun** —कडुन् । गवेधुनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

kēvi-gōg^uj^u क्वेवि-ग्वगजू । अत्रालाकारमूलविशेषः, अत्रालाजुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. —**gāsa** —गास । मूलविशेषतृणम् m. the edible leaves of the **kyow^u**-plant. —**muj^u** —मुजू । बालमूलिका f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujē-kyow^u**, s.v. **muj^u**. —**mōnd^u** —म्वंडू । मूलविशेषमहामूलम् f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. —**nambal** —नम्बल् । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. —**rāth** —राठ । मूलविशेषव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāthi** —राठि), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. —**zag** —ज़ग । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

kyāzi क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāzu*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sababa kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). —**na** —न । किमर्थम् न adv. why not?

kōzi क़िज़ि । कुत्सितवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of **kō-vizi**, q.v.

kōzi क़िज़ि قاضي । धर्माव्यनुशासकः m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāzi; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). **-bāy** -बाय । अनुशासकस्त्री f. his wife.

kōz^u क़िज़ु, see **kōnz^u**.

kuza कुज़ (? cf. Pers. کوز) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. **nābad-kuza**.

kōzīgī क़िज़िगी । शासकत्वम् f. the office or duties of a judge (see **kōzi**); a habit of acting as such a person.

kazāh कज़ाह (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

kazālī कज़लि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

kazul क़ज़ुल् । कच्छकम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कज़लस), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

kō-zan क़-ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

kōzana क़िज़न । न जाने किसिच adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as **kōzana kyāh bani tas**, God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows how? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). **kōzanañi** क़िज़नचि f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

kō-zāth क़-ज़ाथ् । कुत्सितजातिः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas** -ज़ातस), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

kaziyé क़िये قضيّه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. *kaziyah*).

1 ल ल. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count **ts**, **sh**, and **z**, the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Sūradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by **ū** or by **y** (including **ē**, see art. **ē**), it is changed to **j**. Thus, **wōl^ū** वोलू, a large ring, but fem. **wōj^ū** वाजू, a small ring; **wūl^ū** वूलू, fickle; **wōjēr** वोज्यर्, fickleness.

lā لا privative particle, as in **lā-makān** مکان لا adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, inexistent (as an epithet of the Deity) (H. vii, 29).

lāi, see **lāy** 1 and **lāyun**.

lao (L. 70), **láo** (L. 460), see **lāv** 2.

lau, see **lūv^ū** 2.

lō लो interj. ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). **lō-lō** लो-लो, id. (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1053, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

lab लब् لب. वप्रम्, पार्श्वम् f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. **dāri-lab**, p. 238a, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmirī) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr. 149; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. **lob^ū** 1 and **lar** 2. —**lagūn^ū** —लगनू. विरोधोज्ज्वः, विकारापत्तिः f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. —**rēz** ريزيز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

laba-cōk^ū लब-चोकू। वस्त्रप्रान्तिकेदः m. (sg. dat. -**cōkis** -चाकिस), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmirī nightgown-like dress; cf. **cākh** 1. —**dūj^ū** -दजू। वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः खण्डयोजनम्, अनुचोदना f. the sewing

together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. —**dūj^ū** **lāgūn^ū** -दजू लगनू। अनुकरणसमालापः f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. —**dōr^ū** -दाहू। पश्चद्वारम् f. a side door, esp. a small one. —**gand** -गण्डू। पार्श्वीवरणम् m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. —**hol^ū** -हलू। वक्रप्रान्तः adj. (f. -**hūj^ū** -हजू), crooked-edged. —**shēkā** -शैका or -**shēkh** -शैख। प्रसावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः f. urinating, passing water; cf. **dīrgashēnkā** (p. 242a, l. 40) and **lagushēkā**, s.v. —**tāph** -ताफ़। पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. -**tāpas** -तापस्), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. —**tāpas bēhun** -तापस् व्यञ्जन्। कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिर्भावः m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. —**tāpas thawun** -तापस् थवुन्। कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिष्कारः m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. —**ta mūnⁱ hēnⁱ** —त मूनि हनि। गूढवृत्त्या संचारः m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. —**ṣōk^ū** -सोकू m. (sg. dat. -**ṣōkis** -साकिस), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. —**ṣol^ū** -सलू। भ्रमप्रान्तः adj. (f. -**ṣūj^ū** -सजू), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). —**ṣyop^ū** -स्यूपू। आभ्रमप्रान्तः adj. (f. -**ṣēp^ū** -स्यैपू), broken, or dented, at the edges. Cf. **ṣēph**.

lāb लाब्। लाभः, प्रयोजनम् m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148). —**lāba-rost^ū** लाब-रस्तू। लाभहीनः adj. (f. -**rūsh^ū** -रूहू), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. —**sost^ū** -सस्तू। लाभसंपन्नः adj. (f. -**sūsh^ū** -सूहू), profitable, giving profit. —**sabhar** -सहर m. the condition of being profitable, profitable-

ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. -sôv^u -सोव् adj. (f. -sôv^u -सोव्), fully profitable, richly productive. -sāvēr -सावर् m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. —vēnā —वना or —vinā —विना adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. *lābavna*).

lobí (El.), i.q. lūbⁱ, q.v.

lob^u 1 लबु (for 2, see labun) । प्रान्तभागः m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. *lūb*); cf. lab. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । वहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. -kun -कुन् । प्रान्तभागे adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; wati lob^u-kun, by the wayside (Gr.M.). —lob^u —लबु । वहिर्वहिः adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. lābⁱ lābⁱ, bel. —lob^u hyon^u —ह्यनु । वहिःस्थितिः m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. —rōzun —रोजुन् । वहिःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. labi rōzun, bel. —thawun —थवुन् । वहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. labi thawun, bel.

lābⁱ lābⁱ लबि लबि । अन्तान्तः adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. lob^u lob^u, ab., and labi labi, bel.

labi bēhun लबि व्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). -kani -कनि । प्रान्तभागे adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । प्रान्तभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिच्), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. —labi —लबि । बाह्यबाह्यतः adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. lābⁱ lābⁱ, ab. —rōzun —रोजुन् । औदासीन्यावलम्बनम् m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. lob^u rōzun, ab. —thawun —थवुन् । प्रान्ते व्यसनम् m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of

a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. lob^u thawun, ab.

lūb 1 (El.), i.q. lob^u 1, q.v.

lūb 2 लूब् । लोभः m. (pl. dat. lōban लोबन्, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being kām (Skt. *kāma*), sexual desire; krūd (Skt. *krōdha*), wrath; mad (Skt. *mada*), arrogance; mōh (Skt. *mōha*), delusion; and matsar (Skt. *matsara*), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). —karun —कश्चन् m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

lūb 3 लूब् (= لُب) m. in lūb-ē-lubāb लूबि-लुबाब् (= لُب لِيَاب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

lūbⁱ लूबि adj. e.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. *lobi*). —domb^u —डंबु । उदरभरिः m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

labal लबल् । अशोभनप्रान्तः adj. e.g. edged, having an edge (cf. ok^u-labal, p. 19a, l. 25, and aiṭha-labal, having eight edges, and hence, octagonal, p. 60b, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, lopsided.

labun लबुन् । लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. lob^u 2 लबु, for 1, see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ. 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); ārām l., to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); nishcay l., to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); sazā l., to receive punishment, to be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699-1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). lob^u-mot^u लबु-मत्तु । लब्धः perf. part. (f. lūb^u-mūb^u लबू-मञ्जू), got, etc., as ab.

lūbun लूबुन् । लोभोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. lūbyōv लूब्योव्), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

labanāwun लबनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **labanōw^u** लबनोव्),
caus. of **labun** in all its senses; e.g. to cause to
obtain (Rām. 408).

labār लबार् । गाम्यधीः m. a country bumpkin, a boor,
an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. **lēbāra** and
gāma-labār (p. 287a, l. 3).

lāb^r लबर् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. **lāb^rrēn** लाबर्चन्), a
professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

labur लबुर् or **lābur^u** लाबुर् । उन्नतभूभागः m. (sg. dat.
labaras लबरस्), a piece of ground higher than
a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high
ground. According to El., **labur** is the word used
in Śrinagar, and **lābur^u** in vill. Cf. **ad-lābur^u**,
p. 10a, l. 34, and **ada-lābur^u**, p. 11b, l. 3.

lēbāra लबार् । अतिमूढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. ignorant, fat and
boorish. Cf. **labār**.

lōbur लबुर् । करीषः m. (sg. dat. **lōbaras** लबरस्), dried
cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. **both^u** 2)
(K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, *labar*; L. 460 *lūbr*).

lōbar-lōh लबर्-लोह । अतिमुखः m. 'a cowdung-
poreupine', a man who has a reputation for learning,
but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant
fool. -**lōlō** -लोलो । असारस्नेहः m. insincere affection,
apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but
which does not really exist. -**nār** -नार् । करीषामिः

m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display
of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot,
but which is quickly consumed and cools down. -**tās**
-टास् । करीषनिपातशब्दः m. the flop of the fall of
a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some
person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed
that it has passed entirely out of memory.

lūb^r लूबर् adj. e.g. eagerly desirous, covetous
(Gr.Gr. 51).

lāb^rrgi लाबर्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of
money-lending.

lāb^rrēn लाबर्चन्, see **lāb^r**.

lūb^rāwun लूबरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūb^rāw^u** लूबरोवु),
to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke
desire (Rām. 1784).

labrēz لبريز, see p. 504a, l. 37.

libās लिबास् لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe,
apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

lēbis लबिस, see **lyob^u**.

lōbist^t (El.), see **lūbith**.

lūbith लूबिट् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **lūbītas** लूबिटस्),
avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate
(Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. *lōbist^t*).

labawun^u लबवुनु । लब्धा n.ag. (f. **labawūn^u** लबवञ्जू), a
finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

lūbawun^u लूबवुनु । कामयानः n.ag. (f. **lūbawūn^u**
लूबवञ्जू), one who is very covetous or greedy for
anything; applied also to any member of a person's
body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

labawañ लबवञ् f. a reward for finding (something
lost, etc.).

l^aca ल्च । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. one who is importunately
greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in
season and out of season is always begging for some-
thing to eat.

lacē ल्च, see **lūt^u**.

lēc^u ल्चू, see **lyok^u**.

lōcē लोच्य, see **lūk^u**.

lōcē लोच्य, see **lūt^u**.

lōcⁱ लाचि or (q.v.) **lōt^u** लाटू । दीर्घगुलिका f. a long-
shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal.
Cf. **lōt^u**.

lācē-dupa लाच-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूपः m. a stick,
or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in
Hindū worship); cf. **dupa-lōt^u**, p. 232a, l. 33.
—**khasañē** —खसञ् । संघर्षस्निग्धतागमः f. pl. inf. long
balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like
to rise from triturating some moist article.

luca लुच । नीचप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious,
depraved, profligate, dissolute.

lūca लूच । पिष्टकविशेषः f. pl. a kind of large loaf or
cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in *ghī*.

lūc^u लूच, see **lūk^u**.

l^ach लक्ष् or **lich** लिक्ष् । यूकाण्डम f. (sg. dat. **l^achi**
लक्षि), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindi
likh) (El. *lichh*). **l^acha phōharē** लक्ष् फुहर्च ।
यूकाण्डसंघातः f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. **phōhūr^u**).

lach लक्ष् । लक्षसंख्या card. (sg. abl. **lacha** लक्ष, K.Pr.
150; pl. dat. **lachan** लक्षन्), a hundred thousand
(El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159;
Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); **akh lach rōpayē**,
a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); **yōzana-lach**,
a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

lacha-bod^u लक्ष-बट्टु or -**bōd^u** -बट्टु । लक्षशः संख्याकः
adj. (f. -**büz^u** -बञ्जू), in hundreds of thousands, by
hundreds of thousands (cf. **bōd^u** 2) (Gr.Gr. 144;
W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727,
1008, 1014).

-**nōw^u** -नोवु । लक्ष-(अनन्त-)अभिधानः ।

रत्नविशेषः m. having a hundred thousand (i.e.
innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834;
H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch
converts base metals into gold). -**phyur^u** -फिर् ।

लक्षश आयवृत्तिः m. returns in hundreds of thousands,
i.e. an income from business which amounts to this.

-**trigun^u** āy -त्रिगुन आय । त्रिगुणलक्षवार्षिकायुः m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). -wōl^u -बोलु । लक्ष्यो धनवान् m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

lāchⁱ āradun लछि आरदुन् । अनेकोपायिर्नियन्ति: m.inf. to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. —āradith kāchⁱ ṣaṭun —आरदिथ कछि षट् । अनेकोपायाजित-
मैत्र्या लेखमात्रेणोच्छेदनम् m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. kāchⁱ.
—hyon^u —ह्यनु । लक्षेण संयहः m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

lāchan-hāndⁱ lach लकन-हन्दि लक् hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

lāch लाह । लाचा f. (sg. dat. lāchi 1 लाहि; for 2, see lōch^u), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

lācha (or lāchi) -hond^u लाह(लाहि) -हन्दु । लाचामयः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंनु), made of shellac. -mōhar -महर । लाचायोजितमुद्रा f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. -brūt^u -ब्रूट । लाचाचक्रम् f. (sg. dat. -bracē -ब्रच्य), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

lāchi-hāl लछि-हाल । लाचागृहम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Mahābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jatu-gṛha*, the modern form of which—*janhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

lēchē लछ्य, see lyoth^u.

lich लिह । लिचा f. (sg. dat. lichi लिहि), i.q. l^och, q.v.

lich^u लिहू, see lyuch^u.

lich^u लीहू, lich^u-mūt^u लीहू-मूतू, see lēkhun.

l^och^u लूहू । लूहः adj. (f. l^och^u लूहू), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q. lyoch^u, q.v.

lōch^u लोहू । शीर्षवासः m. (sg. dat. lōchis लोहिस; abl. lāchi 2 लाहि; for 1, see lāch), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris has the general name of *phēran* (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called lōch^u, and if made of cotton is called pōbh^u (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

lōchⁱ-āmun लोहि-आमुन् । शीर्षादाहदुर्गन्धः m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. -dūj^u -दूजू । शीर्षापटखण्डः f. a piece of this woollen cloth. -janda -जन्द । शीर्षार्णवस्त्रम् m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. -palav -पलव । लघुतन्वीर्णवसनम् m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. -zūt^u -जूटू । जीर्णार्णवसनम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्य), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

l^ochal लूहल or lichal लिहल । यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः adj. e.g. infested with mits, lousy.

lachim^u लछिम, see lachyum^u.

lich^u-mūt^u लीहू-मूतू, see lēkhun.

lūch^u-mūt^u लूहू-मूतू, see lakhun.

lāchiⁿ^u लछिनु, see lachyum^u.

lōchiⁿ^u लोहिनु, see lōchyum^u.

l^ochēr लूहर् or lichēr लिहर् । लूहत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम् m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

lachēr लछर् । लूहस्निग्धता m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

lēchēr लछर् । सुगमता m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. lyoth^u.

lichēr लिहर्, see l^ochēr.

lachyum^u लछ्युम् ord. (f. lachim^u लछिम), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

lāchyum^u लछ्युन् । लक्षमूल्याः adj. (f. lāchiⁿ^u लछिनु), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

lōchyum^u लोहिनु । लक्षमूल्याः adj. (f. lōchiⁿ^u लोहिनु), i.q. lāchyum^u, q.v.

lāchyōv लछ्योव, see lakhun.

lāchyuv^u लछ्युवु । शीर्षमयः adj. (f. lāchiv^u लाहिवू), made of woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (see lōch^u).

lēchyōv लछ्योव, see lēkhun.

lichyōv लिह्योव, see likhun.

lacika लचिक (cf. لچک). स्तुष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down

behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, laclika*) (K.Pr. 132). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । लज्जितीकरणम् m. inf. to give such a head-dress; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

lōcal लोचल । प्रानाकोणयुतः adj. e.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lūt^u**.

lācār लाचार, لاچار । दरिद्रः adj. e.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581); disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411); destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.); humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116); **cāra-lācār**, utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

lacēr लचर । पामरः m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

lācōri लाचारी, لاچاری । निःस्रता f. helplessness; inability, incapacity; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El.; Śiv. 212, 583).

lōcēr लोचर । लघुता m. smallness (as compared with bigness); smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325). Cf. **lūk^u**.

lacērgī लचरगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a vile person: conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

lūc^uran लूचरन् । लघुकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **lūc^urūn^u** लूचरन्तू), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

lacērōz^u लचरौजू । नीचता f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like.

lūcyōv लूच्योव्, see **lūtun**.

lad 1 लद e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink: **phakalad**, stinking (Gr.Gr. 135; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem. is **ladiñ** लदिञ्, as in **bakalad**, a chatterer (masc.); **bakaladiñ**, a chattering woman.

lad 2 लद । भारः f. (sg. dat. **lūz^u** लजू), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. —**karūn^u** —करन्तू f. inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

lada-bata लद-वत । भरितोदनम् m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sōr^u** लद-सोर । असहस्रप्रेषणम् f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lod^u**.

lad लद f. (generally used in pl.). **lada** लड । आयोधनक्रीडा f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **lada karanē** लद करण to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

lād लाद् । वस्त्रवलि विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lōz^u** लाजू; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan** लादन), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmir. —**hēn^u** —ह्यन्तू । वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृत्तियोजना f. inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies); to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). —**khārūn^u** —खारन्तू । आवृत्तिबन्धः f. inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

lōz^u-pan लाजू-पन् । वस्त्रलघुवलिः m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

ladāi (El.), see **ladōyⁱ**.

lēd लद् । अश्यादिविष्टा f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lēz^u** ल्यजू), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 73 (pl.); L. 459 (*lūd*)).

lēz^u-nār ल्यजू-नार । अश्यादिविष्टयिः m. a fire with such dung for fuel. —**phol^u** —फोलु । अश्यादिविष्टासमुदायः m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

lēd लद् । क्षीणबलः m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*); cowardly (El.). Cf. **lēdun**.

lōda लोद । मूर्खः m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. —**shōda** -शोद । मूढवृत्तिः m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

lod^u लदु । उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a friend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband); cf. **lada-sōr^u**, s.v. **lad 2**. —**pod^u** —पदु । उपायनादिप्रयोगः (sg. dat. **ladis padis** लदिस पदिस), the carrying out of this usage.

lod^u 1 लडु (for 2, see ladun) । मोदकः m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. *lāyē-lod^u*, s.v. *lāy* 1.

lādī-hum लडि-हुम । मोदकहवनविशेषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. -*sahākār* -सहाकार् । हवन-विधि-विशेषः m., id.

lōd^u 1 लोडु । काष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *lōdis* लोदिस्), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The *lōdhra* or *lōdh* of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called *lōd^ura-hūt^u*, q.v., s.v. *lōd^ur*. *lōdī-hūt^u* लोदि-हुट् । लोधकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. -*hacē* -हच्ये), the wood of this tree.

lōd^u 2 लोडु । राशिः m. (sg. dat. as in 1), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dung-hill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). *lōdī-lōbur* लोदि-लवुर् । करीषविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *lōbaras* लवरस्), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. *bāthī-tīl*, p. 149b, l. 37.

lud m. a river (El.).

ladōc^u लडाचू, see *ladōk^u*.

ladōk^u लडोकु । आयोधनशीलः adj. (f. *ladōc^u* लडाचू), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

ladōkī लडाकि । देशविशेषभवः adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see *ladākh*).

ladākh लडाख् । देशविशेषः (sg. dat. *ladākas* लडाकस्), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmir. *ladākuk^u* लडाकुकु । प्रदेशविशेषभवः adj. (f. *ladākūc^u* लडाकचू), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

lādan लादन् । उपकारानुग्रहः f. (sg. dat. *lādūn^u* लादून्), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). —*khasūn^u* —खसून् । उपकाराधमणीता f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. —*thavūn^u* —थवून् । उपकारज्ञापनम् f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

lādana लादन f. abuse (El.). —*karūn^u* —करून् f.inf. to abuse (El.).

ladun लडुन् । प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम्, भरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

lōd^u लडु, f. *lūz^u* लजू; 2 p.p. *lazōv* लजोव्), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607-8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. *mal l^o*, s.v. *mal* 1; *nāṭa ladañē*, s.v. *nāṭh*);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9); to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxx); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as *buth^u ladun*, to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141b, l. 46); *dūsh l*, to bring an accusation (p. 253a, l. 45); *dav l*, to lay a bet (p. 260b, l. 21); *drih ladūn^u*, to build a frown, to frown (p. 242a, l. 49); *mās^{tī} ladūn^u*, to give oneself airs; *māz ladun*, to build flesh, become stout; *rāh ladun*, to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. —*padun* —पडुन् । उपायनादिप्रयोगः m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. *lod^u pod^u* (p. 508b, l. 48).

lādan-wōl^u लदन्-वोलु । प्रेषयिता n.ag. (f. -*wājēn* -वाज्यञ्), one who sends presents, etc.

ladun लडुन् । आयोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lod^u* 2 लडु, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. *lajyōv* लज्योव्), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446-7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760-1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

lādī lādī hyon^u लडि लडि ह्यनु । हटाहापनम् m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

ladith लडिथ् conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). —*khyon^u* —ख्यनु ।

संस्पर्धनम् m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight; quarrel.

lādun लाडुन, see **lārun 2** and **3**.

lēḍun लीडुन । पराजितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lēḍyōv** लीडोव), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated : cf. **lēḍ**. **lēḍyō-mot^u** लीडो-मंतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **lēḍyē-müḥ^u** लीडे-मंचू), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

ladanāwun लदनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ladanōw^u** लदनीवु), to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of **ladun** in all its meanings.

lādanay लादनय । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help ; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. **lādan**.

ladur लडुर । नृषकाण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ladaras** लडरस्), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed ; cf. **lāyē-ladur**, s.v. **lāy 1**, and **pēṣi-l**, s.v. **pēṣ^u**. **ladar-pōsh** लडर-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

lēḍor^u लीडरु or **lēḍur^u** लीडुरु । पीतवर्णः adj. (f. **lēḍ^ur^u 1** लीडरु or **lēḍūr^u** लीडुरु), yellow (El.) ; wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). — **bam-ṣūṭh^u hyuh^u** — बम-चूँतु हिहु । ईषद्वरिपीतः adj. (f. **lēḍ^ur^u bam-ṣūṭh^u hish^u** लीडरु बम-चूँतु हिशू), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. — **gagōr^u hyuh^u** — गगोरु हिहु । ईषत्तितपीतः adj. (f. **lēḍ^ur^u gagōr^u hish^u** लीडरु गगोरु हिशू), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. — **kōng hyuh^u** — कंग हिहु । अतिपीतः adj. (f. **lēḍ^ur^u kōng hish^u** लीडरु कंग हिशू), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

lēḍ^ur^u 2 लीडरु or **lid^ur^u 1** लीडरु । हरिद्रा f. turmeric (El. *lidir*, *lidar*).

lēḍ^ur^u rē-gand^ur^u लीडरु-गंदरु । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम् f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. — **wal-pōsh** वल-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring even when the snow is still on the ground ; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus*.

lēḍ^ur^u 3 लीडरु or **lid^ur^u 2** लीडरु । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river of Kashmir, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region ; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vēth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vij^ubrōr^u (El. *Lidar*).

lōḍ^ur लीडर । प्रवालः m. coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. *lidir*). **lōḍ^ura-hot^u** लीडर-हंटु । प्रीतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a

coral necklace ; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdlesses and the like people). — **hūṭ^u** -हंटु । दाबविशेषः f. (sg. dat. — **hacē** -हच), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow ; the red wood of the *lōth* tree (see **lōd^u 1**). In India, *lōthirā* is the bark of this tree.) — **māl** -माल । प्रवालमाला f. a string or necklace of coral.

ludr लुद्र (Rām. 716), or **ludar लुदर** m. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Rudra*, a N. of the god Śiva ; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770) ; owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see **hal^umot^u**) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). — **wāv** -वाव m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

lūd^ur लुदर । लोलुपः adj. e.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

ludir, see **lōḍ^ur**.

lēḍ^urun लीडरुन । पीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lēḍ^uryōv** लीडरुयोव), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). **lēḍ^uryō-mot^u** लीडरुयो-मंतु । पीतीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lēḍ^uryē-müḥ^u** लीडरुये-मंचू), become yellow, yellowed.

lēḍ^urēr लीडरुएर or **lēḍ^urēr** लीडरुएर । पीतत्वम् m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

lēḍ^urāwun लीडरुवुन । पीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lēḍ^urōw^u** लीडरुओवु), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. **lēḍ^urōw^u-mot^u** लीडरुओवु-मंतु । पीतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lēḍ^urōv^u-müḥ^u** लीडरुओवु-मंचू), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

lūd^urōz^u लुदरुओ । लोलुपत्वम् f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

ladishā लडोशा । भिबुविशेषः m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

ladāw लदाव । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection ; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

lā-dāwā لا ادعوي m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

lāduw^u लाडुवु । तुलापात्रभूतकः m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

lad^awan लद्वान् । क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, ग्रामविशेषः m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmir village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.

lad^awun लद्वुन् । क्रमोन्नतमार्गः m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).

ladawun^u लद्वुन् । प्रेषयन्, निर्दिमाणः n.ag. (f. ladaviūn^u लद्वञ्जू), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. ladun (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).

ladawun^u लद्वुन् । आयोधनशीलः n.ag. (f. ladaviūn^u लद्वञ्जू), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.

ladāwun लदावुन् । आयोधनोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ladōw^u लदोवु), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.

ladawan^u लदवञ् । प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. ladun.

lādaway लादवय् । तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see lādaw^u).

ladawōz^u लादवाञ्जू । तुलाभरणवृत्तिः f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see lādaw^u).

laday लादय् f. a complimentary present (cf. lod^u and ladun), used —° as in hēri-lāday (see p. 345b, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.

ladōyⁱ लदायि (often written ladōi लदार and larōyⁱ लरायि) । आयोधनम् f. a battle, warfare (with arms or words) (H. x, i); —karūn^u —करञ्जू f.inf. to fight.

lāf لاف, see lāph.

lefa, see lēpha.

lafz لفظ m. a word (W. 93).

lafzi لفظي adj. e.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).

lag लग् । रीतिः f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. nāma-lō, s.v. nām). —lagūn^u —लगञ्जू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a custom, practice, fashion, or prevalence to become established.

laga लग् । संयोगी adj. e.g. harmonizing with, matching, forming one of a pair or set; as subst. m. employment of or application of something for a special purpose (cf. atha-laga, p. 59b, l. 16).

lāg 1 लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. lāgun.

lāg 2 लाग् । नियतद्वयम् f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a

customary present or offering made to a superior, a *nazr* (K. 102, 374, 406). —lagūn^u —लगञ्जू । देयादिनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरीयागुभयः f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. —tarūn^u —तरञ्जू । रोगादिसंक्रमणम् f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).

lāgi-rost^u लागि-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).

lāg लौग । दीर्घस्तम्भः m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. lāga-zyūth^u लौग-ज्यूथु । दीर्घाङ्गः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीथू), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.

lēg लङ् । दूषिका f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.

lēgi-āchⁱ लङ्गि-अच्छि । दूषिकाव्याघ्राणि f. an eye filled with rheum. —lōsh^u -लहू । दूषिकासंघातः m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucous.

lōg लङ् f. in lōgi-hond- tōgawōr^u लङ्गि-हन्दु लङ्गवोर । रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम् m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.

log^u लङ्गु । उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः adj. (f. lūj^u 1 लङ्जू; for 2, see lagun, and for 3, see loj^u). 1 p.p. of lagun, q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. mana-log^u, s.v. man 1. —gashun —गकुन् । समुपयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). —gashawun^u —गह्वुन् । योगमुपयान् n.ag. (f. lūj^u gashawūn^u लङ्जू गह्वञ्जू), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. —lōn^u —लोन् । भाग्ययोगः m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). —yē dōr'yē —ये दारिये । परस्परान्वेषणम् m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).

lāgi log^u लङ्गि लङ्गु । अतिसमीपवर्ती adj. (f. —lūj^u —लङ्जू), close up to, side by side of.

lūgⁱ लूगि = لُغِي । कटिप्रच्छादनपटः f. (sg. dat. lōgē लौगि), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes

abroad without wearing one (El. *lāngi*); a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

lōgi-lāth लॉगि-लाट् । एकवृत्तिककटिपटः m. (sg. dat. -*lāṭas* -लाटस्), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist; cf. *lāth* 1. -**poṣh**^u -पंहु । कटिपटप्रान्तभागः m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. -**shikhur**^u -शिखुरु । शीर्षेजीर्षेकटिपटः m. an old ragged waist-cloth. -**shikh**^{ur} -शिखंरु । शीर्षेजीर्षेकटिपटः f., id. -**zūṭ**^u -ज़ूट । जीर्षेकटिवन्धपटः f. (sg. dat. -*zacē* -ज़च्य), id.

lāgdār लागदार । नियतद्वयवृत्तिकः m. (f. *lāgdārēn* लागदार्येञ्), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official); a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

lāgdōri लागदारी । नियतदानवृत्तिकः f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

lāgidar लागिदर । नियतदानयाही m. (f. *lāgidarin* लागिदरिञ्), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

lagahār लगहार । योग्यः adj. e.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

lōgal लगल् । मिष्टवज्जलभुक्, पैशुन्यजलप्याकः adj. e.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossip.

lōgul^u लगलु । मिष्टवज्जभोजी सूचनादिजलप्याकः adj. (f. *lōgūj*^u लगजू), i.q. *lōgal*, q.v.

lōgalēj^u लगलैज । पृथङ्घिष्टान्नपाकः f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

lag^an लगन् । लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम् m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261; K. 57, 130); an auspicious or lucky moment; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. *lagan*, a wedding; L. 261; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125; K. 25, 779) (cf. *nēciv*ⁱ-l^o, s.v. *nēcuyw*^u).

lag^ana-cirⁱ लग्न-चीरि or -**ṣ^{ur}**ⁱ -चूरि । लगचीरिका f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). -**dachin**ⁱ -दक्षिनि । विवाहकालदक्षिणा f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride

or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc. -**dūsh** -दूश । विवाहदोषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmana bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). -**dūsh kāsun** -दूश कासुन् । विवाहविधानमात्रम्, दोषापनयनम् m.inf. to take away such a blemish; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. -**lag^an** -लगन् । विवाहोत्सववाङ्मयम् f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality. -**ṣ^{ur}**ⁱ -चूरि । लगचीरिका f., i.q. *lag^ana cir*ⁱ, ab. -**vizi charun** -विज्ञि चरुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to have diarrhoea at the time of one's wedding; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

lag^ani āmot^u लगनि आमनु । विवाहेनाधिगतः perf. part. (f. -*āmūṣ*^u -आमंचू), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain). -**yun**^u -यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धेन लब्धिः m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

lag^anan asun लगनन् अचुन् । वैखाभासः m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

lagān लगान् m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase *chuna kēh ti lagān*, there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of *lagun*).

lagun लगुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. *log*^u लगु, f. *lūj*^u 2 लजू; for *lūj*^u 1, see *log*^u; for *lūj*^u 3, see *loj*^u; 2 p.p. *lajyōv* लज्योव्. The causal of this verb is *lāgun* लागुन्, q.v. The regular form *laganāwun* लगनावुन्, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862); to be bound (to); to be moored, come to anchor; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84-5; YZ. 34; Rām. 1334); to stick, adhere (to); to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. *āch*ⁱ *lagūn*^u, p. 8a, l. 39; *nōj*ⁱ *lagañē*, s.v. *nād*ⁱ; K.Pr. 102); to be added (to), appended; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2; Śiv. 69, 1612; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508-9, 514, 525, 612, 959);

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.**, to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123*a*, l. 3); **baṭhi l.**, to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140*b*, l. 4); **buthi l.**, to take one's stand in front (p. 143*a*, l. 39); **caṭi l.**, to become liable to a fine (p. 177*a*, l. 19); **dara** or **dari l.**, to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235*b*, l. 43; 237*b*, l. 48); **dāwas l.**, to become subject to an attack (p. 260*b*, l. 44); **graṭa l.**, to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304*b*, l. 43); and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670); esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*); **balāyē l.**, to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106*b*, l. 32); **chapi l.**, to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163*b*, l. 32); **pōr l.**, id., s.v. **pōr^u** (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*); to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70; Rām. 339, 533; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641; K. 808; cf. **bēgāri l.**, to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92*a*, l. 29); to be applied (to) (Rām. 474); to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903); to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895); to be put (into, e.g. **bōdⁱ-wān l.**, to be put into jail, p. 83*b*, l. 39) (Rām. 1584; Śiv. 1214; H. v, 8; vi, 11); to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58; Rām. 993; Śiv. 1039); **dil l.**, the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pēṭh**) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 263); to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.**, to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5); to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614; H. v, 2); to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844; K. 1030); to take effect (of a medicine; cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48*a*, l. 46); to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5; xi, 5; cf. **bāl-bachē l.**, to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103*b*, l. 38); (of a place) to be reached, to be arrived at (H. xi, 5); to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573);

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bōcha lagūn^u**, hunger to be felt; **bās^t lagūn^u**, a fixed residence to be adopted; **bāṭh-baṭil lagūn^u**, lamentations to be started; **biyēr lagun**, delay to occur; **bōzⁱ lagūn^u**, swindling to occur, to be cheated; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.**; Rām. 206, 598, 1667; K. 95, 183); to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.**, a crushing blow to be experienced; **dōd^u l.**, pain to be felt; **gōta lagānⁱ**, plunges to be experienced; hence, to have painful memories; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun**, (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465; similarly, K.Pr. 128; Rām. 172, 636; Śiv. 1858; K. 837, 1125, 1147; H. v, 2; vi, 16; viii, 7; ix, 12); to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun**, steam to be incurred, to become mouldy; **bāj l.**, a tax to become payable; **bram l.**, delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339); (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagūn^u**, pain in the eye to come on; **chōr lagun**, sudden diarrhoea to come; **būth l.**, a demon to take possession of a person; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting; Rām. 984, 1350); to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes); (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l^o**, s.v. **nār**), to catch;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy**, it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158; **yēs log^u**, to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241);

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755); (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607); to become close to a person, **pata l.**, to follow close behind (K. 417);

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.**, a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5); to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz. :—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

na āsⁱ mētran trāwānⁱ, we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **tē lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārūn^u sa zanāna**, that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asē tot^u lagihē gathun**, for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (**अथानुभव**) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun**, search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log^u**, he began to do; **suh log^u khath lēkhani**, he began to write a letter; **suh log^u zanāna mārani**, he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261-2-3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, II. viii, 9).

log^u-mot^u लङ्गु-मत्तु । निरुद्धीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **liuj^u-mūt^u** लङ्गु-मत्तु), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

lagan-hār लगन्-हार । संयोजनयोग्यः adj. e.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

lagan-wōl^u लगन्-वोलु । बद्धीभवन n.g. (f. **-wājēn** -वाञ्जन्), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

lagith gathun लगिथ गथुन् । नियतं संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

lāgun लागुन् । संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, द्वेषिकर्म conj. I (caus. of **lagun**, q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun** लगनावुन्, q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lōg^u** लोङ्गु,

2 p.p. **lājyōv** लाज्योव्), to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kōkar-tirē lāgañē**, p. 432a, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **đūj^u lāgūn^u**, p. 203a, l. 19; **cūnⁱ lāgūn^u**, p. 172b, l. 19; **dr^aka lāgañē**, p. 242b, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bōdⁱwān lāgun**, p. 83b, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jēṇḍa lāgun**, to set up a flag, II. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l**, p. 140b, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l**, p. 59b, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lōgith mēṭṭē**, having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachē l**, p. 103b, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bād l**, p. 82a, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l**, p. 48a, l. 49; **dar l**, p. 234b, l. 23; **drōtⁱ lāgānⁱ**, p. 249a, l. 47; **kroṭh^u lāgun**, p. 478a, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hāṭh lāgūn^u**, p. 360a, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l**, p. 99a, l. 13; **bīr lāgūn^u**, p. 117b, l. 36; **bāṭh lāgun**, p. 139b, l. 1; **ḍāb l**, p. 182a, l. 15; **daranga l**, p. 247b, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525; K. 322; II. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **ḍīgamīr l**, p. 196b, l. 21; **dyud^u l**, p. 267a, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 66, 586, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528-9, 1813; K. 13, 186, 221-2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 1020;

H. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lōgith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337);

to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khītī lāgūn**^u, p. 421b, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

lōg^u-mot^u लोगु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **lōj^u-mūt^u** लोजू-मंतू), united, joined, etc., as ab.

lōgith ṭōp^urith लागिथ् टुपरिथ् । अनुकरणेनारोपः conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

laganāwun लगनावुन conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganōw^u** लगनोवु), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

laganay लागनय् । चित्रफलम्, चित्रम् f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. *laganai* and *loganai*; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). —**karūn^u** —करून् f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

lāgar लागर् لاغر । दृशः adj. e.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). —**gashun** —गहून् । चीणताधिगमः m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

lāgarēr लागर्यर् । दुर्बलता m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

lagushēkā लगुशेंका or **lagushēnkā** लगुशेंका । मूव-समुसर्गावसरः f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dirgashēnkā**.

lāgath लागथ् । मूलधनम् f. (sg. dat. **lāgūth^u** लागूथू), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

lōgath لغث f. (sg. dat. **lōgūth^u** लूगूथू), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

lagawūn^u लगवुनु । योजनयोग्यः n.ag. (f. **lagawūn^u** लगवूनु), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of **lagun**, q.v.

lagāwun लगवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagōw^u** लगोवु), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

lāgaway लागवय् । योजनभृतिः, मूलधनम् f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

lāgay लागय् f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chōka-lāgay**, p. 159b, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **āch¹-L**, p. 8a, l. 41; **buth¹-L**, p. 142b, l. 22).

l^aha लह । तुष्णा f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. —**gandūn^u** —गंडून् । अति-तुष्णोद्भवः f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

lah लह adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

laha लह or **lāha** लाह in **laha-prāh** लह-प्राह or **lāha-prāh** लाह-प्राह । भूतावेशः m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh**.

lahi in **lahi-lahi**, a fight with blows (L. 460).

lōh 1 लह in **lōh-langar** लह-लंगर् । नियामकः, नियतकार्यभारः m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

lōh 2 लह in **lōh-lōh** लह-लह । प्रोत्साहनलालना m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

lōh लोह, **loh^u** लहु or **lōh^u** लोहु । शय्यः m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phēw**); a fox (El. *loh*, *luhf*, *luhr*, or *losh^u*; L. 110, *loh*). **lāh¹-lot^u** लह-लटु or **lōh¹-lot^u** लाह-लटु । शय्यपुच्छः m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain in his goings or gait.

lohi (L. 458), a blanket.

luhf, see **lōh**.

lōhlūr^u लहलूर or **lōlūr^u** लोलूर f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lōhlari** लहलरि (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari** लोलरि (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

l^ahun लडुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^ahyōv** लहोव), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

l^ahun^u लडुनु । असंहतः adj. (f. **l^ahūn^u** लहूनु), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l^ahanun**.

lehan (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **liñ^u** 1, q.v.

l'hanun लहनुन conj 3 (2 p.p. **l'hanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf. **l'hun^u**.

lahanun लहनुन । शिथिलापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lahanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of an intelligent man or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.); (of something naturally soft) to become hard or rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through irritation or want of exertion). **lahanyō-mot^u** लहन्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lahanye-müts^u** लहन्ये-मंतू), softened, roughened, etc., as ab.

lahanāwun लहनावुन । शिथिलापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lahanōw^u** लहनोवु), causal of **lahanun** (q.v.) in all its senses. **lahanōw^u-mot^u** लहनोवु-मंतु । उत्पादितशिथिलः perf. part. (f. **lahanōw^u-müts^u** लहनावु-मंतू), caused to become soft, rough, etc.; causal of **lahanyō-mot^u**, q.v., ab.

lahar 1 लहर । धनागमः f. an increase of wealth (from one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit. **-bahar** -बहर । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः f. prosperity, increase of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and flush, glow and glory.

lahar 2 लहर । कलध्वनिः f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a psalm (Śiv. 1295). —**trāvūn^u** —त्रावंतू । कलध्वननम् f.inf. to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

lahar लहर । स्वैच्छा f. self-will, indocility. —**gashūn^u** —गहंतू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः f.inf. such to arise, self-will to be exhibited. —**yiñ^u** —यिंतू । स्वैच्छाप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed manner.

lōhūr लोहर m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb, said to have been founded by Lava, the son of Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

luhv, see **lōh**.

lahawun लहवुन । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन, ईषच्छीघ्रः adj. (f. **lahavūn^u** लहवंतू), stiffened, dried, somewhat hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like, which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the like has been applied); (in reference to motion, speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid.

lahawan-phash लहवन-फश । ईषत्संतापनम् m. drying, airing, slight kiln-drying (of something damp or soft).

lihāz لِحَاظ m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention (Gr.M.).

laj लज । अधीनः adj. e.g. in need of some necessity, without means for accomplishing some necessary work. Cf. **loj^u**.

lāj लौज । उपद्रवः m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost impossible task, or called upon to pay up security incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । दोषस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to accept such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee to perform some almost impossible task with which one is faced). —**khārun** —खारुन । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging with a crime, making him liable to pay a security, or to carry out some almost impossible task). —**khasun** —खसुन । दोषारोपः m.inf. such a calamity as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed). —**lot^u** -लदु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुमुतिः the tail of a calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the helplessness of a family when the head has died); the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the subject of obloquy, etc.). —**yun^u** —यिनु । दोषयोगः m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false charge, etc.).

lāja-bōr^u लौज-बोर । दुष्करकार्याकुलत्वम् m. distress or anxiety over the thought of some almost impossible task with which one is faced. —**rost^u** -रंतू । निरुपद्रवः adj. (f. **rūsh^u** -रंशू), free from calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to a task which he has to accomplish).

lěj^u लैजू । उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a saucepan (El. also *teji* and *tij*; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4, 64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; II. xi, 10); cf. **lyol^u**; **nāra-l^o**, s.v. **nār**; **nāta-l^o**, s.v. **nāth**. —**tēk^ur^u** —त्यकूरु । उखादिपात्रसमूहः f. pot and pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, *batterie de cuisine*.

lējē-chalin-wōn^u लैजे-कलिन-वोनु । उखा-चालनमलरसः m. pot-washings water, the slops poured out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior. —**chalanē** —कलज । वल्लवृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to wash pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. —**chalyun^u** -कलिनु । उखाचालनमलरसः (sg. dat. -**chalinis** -कलिनिस), pot-washings, pot-slops. —**kabāba** -कबाब । पैटरम m. mutton cooked in a pot with grease. —**mōlawānē** —मलवज । ईषत्तिरोधना f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to haggle over one's work. -**phuč^u** -फुचू । जीर्णलघूखा f. (sg. dat. -**phucē** -फुच्ये), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. -**tūtakh** -टुटख् । उखाप्रेची m. (sg. dat. -**tūtakas** -टुटकस्), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

loj^u लंजु । अधीनः adj. (f. **lūj^u** 3 लंजू, for 1, see **log^u**, and for 2, see **lagun**), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. **laj**.

lōj^u लांजू, see **lāgun**.

lūj^u लंजू, see **log^u**, **lagun**, and **loj^u**.

lājalad लाँजलद् । उपद्रवयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lājaladiñ** लाँजलदिञ्), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see **lāj**.

loj^u-mūš^u लांजू-मंशू, see **lāgun**.

lūj^u-mūš^u लंजू-मंशू, see **lagun**.

lajēr 1 लज्यर् । अधीनता m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessities, destitution. Cf. **laj** and **loj^u**.

lajēr 2 लज्यर् । योग्यसंयोगः m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. **lagun**.

lājward लांजवर्द् लाजورد । राजावर्तः m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

lājwardⁱ लांजवर्दि लाजवर्दी । राजावर्तमयः, राजावर्तवर्णः adj. c.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

lajyōv लज्योव्, see **ladun** and **lagun**.

lajyōv लाज्योव्, see **lāgun**.

lōjyōv लज्योव्, see **lōlun**.

lōka 1 लक । बालकः, औषधपाकविशेषः m. a child, a boy (El. *lok*); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. **luk**. -**hanā** -हना । धृष्टप्रायबालकः f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

lōka 2 लक in **lōka-tor^u** लक-तर्ह् । गवाक्षपञ्जरकपाटयुग्मम् m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. -**tārⁱ-poṭ^u** -तर्-पट्टु । गवाक्षपट्टुः m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

lōka 1 लॉक । अमुकः (प्रसिद्धः) m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

lōka 2 लॉक । कार्पासविशेषः m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

luk (? **luk^u** or **lukh**), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = **lōka** 1.

lūk^u लूकू । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. **lūc^u लूचू**; dat. **lōcē लोच्ये** (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). --**boḍ^u bōzun** -बंजु बोजुन । साम्यसमा-लोचना m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. --**dōh** -दह । उत्सवानाश्रयदिवसः m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

lōkacē लकच्ये, see **lōkoṭ^u**.

lōkacyār लकच्यार् । बाल्यावस्था m. smallness (El. also *lōkatsār* and *lōkochār*; W. 112, *lōkutchar*); childhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

lōkacyār^{uk} daga-daga लकच्यारकु दग-दग । बाल्यमदः m. the over-confidence, audacity, headstrongness of childhood. Cf. **dag** 1.

lōkacyāras bhōh dinⁱ लकच्यारस् कुह दिन । बाल्यावस्थोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

lakh 1 लख् in **lakh-lānath** लख्-लानथ (?) لکن لعنت । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. -**lānūš^u** -लानंशू), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. **lēkh**.

lakh 2 लख् for **lach** in **lakh-trakh** लख्-त्रख्, a hundred-thousand **trakh** or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See **trakh**.

lakh 3 लख् = لکھت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; **yakh-lakh** यख्-लख् = يکلیخت adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

lākh लाख । द्रव्यसंयहः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाकि), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). --**yiñ^u** -यिञ् । बहूलपदार्थाप्तिः f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

lāka-sōr^u लाक-सांरु । संगृह्य बाह्येन नयनं प्रेषणं च f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. -**sāray**

-सारय् । संगृह्य नयनम् f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंयहवृत्त्या । adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

lākh लाख or **lōkh लौख** । द्वीपः, द्वीपसदनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाँकि or **lōki** लौँकि), an island (El. *lōnk*) (Śiv. 1820 (**lōkh**)); a residence or garden on an island (El.); a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

lēkh लख । अश्लीलवाक्यम् f. (sg. dat. **lēki** ल्यकि), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also *lyēk*) (Gr.Gr. 138; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. **mājē-lo**, s.v. **mōjū**); indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (II. viii, 3, 11). —**dīn^u** —दिनू, —**kādūn^u** —कडनू, or —**ḥārūn^u** —हारनू f.inf. to abuse (El.). —**thōkh थुख** । अश्लीलनिषीवनादि f. (sg. dat. **lēki-thōki** ल्यकि-थकि), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

lēka-har लक-हर । अश्लीलकलहः f. (sg. dat. **-hūr^u** —हूरु), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. —**kadañē** —कडन । अश्लीलश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. —**lēkh लख** । अश्लीलाश्लीलि f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23).

-lūth लूठ । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. —**mōl खल्** । अश्लीलात्मप्रतिक्रिया m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc., by such abuse. —**pēñē** —पञ । अश्लीलाप्तिः f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. —**pur^u** —पुरु । अश्लीलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pur^u** —पूरु), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse).

—**pūr^u** —पूरु । अश्लीलभरः adj. (f. **-pūr^u** —पूरु), id. —**shēlakh शलख** । अश्लीलीभर्त्सनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shēlakas** —शलकस्), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). —**ḥārāñē** —हारन । अश्लीलभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present).

—**wātul वातुल्** । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः adj. (f. **-wāt^uj^u** —वातजू), a foul-mouthed cad; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. —**zēwal ज्यवल्** । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

lēki ṭus^u ल्यकि टूसु । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

lēkhā लेखा or **līkhā लीखा** f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. **karma-lēkhā**, p. 471b, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

likha लिख । संख्यानम् m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc.; cf. **dāt^u-likha**, p. 257a, l. 38. —**bōzun** —बोजुन । संकलनपरिशोधनम् m. inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). —**karun** —करुन । संख्यानबोधनम् m. inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. —**pūr^u** —पूरु । संख्यानाभिज्ञानम् f. skill in accountancy. —**tryukh^u** —त्रिखु । लेखादिपाठवम् m. skill in dealing with accounts.

likhi लिखि, see **lyukh^u** 1.

lōkh लख in **lōkh lōkh लख लख** m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. —**lōkh karun** —लख करुन । सुप्तमृतस्य जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम् m. inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262); esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like); (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. —**lōkh karawun^u** —लख करवुनु । मन्दमन्दं परिभाषणजल्यकः n. g. (f. —**karawūn^u** —करवन्नु), a mutterer, a prater; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal.

lōkh २ लख । शिरः f. (sg. dat. **lōki** ल्यकि), the head (of a human being).

lōkh लोख, see **lukh 2**. This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of II.

lōikh लाँख, see **lāyēkh**.

lōkh 1 लौख f. (sg. dat. **lōki** लाँकि), the Kāshmirī form of the Sanskrit *Laṅkā* (see **lankā**), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, *et passim*).

lōkh २ लौख, see **lākh**.

lukh 1 लख, see **luk**.

lukh २ लख (vill.) or **lūkh 1 लूख** (often written **lōkh लोख**) । जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः m. [sg. dat. **lukas लुकस्** or **lūkas**, but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. **lukan लुकन्** or **lūkan लूकन्**, not **lōkan लोकन्** (Gr.Gr. 51); but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. **lūka-sond^u**, K.Pr. 116; **lūkas**, K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. *lūk*; Gr.M.; L.V. 53; K.Pr. 262 (*luk*); 121, 158 (*lūk*); 168 (*lok*); YZ. 455; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc.);

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316-7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416-7, 565, 652, 675, 995; H. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in *rāza-lūkh*, king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

lūka-chōkh लूक-छूख् । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. -chōkas -छूकस्), a procession of a few people.

-hēdun -ह्यदुन् । लोकपहासः m. (sg. dat. **hēdanas** ह्यदनुस्), public ridicule. **-kath** -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear.

-lūkh -लूख् । वङ्गजनसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-lūki** -लूकि), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75.

-lūkay -लूकय् । वङ्गजनसमागमनम् f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled.

-laz -लज् or **-lazzā** -लज्जा । लोकलज्जा f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (-lazzā) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters.

-mot -मन्तु । लोकप्रवादः m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing).

-sāway -सावय् । जनसौख्यम् f. general prosperity of a whole population.

-vēhawath -बहवथ् । जनप्रवादभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **vēhawüṣ** -बहवच्चू), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

lūkh 2 लूख् । स्वस्मात्परः m. (declined like **lūkh 1**, being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. **lūka-hond** लूक-हन्दु, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-tākh** -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः (sg. dat. **-tākas** -टाकस्), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

lūka-bāy लूक-बाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buz** -बुज्, **-buzy** -बुज्य् adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. **buz**, p. 153r, l. 26. **-hond** -हन्दु । परसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz** -हज्जू), of or belonging to so-and-so who is

not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. **lūka-sond** (K.Pr. 116), pl. **lūkan-hond**. **-kathan gashun** -कथन् गशुन् । परपीदनेन कोपीज्ञावनम् m.inf. to go (i.e. act) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

lūkas saṭh लूकस् सट् । एतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-saṭi** -सटि), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

lūkh 3 लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in **lūkh 1**, q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satyā-lōka*, while the lowest of all is the hell *Patāla* (cf. **div-lūkh**, p. 261b, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh**, the world here; **para-lūkh**, the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh**, this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

lūka-pāl लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिकपालदेवताः m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Īṣāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

lakhcyun लखचिनु । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

lākh'mī लखिमी لخمی (often spelt by purists **lakshmi** लक्ष्मी) । धनसंपत् f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, *Lakṣmī*), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Śkt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665-6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

lākh'man लखिमन् لخم (often spelt by purists **lakshman** लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, *Lakṣmaṇa*). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

lākh'miwān लखिमीवान् (often spelt by purists **lakshmiwān** लक्ष्मीवान्), adj. e.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lākh'mī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

lakhēn लख्यन् (often spelt by purists **lakshēn** लक्ष्यन् or लखन्) । लख्यम् m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 224, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

lakhun लखुन् । अन्तर्नयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokh^u** लखु; 2 p.p. **lachyōv** लखोव्), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mōnda** 1, s.v. **mōnd** 2).

lokh^u-mot^u लखु-मंतु । अन्तः प्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. **lūch^u-mūṣ^u** लखू-मञ्जू), forced into, as ab.

lakhān-wōl^u लखन्-वोलु । बलात्प्रवेशकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who forces into; esp. a habitual rake.

lākhan-wōl^u लखन्-वोलु । लेखकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun**.

lēkhanī लेखनी । अवश्यलेख्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

lēkhun लेखुन् or **likhun** लिखुन् (q.v.) । लिपिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh^u** ल्युख्, f. **lich^u** लीकू; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv** लेखोव्), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun**, writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

lēkhan-wōl^u लेखन्-वोलु । लिपिकर्त्ता n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a news-writer. Cf. **lēkhan-wōl^u**.

lēkhana yun^u लेखनं यिनु । (चित्ते) अङ्कितो भवन्म m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

lēkhun^u **lāyēkh** लेखुन् लायख् । लिप्यर्हः adj. (f. **lēkhūn^u** **lāyēkh** लेखन्तू लायख्), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

likhith dyun^u लीखिथ् दिनु m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

lyūkh^u-mot^u ल्युखु-मंतु । लिखितः perf. part. (f. **lich^u-mūṣ^u** लीकू-मञ्जू), written, put into writing

(Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

likhun लिखुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh^u** 3 लिखु; for 1 and 2, see s.v.v.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv** लिखोव्), i.q. **lēkhun**, q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

likhana yun^u लिखनं यिनु । संपृक्ती भवन्म m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

likhith gashun लिखिथ् गकुन् m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith**, that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

lakhānāwun लखानावुन् । बलादन्तः प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhānōw^u** लखानोव्), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun**, q.v.

lēkhanāwun लेखानावुन् । लेखनम् conj. 1 (**lēkhanōw^u** लेखानोव्), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

likhōrī लिखारि । लिपिकारः m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

lōkh^{ar} लखर् f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lōkh^{ar}**, p. 137a, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. **lōkhar**; K.Pr. 27).

lōkhur^u लखुर् । घनसंघातः adj. (f. **lōkhūr^u** लखूर्), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

likhōrīgī लिखारिगी । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

likhōril लिखारिल् । लिपिकारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

likhis लिखिस, see **lyūkh^u** 1.

likhōz^u लिखोजू । लेखकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

lēkal लकल् or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lēkalūth** लकलूत् । अशीलभाषी, अशीलयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

lūkālūkh लूकालूख् m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit **lōkālōka**). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

lākam लाकम् (= لاک) । बला f. a horse's bridle, a rein (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). — **diñ^u** — दिन् ।

मुखबन्धाक्रान्तिः f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak. —**lagūn^u** —लग्नू । **मुखबन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

lokama (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

lōkin لوكين conjunct. but (W. 100).

lōkun लोकुन । **लघूभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōkyōv** लोकोव्), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. *lōkun*). **lōkyō-mot^u** लोको-मंतु । **लघूभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōkyē-mūṣ^u** लोको-मूष), shrunken, become smaller in size.

lākañ लाकञ् f. in **chōka-lākañ**, p. 159b, l. 25, q.v.

lakar लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

lūk^ur^u लूकरू । **गुप्तद्वाराधिः** f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

lōkaran लोकरन् । **सुदायविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lōkarūn^u** लोकरन्), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226-7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

lūk^aran लूकरन् । **लघुतापादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūk^arūn^u** लूकरन्), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

lūk^arun लूकरन् । **लघुकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^or^u** लूकर्त्), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

lūk^arāwun लूकरावुन् । **लघुकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^arōw^u** लूकरोवु), i.q. **lūk^arun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

lakshmi, लक्ष्मी, see **lākhⁱmī**; **lakshman** लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्, see **lākhⁱman**; **lakshmiwān** लक्ष्मीवान्, see **lākhⁱmiwān**; **lakshēn** लक्ष्ण or लक्षन्, see **lakhēn**.

lakta लक्त । **स्त्वन्धर्मासखण्डम्** m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton.

—**karun** —करन् । **अतिक्लेशापादनम्** m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat: hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint.

—**lakta gashun** —लक्त गह्नुन् । **अतिवाधानुभवः** m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

lakōṭa लकोट । **वेष्टितपत्रवारः** m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

lōkoṭ^a लकोटु । **लघुः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **lōkūt^u** लकोटु, dat. **lōkacē** लकोच), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (पुत्रः) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). —**hyuh^a** —ह्युह । **बुद्धतमः** adj. (f. **lōkūt^u** **hish^u** लकोटु ह्यगू), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (II. xii, 1). —**mōkoṭ^a** —मकोटु । **अतिलघुः** adj. (f. **lōkūt^u** **mōkūt^u** लकोटु मकोटु), very small, etc. (as compared with others). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to despise (El.).

lōkabār, see **lōkacyār**.

lak^awa लक्व । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः** m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

lak^awalad लक्वलद् । **अर्धाङ्गरोगाक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lak^awaladiñ** लक्वलदिञ्), suffering from hemiplegia.

lūkay लूकय् । **जनसमाजः** f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **lūka-l^o**, p. 519a, l. 25.

—**karūn^u** —करन् । **वङ्गजनसमूहनम्** f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

lal 1 लल a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots **di-** and **dāv-**, always in an obscene sense. (Cf. **al 3**, p. 23a, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

lal 2 लल । **लक्कोफः**, **रसघनः** f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. **bika-lala**, p. 99b, l. 31; **māz-lal**, s.v. **māz**). —**khasūn^u** —खसन् । **शीफोद्गमः** f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin.

—**wasūn^u** —वसन् । **कुञ्चिकार्षापत्तिः** f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

lal 3 लल f. (sg. dat. **lali** ललि), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmir, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dēd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the *Lallā Vākyañi*, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V. 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as **Lalishōri** (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

lal 4 लाल् f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

lala 1 लल । **मांसशैथिल्यम्** f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. **lalal**. — **pöt^u** — **धनु** । **बन्धापुत्रः** m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

lala 2 लल in **lala-khol^u** लल-खलु । **व्यवहारः** m. business, profession.

lāl 1 लाल् لعل । **अलजरत्नविशेषः, कनीनिका** m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. **āchⁱ-lāl**, p. 8a, l. 43. **lāl-ē-kōnī** لعل کانی m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لعل فروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). **-shēnākh** -शनाख = لعل شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shinās**, bel. (sg. dat. **-shēnākas** -शनाकस्, H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). **-shinās** -शिनास् लعل شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

lāla-phol^u लाल-फोलु । **अतिस्निग्धबालकः** m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2**.

lāl 2 लाल् لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla** लाल m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1**, with which it is often confused.

lāl 3 लाल् (= لال), m. a tulip (El.).

lāl 4 लाल् । **लाला** f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

lāl 5 लाल् لال adj. e.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmir roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal**, see El., s.v. **gulāb**. **lāl hāputh** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

lāli लालि in **lāli-māli** लालि-मालि । **शान्तिपूर्वम् अत्यासक्त्या** adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **löl**. **-māli bēhun** -मालि बहून् । **शान्त्वाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

lōla लल । **आक्रन्दः** f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *löl*; Rām. 429); cf. **lila**. **-wōn^u** -वाञ् । **आक्रन्दवाक्यम्** f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

lōli ललि, **lēli ललि**, see **lyol^u**.

lila लिल । **दैन्यालापः** f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lēla** and **lilā**. **-wōn^u** -वाञ् । **दैन्यरोदनम्** f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). **-zār** -ज़ार् । **दैन्यप्रार्थना** m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). **-zōri** -ज़ारि । **दैन्यार्थनम्** f. addressing or praying to or appeasing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

lili लिलि in **lili karūn^u** लिलि करञ् । **स्नेहेनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

lilā लीला । **चरितम्** f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmiri) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852, 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). (Cf. **lēla**, **lila**, and **lilāmⁱ**).

löl लल । **उरोदेश्वस्त्रान्तर्भागः** f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lulih*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

lōla-mata lāy लल-मत लाय् । **परितः स्नेहेनलालनम्** f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

löl लोल । **अनुरागः** m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1 लोल**; gen. **löluk^u** लोलुक, and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lölun^u** लोलनु), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *löl*). — **barun** — बरुन् । **अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). — **barawun^u** — बरवुनु । **वात्सल्यानुरागी** n.ag. (f. **-baravūn^u** -बरवञ्), one who shows

love, a lover. —yun^u —यिनु । अनुरागेणाधानम् m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the rememberer (Rām. 1765).

lōla लोल, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148).
-borut^u -बर्षतु । अनुरागपूर्णः adj. (f. -bar^u -बर्षू), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. **-kār** -कार् । अनुरागेणोत्सववृत्तिः m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. **-mot^u** -मंतु । अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः adj. (f. -mūt^u -मंतू), 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. **-pōt^u** -प्वंतु । अतिवत्सलपुत्रः m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). **-pūt^u** -पूतु । अतिस्निग्धपुत्रः m., id. —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

lōla 2 लोल f. the tongue (in the compound **guhⁱ-lōla**, m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 280b, l. 28).

lol^u ललु । अनिष्पत्तिः m. want of success, failure.

lālⁱ-wōhav ललि-वहव् । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशनम् m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). **-wotur^u** -वतुर्षु । विलुताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोष्ठासक्तसंचालनमुद्रयाक्रोशनविशेषः m., id.; cf. **wot^u**, **-wūt^ur^u** -वतंरु । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशनम् f., id.

lul (El.), see **lyol^u**.

lūlⁱ लूलि । साश्चर्यम् adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprisingly, as in **lūlⁱ wuchum**, to my great surprise I saw him. **-anzan** -अञ्जन् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-anzūn^u** -अञ्जून्), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. **-anzun** -अञ्जुन् । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas** -अञ्जन्स), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

lūlī लूली f. the penis (El.).

lalbugi (? spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmir. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

lālac लालच्, **lālacī** लालची, i.q. **lālas**, **lālasī**, q.v. (El.).

lōlakh लोलख् । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas** लोलकस्), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small

at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. **-hor^u** -हर्ष । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुगलम् m. a pair of these. **-kan** -कन् । कर्णभूषणविशेषिककम् m. a single one of these. See **kan 3**.

lālal ललल् । उच्छ्वसितकुक्षिः f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1**.

lālam लालम् । कार्पासखण्डविशेषः f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

lilām लिलाम् or **nilām** निलाम् m. (Hindi *nilām*, Portuguese *leilām*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

lilāmⁱ लीलमि f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **lila** (pl. nom. of **lil**, for **lilā**, q.v.) and **mē**.)

lōlun ललवुन् । उपक्रीडा, असंमतिप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōl^u** लल्लु; 2 p.p. **lōjyōv** लज्योव्), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

lalanāwun 1 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanōw^u** ललनोवु), i.q. **lalawun 1**, q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

lalanāwun 2 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2**, q.v.

lōlūr^u लोलूरु f., i.q. **lōhlūr^u**, q.v. **lōlari** लोलरि adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

lālas लालस् । अत्यभीप्सा f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

lālasā लालसा । स्नेहः f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

lālasī लालसी adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

lēlis ललिस, see **lyol^u**.

lalish ललिश् । प्रेमाभासनम् f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

lalishōri ललीशरी f., i.q. **lal 3**, q.v.

lalith ललिथ् adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

lōlav लोलव् । लोलीरोप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmir; the ancient *Laulāha* (R.T.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the *Lolab Valley*.

lalawun 1 ललवुन् । अङ्गपालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow^u** ललवु), to take to one's breast (cf. **lōl**); hence, to fuddle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371,

- 1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is **lalanāwun 1** (L.V. 105), q.v.
- lalawun 2** ललवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow^u** ललवु), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. **lalanāwun 2**.
- lōlawun^u** ललवुनु । उपकीडमानः n.ag (f. **lōlavīn^u** ललवन्), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. **lōlun**.
- lam 1** लम् । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El. K.Pr. 13); cf. **lamb**, and **mēṣi-lam**, s.v. **mēṣ^u**. — **wasith yun^u** — वसिथ् यिनु । आकस्मिकाद्यन्तलाभः m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.
- lam 2** लम् m. for **lama 1** in **atha-lam**, q.v. (p. 59b, l. 21).
- lam 3** लम् f. for **lama 2** in the following :—
-**lisar** -लिसर् । विलम्बनम् m. delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. -**lisar trāwun** -लिसर् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. -**yēsal** -यसल् । विलम्बापातः m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).
- lam 4** लम्, for **lamba** in **lam-chēr** लम्-केर् । अत्युन्नताकृतिः m. a long male stick (**chēr** as m. of **chūr^u** 2, q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.
- lām 1** लाम । बौद्धसंन्यासी m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.
- lām 2** लाम । अभिक्रमः f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.
- lama 1** लम (cf. **lam 2**) । आकर्षः m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. **atha-lama 1**, p. 59b, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). -**lam** -लम् । अत्याकर्षः f. pully-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.
- lama 2** लम (cf. **lam 3**) । विलम्बः f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. **lang 2**. — **lagiūn^u** — लगिनु । विलम्बोद्भावनम् f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. -**tōr^u** -तार् । विलम्बः f. delay, dilatoriness.
- lāmā** लामा f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātṛkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected

- with the worship of Śiva. -**ṣak^{ar}** -चक्र m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātṛkā-maṇḍala*). -**ṣakra-poṣh^u** -चक्र-पंशु m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).
- lūm** लूम । तनूह्रम (लोम) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).
- lamb** लब् or **lam 1** लम् (q.v.) । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. **mēṣi-lamb**, s.v. **mēṣ^u**).
- lamba** लंब । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः adj. e.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. **lam 4**.
- lēmb** लंब । जलाशयपङ्कम f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lum*) (Śiv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. **lyomb^u**. — **khēn^u** — खनु । वज्रयाचना f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.
- lēmbi pampōsh phaṭun** लंबि पंपोश फटुन् । नीचादत्युत्तमजननम् m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.
- lambōdar** लंबोदर m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 4). See **ganēsh**.
- lambōdari** लंबोदरी f. N. of a river (Śiv. 4).
- lambukh** लंबुख् । मूर्तिघनः m. (sg. dat. **lambakas** लंबकस्), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. **d^h-lambukh**, p. 198a, l. 11).
- lēmbanlad** लंबनलद् । पङ्कवन्मलिनः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **lēmbanladiṅ** लंबनलदिञ्), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. **lēmb** and **lyomb^u**).
- lēmbis** लंबिस्, see **lyomb^u**.
- lamkāwun** लमकावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lamkōw^u** लमकोवु), to suspend (El.).
- laman 1** लमन् । आकर्षः f. (sg. dat. **lamūn^u** लमनु), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. **lama 1**): pulling, tugging, towing. -**raz** -रञ् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः f. the tow-rope of a boat.
- laman 2** लमन् (cf. **lama 2**), f. in — **lagiūn^u** — लगिनु । विलम्बनम् f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.
- lāman** लामन् (cf. Pers. دامان) । औपत्यकयामः f. (sg. dat. **lāmūn^u** लामनु), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. **lāmūn^u-hond^u** लामनु-

हंडु । औपत्यकप्रदेशसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हंडू), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

lamun लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lom^u लंमु), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; II. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751).

lāmⁱ lāmⁱ लामि लामि । अतिचोदनया freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. laman-wōl^u लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

lēmpi लैपि, see lēpi.

lēmphun लैफुन्, see lēphun.

lam^{ar} लमर् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f. lam^{ur} लमर्), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

lamūtⁱ लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम् f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

lamūtilad लमूटिलद । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. lamūtiladiñ लमूटिलदिञ्), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

lamawun^u लमवुन्, n.ag. (f. -vūñ^u -वञ्), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. atha-lamawun^u, p. 59b, l. 27).

lēn लेन् in lēn-dēn लेन्-देन् । दानयहणव्यापारः m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

lēna लेन m. shawl-wool, *pasham* (El.) (a Ladākī word).

līn, see liñ^u 1.

līn लीन् adj. e.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. —gabhun —गहुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up. —rōzun —रोजुन् । अव्ययतयासक्तिः m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

lōn लोन f. reaping used —• as in atha-lōn, p. 59b, l. 29.

lōn^u लोनु । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. lōnis लानिस), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām.

134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); *dēka-lōn^u*, the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); *dayē-lōn^u*, God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); *karma-lōn^u*, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). —mēlun —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. —wasun —वसुन् । विवाहीपगमः m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

lānē-ṣūrū लान्य-सूरु m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

lōnⁱ-bōcⁱ-baṭh लानि-बाचि-बट or -bōjⁱ-baṭh -बाजि-बट । भाग्यानुसारिस्त्रीसंयोगः f. (sg. dat. °-bati -बटि), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. —bāganay -बागनय । भाग्यानुसूचयोगः f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. —bāgay -बागय । भाग्यविभागः f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. —baṭh -बट । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. -baṭas -बटस), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. —būth^u -बटू । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम् f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. —bōzⁱ -बाजि । देववचना f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. —milawan -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः f. (sg. dat. milavūñ^u मिलवञ्), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. —myul^u -मिलु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. —ṣūr -सूर m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (II. vii, 12).

lun 1 (L. 68, 70, 79), see liñ^u 1.

lun 2 m. salt (El.). Cf. nūn.

lōncē लोच्य for lōcē, see lūt^u. K.Pr. 126. spells this *louchih*.

lōncal लोचल, see lōcal.

lond^u लंडु । नीधकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. —waṭun —वटुन् । नीधकूलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

lāndⁱ-ṣhūr^u लंडि-शूरु । नीधवेद्याधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

landi-rost^u लंडि-रस्तु । नीधवेदिहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रहू), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

landis nār gandun लंडिस नार गंडुन् । अतिकोप-
दाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to set fire to the
eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole
into conflagration); met. to cause a person to burst
into furious rage: to burst into furious rage.

lunda लुंड । व्यभिचारी m. a rake, a fornicator, a
profligate.

lünd^u 1 लंडू । पङ्कः f. (sg. dat. lanjē 1 लज्ये), a woman
who is lame, halt, crippled; cf. **long^u** (f. nom.
lünj^u, dat. lanjē). This word is apparently a back-
formation from lanjē).

lünd^u 2 लंडू । शाखा. बाह्यजङ्घाङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. lanjē 2
लज्ये), the branch of a tree (El.; Gr.Gr. 62; Gr.M.:
K.Pr. 7; Rām. 606, 1488; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694);
a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694);
a branch of a river; a branch of a business, a
department; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the
father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more
distant branches); a creeper, a climbing plant
(Gr.M.); the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

lanjē लज्ये । शाखासमूहः f.pl. branches (in all the
above meanings); a collection of branches, branches
and twigs; the branches of a family, a man's
relations and connexions. —**kadañe कडञ** ।
इतस्ततो धामणम् f.pl.inf. to pull branches (from
a tree); met. to worry a person by sending him
hither and thither simultaneously on many duties.
—**nērañe नेरञ** । इतस्तत आकर्षणेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf.
branches to issue; hence, to be worried by various
duties, as ab. —**phu^u फुटु** । भगशाखः adj. (f. -**phu^u**
फुटू), having its branches broken; having one's legs
broken; met. one whose means of support, such as
relations or connexions, have failed; (of a portable
brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

landan लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.e. **nandan**, q.v., also = the
English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

landur लंडुर । निष्कटुम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat.
landaras लंडरस), having no wife, children, etc.,
having no family. —**mōndur मंडुर** । निष्परिवारः
m., id., but more general, having no relations of any
kind; alone in the world.

landar-bāpār लंडर-बापार । निष्कटुम्बवृत्तिः m. the
condition or behaviour of being alone in the world,
a solitary life; the evil conduct resulting from such
a condition (intriguing with other people's wives,
and so on).

lundr (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

lang 1 लंग । वृक्षस्यः, ऊरुः m. the trunk or main
branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603-7, Śiv. 368); met.
the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.); cf.

lünd^u 2. —**lünd^u** —लंडू । स्तम्भशाखादिसमूहः,
वृक्षसंबन्धिसमूहः f. the trunk and branches of a tree
(as a whole conception); all a person's relations and
connexions, his family in the widest sense.

langas dōd^u लंगस दोदु m. pain of the thigh (El.).

lang 2 लंग । विलम्बः m. delay, retardation; cf. **lama 2.**
—**kāsun कासुन्** । विलम्बापनयनम् m.inf. to take
away delay, to remove its cause, to complete any-
thing up to time in spite of delay. —**rōzun**

—रोजुन् । अवशेषकालविलम्बसंभवः m.inf. to be deferred
to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money
due, or the like). —**thawun थवुन्** । अवशेष-
विलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

lang 3 लंग m. in **mas-lang**, a woman's head of hair.
See **mas 2.**

lang 4 लंग f. a small branch (El.). Cf. **lünd^u 2.**

lēng लंग or **ling लिंग** । लिङ्गम् m. the male organ of
generation; (in grammar) gender; the genital organ
of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus.
A Hindū word.

linga लिंग । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः f. an arch over
a doorway (**mēhrāb**). —**dār 1 दार** (for 2, see s.v.) ।

द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मित्युपयोगिकाष्ठम् m. a piece of wood
suitable to form such an arch. —**dōr^u दाकू** । धनुराकृ-
त्योर्ध्वनिर्मित्युपेतपत्रकः f. a side door or window with such
an arch. —**pūt^u पंटू** । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितविशेषक-

पाटम् f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work)
within such an arch. —**thūr^u थंकू** । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिवन्धः

f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork
or lattice-work below it. —**tāk^h ताख** (cf. **tāq**
طاق) । ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपटद्वारम् a side door or window
with such an arch. —**bōk^u बोकू** । द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका m.

the framework supporting such an arch.

long^u लंगु (= لنگ) । पङ्कः adj. (f. **lünj^u लंजू** or **lünd^u**
लंडू, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr.
95 (f.)); cf. **lünd^u 1.** —**gabhun गहनुन्** ।

पादवैषम्योद्भवः m.inf. to become lame; (of a thing of
a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering
loss of a part. —**karun करन्** । वैषम्येण

गमनम् m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait.
—**lyob^u लंबू** । पङ्कादिः adj. (f. **lünj^u lēb^u लंजू**
लंबू), lame and weak; (of a place, a crowd, a tract
of country) full of lame and weak people, full of
helpless people.

lāngⁱ-cōt^u लंगि-चोटु । पङ्कः adj. (f. -**cōt^u चाटू**).
lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. Cf.
cōth 1.

lūngⁱ लूंगि, see **lūgⁱ.**

lingadār 2 लिंगदार (for 1, see s.v. **linga**), adj. e.g.
(of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see **linga**).

lingākār लिंगाकार adj. e.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see **lēng**) (Śiv. 1577).

langan लंगन لنگن m. hunger. —karun —करुण । अनशनम् m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.

langun लंगुन । विषमगमनम्, पङ्कवृत्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. long^u लंगु; 2 p.p. lanjyōv लज्योव्. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.

lingun लिंगुन । शिथिलवक्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. linyōv लिंग्योव्), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. linyō-mot^u लिंग्यो-मत् । कुञ्चितीभूतः perf. part. (f. linyē-mūt^u लिंग्ये-मत्), distorted, as ab.

lōngun^u लंगुनु । मानपात्रविशेषः m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. dājē-lōngun^u, p. 202b, l. 32, and mimiz¹⁻¹⁰, s.v. mimyuz^u.

lōngiūn^u लंगंजू । लघु मानपात्रम् f. a small lōngun (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. dājē-lōngiūn^u, p. 202b, l. 34, and mimiz¹⁻¹⁰, s.v. mimyuz^u.

langar 1 लंगर् لنگر । पाकस्थानम् m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). —pakun —पकुन । भोजननिर्वाहः m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. —thawun —थवुन । धर्मार्थसत्प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to start such a public cook-house (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.

langar 2 लंगर् لنگر । नीनिरीधोपकरणम् m. an anchor (cf. lōh-1⁰, p. 515b, l. 18).

langar 3 लंगर् । नम्रता m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, cant, obliquity, list, slant. —karun —करुण । नमनम् m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. —pyon^u —प्युन । नम्रीभवनम् m.inf. such obliquity to occur.

langār¹ 1 लंगरि । महानसाध्यः m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See langar 1.

langār¹ 2 लंगरि (= لنگري) । भक्ताराशिः f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmir) a great pile of cooked rice. See langar 1, and bata-langār¹, p. 137a, l. 20.

langur^u लंगुरु । धर्मार्थसत्त्वाद्भोजी m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. langar 1.

langūr लंगूर m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan langūr (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).

lāngish लंगिश । पङ्कता f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). —gabhūn^u —गभूनु । रेषत्यङ्कतोपलक्षणम् f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.

langūt¹ लंगुटि f. (sg. dat. langōcē लंगोच्च), a loincloth. —karith —करिथ, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).

langawun^u लंगवुनु । पङ्कगतिकः n.g. (f. langavūn^u लंगवन्नु), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.

lingawun^u लिंगवुनु । चाकुञ्चन n.g. (f. lingavūn^u लिंगवन्नु), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.

lanjē, see lünd^u 1 and 2, and long^u.

lunj^u लंजू, see long^u.

lanjēl लज्येल । शाखितः adj. e.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. lünd^u 2.

lanjēr 1 लज्येर । पङ्कता m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. lünd^u 2, long^u, and langar 3.

lanjērun 1 लज्येरुन । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanjyor^u लज्येरु), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. lünd^u 2.

lanjērun 2 लज्येरुन । पङ्ककरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanjyor^u लज्येरु), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. long^u.

lanj¹rāwun 1 लंजरावुन । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanj¹rōw^u लंजरोवु), i.q. lanjērun 1, q.v.

lanj¹rāwun 2 लंजरावुन । पङ्ककरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanj¹rōw^u लंजरोवु), i.q. lanjērun 2, q.v.

lankā लंका f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, et passim; Śiv. 704, 737-8, 852, 1422, 1482). See lōkh.

lānkh लंख. lōnkh लंख, see lākh, lōkh.

lōnkaran लंकरान्, see lōkaran.

lūn^u-mot^u लूनु-मत्, see lōnun.

lōnun लनुन, see lōnun.

lōnun लोनुन । लवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūn^u लूनु; 2 p.p. lōnōv लोजोव्), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

lōnun लोनुन् (Gr.Gr. lxvii). **lūn^u-mot^u** लून-मंतु ।
लूनः perf. part. (f. **lūn^u-mūt^u** लून-मंतु), reaped.

lōnt^u लोतु, see **lōt^u**.

lūnt^u लूंतु, see **lūt^u**.

lānath लानथ لعنت f. (sg. dat. **lānūt^u** लानथु),
a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a
reproach: a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable
nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. **dāgi-lānath**, p. 196a,
l. 9. —**pashpūn^u** —पशपंनू । सर्वत्र दीपनिःसृतिः
f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame
to be incurred. —**wasūn^u** —वसंनू । निन्दया
लज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be
humiliated owing to reproaches.

lūnṭh लूंट, see **lūṭh**.

lānatāna लानतान । बहभर्तना m. scolding, abuse,
rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.).
—**karun** —कण्ण (El. —**karūn^u** —करंनू), to scold,
etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

lānūt^u लानथु, see **lānath**.

lōnṭh लौण्ठ, see **lōt^u**.

lānṭh लाण्ठ, **lōnṭh** लौण्ठ, see **lāṭh**.

lōnṭhil लौण्ठिल or **lūnṭhil** लूण्ठिल, see **lōṭhil**.

lūnṭhiṅ^u लूण्ठिंनू, see **lūṭhiṅ^u**.

lantsar, **lānṭsar** लान्तर, see **lāṭsar**.

lōnṭsar लौण्ठर, see **lōṭsar**.

lōnawān 1 लोनवन् । क्रीतवसुनः पश्चात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम्
f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of
a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been
weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf. **atha-**
lōnawān, p. 59b, l. 31. Something like the
'*dastūrī*' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

lōnawān 2 लोनवन् । लवनभृतिः f. wages paid for
reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

lānz लाञ्ज । दीर्घशाखिल्वन्धविशेषः m. a long branch or
rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves
or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high
objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

liṅ^u 1 लिङ्ग (f.) or **lyuṅ^u** लिङ्गु (m.) । दारविशेषः
a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster*
bacillaris, used for making walking-sticks and alpen-
stocks (L. 79, 82, *lun*); a fibre plant, also used for
fodder, *Cotoneaster* sp. (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa*
and *rotundifolia* (El. *lin*; L. 70, *lun*), the twigs of
which are used for basket-making, and for twig
bridges. (Cf. **lehan**. This word also appears under
the masculine form **lyuṅ^u**).

liṅ^u 2 लिङ्ग । मार्गपेशलता f. slipperiness (of a road).
—**gaṣhiṅ^u** —गहंङ्गु । पिच्छलतोन्नवः तयोगात्रिपातः
f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to
occur owing to such slipperiness.

liṅēlad लिङ्गलद् । पिच्छिलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
liṅēladiṅ लिङ्गलदिङ्), slippery, slimy.

lūn^u-mūt^u लून-मंतु, see **lōnun**.

liṅēr लीङ्गर् । लीनता. मुदुत्वम् m. absorption (of one
thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentle-
ness, mildness.

liṅuw^u लिङ्गु । आरख्यदारविशेषमयः adj. (f. **liṅiv^u**
लिङ्गिवू), made of **liṅ^u**-wood. See **liṅ^u 1**.

lāp m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should
probably be spelt **lāph** लाफ्.)

lēpi cēpi लैपि चैपि । अंशशतः. यायातयेन adv. share by
share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly
(e.g. in distributing).

lāph लाफ् لاف । आक्रोशप्रतिज्ञोक्तिः m. (sg., dat. **lāphas**
लाफस्), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El.
lāf; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmirī) an angry assevera-
tion, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see
lāp). —**dinⁱ** —दिनि । पणभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to
wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing
is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. —**dyun^u**
—दिनु m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scorn-
fully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444-5).

lēph 1 लेफ् f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting
(Gr.M.).

lēph 2 लेफ । नीशारः f. (sg. dat. **lēphi** लेफि), a large
wadded quilt used to cover several members of a
family at night in the winter.

lēphi-tol^u लेफि-तल्लु । नीशारमावरणम् m. the
outer covering of such a quilt. —**wūr^u** : वूरु ।
नीशारबाह्यावरणपटः f. an extra outer covering, or
wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

lēpha लेफ । औषधलेपपटवन्धः m. a poultice, a plaster
(El. *lefa*).

liph लीफ् । लेपः m. (sg. dat. **lipas** लीपस्), smearing,
wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying
it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). —**pāph**
-पाफ् । संपृक्तपापम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāpas** -पापस्), the
sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any
unworthy conduct, etc.

lōph लौफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमः f. (sg. dat. **lōpi** लौपि), a long step,
a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one
foot. —**tārūn^u** —तारंनू । दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम् f. inf.
to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one
foot.

lōpa trāwānē लौफ् त्रावन् । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः
f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or
long strides. —**lōph** -लौफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा f.
competing with another in such strides. —**mēnānē**
—मेनन् । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to take long
strides as if one were measuring land.

lūph लूफ m. (sg. dat. **lūpas लूपस**), in the following :—
lūph dyun^u लूफ दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith**.
lēphun लेफुन or **lēphun लेफुन** । क्षिग्धमज्जम् m. (sg. dat. **lē(lē)phanas ले(ले)फनस**), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).
lōpon^u लोपणु । कुसूलः m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).
lōpun^u लोपणु । मन्दवृत्तिः adj. (f. **lōpūn^u** लोपणू), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-l^o**.
lipiñ^u लिपिञ्जु or **liviñ^u** लिविञ्जु । लेपमात्रमिता f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).
lapar लपर । अवहभाषी m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer.
—**shēpar शपर** । निरर्थानृतवाक्यम् m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.
lip^ur^u लिपंरु । पराजयः, दण्डः f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker.
—**khēñ^u** —खंञ्जु । पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.
lōpta-pēnd^u लोप्ट-पेण्ड । एकाग्रस्थिरः m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.
lūpith लूपिथ in **lūpith bhunun^u** लूपिथ हुनुन । विनाशनम् m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.q. **lūph dyun^u**, s.v. **lūph**.
lar 1 लर । तनुः f. (sg. dat. **lari 1 लरि**; for 2, 3, 4, see **lar 2, lor^u 1, lūr^u**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mōkhta-l^o**).
lara-milawan लर-मिलवन । तनुयोजना f. (sg. dat. **-milavūn^u** मिलवञ्जु), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. —**wāth वाट** । तनुसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wātas वाटस**), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.
lar 2 लर । पार्श्वम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 2 लरि**; for 1, 3, 4, see **lar 1, lor^u 1, lūr^u**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2, pāha-lara**. —**lab लब्** । संयोगः f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving,

reception and dismissal, etc. —**lab hēñ^u** —लब् हंञ्जु । प्रीत्या आसन्नम् f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master.
-lab rañūn^u —लब् रटञ्जु । समासन्नम् f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.).
—**lagūn^u** —लगञ्जु । विकारागमः f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. —**trāvūn^u** —चावञ्जु । संविद्यः f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

lara-kōñ^u लर-काञ्जु । पार्श्वस्थि f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *lavakūñ* or *lavakāñyī*). Cf. **kāñi-l^o**, p. 460b, l. 39.

lari hyon^u लरि ह्यनु । साहाय्यसंयहः m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. —**phērun फेहन** । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रलुत्थितोभवनम् m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). —**phirun फिहन** । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. —**phirun dyun^u** —फिहन दिनु । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उद्वृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. —**rōzun रोञ्जुन** । साहायदानम् m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. —**tāph ताफ** । पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas तापस**), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.
lar 3 लर in **lar-watharū लर-वथरु** m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar wattru*). Cf. **bad-watharū**, p. 816, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **lir**, q.v.

lār (El.), see **lūr^u**.

lār 1 लार । पुरगणविशेषः m. Lār, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmir. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry

into the great Kashmir plain (RT.Tr. II, 488) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lāruk^u** लारुक । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lāriūc^u** लारिचू), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

lār 2 लार । प्रद्रावः f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). —**abūū^u** —अबूचू । प्रद्रावयोगः f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). —**gandūū^u** —गडंचू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. —**karūū^u** —करंचू f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). —**lagūū^u** —लगंचू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). —**pēū^u** —पंचू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)वृत्त्यापातः f.inf. to find oneself compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). —**ṣhunūū^u** —कूचंचू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)निमित्तं बलाद्योदनम् f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. —**ṣānūū^u** —झानंचू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

lāra-lār लार-लार । इतस्ततः प्रद्रावः f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

lāri āmot^u लारि आमंतु । अनुद्रुतः perf. part. (f. **-āmūt^u** -आमंचू), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. —**gashun** —गकून् m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). —**yun^u** —यिनु । द्रुतमनुधावनम् m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

lāra लार m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lōri**.

līr लीर् । वसनखण्डः f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-1^o**, s.v. **pura 1**). **līra-bāgay** लीर-बागय । दीर्घाविशालखण्डशी विभाजनम् f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3**.

lōr लर् । अगूढमनाः m. one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

lor (El.), see **lūr^u**.

lor^u 1 लर् । पटलम् m. (sg. abl. **lari 3 लरि**; for 1, 2, 4, see **lar 1, 2**, and **lūr^u**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lūr^u**, means 'a house'.

lari-burza लरि-बुर्ज़ । पटलभूजेसमुदायः m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. —**nāv -नाव** f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larināo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

lor^u 2 लर् adj. (f. **lūr^u** लूर), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —, as in **ok^u-lor^u** (p. 19a, l. 27), **aitha-lor^u** (p. 66b, l. 29).

lōr^u 1 लोर् । राशिः m. (sg. dat. **lōris लारिस**), a heap, a piled-up mass. **lōris bēhun लारिस व्यङ्ग** । अधिकारप्राप्तिः m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

lōr^u 2 लोर् । लिप्तः, आसक्तः adj. (f. **lōr^u** लारू), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3**.

lōri लारी f. a wife (El. *lārī*). Cf. **lāra**.

lōr^u 2 लारू (for 1, see **lōr^u 2**) । इन्द्रवारुणी m. a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L. 346, *lār*; El. *lār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lōr^u**, p. 181b, l. 10.

-byōl^u -ब्योलु । इन्द्रवारुणीबीजम्, धान्यविशेषः m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). —**kul^u** -कुलु m. the cucumber plant (El.).

lūr लूर or **lūr^u 1 लूर** (for 2, see **lūr^u**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūr^u** and (p. 181b, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūrⁱ lāyun लूरि लायुन्** । अतिभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

lūr^u लूरू । गदा f. (sg. dat. **lōrē लोर्य**), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lūr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). —**kadūū^u** —कडंचू । असकृदाविषयापहरणम् f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. —**lāyūū^u** —लायंचू f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

lōri-dab लोरि-दब । बलाद्गदाभिघातः m. a blow from a stick. —**gur^u** -गुरू । असत्याचिपः f. a false charge or accusation. —**gur^u gashūū^u** -गुरू गकंचू । असदभियोगलिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. —**gur^u karūū^u**

-गुरू करंजू । असत्याभियोगारोपणम् f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). -han -हण् f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). -har -हर । गदायुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. -hari -हरि or -hūr^u -हूरू), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). -hūr^ubāz -हूरूबाज़ । गदायुद्धपटुः m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. -har^u1 -हरल् । गदाभिहननासक्तः m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. -kūṭun -कूटुन । लघुगदा m. (sg. dat. -kūṭanas -कूटनस्), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). -prath -प्रथ् । गदाभिहननम् m. (sg. dat. -pratās -प्रतस्), beating or flogging, a thwacking. -shēlakḥ -शलक् । गद्या ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. -shēlakas -शलकस्), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). -ḥūnd^u -हून्डू । दण्डाघातः f. (sg. dat. -ḥanjē -हंज्य), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. -wōl^u -वोलु m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

lür^u लरू । सदनम् f. (sg. dat. lari 4 लरि; for 1, 2, 3, see lar 1, 2, and lor^u 1), a house (El. lūr, lūr m.; cf. lor^u). For an account of the Kashmir house, see El. s.v. lūr (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; II. vi, 3); cf. burza-l. (p. 130b, l. 37), dāra-l. (p. 235a, l. 34), kañi-l. (p. 461b, l. 15). lūr^u-mūr^u लरू-मूरू । सदानादिसंपत् f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. -wūr^u -वरू f., id. (El. lūr-wār).

lari-cōkh लरि-चोक् । चतुःशालम् m. (sg. dat. -cōkas -चोकस्), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. -cōk^ur^u -चोक्कूरू or -cōkh^ur^u -चोक्कूरू । चतुःशालगृहसमुदायः f. a group of such four-fold houses. -grākh -ग्राक् । गृहसंयहयुक्तः गृहसंक्रयोद्यतः n.ug. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्रकञ्), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. -grākay -ग्राकय । सदनक्रयिसमागमः f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. -khōp^ur^u -खूपूरू or -khōph^ur^u -खूपूरू । शीर्षजीर्णगृहम् f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. khōph^ur^u. -kōn^u -कोनु । गृहपणाजीवी m. (sg. dat. -kōnis -कानिस्), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. kōn^u 3.

-kōnil -कानिल । जीर्णगृहपणवृत्तिः f. the profession of such a house-broker. -lob^u -लंबु । गृहोपात्तिकाः adj. (f. -lūb^u -लंबू), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. -mari-bōg^u -मरि-बोगु । स्थावरदायभाग-विशेषः m. (sg. dat. -bōgis -बागिस्), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. lūr^u-mūr^u, ab. -pōr -पोर् । सदनपुरम् m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. -pāwur^u -पावुर् । लघुसदनम् m. (sg. dat. -pāwaras -पावरस्), a small house, a cottage; cf. pāwur^u. -trangūr^u -त्रंगूरू । सदनसंघातः f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. -trōp^ur^u -त्रूपूरू । बहुसदनसमाग्रयः f. a block or group of houses crowded together. -ḥōk^u -होकु । गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्पिका m. (sg. dat. -ḥōkis -होकिस्), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. -wōl^u -वोलु । सदनविशिष्टः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

lārbyol (El.), see lūr^u-byōl^u, s.v. lūr^u 2.

larakain, larakānyi (El.), see lara-kōñ^u, s.v. lar 2.

lārilaḍ लारिलड । भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. lārilaḍiñ लारिलडिञ्), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

lōrim लारिम or lōrim^u लोरिम् । स्निग्धलघुरमा f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

lāran 1 लारन (for 2, see lārun 1) । देहकम्पः f. (sg. dat. lārūñ^u लारूंन्), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). —yiñ^u -यिञ् । देहकम्पोन्नवः f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

lārūñ^u-hot^u लारूंन्-हंतु । देहकम्पाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -hūḥ^u -हूहू), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

larināo (El.), see lari-nāv, s.v. lor^u 1.

lārun 1 लारन । निकषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōr^u लोर्), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

lōr^u-mot^u लोर्-मंतु । निकषेण स्निग्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. lōr^u-mūḥ^u लोर्-मूहू), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

lāran-mōhara लारन-महर । उत्तेजनशालाम् m. a burnishing stone. -ṭul^u -टुलु । उत्तेजनशिला m. the same.

lārun 2 लारन (or (vill.) lādun लाडुन (II. iii, 5; vi, 8) । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lāryōv लार्योव्), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44,

1486, 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596-7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

lārun 3 लारुन् or (vill.) **lādun लारुन्** । **संपृक्तीभवनम्**, **खलेन प्राप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव्**), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become a person's property, to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot^u लार्यो-मंतु** । **संपृक्तः**, **खलेनाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **lāryē-müts^u लार्ये-मंतू**), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

lōrun लोरुन् । **विकल्पम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv लोर्योव्**), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

lōran yun^u लोरान् यिनु । **क्रमशः कृशीभवनम्** m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

lōryō-mot^u लोर्यो-मंतु or **lūryō-mot^u लूर्यो-मंतु** । **विकलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-müts^u लोर्ये-मंतू** or **lūryē-müts^u लूर्ये-मंतू**), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

lūran लूरुन् । **विभेदनम्**, **निपातनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūrūn^u लूरुन्**), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

lūrun लूरुन् । **विनाशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr^u 2 लूर्**, for 1, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv लूर्योव्**, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr^u-mot^u लूर्-मंतु** । **विभेद्य निपातितः** 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr^u-müts^u लूर्-मंतू**), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

lāranāwun लारनावुन् or **lārawun लारवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranōw^u लारनोवु** or **lārow^u लारवु**), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

lōranāwun लोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranōw^u लोरनोवु**), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

lūranāwun लूरनावुन् । **विभेद्य निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranōw^u लूरनोवु**), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

lūranāway लूरनावय् । **निपातनभृतिः** f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

lūrāpār लूरपार् । **निःशेषेण निपातनम्** m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

lārūn^ulad लारुन्लद् । **देहकम्पविकारी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lārūn^uladiñ लारुन्लदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

lārawun लारवुन्, see **lāranāwun**.

lārawun^u 1 लारवुनु । **निकषन्** n.ag. (f. **lāravūn^u लारवञ्**), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

lārawun^u 2 लारवुनु । **प्रद्ववन्** n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

lārawun^u 3 लारवुनु । **संपर्कमुपगच्छन्**, **खलेन प्राप्यः** n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired or which is about to be acquired.

larōyⁱ लरोयि, i.q. **ladōyⁱ**, q.v.

larzun लरुञ्जन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv लरुञ्जोव्**), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. s; j) (Rām. 1622).

lasa लस in **lasa-ṭ^un^u लस-ञ्जू** । **दीर्घजीवितामीष्टापि विनया** f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ṭ^un^u** is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

lās 1 लास । **धनराशिः** m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. —**athi lagun** —**अथि लगुन्** । **अत्यन्तद्रव्यधनाग्निः** m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. —**athi yun^u** —**अथि यिनु** । **अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. —**banun** —**बनुन्** । **बहुलद्रव्यधनाग्निः** m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. —**yun^u** —**यिनु** । **बहुलद्रव्यधनागमः** m.inf. the same. —**zēnun** —**जेनुन्** । **बहुलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

lās 2 लास । देशविशेषः m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

lisa 1 लिस or **lisa लीस** । शाकलताविशेषः m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. -**khür^u** -खूरु । शाकलताविशेषसूदः f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

lisa 2 लिस । दुर्बलः adj. e.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). -**lav** -लव् । मन्दस्वभावः adj. e.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

lōsa 1 लोस । अमः m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). —**abun** —अबुन् । अमोद्भवः m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. —**ṣānun** —ज्ञानुन् । अमोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

lōsa 2 लोस । अचिरप्रसवा f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). -**azār** -अज़ार् । प्रसवप्राक्कालिकव्याथा the pains of childbirth. -**hur^u** -हूरु । प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम् m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. -**lēj^u** -लैजू । प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. -**tab** -तव् । प्रसवज्वरः m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. -**zar** -ज़र । प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुरोगः m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. -**zōrⁱ** **marun** -ज़ारि मरुन् । प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः m.inf. to die in childbed.

lōsa 3 लोस, pl. of **lūs^u**, see **lūs^u** and **lōsun**.

los^u लंसु in **los^u-bos^u** लंसु-बंसु । सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वक-गार्हस्थ्यवाद्यतः adj. (f. **lūs^u-būs^u** लंसु-बंसू), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun**, s.v. **lasun** and **basun lasun**, p. 133*b*, l. 34.

lōsⁱ लोसि । लासदेशः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2**.

lūs^u लूसु adj. (f. **lūs^u** लूसू), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

l^{sh} लश् or **lish** लिश । लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **lišh**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **l^{sh}-tr^{sh}** लश्-त्रश् or **lish-trish** लिश-त्रिश । भूषणसमूहः f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

l^{sh}ē(lishē) kadanē लश्(लिश) कडन । अंशांशतो गुणविवेचनम् f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in

discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections. **l^{sh}ē(lishē) - pāshē** लश्(लिश) - पाश । सूक्ष्मांशः, गुणदोषो f. pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab. **l^{sh}ē(lishē) - pāshē kadanē** लश्(लिश) - पाश कडन । गुणदोषपरिगणना f. pl. inf. i. q. **l^{sh}ē kadanē**, ab.

lishā लिशा । लेशमात्रम् f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

lāsh 1 लाश لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

lāsh 2 लाश f. a small fragment, in **lāshē kadanē** लाश कडन । अंशतो विच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

lāshⁱ लशि । काष्ठविशेषः f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv. 1688). —**diñ^u** —दिजू । दाहोद्भावनम् f. inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). —**gandūñ^u** —गंडजू । परितो दाहोद्भवः f. inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. —**hēñ^u** —हैजू । दाहोद्भवः f. inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. —**lagiñ^u** —लगजू । कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः f. inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

lashi-budur^u लशि-बुदुर् । प्रदीपनदाहस्फुल्लिङ्गः m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch.

-bar^g -बर्गु । प्रदीपनदाहखण्डः m. a small fragment of a torch. -**drūr^u** -दूरु । दाहविशेषख्युलदीर्घखण्डः f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. -**hūt^u** -हूतु । प्रदीपनदाहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -**hacē** -हच्य), a piece of wood for making a torch. -**kul^u** -कुलु । वृचविशेषः m.

the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yōr^u**-tree) (L. 80, 464). -**kēlam** -कलम् । दाहविशेषनिर्यासः m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. -**kōn^u** -कोनु । दाहविशेषखण्डः m. (sg. dat. -**kōnis** -कोनिस), a piece of the wood of a torch. -**kōnd^u** -कंडु or **kond^u** कंडु । दाहविशेषकज्जलकालिका m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **kond^u 4**. -**kronḍ^u** -कंडु । आदीप्यमानदाहविशेष-खण्डपूर्णपात्रम् m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. -**kazul** -कजुल । दाहविशेषकज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कजलस्), the soot of a torch. -**tyūr^u** -त्यूरु । सूक्ष्मो दाहविशेषखण्डः m. a piece of the wood of a torch. -**tyūth^u** -त्यूथु । दाहविशेषखण्डायम् m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

lish लिश, see **l^{sh}**.

lish लीश्। अंशः m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. **l'ash**).

losh^u लशु m. a fox (El.). Cf. **lōh**.

lōsh^u लशु f. a black cat (El.).

lashkar लश्कर لشکر f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6-8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmirī, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] **lashkari-hünz^u** लश्करि-हून्जु जाय करचू f.inf. to encamp.

l'shēl लश्ल or **lishēl** लिश्ल। कष्टकाकारलिशव्याप्तः adj. e.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

lasaj f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

lāsuk^u लासुकु। देशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lāsūc^u** लासूचू), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2**.

lōsalad लोसलद्। अमखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lōsaladiñ** लोसलदिञ्), fatigued, wearied.

lasam m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

lūs^u-mot^u लूस-मंतु, **lūs^u-mūṣ^u** लूस-मंचू, see **lōsun**.

lūs^u-mūṣ^u लूस-मंचू, see **lasun**.

lasāna लसन। मणिविशेषः m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. *lasan*).

lasin, for **lashēn**, see **lasun**.

lasun लसुन्। सम्यक् जीवन्म conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūst^u** लूसु or (vulg.) **loṣ^u** लसु; f. **lūsh^u** लूसू (Gr.Gr. 211) or **lūs^u** लूस; 2 p.p. **lōbhōv** लोहोव् or **lasōv** लसोव् (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, **lashēn** लश्चन् (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, **lashēn** is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt *lasin*). —**basun** —बसुन्। सम्यग्जीवनाजीवनादिवृत्तिः m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **loṣ^u-bos^u**, s.v. **loṣ^u** and **basun lasun** (p. 133b, l. 34).

lasan लसन in **lasan-byōl^u** लसन-ब्योलु। दीर्घजीवितचूर्णविशेषः m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

lūst^u-mot^u 1 लूसु-मंतु (for 2, see **lōsun**)। सम्यग्जीवितः perf. part. (f. **lūsh^u-mūṣ^u** लूसू-मंचू or **lūs^u-mūṣ^u** लूस-मंचू), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose con-

dition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

lisun लिसुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lisyōv** लिखोव्), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

lōsun लोसुन्। अमानुभवः, भङ्गः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūs^u** लूसु or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) **lūst^u** लूसु, f. **lūs^u** लूसू (K.Pr. 57) or **lūsh^u** लूसू (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. **lōsōv** लोसोव् or **lōbhōv** लोहोव् (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. **dand lāsānī**, p. 224a, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. **dōh 1**, p. 199b, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. **lūs^u-mot^u** लूस-मंतु or (old) **lūst^u-mot^u** 2 लूसु-मंतु (for 1, see **lasun**)। आन्तः perf. part. (f. **lūs^u-mūṣ^u** लूस-मंचू or **lūsh^u-mūṣ^u** लूसू-मंचू), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

lōsanāwun लोसनावुन्। भञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsanōw^u** लोसनोवु), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

lūsīñ लूसिञ्, **lōsāñēñ** लोसञ्चन्, or **lūsīñēñ** लूसिञ्चन्, see **dōhⁱ-lūsīñ**, p. 200a, l. 34.

lisar लिसर्। दुर्बलता m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. **lam-lisar**, p. 524a, l. 23. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन्। उपेक्षाम् m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

l'sta लस्त। अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम्, वस्त्रादेःस्कंदेः m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. —**lagun** —लगुन्। अङ्गसंधिस्खलनोद्भवः m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

lūst^u-mot^u लूसु-मंतु, see **lasun** and **lōsun**.

lōsōv लोसोव्, see **lōsun**.

lāsawun लासवुन्। सम्यग्जीवनापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāsow^u** लासवु), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

lasawun^u लसवुन्। सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवन् n.ag. (f. **lasavūñ^u** लसवंचू), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

lōsawun लोसवुन्। आभञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsow^u** लोसवु), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

lōsawun^u लोसवुन् । अममनुभवन्, भङ्गमानः n.ag. (f. **lōsavūn^u** लोसवून्), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise).

lūsyun^u लूसिनु, see **dōh¹-l.** (p. 200a, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

lata 1 लत । पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lōta.** —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सुषिरविषयपूरणम् m.inf. to plug a hole.

lata 2 लत, see **lath.**

lāta लाट, see **lāth.**

l¹ti 1 लिति (for 2, see **l¹th 2**) ṛr **liti** लिति in the following:—**l¹ti (liti) chiti gashun** लिति (लिति) छिति गह्नुन् । इतस्ततः प्रवेपेण नष्टीभवन्म m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **l¹ti (liti) chiti karun** लिति (लिति) छिति करन् । इतस्ततः प्रवेपेण नाशनम् m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

lōta लत । बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

lōta लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dōda-lōta**, p. 189b, l. 20). —**mana** -मन । अतिमीतिपात्रम् m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

lōt^u लंतु । लघुः, अगम्भीराशयः adj. (f. **lōṭṭ^u** लंतू), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). —**gōṭ^u**

—खंबु । द्वन्द्वगुणवृत्तिः m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). —**hyuh^u**

—हिहु । लघुतमः adj. (f. **lōṭṭ^u hish^u** लंतू हिशू), very light, etc., as ab. —**lōt^u** —लंतु । मन्द(लघु)-तमः, मन्दमन्दम् adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lōṭṭ^u lōṭṭ^u** लंतू लंतू), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416).

—**wanun** —वनुन्, to whisper (El. *lit wanun*); —**zānun** —ज्ञानुन् m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

lōti लति । मन्दम्, शयिः adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. —**lōti** —लति । मन्दं मन्दम्, शयिः शयिः adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

lōṭṭ^u lath लंतू लथ । क्षमेण रोगशान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **lōṭṭ^u lati** लथ लति), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. —**lath gashūn^u** —लथ गह्नुन् । रोग-शान्तिवाप्तिः f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). —**lath karūn^u** —लथ करन् । चच्छरोगस्य ग्रीघ्रशान्तम् f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

lot^u 1 लोटु । पुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **latis** लटिस), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lūt^u**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. cf. **dachē-lot^u**, p. 185b, l. 45; **hāka -l.**, vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujē-l^o**, s.v. **muj^u**); the tail or latter end of anything (**shāma-lot^u**, the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōv^u-lot^u**, an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316a, l. 41).

lāṭⁱ-khyuc^u लटि-खिचु । विषमप्रान्तकः adj. (f. **-khiic^u** -खिचू), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven.

—**mūran** -मूरन् । बलादाक्रम्याहनन्म् f. (sg. dat. **mūrūn^u** मूरन्), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. —**marṣ** -मर्श । कट्टीलकम् m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail.

—**mūray** -मूरय् । बलादाक्रम्य नाशः f. i.q. **lāṭⁱ-mūran**, ab. —**rōd^u** -रोदु । कृमिविशेषः m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. —**tārūkh** -तारख् । सपुच्छतारका m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārūkh**, or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). —**ṣot^u** -श्रटु । हिंस्रपुच्छः adj. (f. **-ṣūt^u** -श्रटू), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off.

—**zyūth^u** -ज्युथु । दीर्घपुच्छः adj. (f. **-zīth^u** -ज्जिथू), long-tailed.

lot^u 2 लोट । अपवादः m. (sg. dat. latis लटिस्), an accusation, charge (of some crime). —**khārun** —खासन । अपवादारीपणम् m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. —**khasun** —खसुन् । अपवादीश्रवः m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. —**yun^u** —यिन् । अपवादीश्रवः m.inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

lōt^u लोतु । शोषधिमूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. lōtis लोतिस्), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

lōt^u लोटु in lōt^u-pōt^u लोटु-पोटु । प्रवृत्तनिच्छा m. unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. lāth 2.

lōt^u लौतु । स्थिरवृत्तिः m. (f. lōṣ^u लौषू), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

lōt^u लाटु or (q.v.) lōcⁱ लाचि । दीर्घगुटिका f. (sg. dat. lācē लाच्य), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. dupa-l., p. 232a, l. 33, and lōcⁱ.

lut, see lyūt^u.

lūtⁱ लूति in lūtⁱ-pūtⁱ लूति-पूति । सन्तानसमुदायः m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

lūt^u लूटु or lūth लूट । अञ्जलम् f. (sg. dat. lōcē लौच्य), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —° a bunch (of vegetables or the like); cf. **bumbi-l.**, p. 107b, l. 41, and **handi-l.**, p. 337a, l. 48; **mul'veñē-l^o**, s.v. **mul'veñē**). lōcē lamun लौच्य लमुन् । दोषारोपाशेषः m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

lūt^u लूटु । पुच्छः f. (sg. dat. lacē लच्य), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. lat) (a long tail is the masc., lot^u 1, q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e.g. the tail-end of a fish (**gāḍa-l.**, p. 276b, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (**kōha-l.**, p. 390b, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). —**tulūn^u** —तुलून् । उत्साहनम् f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). —**wōthūn^u** —वृथन् । उत्साहागमः f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

laci kīcam लचि कीचम । पुच्छपरिचालनम् m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

l^{ath} 1 लथ । कृपाङ्गी f. (sg. dat. l^{ath}^u लथू), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. **latūr** and **latiy**. l^{atha} लथ । सुद्रमीनसंघातः f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

l^{ath} 2 लथ f. (sg. dat. l^{ati} 2 लति, for 1, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in **prānal^{ath}**, a spark of life; **shāhal^{ath}**, a trace of breath; **gāshēl^{ath}**, a very little light; **ṣōg^{il^{ath}}**, a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

lath लथ । लत्ता f. (sg. dat. lathī लति, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El. lat and lath, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. **nam lath nāvi lath**, s.v. **nam 1**); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463-4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. **lōṣ^u lath**, p. 535b, l. 5. —**dith gaṣhun** —दिथ गहुन् । परित्यज्यापयानम् m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. —**dith trāwun** —दिथ त्रावुन् । परित्यज्य निरासः m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. —**khōr** —खूर or —**khōr** —खौर । सोपानम् m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). —**lagūn^u** —लगन् । तिरस्कारानुभवः f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. —**lāyūn^u** —लौयन् । लत्ताप्रवेपः f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

lata-gas लत-गस् । निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रयः m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. —**kōrⁱ** —कारि । लत्ता-(पादा-)घातः f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. —**kram** —क्रम । लत्ताघातः m., id. —**liwan** —लिवन् । लताभिः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. —**liwūn^u** —लिवन्), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. —**liwan karūn^u** —लिवन् करन् । असम्यग्योजनम् f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. —**mōnd^u** —मंडू । लत्ताभिर्विमर्दः f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). —**mōr^u** —मोर् । लत्ताघातीराहतः adj. (f. —**mōr^u 1** —माँर), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. —**mōr^u 2** —माँर । पादाहत्याहननम् f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. —**mūr^u** —मूर ।

पादाहत्या मर्दनम् f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). -mūran-मूरन् । पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. mūrūn^u मूरन्), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). -sōr^u -साह् । पादस्यैर्गण मार्गणम् f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). -wūt^u -वंट् । पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच्य), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

lāṭh 1 लट् । गमनक्रिया f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), going to a person's residence, visiting. —diñ^u —दिञ् । गमनम् f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

lāṭa-lāṭh लट-लट् । असहजतिः f. (sg. dat. -laṭi -लटि), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. laṭa-ponz^u लट-पञ्ज । गमागमे कालवेपः m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. -sōr^u -साह् । असहजत्या संयहः f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

lāṭh 2 लट् । मूर्च्छाविकारः f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । मूर्च्छापतः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

lāṭa-krūt^u लट-क्रूट् । ज्वरोपतापः f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. krot^u. -krūt^u pyon^u -क्रूट् प्यन् । ज्वरोपतापनिश्चितोद्भवः m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

lāṭh 3 लट् । सङ्कत् f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), a time, turn, occasion (El. laṭ, m., or laṭi, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (aki laṭi, once; trēn laṭan, thrice; cf. aki-laṭi-aki, etc. p. 20a, l. 39); aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

laṭi laṭi लटि लटि । असङ्कत् adv. time and again, time and time, over and over again. laṭi laṭh लटि लट् । सङ्कटवश्यगमनम् f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. laṭh 1.

lāṭh 4 लट् in lāṭh-path लट्-पट् । उपोष्णीषः m. (sg. dat. laṭas-paṭas लटस्-पटस्), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

lāṭh 1 लट् । उष्णीषिकावर्तभागः कुच्यामयावर्तः m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. lōgi-lāṭh, p. 512a, l. 3, and laṭh 4; pura-^l, s.v. pura 1); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. dēṭan-lāṭh, p. 258b, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. lōṭh). —lagānⁱ 1 —लगनि । शूलरोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

lāṭh 2 लाट् m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as lāṭh 1; cf. lōṭh), in the following:— —lagānⁱ 2 —लगनि । अनिच्छया विवस्वन्म m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. (Cf. lōṭ^u).

lāṭa āmot^u लाट आमोत् । बाधाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. —āmūb^u —आमूब्), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. —yun^u, bel.). —anun —अनुन् । विबाधनम् m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. —yun^u —यिनु । बाधाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

lāṭh 3 लाट् m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

lāṭh 4 लाट् । वह्निशिखा f. (sg. dat. (?) laṭi लाटि), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

laṭha लट् । कार्पासविशेषः m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. -dūj^u -दञ्ज् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

lēṭha ल्यट् in lēṭha-lōr^u ल्यट-लोह् । प्रत्यङ्गाहननम् m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. -lōr^u gashun -लोह् गहन् । प्रत्यङ्गाहितवत् अमानुभवः m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf. loṭh^u gashun, s.v. loṭh^u). lēṭha-pan ल्यट-पन् । तच्चमानशलाकविशेषः m. a carpenter's rule.

lēṭh^u ल्यट्, lēṭhis ल्यटिस्, see lyoth^u.

litha लिथ. dragging, in litha-khōkh^uj^u लिथ-खुखञ्ज् । भूयोगिसक्थिगतितः f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. khōkhūc^u and lithanāwun. -khōkhur^u -खुखुर् । भूसंयोगिसक्थिगतिकः adj. (f. -khōkhūr^u 1 -खुखूर्), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. -khōkhūr^u 2 -खुखूर् । भूयोग्युद्गतितः f. = -khōkh^uj^u, ab.; cf. khāk^ur. -khūr^u -खूर् । भूसंयोगिपादगतितः f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

lōṭh लोट् m. (sg. dat. lōṭas लोटस्) in the following:— lōṭh phērun लोट् फेरन् । पश्चात्तापातिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. phērun); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. lāṭh 1); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. lāṭh 2). —phirun —फिरन् । प्रवृत्ते निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

loṭh^u लठु । लगुः m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. *dōbīñē-l^o*, p. 184a, l. 19). — **gaṣhun** — गकृन् । अतिश्रमानुभवः m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. *lēṭha-lōrⁱ gaṣhun*, s.v. *lēṭha*).

lāṭhⁱ dinⁱ लठि दिनि । आहननम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). **lāṭhⁱ-har लठि-हर्** । दण्डायोधनम् f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. **-kinj^u -किञ्जू** or **-ki^j -कीञ्जू** । क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. **-kinjē-loṭh^u -किञ्ज-लठु** । क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 464, *lat kinch lut*).

lūṭh लूथ । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *lūṭh^u लूचू*), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindi *lūṭā*, a 'spider-lick').

lūṭh लूट । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. *lūṭas लूटस्*), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. *ānⁱ-lūṭh*, p. 30b, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. — **karun -करन्** m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) **pādshāh-garas lūṭh karun**, to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). **-mār -मार्** । अभ्यवस्कन्दाहनने m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. — **ḥhunun -हूनुन्** । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम् m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्यार । अवस्कन्दार्जितधनम् m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. — **nyun^u -निनु** । अभ्यवस्कन्त्यापहरणम् m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

lūṭas ḥūsas bōcⁱ-baṭh लूटस् हसस् वाचि-बट । उपसर्गावमर्दयोः साहचर्यम् f. (sg. dat. — *bōcⁱ-baṭi* — वाचि-बटि), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. *bōc^u* and *baṭh* 1.

lūṭh लूट, see *lūṭ^u*.

lithanāwun लिथनावुन् । भूपृष्ठयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lithanōw^u लिथनोवु*), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. *litha* and *lithawun*. **lithanōw^u-mot^u लिथनोवु-मंतु** । बलादाकृष्य संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तीकृतः (f. *lithanōv^u-mūṣ^u लिथनोवु-मञ्जू*), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

lathur^u लठुरू । संयतवेणिः m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

lithis लिथिस्, see *lyuth^u*.

lithawan लिथवान् । भूसंयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. *lithavūn^u लिथवञ्जू*), the dragging a person along the ground.

lithawān लिथवान् । बलादाकृष्य adv. with dragging along the ground.

lithawun लिथवुन् । बलादाकृष्य संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lithow^u लिथवु*), to drag along the ground, i.e. **lithanāwun**, q.v. **lithow^u-mot^u लिथवु-मंतु** । बलादाकृष्टः perf. part. (*lithūv^u-mūṣ^u लिथवु-मञ्जू*), dragged along the ground.

latal लतल adj. e.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111).

l^atul^u putul^u लतुलु पुतुलु, adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus:—**l^at^uj^u put^uj^u लतञ्जू पुतञ्जू** । विषमाङ्गा f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

lāṭⁱlad लटिलद । दोषदूषितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *lāṭⁱladiñ लटिलदिञ्*), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. *loṭ^u 2*.

latilad लटिलद । मूर्च्छाविकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *latiladiñ लटिलदिञ्*), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. *laṭh 2*.

lōṭun लतुन् । लघुभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *lōṭyōv लव्योव*), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. **lōṭyō-mot^u लव्यो-मंतु** । लघुभूतः, संशान्तरीगः 2 perf. part. (f. *lōṭyē-mūṣ^u लव्ये-मञ्जू*), become light, lightened; convalescent.

lūṭun लूटुन् । अवस्कन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lūṭ^u लूटु*; 2 p.p. *lūcyōv लूच्योव*), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). **lūṭ^u-mot^u लूटु-मंतु** । अपहृतधनः perf. part. (f. *lūṭ^u-mūṣ^u लूटु-मञ्जू*; sg. dat. *lūcē-maṭṣē लूच-मच्छ*), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । अवस्कन्दप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lūṭanōw^u लूटनोवु*), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

lūṭiñ^u लूटिञ्जू । कमण्डलुभेदः f. a kind of small *lōṭi*, or brass pot.

lat^ar लटर्, **laṭ^ur^u लटरू** or **lati^r लटरू** । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a small tail (dim. of *loṭ^u*) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. *laṭawāṭ, gurⁱ-l^o*, p. 298b, l. 45, and *phāha-l^o*, s.v. *phāh*); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); **kūṭⁱ-laṭ^ar**, a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485b, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). **laṭ^ari-tālav लटर्-तालव** । स्तम्बयोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

latāra लतार । लताभिर्याहतिः m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

laṭur लटुर m. form of laṭ'r, in phāha-laṭur, q.v., s.v. phāh.

laṭūr लतूर । कृशाङ्गी बालिका f. a slender girl (? El. laṭūrih, the young of any animal). Cf. lth 1 and latiy.

lit^r लित् । करपचम् f. (sg. dat. litrē लित्र्य or lit^rē लितर्य), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). —diñ^u —दिञ् । विच्छेदनम् f.inf. to saw; to split, cut to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). —lagiñ^u —लगिञ् । विच्छेदापत्तिः f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. —wālūñ^u —वालञ् । क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. —wāyūñ^u —वायञ् । क्रकचप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

litri-dan लित्रि-दन् । करपचत्सहः m. the handle of a saw. -dand -दन्द । क्रकचदन्तः m. the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

lōtor^u लतोर । ककुदम् m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

lūṭ'r लूट् । अभवस्कन्धी m. (f. lūṭ'rēñ लूटर्यञ्), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

lūṭ'rgī लूटर्गी । लुण्टकवृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

latārun लतारुन् । अधिवेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. latōr^u लतोरु), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

latōrith thawun लतारिथ् थवुन् । निर्भत्सीक्रमणम् m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

latōr^u-mot^u लतोरु-मन्तु । अधिवेपणाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. latōr^u-mūṭ^u लतोरु-मञ्च), subdued by abuse.

lūṭ'rōz^u लूटराञ्ज । अपहरणव्यापारः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

liṭis लीटिस, see lyūṭ^u.

lutāsh लुताश् m. the Kāshmiri form of Rōhitāśva, N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kāshmir version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

laṭāv लटाव । पलायनम् m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

latawun लतवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. latow^u लतवु), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

laṭāwun लटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. laṭow^u लटावु), to depart secretly, abscond.

latawat (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. laṭ'r.

lōtaway लतवय । अविद्यमानभारः adj. e.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

latiy लतिय । कोमलाङ्गी f. a graceful girl (voc. latiyé, K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. lth 1 and laṭūr.

lūṭ'yōr^u लूटयोर् । लुण्टकः m. (f. lūṭ'yārēñ लूटियार्यञ्), a plunderer, robber.

l^{sha} लश्, see lth 1.

lēṣ^u लेश्, lēṣis लेशिस, see lyoṣ^u.

lōṣ^u लोश्, see lōt^u.

lōṣ^u लौश्, see lōt^u.

lash लश् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. lashi लशि), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). —tulūñ^u —तुलञ्च f.inf. to raise dust (El.). —wālūñ^u —वालञ्च । भित्तिमाकारसंमार्जनम् f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

lāsh लौश् or lōsh लौश् । स्त्रीवः m. (sg. dat. lāshas लौहस), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. lānts, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshēwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

lōsha-hamal लौह-हमल । स्त्रीवात्मसवः m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123).

-hamala -हमल । अपौरुषप्रवृत्तिः m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one.

-koṭ^u -कोट् । बालकावस्थस्त्रीवः m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood.

-kuṭun -कुटुन् or -kūṭun -कूटुन् । स्त्रीवसमाचारः m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner.

-trōsh -त्रौश् or lōshi-trōshi लौहि-त्रौहि । विषमयोजनः adj. e.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

lōṣh^u लोश् or loṣh^u लोक् । घनसंघातः m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

lāshi gashun लशि गकुन् । परिहान्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. —karun —करुन् । हापनम् m.inf. to cause such mortification.

lōsh लौश्, see lāsh.

lūsh^u लुश्, see losun.

lūsh^u लुक्, see lasun.

lōshagi लौहगी । स्त्रीववृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear

women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.).

laṣhūj^u लक्ष्जू । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush; cf. laṣhul^u. —diñ^u —दिञ् । सर्वनाशविधानम् f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । सर्वनाशसंभवः f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

laṣhajē-gāsa लक्षज्य-गास । संमार्जन्युपयोगितृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. —t^uj^u —तञ् । संमार्जनीतृणकाण्डम् f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush.

laṣhul^u लक्षुल । संमार्जनीविशेषः m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. laṣhūj^u.

lōshil लौहिल or lūshil लूहिल । स्त्रीवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142); conduct like that of a eunuch.

lūsh^u-mūsh^u लूक्ष-मञ्चू, see lōsun.

lūsh^u-mūsh^u लूक्ष-मञ्चू, see lasun.

lūshīñ^u लूहिञ् । स्त्रीवस्त्री f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

lōshor^u लक्षर् । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōshūr^u लक्षूर् or lōsh^ur^u लक्षूर् । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōshōv लोहोव्, see lōsun.

lōshōv लोहोव्, see lasun.

lēsun लञ्जुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lēsyōv लञ्चोव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid. lēsyō-mot^u लञ्चो-मन्तु । शिथिलीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. lēsyē-mūsh^u लञ्चे-मञ्चू), weakened, become flaccid.

laśār (El.). i.q. lācār, q.v.

lāśar लाञ्जर । नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम् m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. lāśh.

lēśar लञ्जर । शिथिलता m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

lōśar लञ्जर । लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम् m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. latsar and latsar); despicableness, insignificance; cf. lōt^u. —dyun^u —दिनु । तिरस्कारानुभावनम् m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । तिरस्कारान्निः m.inf., id. —lagun —लगुन् । लाघव-(कलङ्क-)योगः m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

lōśar लाञ्जर । शोफः m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. latsar); inordinate pride. —khasun —खसुन् । शोफोन्नमः m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

lēś^uran लञ्जरन् । शिथिलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. lēś^uriñ^u लञ्जरन्), causing to be weak or flaccid.

lēś^urun लञ्जरन् । शिथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēś^ur^u लञ्जरन्), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. lēś^ur^u-mot^u लञ्जर-मन्तु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. lēś^ur^u-mūsh^u लञ्जरू-मञ्चू), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

lēś^urāwun लञ्जरावुन् । शिथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēś^urōw^u लञ्जरोवु), i.q. lēś^urun, q.v. lēś^urōw^u-mot^u लञ्जरोवु-मन्तु । शिथिल्यमापादित perf. part. (f. lēś^urōv^u-mūsh^u लञ्जरावु-मञ्चू), i.q. lēś^ur^u-mot^u, see lēś^urun.

lōś^urāwun लञ्जरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōś^urōw^u लञ्जरोवु), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

lēśawun^u लञ्जवुन् । शिथिलीभवन् n.ag. (f. lēśavīñ^u लञ्जवञ्चू), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

lav 1 लव् m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sitā in Vālmiki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534-5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. lōhūr.

lav 2 लव् । शुष्कतृणसमुदायः m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. gad^uri-lav, p. 278a, l. 41. —brōr^u —ब्रोर् । आरण्यतृणकूटम् m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. —gāsa —गास । आरण्यतृणविशेषः m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

lav 3 लव् or lawa 1 लव । आसेकः f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. ōta-lawā, p. 53a, l. 43, and kalashē-lawā, p. 441a, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. lawa and lawa); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, l. 459).

lawā diñ^u लव दिञ् । आसेचनम् f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge. —hot^u —हंतु । वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः adj. (f. -hūsh^u -हञ्चू), covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dewy (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.), very fresh, with the dew on it. —karūñ^u —करञ् । उत्सर्जनम् f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc., by aspersion.

lav 4 लव in lawa-dūj^u लव-दूज् । असृष्टुमांसखण्डः f. a piece of tough meat.

lawā 1 लव, see lav 3.

lawā 2 लव । आवेशः f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. —gashūn^u —गशून् । भूतावेशविकारोद्भवः f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. —tuliūn^u —तुलिन् । भूतावेशापहरणम् f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. —wōthūn^u —वथन् । भूतावेशापयानम् f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

lāv 1 लाव् । प्रेप्सा m. (sg. abl. lāwa 1 लाव), desire, longing for anything. —dāv kadun —दाव् कदुन् । प्रप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. to achieve one's longing. —dāv nōrun —दाव् नेरुन् । प्रेप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

lāwa barun लाव बरुन् । अभीप्साविधानम् m.inf. to feel a longing. —būth^u —बूथ् । उपभोगस्थानम् f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). —kadun —कदुन् । प्रेप्सापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. —pyāv —प्याव् । नवप्रसवः m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). —pyāwal —प्यावल् । नवप्रसवा f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. —pyāway —प्यावय् । नवप्रसवोत्सवः f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

lāv 2 लाव् f. reaping. Cf. dānē-lāv, p. 230a, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (lao and lā)).

lāv 3 (K.Pr. 125), see lōw^u 2.

lāwa 2 लाव (for 1, see lāv 1) । मलविकृतिः m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). —borut^u —बरुत् । विकृत्वा विवर्तमापन्नः adj. (f. -barūth^u —बरूथ्), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). —hot^u —हत् । विकाराहतः adj. (f. -hūth^u —हूथ्), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. —khasun —खसुन् । विकारागमः m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

lāwa 3 लाव in lāwa-lō लाव-लौ । लकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter la (ल).

lāwa 4 (El.), adj. e.g. damp (El.). Cf. lav 3.

lēv लव् f. licking, in the following:—lēv-brōr^u लव-ब्रौर् । लेहानानुवृत्तः m. (f. -brōr^u —ब्रौर्), a 'lick-cat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *tyar*)).

lēwā लेवा in lēwā-dēvi लेवा-देवी । दानप्रतियोग्यसंबन्धः f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

lēwai, see lēway.

liv लिक् । उदूखलनिधेयभावाद्यादिकम् f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

liwa लिव, for liwan 1 (see liwun) in the following:—
-duv -दुव । गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कारः f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion.
-duway -दुवय् । गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम् f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering.
-zang -जङ् । आभुदयिकदेयविशेषः f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. liwan-zang, s.v. liwun.

low^u लोव् । नतः adj. (f. lūv^u 1 लूव्; for 2, see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

lōw^u 1 लोव् । (घासादि)मुष्टिबन्धः m. (sg. dat. lövis लाविस्), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one gēd^u, cf. p. 229b, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (*lor*), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as dāri-lōw^u, a long thick beard (p. 238a, l. 28).

lōw^u 2 लोव् । अभिनवः adj. (f. löv^u लावू), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, *lār* for *lāri*). —bōd^u —बूढ् । कोमल(पटु)बुद्धिः adj. (f. löv^u-bōz^u लावू-बूज्, cf. *bel.*), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

lōv^u bōd लावू बूढ् । अभिनवा बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. lāvē bōz^u लाव् बूज्), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. löv^u-bōd^u लावू-बूढ् । अभिनवप्रेक्षः adj. (f. löv^u-bōz^u लावू-बूज्), sharp-witted.

lūv^u 2 लूव् । एडकी f. (for 1, see low^u), a ewe (El. *lau*).
lēwach (? spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460).
? Cf. lawūt^u.

lawah (K.Pr. 247), see lōw^u 1.

lāwalad लावलद् । क्लेदादिविकृतियुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. lāwaladiñ लावलदिञ्), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

lawan लवन । लवणम् m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

lēwan लवन । लेहनम् f. (sg. dat. lēwūn^u लवन्), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). —diñ^u —दिञ् । लेहनम् f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

lëwun लवुन । लैहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyow^u** लवु), to lick (El., K.Pr. 6).

liwan 1 लिवन् f. (sg. dat. **livüñ^u** लिवञ्जू), smearing, plastering, see **liwun**.

liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, ह्रेषुकः f. (sg. dat. **livüñ^u** लिवञ्जू), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, *lewan*; K. 1037).

liwanñë-dan लिवन्न-दन् । (खनित्र)ह्रेषुकदण्डः f. the handle or stem of a spade. **-phäl** -फाल् । खनित्रफालः m. the iron blade of a spade. **-pötur^u** -पोतुर् । खनित्रमुखम् m. the wooden shoulder of a Kāshmiri spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

liwun लिवुन । लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyuw^u** ल्युवु), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (*lëwanas*), 147 (*liwun*)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

liwan 1 लिवन् (for 2, see s.v.), in **liwan-hur^u** लिवन्-हूर् । लेपनपटखण्डः m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swob for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. **-kõnd^u** -कण्डु । लेपरसपात्रम् m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. **-phash** -फश् । लेपनम् m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. **-zang** -ज़ंग । लेपनदेयविशेषः f. the same as **liwan-zang**, q.v., s.v. **liwa**.

lawand लवन्द لوند । व्यभिचारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

lëwanāwun अवनावुन । लैहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lëwanōw^u** अवनोवु), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

lëviñ अविञ् । लैहनम्, लैह्यम् f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. **lëvyun^u**. —**diñ^u** दिञ् । लैहनम्, सर्वथानुवर्तनम् f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

livin^u लिविञ् or **lipin^u** लिपिञ्, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see **lipin^u**.

lawar लवर्, ? gend., a rope (only noted in I.V. 107).

lāvēr लाव्यर् । अभिनवता m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. **lōw^u** 2.

liv^{ur} लिव् । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian

rëvari. **liv^{ar}rë-gor^u** लिवर्-गर् । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रेता m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

lawās लवास لواس । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

lāwus^u लावुसु । बलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **lāwasas** लावसस्), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātrkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

lāwasa-brōr^u लावस-ब्रोर् । देवताविशेषः m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. **lāwasa-ṣōdāh** लावस-चूदाह or **lāwasi-ṣōdāh** लावसि-चूदाह । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ṣōdōsh^u** -चूदाशू), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

lawoṭ^u लवटु । पुष्टमेदुरबालकः m. a plump young male child.

lawüt^u लवटु । मेदुरा f. (sg. dat. **lawacē** लवच्य), a plump fat young female child.

lawath लवट् । धूम्याटः f. (sg. dat. **lawati** लवटि), the fork-tailed shrike.

lavṣāri लवञ्जारि or **lavṣōrⁱ** लवञ्जोरि । आधारसाथ्येन स्थितः adj. e.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. **low^u**.

lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

lëway अवय् f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt *lëwai*).

lëvyun^u अविनु । लैह्यपदार्थः m. (sg. dat. **lëvinis** अविनिस), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. **lëviñ**.

l^{ay} लय् । संतोषः f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

l^{ay}ē लय् । सूक्ष्मकिट्टसमूहः f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.).

— **trōp^{ar}añē** — त्रुपरञ् । वातादिमार्गच्छिद्रगूहनम् f.pl.inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat, or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

lay 1 लय् m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863); disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. **lay** 2. — **gashun** — गश्नु । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely absorbed in or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with.

—**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

layē anum लय अनुन् m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82).

—**wōthun** —वृथुन् m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

lay 2 लय । **प्रेमा** f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201; Rām. 1712, 1757; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565); cf. **lay 1**, in the sense of which it is sometimes used. —**gaṣhūn**^u —गहृञ् । **प्रेमोद्भवः** f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). **hēn**^u —हृञ् । **लेहोद्भवः** f.inf. to become ardently affectionate, esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. —**karūn**^u —करञ् । **आसन्नम्** f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68; Rām. 1762). —**rōzūn**^u —रोञ्ञ् । **प्रेमसंयोगः** f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

layē rōzun लय रोञ्ञ् । **प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

lāy 1 लाय (sometimes written **lāi**) । **लाजाः** f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. **dā-lāy**, p. 230a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). —**nērūn**^u —नेरञ् । **लाजावस्थत्वप्राप्तिः** f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. —**phaṭūn**^u —फटञ् । **लाजोन्नमः** f.inf. **lāy** to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

lāyē-bōy^u लाय-बोयु । **लाजहोतृभ्राता** m. the **lāy**-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (**hōma**) of **lāy**. —**gor**^u —गर् । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-gārⁱ-bāy** —गरि-बाय्, and a female seller is **-gūr**^u —गर्), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). —**jān** —जान् । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-jōn**^u —जाञ्), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets). —**jōnil** —जानिल् । **लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. —**khir** —खिर । **लाजपायसम्** m. popcorn cooked with milk. —**lod**^u —लडु । **लाजमोदकविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. —**ladur** —लडुर । **हृष्टपुष्टाकारः** m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdily, robust (usually of a child); cf. **ladur**. —**mōnd**^u —मंडु । **अपूपविशेषः** m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. —**mōth**

—**mad** । **लाजमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mōṭhi** —मठि), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. —**phol**^u —फणु । **लाजसमूहः** m. a single grain of popcorn; a small quantity of popcorn. —**soṭ**^u —संतु । **लाजसक्तुः** m. ground popcorn. —**sūt**^u —संतू । **लाजसक्तुसमूहः** m. a mass of ground popcorn.

lāy 2 लाय f. reproof, reproof; cf. **dēkh-lāy**, p. 206a, l. 15. **lāyē-lāy** लाय-लाय । **परस्परसमाह्वननम्** f. a mutual fight between two parties.

lōy 1 लय m. in **lōy-gōy** लय-गय । **अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः** m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

lōy 2 लय । **कांस्यम्** f. bell-metal, white copper. —**bāna** —वान । **कांस्यपात्रम्** m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

lyob^u ल्यु । **पिण्डः**, **बद्धपिधानिका** m. (sg. dat. **lēbis** —बिस), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. —**karun** —करन् । **मुत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम्** m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. —**thob**^u —थवु । **गूहनम्** m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । **सच्चिद्रूपगोपनम्** m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

lyuch^u लिकु । **रूबः** adj. (f. **lich**^u —लिकू), rough, hard; astringent; (of food) tough, hard to chew; cruel, unkind, harsh.

lyad (El.), see **lēd**.

lyēk (El.), see **lēkh**.

lyok^u ल्युकु adj. (f. **lēc**^u —ल्यू), a secondary suffix used in the word **adalyok**^u, incomplete (p. 116, l. 9).

lyukh^u 1 लिकु । **अव्ययदृष्टिवृत्तिः**, **लक्ष्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **likhis** —लखिस), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785). —**karun** —करन् । **अभीप्सया दृक्पातः** m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

lyukh^u 2 लिकु m. (sg. dat. **likhis** —लखिस), a thing written; an account, a reckoning; regard, estimation (Rām. 301); state, condition, style, fashion.

—**tryukh**^u —त्रिकु । **संकलनादिव्यापारः** m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. **likhun**.

lyukh^u 3 लिकु, see **likhun**.

lāyēkh लायख لائى (also written **lōikh** —लारख) and **lōyikh** लायिख । **योग्यः** adj. e.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430); adapted, suitable; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, **khēnas lāyēkh**, worth eating; Śiv. 667, 669; H. x, 4; xii, 10, 19); able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case

of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyēkh**, deserving of reproof; **shēranas l^o**, in need of repairs; **k^anun^u l^o**, fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M.; so H. xii, 10, 19); **lēkhūn^u lāyēkh**, some feminine thing worthy of being written.

lyūkh^u-mot^u लूखु-मंतु, see **lēkhun**.

liyākath لياكث f. (sg. dat. **liyākūth^u** लियाकूथ), propriety, fitness, suitability: skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** لياقت نامه m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr.M.).

lyol^u लोलु । बह्वित्तरम् m. (sg. dat. **lēlis** अलिस), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lul* and *lyul*) (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 27, 125; cf. **nāra-l^o**, s.v. **nār**); (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hōpa-lyol^u**, p. 342a, l. 17); cf. **lēj^u**. — **phutun** — फुटुन । नित्यताजीवननाशः m.inf. a jar to be smashed; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

lēli-bōy अलि-बुय । उखाम्बः f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-kat^ur^u** -कतूरु । पिटरखण्डः f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

lēli hōkh^u bata अलि हूखु बत । शोषविशेषशुष्कधान्य-तण्डुलीयभक्तम् m. in the cold parts of Kashmir, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

lāyilā लायिला, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-'llāhu*, there is no god but the God (II. vi, 17).

lyomb^u लंबु । पङ्कसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **lēmbis** अंबिस), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lēmb**.

lyun^u ल्युनु m., in **ganda-lyun^u**, p. 289b, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyūn^u**, q.v.

l^ayun ल्युन । पर्याप्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^ayyōv** लयोव्), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

layun 1 लयुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^u** ल्यु), to become absorbed; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59); to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

layun 2 लयुन् । अर्घणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^u** ल्यु), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204; L. 459; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240; YZ. 54); to be worth

buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār** लयनहार । समूहः adj. e.g. that which is worth (so much); hence, worth a good deal; that which fetches a good price.

lāyun लायुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōy^u** लोयु), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 187; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436; Rām. 758; Śiv. 1364, 1606); to strike (*sc.* a horse), to drive (Gr.M.); to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250; II. iii, 1, 2, 9; ix, 8; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyūn^u**, to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919; H. v, 9); **wōth lāyūn^u**, to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)]; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyūn^u**, p. 99a, l. 44; **bōlas lāyēna yun^u**, p. 105a, l. 33; **caṭh lāyun**, p. 177b, l. 17, **nād l^o**, **nēdān l^o**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746; K. 291, 443); to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113; Śiv. 1530; cf. **būkh l^o**, to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100a, l. 2); (of the rays of the sun, etc.) to dazzle (the eyes); to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263; K. 890; H. i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4, 5); to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. ii, 11; viii, 10) [**gūli lāyūn^u**, to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūr^u lāyūn^u**, to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.); **mākh lāyun**, to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144); **nēza l^o**, to strike (with) a spear; **capāth lāyūn^u**, to give a slap (K.Pr. 156; cf. p. 174a, l. 23) (YZ. 362; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453; Śiv. 1364, 1606; K. 600, 1145; II. iii, 5, 6); **mush^ēth lāyūn^u**, to strike a blow with the fist; **nēkⁱ lāyānⁱ**, s.v. **nyok^u**.

to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

lāyun khyon^u लायुन् ख्युन् । आहननानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

lāyun pyon^u लायुन् प्युन् । आहननानुभवः m.inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

lōyun ल्युनु । कांखमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lōyēnas** ल्येनस्), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lōy 2**.

lyūn^u ल्युनु । लघुवृत्तविशेषः m., i.q. **liñ^u** 1, q.v., p. 528a, l. 38.

lyūt (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

lyūt^u ल्यूट । औषधिविशेषः, पचिपोतकः m. (sg. dat. lītis लीटिस; abl. lēti लेटि), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646); often —, cf. **batakh-l^o**, p. 144a, l. 46, **dāda-l^o**, p. 187b, l. 9); the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. **dōda-l^o**, p. 189b, l. 21).

lyāth ल्याथ । लिङ्गम् f. *membrum virile* (used in obscene abuse).

lyoth^u ल्युथ । सुगमः adj. (m. sg. dat. lēthis लैथिस; f. sg. nom. lēth^u लैथु; dat. lēchē लैछे), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. **lēchēr**.

lyuth^u ल्युथ । अतिश्रमः m. (sg. dat. lithis लिथिस), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). —**gabhun**—गकृन् । अत्रायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः m. inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). —**karun**—करन् । अपमानना m. inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

lyob^u ल्युब । असमर्थः adj. (m. sg. dat. lēbis लैबिस; f. lēb^u लैबु), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. lēbēn, written *liban*); YZ. 393). —**long^u**—लंगु । शिथिलवक्रताद्युपेतः adj. (f. lēb^u lūnj^u लैबु लैजु or lēb^u lūnd^u लैबु लैन्दु), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. **long^u lyob^u**, p. 526b, l. 41.

lyav, see lēv.

lyow^u ल्युव, see lēvun.

lyuw^u ल्युव, see liwun.

lōyuw^u ल्युयु । कांस्यमयः adj. (lōyiv^u ल्यैवु), made of bell-metal. See **lōy 2**.

layēwun^u लयवुनु । मूल्यागमोचितः n. ag. (f. layēvūn^u लयवैनु), worth a good price. Cf. **layun 2**.

lāyēwun^u लायवुनु । व्याघातहतः n. ag. (f. lāyēvūn^u लायवैनु), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

laz लज् । लज्जा f. shame (K.Pr. 196; K. 552-3, 575, 813, 1062); bashfulness, modesty. —**lānath**—लानथ । कुमारी f. (sg. dat. —lānūb^u—लानैबु), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

lazi-rost^u लजि-रस्तु । लज्जाविहीनः adj. (f. —rūbh^u—रैबु), shameless (Ēl. gives *lazarust* as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for **lazata-rost^u**; see **lazath**).

lāz लाज m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see **lānz**.

laza लज, see **ladun**.

lēz^u लैज, see **lēd**.

lōza लोज (= لوز) । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. —**karūn^u**—करैनु । अत्रायासः f. inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96); met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). —**karān¹**—करैन । अतिसंयहः m. pl. inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

lōz^u लाज, see **lād**.

lüz^u लज, see **lad 2** and **ladun**.

liz^umi लीजमी । लज्जा f. shame, remorse. —**dīn^u**—दिनु । लज्जया विनीतीभवणम् f. inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. —**hēn^u**—हैनु । लज्जया पश्चात्तापः f. inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. —**karūn^u**—करैनु । लज्जोद्बहणम् f. inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

lōzim لزيم adj. e.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.); obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41); suitable, proper, meet (Ēl., Śiv. 1184).

lazun लजुन् । योयता उपयुक्तीभवणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **lazyōv** लज्योव् or **lazōv** लजोव् (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125); to fit to or into. —**pazun**—पजुन् । अवश्यदातव्यमुदायादिवृत्तिः m. inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. **bazun-lazun**, p. 153b, l. 27.

lazyō-mot^u लज्यो-मंतु । सुयोगमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **lazyē-müb^u** लज्ये-मैबु), suitable, fitted.

lazarust (Ēl.), see **lazi-rost^u**, s.v. **laz**.

lazath लजथ لاذث । आस्वादः m. (sg. dat. **lazatas** लजतस), pleasure, delight, enjoyment; sweetness, deliciousness; taste, flavour, relish, savour. —**hyon^u**—ह्यनु । विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः m. inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). —**yun^u**—यिनु । आस्वादानुभवः m. inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

lazathdār लजथदार لاذثار । आस्वादविशिष्टः adj. e.g. (as. subst., f. **lazathdārēn** लजथदारैनु), sweet, delicious, luscious; pleasant, delightful; savoury, tasty.

lazōv लजोव्, see **ladun**.

lazzā लज्जा f., i. q. **laz**, q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

m म म. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmiri alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ṭ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mō मोव् मों**.

ma 1 म or **mā मा** (see bel.) । **मा** adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar**, make thou not, **mā karin**, let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bōyyén**, may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** (= **lagakh + m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m**, as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā**, bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kār'zi na**, you must not make, **kār'zihē na**, you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

ma-bā म-बा, please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sō म-सों** and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

ma-ta म-त or **ma-tā म-ता** । **मा नाम** adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma**, but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta**, please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma**, **ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā**, **sō**, etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā म-त-बा**, **mata-sō म-त-सों**, and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō म-तों** (Śiv. 553).

mā मा or (poet., II. v, 9) **māh माह** । **मा नाम** adv. the same as **ma**, ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh**, I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihe . . . mā mārihē**, if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihē . . . mā diyihē hukum**, if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā**, this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsēm** (= **lōsi + m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

ma 2 म in **khā-ma-khā**, q.v.

ma 3 م, prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

mai مای, see **may**.

māo (El.), see **māv**.

mau मौ or **mō मो**, adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **mā**, q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō**, i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav**, **mōv**.

mē म्य, see **bōh**.

mō 1 मो م m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy**. **mō-kalam** موقلم m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yē-wāl** मो-य-वाल m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

mō 2 मो, see **mau**.

mubārakh मुबारख् or **mōbārakh** म्बबारख् مبارک interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720).

—karun —करुण m.inf. or (Rām. 751) manzil-
mubārakh karun मञ्जिल-मुबारख करुण m.inf. to
congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

macē मच, see mūt^u.

mécē मच, see mēt^u.

mócē मच, see mōt^u.

muc^u मुचू, see muk^u.

machē मछ, see mächⁱ, mashun, and moth^u 2 and 3.

mächⁱ मछि । मचिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः f. a fly (K.Pr.
128, machh; 23, 163), a bee (El. mach m. and machh f.;
Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle
removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or
similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair
surface, such as a *fikā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple,
or the like. —abūn^u —अबून । मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः,
आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot
(as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to
occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to
occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master
and servant, or similar close relations). —bēhūn^u

—बहून । मालिन्यविहसमावेशः f.inf. a fly to sit down;
a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror,
a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —lagūn^u

—लगून । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food
or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots.

—ḥ^ahūn^u —हून । अतिबुद्धवृत्तिः f.inf. to suck a bee
(as if a person, in the presence of much honey,
instead of taking any or even touching it, took to
sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live
in a penurious or mean way. —ḥ^ahawun^u

—हहवून । अतिबुद्धः n.ag. (f. —ḥ^ahavūn^u —हहवून),
one who sucks a bee, as ab. —baṭūn^u —बटून ।
असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to cut a fly; met. con-
ceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task.

—wōthūn^u —वथून । विकारकीटोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to
arise, i.q. mächⁱ lagūn^u, ab.

machē-gū मछ-गू । अतिमन्दध्वनिः m. a fly's buzz;
a hum, any such soft sound. —god^u —गडू m. a
swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —khāv —खाव । कीटविशेषः
m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that

eats flies. —tēcē —चच । तिलकसमूहः f.pl. a group of
pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134).

—tēcēl —चचल । तिलकाङ्कितः adj. e.g. pimply, marked
with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). —wugra

—वुग्र । कदन्नम m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed
with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). —wahārun

—वहारून । मचिकानिवारणीपकरणम् m. any instrument
for driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.).

—wahārañē —वहारञ । मचिकानिवारणम् f. pl. inf.
to drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the

like). —wāmañē —वामञ । मचिकानिवारणकर्म
f. pl. inf., id.

māch माँक or mōch माँक । मधु (माचिकन) m. (sg. dat.
māchas माँकस or mōchas माँकस), honey (El.;
Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

māch-god^u माँक-गडू । मधुनिकायः m. a bee's nest
(in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb.

—gan —गन । मधुनिकायः (कोषः) m. a beehive (L. 460);
a honeycomb (Gr.M.). —phar m. honey in the comb
(El.). —tabukh —तबुख or mōch-tabakh माँक-तबख ।

मधुपात्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —tabakhas —तबखस), a
kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used
esp. in sending presents of honey). —t^lar^u —तलर

or mōch-t^lar^u माँक-तलर । मधुमचिका f. a honey-
bee (El. —tular, m., —tilar and —tulir, f.; L. 458, 461,
māuch fibr; H. ix, 1, 3-6).

mōch-kash^u माँक-काश । माचिकमजम f. the
sediment left after straining honey, the refuse
beeswax.

mēchē मेछ, see myūth^u 2.

mōcha मच, mōché मच, see mōth^u.

mōch^u मंक् or moch^u मंक् । मंक् or much^u । मुक् ।
स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a goldsmith's forming mould,
on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in
order to give it any required pattern or form.

mōch माँक, see māch.

mucha मुक् or much^u 2 मुक् (for 1, see mōch^u). असंबन्धः
adj. e.g. or m. (f. much^u मुक्), come loose, come
apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its
post, and so on of two or more things usually
forming one whole).

machēl मछल । मचिकापूर्णः adj. e.g. full of flies.
Cf. machyul^u.

machil^u मछिलू, see machyul^u.

mōchal मचल । दृढमुष्टिः adj. e.g. fistful, having a fist;
(of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the
hand; close-fisted (of a rich man), niggardly.

—kākaz —काकज । लिपि-(काकल-)पत्रविशेषः m. a
kind of stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width
of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

machē-mabhē मछ-मच, see mashun.

muchun मुकुन् । व्रतपारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. much^u 3
मुक्), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat
after a fast.

machēr मछार । अल्पमूल्यादिता m. cheapness, small
value (of anything), worthlessness. —gathun
—गहून । अनादरणीयतापत्तिः m.inf. to become of
small value, to become worthless.

māchar माँकर, māchor^u माँकर, or māchur^u माँकर ।
पिच्छलत्वम् m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused

by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). —**yun^u**
—यिनु । पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. greasiness to arise (of
some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

maichēr मैछर् । मन्दता m. slowness, inactivity,
dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. **mōth**.

mēchēr मेछर् । माधुर्यं m. sweetness (of food, speech,
voice, lit. or fig.; cf. **atha^o**, p. 59b, l. 40); taste (El.).
Cf. **myūth^u** 2.

machyul^u मच्छुलु । मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः adj. (f. **machil^u**
मच्छिलु), covered with dirty spots (of some bright
polished surface). Cf. **machēl**.

machyōv मच्छोव, see **mashun**.

macīla मचिल । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, beggary,
destitution. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । दारिद्र्यनिरूपणम्
m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to
assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of
poverty.

macāma मचाम । भक्तविशेषः m. a certain dish made of
boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar,
saffron, raisins, and spices (El.; H. ii, 3).
According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'.

-phol^u —फोलु । भक्तविशेषसमूहः m. a pile of such rice;
a single grain of such.

macōmⁱ मचामि । भक्तविशेषविक्रयी m. a seller of
macāma (q.v.).

mican, see **mēt^u**.

mōcēr मच्यर् । स्त्रीत्वम् m. thickness, stoutness, plump-
ness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140; Śiv. 766; Rām. 630).
Cf. **mōt^u**.

macyul^u मचुलु । स्कन्धमध्यभागः m. the part of the back
between a man's shoulders; cf. **mot^u**. —**dagun**
—दगुन् । नपस्कन्धान्तराहननम् m.inf. to pound a person
(with fist or club) on the naked back between the
shoulders.

macilī-ḥūnd^u मचिलि-हून्दु । नपस्कन्धाहननम् f. a
slap on the naked back between the shoulders
(usually of a child).

mad मद । मदः m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety;
madness, insanity; ardent passion, lasciviousness;
rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of
an elephant in rut; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43;
K.Pr. 228; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758;
K. 534, 600, 829, 1052; H. vii, 15); fury (K. 350);
met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). —**host^u**
—हस्तु । मदहस्ती m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562;
Rām. 599; K. 431, 913, 948). —**khasun** —खसुन् ।

गर्वोद्भवः m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. —**phūkun**
—फूकुन् । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m.inf. to display pride or
arrogance. —**zal** —जल् । हस्तिमदः m. the ichor which
exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

mada-pān मद-पान् m. wine, made out of pears,
apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). —**rost^u** —रस्तु ।
गर्वहीनः adj. (f. **-rūth^u** —रथू), free from pride or
arrogance; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober,
sobered. —**wāluṅ** —वालुन् । मदीत्तारणम् m.inf. to
bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride
(Śiv. 857). —**wasun** —वसुन् । मद्शान्तिः m.inf. to
descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down.
—**vēsar** —व्यसर् । मोहः, मदेनोद्भवेथिद्यम् f. weakness from
intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and
clouding of the intellect due to the habitual con-
sumption of intoxicating drugs; the relaxation or
looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like.
—**vēsor^u** —व्यसर् । मदेनोद्भूतविद्युतिकः adj. (f. **-vēsūr^u**
—व्यसूरू), one whose intellect is clouded by the
habitual use of intoxicating drugs. —**woth^u** —वथु ।
शान्तमदः adj. (f. **-wūth^u** —वथू), one whose pride has
descended, one who is no longer proud.

mād माँड । मिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp.
mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms
of the hands) of flour or other food with water,
buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10); cf. **māday** and
namda-mōd. —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । मिश्रीकरणम् f.inf.
to mix food, as ab.

mādi on^u-mot^u माँडि अन्न-मनु । आयत्तीकृतः perf.
part. (f. **-ūñ^u-mūth^u** —अन्नू-मथू), mixed, kneaded,
as ab.; made obedient, brought under influence; (of
a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. —**anun**
—अनुन् । वशीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into mixing, to
mix or knead flour, etc., as ab.; to make (a person)
obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence,
make docile; to conquer a difficulty by constant
practice. —**abun** —अवुन् । योगाप्तिः m.inf. to enter
kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded,
etc.; to join and be associated in the practices of any
community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become
a communicant. —**ḥāmōt^u** —हामंतु । योगमुपगतः
perf. part. (f. **ḥāmūth^u** —हामंतू), kneaded, mixed,
as ab.; entered into intimate communion, one who
has adopted the practices of another. —**yun^u**
—यिनु । आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्शंसुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to
become kneaded, as ab.; to come under anyone's
influence, become obedient; (of a difficulty) to be
conquered by practice.

māda 1 माद مَاد. । स्त्रीलिङ्गविशेषः adj. and subst. f.
female (W. 17) (cf. **nar māda**, s.v. **nar 2**);
a female (Gr.M.).

māda 2 माद مَاد. m. the belly, the stomach. **dar-**
māda lagun m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach,
to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

māda 3 माद । अशोभनः adj. e.g. bad, not good ; bad, corrupted.

mād¹ मदि adj. e.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

madu (madhu) मदु (मधु) m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). **-sūdan -सूदन** m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

mīd मीद् । औषधिमूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. (?) **miz^u मीजू**), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit *mēdā*, the form of the dat. is doubtful. **mīda-sat** (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa*.

mod (for **mūd^u मूदु**), see **marun**.

mōd मोद् । आदरः m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; (in Kāshmiri) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

mōda-barōy¹ मोद्-बरायि । आदराचरणम् f. the showing of reverence. **-rost^u -रस्तु** । आदरहीनः adj. (f. **-rūṣṭ^u -रूस्तु**), wanting in respect, discourteous ; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect. — **wāluṅ -वालुन** । अनादरविधानम् m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). **-wālay -वालय** । अपमाननम् f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation. — **wasun -वसुन** । अनादराधिगमः m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured. **-woth^u -वथु** । आपतनादरः adj. (f. **-wūṣṭ^u -वूस्तु**), dishonoured, disgraced. **-vēṣar -वेत्र** । समादरयोग्यता m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. **-vyot^u -व्यतु** । आदरयोग्यः adj. (f. **-vēṣṭ^u -वैस्तु**), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137); (an action) indicating great respect.

mōdā मददा (= مددا) f. meaning, object (II. vi, 7). Cf. **mudā 2**.

mod^u मंडु, see **mor^u 1**.

muda मुद । मूर्खः adj. e.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow; slow of understanding (El. *mudāh*) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 190, 216); cf. **mūd**. **-cōbur -चुबुर** । स्थूलमूढः m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

mudā 1 मुदा m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

mudā 2 मुदा مددا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. **mōdā**.

mudā 3 मुदा adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970); in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

mūd मूद । मूढः m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. **muda**.

mūd¹ मूदि । मृतः m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). **-māy -माय** । मृतवन जीववृत्तिः f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

mūd^u मूदु. p.p. of **marun**, q.v. used as adj. (f. **mōyē मय**), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

madad मदद् مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

muaddab मुअदब مودب adj. e.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

muddaādār (= مدعا دار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. **mudāla** and **mudoy^u**.

mudagī मुदगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

mūdagī मूदगी । मूढवृत्तिः f. stupidity, folly.

madhā (K.Pr. 49), i.q. **mad**, q.v. (Cf. **darhā** (q.v.) for **dar**).

mādal मादल् । अतीषधिविशेषः (वन्धुतुलसी) f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187-8, 1401). **mādāli-pōsh मादलि-पोश** । वन्धुतुलसीपत्रपुष्पम् m. its leaf and its flower; a bundle of its leaves.

mudāla मुदाल (= مدعا عليه) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudoy^u**.

madam मदम् । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called *madhyama* in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

madām¹ मदमि । मध्यमवाद्यवादनशिल्पी m. a player on the **madam**, q.v.

mudām مدام adj. e.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

mūd^u-mot^u मूदु-मंतु, see **marun**.

madun मदुन । कान्तः (कामुकः) m. (the f. is **madūn^u मदनु**, q.v.) (sg. dat. **madanās मदनस्**, voc. **madanō मदनो**), N. of the Hindū god of love, Cupid; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237; Rām. 1143, 1490); semen virile (K.Pr. 186); —° an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. (Cf. **kala-push^u-madun** (p. 435a, l. 36) and **mahārāza-madun** (p. 556b, l. 39).

mādun माँडुन । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōḍ^u** माँडुः f. **mōḍ^u** माँडु, dat. **mājē** माँज्य), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix; cf. **mandun**. **mōḍ^u-mot^u** माँडु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (f. **mōḍ^u-mūb^u** माँडु-मबू, dat. **mājē-mabē** माँज्य-मब), kneaded.

mōḍān माँदान् or **maidān** ميدان m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205; YZ. 95, 178; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733; H. iii, 1; viii, 9; x. 1, 5; xi, 3; xii, 20); a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378); open ground, country (as opposed to town) (YZ. 40). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । आक्रमणावसरदानम् m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for); to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. —**hāwun** —हावुन । वसादाक्रम्य पराजयनम् m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer.

mōḍōnⁱ माँदोनि (= ميداني) । समखलभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain; (of a plant) growing in a plain; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, a plain.

mūdun मूडुन, i.q. **mūrun**, q.v.

madānd मदान् । मदमत्तः adj. c.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant.

madanwār मदनवार् । मनोहारिणी f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing; (m.) a lover (El.).

mādanāwun माँडनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mādanōw^u** माँडनोवु), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. *mandanāwun*; K.Pr. 85, *mādanāwun*).

madūn^u मदंजू । रूपदिविशिष्टा f. (the word is the f. of **madun** मडुन, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman.

mādri माद्रि in the following:—**mādri-zāl** माद्रि-जाल । कार्पासजालम् f. (sg. dat. **-zōj^u** -जोजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

madar मदर् or **madir** मद्रि adj. c.g. proud (El.).

mādar मादर مادر f. a mother. **mādar-zāda** मादर-ज़ाद (= مادر: زاد) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

madāra मदार (= مدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness; soothing (Rām. 1731); civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676); humility; (as adj. c.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. *madāra*). —**karun** —करुन । सान्त्वनम् m.inf. to console, soothe; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780).

madōri मदारि مداري । धृष्टखभावः m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Maḍār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

mādūr (El.), see **mōḍur^u**.

mōḍur^u खँडुर् । मधुरः adj. (f. **mōḍ^ur^u** खँडुर्), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146; K. 979; H. vii, 31); pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400; H. ix, 7); melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word *mādūr*, *mōḍur*, *mōḍur*, and *mudur*.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are *modari-tsēra*, a kind of apricot; *mōḍir tānj*, a kind of pear (so W. 116); *mōḍur bādām*, a kind of almond; *mōḍur bantsūnt*, a sweet quince; *mōḍur dān* (= *dōn^u*), a kind of pomegranate; *mōḍur tsūnt*, a small sweet kind of apple; cf. W. 116.

—**kand-hyuh^u** —कंद-हिहु । फाणितसमास्तादः adj. (f. **mōḍ^ur^u** **kand-hish^u** खँडुर् कंद-हिहु), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). —**mōch-hyuh^u** —मौक्-हिहु । चौद्रतुख्यास्तादः adj. (f. **mōḍ^ur^u** **mōch-hish^u** खँडुर् मौक्-हिहु), sweet as honey.

mōḍ^ur^u **bēr** खँडुर् बेर् । माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः f. a sweet ledge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. —**zēv** —ज्यव् f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue; as adj., c.g. eloquent (El. *mōḍir zēv*).

mōḍrī माद्री f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit *Māḍri* (K. 538).

mudra मुद्र f. (sg. dat. **mudri** मुद्रि), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, *mudrā*), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

mudār मुदार् or **mudawār** मुदवार् । सदनपटलमध्यभागः m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge; meton. a ridge-pole.

mōḍ^ur^u **āwun** खँडुर् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mōḍ^uryōv** खँडुर्योव्), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). **mōḍ^uryō-mot^u** खँडुर्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (f. **mōḍ^uryē-mūb^u** खँडुर्ये-मबू), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses).

mōḍ^urēr खँडुर्यर् or **mōḍ^urēr** खँडुरेर् । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499); something sweet (e.g. sugar).

madrāsa मद्रस مدرسه m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

mōḍ^urāwun खँडरावुन । मधुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōḍ^urōw^u** खँडुरोवु), to make sweet, to sweeten.

mads-nāṭa (El.), see **māz-nāth**, R.V. **māz**.

midasat, see **mīd**.

madath मदथ् (sg. dat. **madatas** मदतस्), i.q. **madad**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

mudath मुदथ् (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity.

mudatuk^u मुदतुकु । अतिचिरकालिकः adj. (f. **mudatūc^u** मुदतूच्), of long standing, old, ancient.

mūduth मूदुथ् । मोढम m. (sg. dat. **mūdatas** मूदतस्), ignorance, stupidity, folly.

mādav माद(ध)व् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).

mudav मुदव् । पृष्ठाघातः m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). —**yun^u** —यिनु । पृष्ठाघातन्नयोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a gall to arise.

mudawas mächⁱ मुदवस् मँछि । आसक्त्या अनुवृत्तिः f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.

madav-dār मुदव्-दार् । पृष्ठाघातविकारयुतः adj. e.g. (of a horse) galled.

mudawār मुदवार, see **medār**.

mady (madhy) मद्य् (मध्य) m. the middle in **ādy** **mady and**, beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).

māḍay माँडय् । मिश्रीकरणम् f., i.q. **mād**, q.v.

muday मुदय् । दृष्टिपातः f. a fixed look, a stare. —**ganḍūn^u** —गँडून् । आसक्त्या दृष्टिन्यासः f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.

mudayⁱ **mudayⁱ** **karūn^u** मुदयि मुदयि करून् । आक्षिप्तप्रत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.

mudoy^u मुदयू (= مدعي) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla**.

mūdyō-mot^u मूड्यो-मन्तु । मूढीभूतः adj. (f. **mūdyē-mūts^u** मूड्ये-मन्तू), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūdun** has been noted.

madyān मद्यान् । मध्याह्नकालः m. mid-day.

mōdyān मोदियान् । مأدبان f. a mare.

muāf مواف, see **māph**.

muōfi موعمي, see **mōphī**.

mōfil मोफिल् (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).

muft मुफ्त adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **muft**. **māl-ē-muft**, property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

mag 1 मग् । मन्वर्विशेषः f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—*a* Regulus, *γ*, *δ*, *η*, and *ν* Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

maga-māwas मग-मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-māwasi** -मावसि), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bād^arapēth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August-September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

mag 2 मग् (or मघ्) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad**, q.v. **maga-dīsh**, the land of Magad (K. 1004).

mag 3 मग् । पाशात्यकाकपचः f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. —**thavūn^u** —थवून् । पाशात्यकाकपचधारणम् f.inf. to wear such curls.

maga मग । पिप्पली f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

māg माग् । माघः m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January-February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). —**darun** —दरन् । माघमासव्रतचर्या m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. **-mās** -मास । **माघमासः** m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

māga-bata माग-बत । काकवलिदानविशेषः m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*hūli*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. **-not^u** **darun** -नंतु दरन् । व्रतचर्याविशेषः m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. **-tūr^u** —तूरू । **माघशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

māguk^u मागुकु । माघसंबन्धी adj. (f. **māgūc^u** मागूच्), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

mēg 1 मेग । अन्त्यजविशेषः m. (f. **mēgiñ^u** मेगिञ्, q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. **mēga-bāy** मेग-बाय् । मेघस्त्री f. the wife of a Mēg.

mīg मीग or (sometimes written **mēg 2 मेग**) । मेघः m. cloud (Śiv. 268, 575, 1557; K. 56).

mīga-zād मीग-ज़ाद् । अथमालिन्यम् f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness).

-zāl -ज़ाल् । कादम्बिनी m. a long line of clouds.

mōga मग m. in **mōga dyun^u** मग दिनु m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

mōgⁱ मोगि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). —**dāñē** —दाञ् । माघे संयाह्यधान्यम् m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

magad मगद् (ध) m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Patnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf. **mag 2**.

magdūr मगदूर (= مگدور) m. power, ability, capacity (see **hatul magdūr**) (Rām. 1531).

magal 1 मगल् or **magāl** मगाल् a jingling repetition of **agal**, q.v. in **agal-magal** (p. 16b, l. 10) or **agāl-magāl** (id., l. 16).

magal 2 मगल् । काकपच्युतः m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. **mag 3**.

mōgul मगुल् or **mōgul^u** मगुल् । बलात्करणशीलः m. (sg. dat. **mōgalas** मगलस्), a Mogul; (in Kāshmiri) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. **phanāyi-m^o**, s.v. **phanōyⁱ**). **mōgal-byōl^u** मगल्-ब्योल् । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. —**cāhⁱ** —चाहि f. a certain way of making tea (see **cāhⁱ**) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **mōgālⁱ cāhy**, q.v.

mōgālⁱ मगलि (= مغلي) adj. e.g. of or relating to a Mogul. —**cāhy** —चाह्य or —**cāhⁱ** —चाहि or —**cāy** —चाय । पानविशेषः f. a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chāi*) it is prepared as follows:—For every *tōlū* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the **bahugun** or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

mag^an मगन् or **magān** मगन् । आसक्तः adj. e.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to); cf. **nēnd^ari-m^o**, s.v. **nēnd^ar**. —**gashun** —गहृन् । आत्मासक्तीभवणम् m.inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted

(to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on); to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (*quasi*, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

māgun मागुन् or **māgun 1** माँगुन् । शैलूषनायकः m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

māgun^u मागुन् । माघ्यः adj. (**māgiñ^u** मागिञ्), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

māgun 1 माँगुन्, see **māgun**.

māgun 2 माँगुन् । गूढाशयः adj. (f. **māgiñ^u** मागिञ्), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mugand मुगण्ड । कपोलः m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

mugandal मुगण्डल् । उन्नतकपोलः adj. e.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

mēgiñ^u मेगिञ् । अन्त्यजविशेषजातिकी स्त्री f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see **mēg**) (but the wife of a Mēg is **mēga-bāy**).

magar 1 मगर in **magar lagun** मगर लगुन् । अत्यासत्तयानुयोगः m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf., id. —**thawun** —थवुन् । अनुनियोजनम् m.inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

magar 2 मगर in **magar-mash** मगर-मश् । सामुद्रिकमत्स्यविशेषः m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. **makar 1**.

magar 3 मगर, i.q. **munjhōr**, q.v. (El.).

magar 4 مگر conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

magrib मगरिब مغرب m. the west, the western quarter (El., YZ. 2).

māgay माँगय् । याचना f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174; K. 488). **māgayē nērun** माँगय नेरुन् । भैक्षचरणम् m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms.

—**phālⁱ** —फलि । भैक्षसंभूतान्नसमूहः m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. —**yun^u** —युन् । भैक्षणावाप्तिः m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging.

mah 1 माह or **māh 1** माह m. the moon (YZ. *mah*, 9, 12, etc.; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.); a month (El. *mah*, misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh*)). This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly in borrowed Persian expressions, such as **māh-ē-dilsōz**, a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), **māh-ē-tābān**, a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

mah 2, another spelling of **ma 1**, q.v.

mahā महा or **māh 2** माह । **माषः** f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*, L. 78, 330, 336).

mahā-dāl महा-दाल । **माषदाली** f. split beans; bean porridge. **-dār** -दार् । **माषवेचम्** m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hēm** -ह्यम् । **माषशिम्बा** f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-phol^u** -फंलु । **माषसमूहः** m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). — **pēñē** — प्यत्र । **अतिद्वेषोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas** -सस । **माषसूदविशेषः** m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-wor^u** -वंवृ । **माषपिटकः** m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *matrkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vūr^u** -वंवृ । **वेशवारविशेषः** f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

māh 2 माह (for 1, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **mōsh^u** मांशू), i.q. **mahā**, q.v.; cf. **daba-māh** (p. 183b, l. 34). — **karith** — करिथ् । **रसाखादमृते शीघ्रं निगीर्य** conj. part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

māha माह । **माषसमूहः** f. pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas** -सस । **माषसाधितसूदः** m., i.q. **mahā-sas**, see **mahā**.

māhi माही ماهی f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

mōh मोह or **mūh** मूह m., i.q. **muh**, q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66-7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-un^u**, as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh**.)

mōh^u म्वहु or **moh^u** महु । **मशकः** m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh*, *mūh*; Śiv. 751.)

māhⁱ-ādij^u महि-अडिजू । **असंभवदस्तु** f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible.

-ambārⁱ -अंबरि । **फलविशेषः** m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambārⁱ**, p. 27b, l. 4. **-anzan** -अञ्जन् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan**, p. 36b, l. 42. **-byōl^u** -ब्योलु । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'mosquito-seed'; N. of another kind of paddy,

described as having a full, white grain. **-wan** -वन । **धान्यविशेषः** m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

muh मुह । **मोहः** m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268-9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-un^u**, as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. — **gaṣhun** — गळुन् । **मोहाप्तिः** m. inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). — **śhunun** — ङुनुन् । **मुग्धीकरणम्** m. inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. — **wōthun** — व्वथुन् । **धार्ष्याधिगमः** m. inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

muha-māyā मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) **मोह-माया** । **मायाहितुकमोहः** f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

muhas gaṣhun मुहस गळुन् । **मोहापत्तिः** m. inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930).

mahābali महाबली adj. e.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

mahabbath or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath** महोबथ् (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

mahādān महादान m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

mahā-danu महा-द(or ध)नु or **mahādanu-dand** महाद(ध)नु-दंड m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370-1, 402, 429).

mahādēv महादेव m. (sg. ag. **mahādīvⁱ** महादीवि, K. 373, 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

mahāganapath महागणपथ् m. the great (god) Ganēsh, i.q. **ganapath**, q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

muhūj^u मुहजू f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhul^u**, q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m^o**, s.v. **nār**).

mahākāl महाकाल m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

mahākalph महाकल्प m. (sg. dat. **mahākalkpas** महाकल्पस्), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākalkpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalkpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalkpānth**. At the end of each *kalkpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākalkpa* (*mahākalkpānta*, or in Kāshmiri *mahākalkpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

mahākalkpānth महाकल्पान्थ m. (sg. dat. **mahākalkpāntas** महाकल्पान्तस्), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

mahkam महकम् (= محکم) adj. e.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (II. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (II. iv, 6).

mahla महल, see **mahala**.

mahal महल (= محل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay** -बाग्य । **महालयविभागः** f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

mahala-khān (or **-khāna**) महल-खान् (or -खान) (= محل خانة) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dōkhil-i-mahalakhāna**, (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

mahala महल محل्ले । **महालयाश्रयः** m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla**, as in:—**mahla-bōj** महल-बोज् । **महालयसखः** a ward-partner, i.e. a friend of the same quarter of a town (u.w. ref. to the meeting of two such persons in some place far from home). **-gand** -गण्ड् । **महालयवास्तविकमत्यम** m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wōl** -वालि । **एकमहालयवास्तव्यजनसमुदायः** m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

muhul मुहुल्लु । **मुसलम्** m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *mōhal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc., in a mortar (El. *mīhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kanz-m** (p. 459b, l. 29), **nāra-m**, s.v. *nār*, and **yēndra-m**, s.v. **yēndar**. **muhāl-khūnd** मुहलिखंड । **लघुमुसलम्** f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

mah^oladār महलदार محله دار । **महालयरक्षकः** m. (f. **mah^oladārēn** महलदार्थेन्), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmir) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahalladār*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. **Mah^oladār**s are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mah^oladārēn**, which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mah^oladār**, but cf. **mah^oladār-bāy**, bel. **-bukur** -बुक्रु । **धार्थव्यापारः** m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukur**, p. 102a, l. 43. **-bāy** -बाय् । **महालयरक्षिणी** f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān** -वान् । **महालयरक्षिमाश्रयः** m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

mah^oladōril महलदोरिल् । **महालयरक्षितम्** f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

mōhalakh म्हालख् (= مهلكه) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

mahālakshmi महालक्ष्मी f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyē** महालक्ष्मिये), i.q. **lākshmi** (q.v.) or **lakṣmī**, N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvī (see **divī**), the wife of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

mahlāma महलाम (= ملام, مرهم) । **लेपौषधम्** m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gor** -गर् । **लेपौषधवेद्यः** m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-pūt** -पटू । **लेपौषधलिपटिका** f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc.

mahalish 1 महलिश् । **औषधलेपविमर्दः** f. rubbing in ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

mahalish 2 महलिश् । **प्रोन्नतपार्वतीयाधित्यकामूमिखलम्** f. a high mountain table-land.

mahōlish महालिश् f. N. of a certain *tirtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmir (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

mahimā महिमा m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār** महिन्न-पार् m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimna stava* (Śiv. 867).

muhim मुहिम *m.* an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kāshmirī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhyum*; K.Pr. 165; II. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3). —**pyon^u** —**प्यनु** । दारिद्र्यापत्तिः *m.inf.* poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary). —**shunun** —**शुनुन्** । दारिद्र्येण योजनम् *m.inf.* to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. —**zad** —**जद** *adj.* e.g. poverty-stricken (II. x, 4).

muhima महिम, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sōhal**, if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

muhⁱmun^u मुहिमुनु, *sg. gen.*, in **muhⁱmānⁱ phōtⁱ**

मुहिमनि फुति । अतिदारिद्र्यम् *m.pl.* utter poverty.

muhimlad मुहिमलद । दारिद्र्यहतः *adj.* e.g. (as subst., *f.* **muhimladiñ** मुहिमलदिञ्), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

mahimna महिमन्, see **mahimā**.

mēhmān म्यहमान् *m.* a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

mēhmāndōri म्यहमान्दारी or (El.) **mahmāndōri** *f.* hospitality. —**karūn^u** —**करजू** *f.inf.* to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

mahāmanth^r महामन्थर् *m.* (*sg. dat.* **mahāmantras** महामन्त्रस्), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manth^r**) (Śiv. 1449).

mahāmāyā महामाया *f.* worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energetic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

mih^ana मिहन् । भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिमूळचूर्णः *m.* jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. —**gor^u** —**गर्ह** । भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी *m.* maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. —**khārun** —**खारन्** । भूषणे रागयोजनम् *m.inf.* to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

mōhini मोहिनी *f.* a fascinating woman; *N.* of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

muhun मुहुन् । मोहनम् *conj.* 1 (1 p.p. **muh^u** मुहु, *f.* **mush^u** मुशु (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुश्योव or **muhyōv** मुह्योव (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (*conj.* 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

muh^u-mot^u मुहु-मंतु । अपहारितः *perf. part. (f.* **mush^u-mūṣ^u** मुशु-मंशु), swindled, defrauded.

muhith gashun मुहिय नहुन् । धनाद्यपहरणम् *m.inf.* to run off with property after swindling.

—**nyun^u** —**निनु** । हलेनापहरणम् *m.inf.* to steal property by swindling. —**shunun** —**शुनुन्** । हलेनापहरणानुभावणम् *m.inf.* openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

mōhundguji (? spelling, ? **mōhangūj^u**), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

mihnadār मिहनदार । वर्णकरागयुक्तः *adj.* e.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

muhnār मुहनार् । भूषणादिवाञ्छम् *m.* a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

mēhanath म्यहनथ or **mihnath** *m.* (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., *f.*) (*sg. dat.* **mēhanatas** म्यहनतस् or, if *f.*, **mēhanūṣ^u** म्यहनंशु (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mēhnatas*, *sg. dat.*)).

mēh^anati म्यहनती *adj.* e.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

mahānawam महानवम् । महानवमी *f.* (*sg. dat.* **mahānavūm** महानवमू), 'the great ninth,' the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Ōshid (in Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Maha Noemi*).

mahanyuw^u महनिवु । पुरुषः, सेवकः *m.* a man (El. *mohanyū* or *mōhnyū*) (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahanū*, 111 *mahiniū*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; II. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nōshē-m^o**, a daughter-in-law person, *s.v.* **nōsh**).

mahanivⁱ-bal महनिवि-बल् । सेवकबलम् *m.* power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves.

—**khyol^u** —**ख्युलु** *m.* a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152).

—**koṭ^u** —**कटु** । सेवकबालकः *m.* the son of a slave.

—**rēmph** —**रैफ** *f.* a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). —**wōl^u** —**वोलु** । सेवकविशिष्टः *m.* (*f.* —**wājēñ** —**वाज्यन्**), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

mehnzrāt, see **maizi-rāth**, *s.v.* **maiz**.

mahāpurush महापुरुश् *m.* a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

mahra महर (= **مهر**) । स्त्रीधनविशेषः *m.* (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

mahōra (El.), *i.q.* **mahwa-mowa**, *q.v.*

mahur^u मङ्ग । कीटविशेषः m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **māhārī-dōw^u** महारि-दोवु ।

बुद्धोरकविशेषः m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dōw^u**, p. 262a, l. 10).

mōhar स्वहर **मुद्रा** f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *mohr*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; II. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16s., in Kashmir valued at 12 chilkī rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mōhar*;

Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12).

—**karūn^u** —करूनु । **मुद्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). —**trāvūn^u**

—चावूनु । **मुद्रया अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature).

-zihar -झिहर । **स्वर्णभूषणसमुदायः** f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments. **mohara-khon^u** स्वहर-खनु or (Gr.M.) **mōhar-kan** **मुद्राखननकारः** m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **-wōjū^u** वाञ्जू । **अङ्गुलिमुद्रा** f. a signet-ring.

mōhara स्वहर **घर्षणमणिशिला** m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. **lāran-mōhara**, p. 531b, l. 42.

mihrab **محراب** m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

mihrbān **مهربان** adj. e.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

mihrbōnī **مهربانی** f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr.M.). —**karith** —करिथ् conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

mihrbōniyē-kinī **मिहर्बोनिय-किनि** adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **-sūty** -सूत्य adv., i.q. **-kinī** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

mahārudr **महारुद्र** m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

mahārāj **महाराज्** or **mahārāza** **महाराज़** (q.v.) । **राजा** m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

maharājī **महाराजी** in **maharājī wath** **महाराजी वथ** f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj**.

mah^aram **महरम्** **محرّم** adj. e.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

mahārun **महारुन्** । **कणयः करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahōr^u** **महोर्**), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahōr^u-mot^u** **महोर्-मंतु** । **कणयः कृतः** perf. part. (f. **mahōr^u-mūt^u** **महोर्-मंतू**), crumbled (by some one).

mahārēñ **महार्यञ्** । **विवाहवधूः** f. a great queen, i.q. **mahārōñ^u**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090-1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēth^r** 1. **mahārēñē mōj^u** **महार्यञ् माञ्जू** । **प्रीढवयस्का वधूः** f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

mahārōñ^u **महाराञ्जू** । **राज्ञी** f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārēñ** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

mahārūpith **महारूपिठ** adj. e.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

muharir **मुहरिर** **محرر** m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

muhūr^ath **मुहूर्थ** or **muhūrta** **मुहूर्त** m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-mu^o**, p. 120b, l. 45; K. 970 has **brōhmī-mu^o**, with the same meaning.

mahāryush^u **महार्युशु** m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis** **महारिषिस**), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣiḥ* **महर्षिः**) (Rām. 78, 1681).

mahārāza **महाराज़** । **महाराजः, वरः** m., i.q. **mahārāj**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmir) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārēñ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēth^r** 1. **-madun** **-मदुन्** । **धृतराजवररूपको नटः** m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **-mot^u** **-मंतु** । **आभूषितोन्नतः** adj. (f. **-mūt^u** **-मंतू**), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

mahēsh 1 **महेश्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

mahēsh 2 m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūsh^u**, q.v. **mahāshēktī** **महाशक्ति** f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energetic power of Śiva (cf. **shēkh^ath**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

mahēshān **महेशान्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

mahēshōr or **mahēshwar** महेश्वर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

mahā-sōndar महाखंदर adj. e.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

mahtāb مهتاب m. the moon (El.).

mahāsōkh महाखल m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

mahtōbī مهتابی f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

mahāth^{am} महाथम् m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas** महात्मस; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātma** महात्मा, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

mōhtāj सहताज محتاج adj. e.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

mahātma महात्मा, see **mahāth^{am}**.

mahāvīdyā महाविद्या f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

mahwa-mōwa (El.) or **mahōra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia*.

mahāwara محاوره m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

mahāvīr महावीर m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Hal^{mot} (Hanumān).

mahāvēśōrī महावैशरी adj. e.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

mahz محض adj. e.g. pure, simple, unalloyed. **-nēnd** -बन्द् f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

mahzara महज़र (= محضر) समाजसंमतिपत्रम् a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

maj (? spelling and gen.) a log harrow (L. 461).

mājē मांज्य, see **māḍun**.

mājū माजू m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

mīj^u मीजू, see **mēlun**.

mōj मौज موعج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmirī) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). — **wuchun** -वुकुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

mōj^u मौजू, see **mājun**.

mōjⁱ मांजि (also written **mōjⁱ** मांजि, or by pandits

mōj^u मौजू । माता f. a mother (El. *māj*, *mōj*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17,

115; L. 462, *mōjh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130-1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34-5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 284, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.).

— **bawōn^u** -बवांजू । शक्तिरूपदेवता f. 'mother Bhavāni', used in Kāshmir for the śakti or energetic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315).

— **divī** -दीवी । शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **mōjⁱ-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 191.

mājē-bata माज्य-वत । खेताणुकूलसुकरकार्यम् m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil** -दिन्, **-dīlal** -दिलल्, or **-dīnal** -दिन्ल् । मातृगामी m. three

terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gōbur** -खबुर । मात्राश्रितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gōbaras** खबरस्), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrē** -कोर्ये । मातृकन्ये

f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-mōj^u** (p. 468a, l. 30). **-lēkh** -खल् । मातृगालिः f. (sg. dat. **-lēki** -खकि), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rost^u** -रंस्तु । मातृहीनः adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रंस्तु), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-rašhar** -रखर् । मातृहीनत्वम् m. the condition of being motherless. **-tōn^u** -तोनु । मातृसमाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-tōnis** -तानिस्), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-tōth^u** -टोटु । मातृवत्सलः

m. (f. **-tōth^u** -टोटु), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. — **wadun** -वदुन् । दुःशोकः m. (sg. dat. **-wadanās** -वदनस्), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. — **wadun wōthun** -वदुन् वथुन् । बङ्गलसमाजकर्तृकशोकाक्रन्दः m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yētīm** -यतीम् । मृतमातृकः

e.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

māji-khōta kūr^u **būd^u** **gashūn^u** माजि-खुत कूरु बडू गहूजू । संबेपवृत्तावतिविसारापातः f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

muj^u मुज् । निश्चेष्टः adj. (f. **muj^u मुज्**), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

muj^u मुज् (sometimes written **muj मुज्**, **mujⁱ मुजि**, or **mūjⁱ मुजि**) । मूलिका f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmir are the **kōshir^u muj^u** and the **wāṭa muj^u**. (Cf. El., s.v. *mūj* (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (*mujh*)).

mujē kadañē मुज्य कडन । कार्यानासक्त्या कालेषः f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

mujⁱ (or mujē)-bōḍ^u मुजि (मुज्य)-बोडु । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145).

-cañiñ -चटिञ् । मूलिकासूदविशेषः f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dād -दौदु** । अतिमूढः m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle.

-dādur^u -दौदुर् । मूलिकाद्वेषीवलः, मूलिकाविक्रयी m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-dākur**

-डाकुर । मूलिकारसः, मूलिकामध्यभागः m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **dākur 2**. **-dēmb -डेंब** । मूलिकापूर्णजलाशयक्षेत्रम्

m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar -दर्** । प्रमेयाधिकतोलनम्

m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighment. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over);

hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-dār -डार** । मूलिकाक्षेत्रम् m. a field of radishes. **-dēv -देव** । अतिस्थूलकायः m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab -गब्** । मूलिकापत्रम् m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gēḍ^u -ग्येडु** । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hūt^u -हूटु** । शुष्कमूलकखण्डः f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khūnd^u**

-खंडु । मूलिकाखण्डः f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala -कल** । मूलिकायम् m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-kond^u -कंडु** । मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, हस्तपृष्ठचर्मविकारः m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-kōñ^u -काञ्**

f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^u, bel.** **-kot^u -कटु** । मूलिकाङ्गुरः m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyow^u -क्यु** । चुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः m. a small kind of radish; cf. **kēv^u-muj^u**, p. 502b, l. 30. **-lot^u -लोटु** । मूलिकासूक्ष्ममूलम् m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mōla -मोल**

अत्यल्पमूलकः adj. e.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable). **-mul^uvēñ -मुलिव्यञ्** । मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-pat^ur^u -पतंरु** । मूलिकापत्रसमूहः f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thōp^u -थोपु** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tul^u, bel.** **-tul^u -तुलु** । मूलिकालता, मूलिकापत्रसमुदायः m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves. **-tiir^u -तिरु** । मूलिकापुष्पितपत्रम् f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-bakul -बकुल्** । पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-ḥōryun^u**

-त्रार्थुनु । मूलिकापत्रमलसमुदायः m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-ḥyūt^u -ह्युटु** । मूलिकासूदविशेषः m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wūth -वूठ** । अतिमूढः m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-wath^ur -वथर्** । मूलिकापत्रम् m. a radish leaf. **-zand -जंड** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^u, ab.**

mōjūb or mūjūb मो(मु)जूब् or (W. 99) mūjib موجب postpos. governing abl. (II. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mū^o**, p. 54b, l. 42, and **mūzūba**.

mūjūd मूजूद् (= موجود) adj. e.g. existing, extant, present (Siv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

mujādal मुजादल् (= مجادل) । प्रलापवृत्तिः m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

mājul^u माजुलु or (Gr.Gr. 147) mājyul^u माज्युलु । लज्जाहतः adj. (f. **mājij^u माजिजू**), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

majlis مجلس m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

majma (= مجمة) m. a tray (El.).

mājē-maḥḥ मौज्य-मह्य, see **māḍun**.

mij^u-müḥ^u मीजू-मंछु, see **mēlun**.

mūj^u-müḥ^u मंजू-मंछु, see **malun**.

mājun मौजुन् । धातुसंशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōj^u मौजू**), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mājanⁱ**, p. 447b, l. 2). **mōj^u-mot^u मौजू-मंतु** । निर्मलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **mōj^u-müḥ^u मौजू-मंछु**), polished, scoured, as ab.

mējēr मेजर m. a Major (the English word); (in Kāshmirī) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

mājarāh माजराह (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

mujarāh मुजराह (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

majīth, majjit, see **mazēth**.

mujawwaza مجوز adj. o.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kashmir revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

mājyul^u माज्युल, see **mājul^u**.

majyōv मज्योव, see **malun**.

mājyōv माज्योव, see **māḍun** and **mājun**.

mējyōv मेज्योव, see **mēlun**.

majōzī مجازی adj. e.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

makāi, makāi, see **makōy^u**.

makō m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

mauka मौक or **mīka** (= موع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

mok^u मकु (= مکر) वेमा m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **mākⁱ tārānⁱ मकि तारनि** निरन्तरकर्मासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

muk^u मुकु अचटीटः adj. (f. **muc^u मुचू**) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

muka-nost^u मुक-नस्तु अचटीटः m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. —**nasth** नख् अचटीटा f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

makad मकद् गुह्यपाशात्यस्थानम् the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

makadūn^u मकदूनु गुह्यपाशात्यास्थि f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

mōkaddam मकद्दम or **mukadam मुकद्दम** m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; II. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

mukaddima मुकद्दिम (= مقدم) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

makdūr मकदूर (= مقدر) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

mūkūf (= مؤكوف), see **mūkūph**.

makh मख कुठारः m. (sg. dat. **makas मकस्**), an axe (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856);

met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh**, lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193b, l. 12). —**dyun^u** —दिनु परितो विभेदनम् m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; II. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). —**lagun** —लगुन् परितो विभेदाग्निः m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned with an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

maka-dan मक-दन् कुठारदण्डः m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. —**dār** —दार् कुठाराग्रः f. the edge of an axe. —**wōl^u** —वोलु परञ्चायुधः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

mēkh मेख = مبخ कीलकम् f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi मेखि**), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. —**bagārūn^u** —बगारूनु अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम् f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. —**diñ^u** —दिनु कीलकनिखननम् f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

mōkh 1 मुख मुखम् m. (sg. dat. **mōkhas मुखस्**), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265-6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gōra-mōkh**, p. 297a, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145-6); the cheek (El., also *mōk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs, to begin (Rām. 1265). —**karun** —करुन् विश्लोटादरेर्यपाकारम् m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. —**phirun** —फिरुन् विरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. —**raṭun** —रटुन् to seize the face, to gaze on the face (II. v, 9).

mōkha मुख निमित्तेन sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mōkha**, with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sōkha-mōkha**, unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mōkha**, p. 54b, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; II. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shētra-sandi mōkha**, (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

mōkha-dor^u मुख-दरु घृष्टः adj. (f. **-dūr^u** -दूरु), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

—dyun^u —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). —dyut^u-mot^u —दिनु-मंतु । संमुखे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. diṭṭ^u-mūṭ^u दिङ्-मञ्जू), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रत्यादेशः m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. —muday -मुदय् । संमुखे प्रतिवादः f. a face to face accusation. —mōkh -खख । संमुखसंयोगः f. meeting face to face. —mandach -मदक् । संमुखमन्दाचम् f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). —prath -प्रथ् । धार्थम् m. (sg. dat. pratas प्रतस्), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. —pashēwanī -पशवन् । सुदायविशेषः f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. —yun^u —यिनु । संमुखोपस्थितिः m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819-20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

mōkh 2 खख । वृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. mōkhi खखि), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16).

mōkha diñē खख दिञ् । लतारोपणकर्म f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

mukuh मुकुह् । चर्ममलविशेषः m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

mukhbir मुखबिर m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmir the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

mēkhal मेखल् । उपवीतसंस्कारः f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. mēkhla). —tārūn^u —तारून् । उपवीतकर्मविधानम् f. inf. to carry out this investiture.

mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज् । उपनयन-दीक्षितबालकः m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. —wōl^u -वोल् । उपवीतसंस्कार-संस्कार्यः m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

mukhāla मुखाल् । अजीर्णरोगः m. indigestion.

makhmal मखमल् मुखमल् । पटविशेषः, पुष्पविशेषः m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. jāphur^u.

makhmalⁱ 1 मखमलि । अणुपविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

makhmalⁱ 2 मखमलि मुखमलि । पटविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

mekhana, see may.

makh^ar मखर् मुखर् (also mak^ara मकर) । कीलाकोपादिः m. (sg. dat. mak^aras मकरस्, similarly, with izāfat, mak^ar-i-zan मकरि ज्ञन्, the wiles of women (II. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. mak^aral. —wōr^u -वाल् । हेलोअरगरीषाविष्कारशीला f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. mak^ara wahārun मकर वहारुन् । हेलया कोपदगविष्कारः m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

mōkhor^u खखर् or mukhur^u मुखर् । धृष्टः adj. (f. mōkhūr^u खखर् or mukhūr^u मुखर्), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

mukharan मुखरन् । धार्थम् f. (sg. dat. mukhariūn^u मुखरून्), loquacity, etc. (see mōkhor^u); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

mukharun मुखरन् । धृष्टताप्रकाशः m. (sg. dat. mukharanas मुखरनस्), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

mōkh^arēr खखर्यर् or mukharēr मुखर्यर् । धार्थम् m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., mukharir^u).

mōkhās खखास् । विनापुस्तकादिकम् adv. by rote, by heart, without book, memoriter.

mōkhṭa खख्त or mōkta खक्त । मुक्ता m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; II. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mōkhit' (El.). —grūph^u -ग्रूफ् m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). —hōgiñ —होगिन् । मुक्तिका f. a pearl-oyster (cf. hōgiñē-mōkta, p. 324a, l. 20).

-hāl -हाल् । त्रीहिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होज्), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. —hār -हार । मुक्ताहारः m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. mōktuk^u hār (Rām. 1122). —hoṭ^u -हट् ।

बहुमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. -jūrⁱ -जूरि । मुक्तायुग्मम् f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). -lar -लर । मुक्तायटिः f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). -jūr^u 1 -लरू f. (for 2, see mōk^ath 2), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). -māl -माल । मुक्तासूत्रम् f. (sg. dat. -māli -मालि), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādāh, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). -nam -नम । सारदुर्लभवस्तु m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. -phol^u -फोल । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा) m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). -tang -टंग । भूषणविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). -wōn^u -वोनु । मुक्ताविक्रयी m. a pearl-seller.

mōkh^ot^u स्वखंतु adj. (f. mōkh^uṣ^u स्वखंतु), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. mōkh^ath, q.v.

mōkh^ath स्वखथ् or mōk^ath, mōkth स्वकथ् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. mōktas स्वक्तस्), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). —gāḥhun —गहनु । संसारान्मुक्तिः m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

mōkhtār स्वख्तार मुख्तार or (Śiv. 1794) mōktār 1 स्वक्तार adj. e.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

mōkajyār स्वकज्यार । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). —dyun^u —दिनु । पत्नीत्वसंवन्धादुन्मोचनम् m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । पतिसंवन्धान्मुक्ति-ग्रहणम् m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

makka मक्का مکه m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

makōl मकोल् m. gypsum (El.).

mōkal स्वकल । उन्मुक्तिः, अवसरः f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). —yiñ^u —यिञ् ।

अवसराधिगमः f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

mōkul^u स्वकुलु or mōkol^u स्वकलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्दम्वनः adj. (f. mōk^uj^u स्वकजु), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

mōkil मोकिल (= موكيل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

mukāl मुकाल m. the fist (El.).

mukōlⁱ मुकालि । मुष्टिप्रहारः f. a blow or thump with the fist.

mūkāla मूकालः adj. e.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. —gāḥhun —गहनु । तिरस्कार-दुःखानुभवः m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). —karun —करनु । तिरस्कार-नुभावनम् m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

mōkalam موكالم, see mō 1.

mōkalun स्वकलुन । उन्मुक्त्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसराप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. mōkalyōv स्वकल्योव्), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54-5; K. 239, 352, 495).

mōkalyō-mot^u स्वकल्यो-मंतु । उन्मुक्तः, समाप्तः perf. part. (f. mōkalyē-mūṣ^u स्वकल्ये-मंचू), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

mōkalāwun स्वकलावुन । उन्मोचनम्, समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōkalōw^u स्वकलोवु), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151-2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.).

mōkalōw^u-mot^u स्वकलोवु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः, समापितः

perf. part. (f. **mōkalōv^u-müṣ^u** स्वकलावू-मंछू), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

mukim (= **مقيم**) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmina-broker (El., who spells the word also *mukāim*).

mukimāna **مقيمانه** m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna**.

makān **مکان** m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

mōkun 1 **मौकुन्** । खण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **mōkanas** **मौकनस्**), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e.g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

mōkun 2 **मौकुन्** or **mōkun** **मौकुन्** । मत्कुणः m. a bug. **mōkan-tōph** **मौकन-टुफ** । मत्कुणदंशः m. (sg. dat. **-tōpas** **टुपस्**), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

mukun 1 **मुकुन्** m. wailing, used in the following :—
mukan-hāl **मुकन-हाल** । शोकाकन्दसमाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-hōj^u** **-हाजू** or **-hōjⁱ** **-हा(जि)**), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-hōj^u** **bēhun** **-हाजू व्यङ्गन** । शोकाकन्दप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

mukun 2 **मुकुन्** । सक्तुवद्भक्षणम् m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

mukun 3 **मुकुन्** conj. 3, only noted in the following :—
mukyō-mot^u **मुक्यो-मंतु** । समाप्तिं गतः perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müṣ^u** **मुक्ये-मंछू**), completed, finished. (Cf. **mōkalun** and **mukāwun**.)

mukund **मुकुन्द** m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

mukanost^u **मुकनस्तु**, **mukanasth** **मुकनस्थ**, see **muk^u**.

mūkūph **मूकूफ** or **mūkūf** (= **موقوف**) adj. e.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1744); postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr.M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

mukāphāth **मुकाफाथ** **مكافات** ? f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

makar 1 **मकर्** । कुम्भीरः m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar** 2.

makar 2 **मकर्** । मकरराशिः f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

mak^āra **मंकर**, see **makh^ār**.

makara **मकर** । बुद्धकरकाः m.pl. small hail.

makir m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **makh^ār**, q.v.).

makor^u **मकूरु** or **makur** **मकुर** m. (sg. dat. **makaris** **मकरिस्**) (L.V. 18) or **makaras** **मकरस्** (L.V. 31), a mirror.

mōkur^u **म्वकूरु** adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

mōkir **मौकिर** adj. e.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *mākir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mōkhor^u**, q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

mak^āral **मंकरल** । हेलाकीपहत adj. e.g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **makh^ār**.

mukarrar **मुकरर** **مقرر** adj. e.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). —**karun** **-करन** m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

mēkrāz **म्यक्राज़** **مقراض** or **mēkarāz** **म्यकराज़** । कृपाणीविशेषः f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

mōksh **मोक्ष** or **mūksh** **मूक्ष** m., i.q. **mōk^ātī**, q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

mukosh^u **मुक्यु** । पिष्टतुषः m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmirī bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

makēshōr **मकेश्वर** m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makēśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

mōkta स्वक्त, see **mōkhta**.

mōkti स्वक्ति (Śiv. 1112) or **mōktī** स्वक्ती f. (sg. dat. **mōktiye** स्वक्तिये or (Śiv. 1526) **mōktiye** स्वक्तीय), i.q. **mōk^ātī**, q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). **-dvār** **-द्वार** m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

mōkaṭa स्वकट, **mōkaṭa** स्वकुट, or **mōkuṭh** स्वकुठ । **मुकुटम्** m. (sg. dat. **mōkaṭas** स्वकटस्), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mōkaṭa**), 925, 954 (**mōkuṭa**)).

mōk^ātī स्वक्ति or **mōktī** स्वक्ती (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mōktē** स्वक्त्य), release from transmigrating, final emancipation,

union with the Supreme (cf. mōkh^ot^u and mōkh^ath) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

mōk^ot^u स्वकृत्, another spelling of mōkh^ot^u, mōkh^ath, qq.v.

mōkh^ath 1 स्वकृत्, another spelling of mōkh^ot^u, mōkh^ath, qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

mōkh^ath 2 स्वकृत् f. (sg. dat. mōk^us^u स्वकृत्, K. 114), another spelling of mōk^atⁱ (qq.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); mōkta-lūr^u 2 स्वकृत्-लूर f. (for 1, see mōkhta), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

mōk^ath 3 स्वकृत्, i.q. mōkta, so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on mōk^ath 2.

mōktār 1 स्वकार, see mōkhtār.

mōktār 2 स्वकार m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with mōktār 1. It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit mukhya-tārakah or 'Supreme Saviour'.

mōkta स्वकृत्, see mōkh^ath.

muktishōr मुक्तीश्वर m. the lord of final emancipation (see mōk^atⁱ) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

mōktasar स्वकृत्सर مختصر adj. e.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

mak^as mकञ् । कुठारिका f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. makaz) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (makaz)); cf. makh. —wāyūn^u —वायून् । कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

mak^asi-dan मकञ्चि-दन । कुठारिकादण्डम् m. the handle of an axe. —dand^ur^u —दण्डं । कुठारिकाकोटिः f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

makawa (= مَكْوَى) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmir) a volume (El.).

mukāwun मुकावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mukōw^u मुकोवु), to finish, complete; cf. mukun 3. mukāwan-kōm^u मुकावन-कौम or —kōm^u —कौम । शीघ्रतया समापनम् f. hurried completion.

makōy^u मकायू । गवेधुका f. (sg. dat. makāyē मकाय), Indian corn, maize, Zea mays (El. makū; L. 330, makāi).

makāyi-ōt^u मकायि-ओटु । गवेधुपिष्टम् m. maize flour. —dij^u —दंजू । गवेधुवेचम् f. a plot on which maize is grown. —dong^u —डंगु । गवेधुरचाशाला m. a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. —dār —डार । गवेधुवेचम् m. a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. —jāma —जाम ।

गवेधुकाच्छादनम् m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob. —kād —काँड । गवेधुकाण्डम् m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. —kash^ur^u —काश्क । गवेधुकरपिष्टका f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-cob. —phol^u —फेनु । गवेधुसमुदायः m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed.

—tyūt^u —तूँतु । गवेधुवूर्णभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. —titis —तीतिस), porridge of pounded maize. —bōt^u —बूटु । गवेधुपिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. bōcōc बूच्य), a maize loaf, maize bread. —wor^u —वंड । गवेधुपिष्टकः m. a maize cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. —wūt^u —वूटु । गवेधुगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. —wacē —वच्य), a maize-cob. —wāth —वाट । गवेधुभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. wātas वाटस), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize (W. 115, makāicāt).

mukaymāna मुकयमान । क्रयविकयवृद्धिः m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. mukimāna, q.v.

makaz, see mak^as.

mal 1 मल । मलम्, विष्टा m. (sg. abl. mala 1 मल), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692); muck, mud, sediment (cf. nātⁱ-m^o, s.v. not^u); ordure. —borut^u —बरतु । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. —bar^us^u —बर्चू), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. mala-borut^u, bel. —grāy —याय । मलापहरणम् f. wiping or brushing or rubbing off dirt. —hēm —ह्यम् । मलावलिः f. a long smudge of dirt. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. —kadun —कडुन् । मलत्यागः m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. —khārun —खावन् । कर्दमारोपः m.inf. to raise dirt, to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. —kal —कल् । मलसंचः m. an accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of mal). —kala —कल । मलपूर्णशिरः m. a head full of dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. —karun —कवन् । विष्टोत्सर्गः m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. —k^ot^u —कंतु । मलाक्तः adj. (f. —k^us^u —कंजू), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. —kator^u —कतर् । मलपात्रम् m. a filth sherd, a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. —katūr^u pēn^u —कतर्कृ प्यंत्र । सर्वथा ह्यत्यापत्तिः f.inf. the filth-pan to fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. —katūr^u bhunūn^u —कतर्कृ हुनंत्र । सर्वथा परिहारः f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some member of one's family on account of hatred.

—**ladun** — लदुन् । सेलादी मृत्कर्मयोजनसंस्कारः m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like.
-liwan -लिवन् । कर्मोद्योगखनित्र(हिषुक)विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-livūn**^u -लिवन्), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like.
-mās -मास् । मलमासः m. an intercalary month.
-mōsⁱ -मासि । मलमासानुवर्ती adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month.
-mōs^u -मासु । मलमासाचरणः adj. (f. **-mōs**^u -मासू), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month.
-phēran -फ्यरन् । मलग्रहणाय धृतवसनम् m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work.
-palav -पलव् । मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash).
-pāwun -पावुन् । मलयोजनम् m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes).
-pyon^u —प्युन् । मलिनीभवनम् m.inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18).
-shrōbh -श्रोब्ह । मलशौचम् f. (sg. dat. **shrōbhi** श्रोब्हि), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation.
-sēs -स्यस् । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle.
-sēs pēn^u -स्यस् प्यन् । चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear.
-sēsal -स्यसल् । जडुलः adj. e.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab.
-tān -तान् । मलाधारस्तम्बविशेषः m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt.
-trāwun —त्रावुन् । चालनम्, शोकाङ्गमलत्यागः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. *phir mal*, L. 263).
-t^ash -तश् । मलचालनी f. (sg. dat. **-t^ashi** -तश्चि), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt.
-t^ash karūn^u -तश् करन् । मलमार्जनम् f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt.
-ṭ^hn^u -त्तन् । तिरस्कारः f. dirt and charcoal: met. abuse.
-ṭ^hn^u gabbhūn^u -त्तन् गब्धन् । तिरस्काराग्निः f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse.
-ṭ^hn^u karūn^u -त्तन् करन् । तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause humiliation by abuse.
-wōn^u -वोन् । मलिनजलम् m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood.
-wās -वास् । मलाद्रक्षापरितनवासः m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt.
-watur^u -वतुर् । पुस्तकावरणपत्रम् m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover.
-wāy -वाय् । रोगविशेषः. रोगांशविशेषः m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery.
-wāy gabbhun -वाय गब्धन् । रोगविशेषवत् रोषाविशेषः m.inf.

the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause.
-zūt^u -जुत् । मलयाहिवसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacē** -जच्च), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.

mala-borut^u मल-बर्हुत् । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-bar**^u^ṭ^u -बर्हुत्), full of dirt, filthy; cf. **mal-borut**^u, ab.
-byūth^u —ब्युत् । निर्मलीभूतः adj. (f. **-biṭh**^u -बीठ्), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel).
-dar -दर् । रोगविशेषः m. a kind of white blister.
-gōjē -गोज्य । निष्फलता f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour.
-gōjē karaṇē -गोज्य करन् । निष्फलताविधानम् f.pl.inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile.
-m^atrōz^u -मत्राञ्जु । मलसंघातः f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. **m^ath^ar**; cf. **-ōz** (i.e. **-ōz**^u) in (Gr.Gr. 143).
-rost^u -रस्तु । निर्मलः adj. (f. **-rūṭh**^u -रूठ्), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid.
-wōthun —व्युत् । शोकात्यागः m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

malas bēhun मलस व्यङ्गन् m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

mal 2 मल (sg. abl. **mala 2 मल**), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:—
mala-god^u मल-गडु । कपालास्त्रि m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. *gōd*, p. 277a, l. 9.

mal 3 मल for **mala 4** in **mal-guzār** मल-गुज़ार् m. a graveyard (El.).

mala 3 मल (= لاء) । नाविकः m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of **hōnz**^u, q.v.).
-bāy -बाय् । नाविकस्त्री f. a boatman's wife.
-koṭ^u 1 -कुटु । नाविकपुत्रः m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

mala 4 मल (= لاء) । यवनपुरोहितः m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a *mullā* (W. 135, *mully*; K.Pr. (*mullah*) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.).
-bāg -बाँग **بلاغ** f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.).
-bāgi -बाँगि adv. at day dawn (El.).
-ciñ -चिन् । बस्त्रविशेषः f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client.
-khōsh -खोश् m. a gravedigger (El.).
-koṭ^u 2 -कुटु । यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). -tab^c -तब्च् । यवनानां पुरोहिताथो भक्तपात्रविशेषः f., i.q. -ciñ, ab. -wālawōshⁱ -वालवाशि । भीत्यात्मपात्रः f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

māl 1 माल् माल । द्रव्यसमुदायः m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; II. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

māl-ē-muft माल-ए-मुफ्त m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

māla-khāv माल-खाव् । द्रव्यापहारकः m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. -mot^u

-मनु or (K.Pr. 133) -mast -मस् । बङ्गलद्रव्यसंपदाढः, द्रव्यरागातिग्रहः adj. (f. -mūh^u -मूहू), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Cræsus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property.

-poṣ^u -पंशु । द्रव्यसंयहविश्वासः m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty).

-paṣh -पष् । द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपन्यास-विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. -paṣi -पशि), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person.

-sōw^u -सोवु । बङ्गलद्रव्यपूर्णः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. -wōl^u -वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a rich person, rich.

māl 2 माल् । माला, पर्वतशृङ्गायपङ्क्तिः f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. danda-māla, p. 224b, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

māla-dōgun^u माल-दुगुनु । द्वावलिकमाला m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace.

-gand -गंड् । मालायथनम् m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. māli-gand, bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland.

-trōṭ^u -त्रोट्टु । मालासमुदायः m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

māli-gand मालि-गंड् । मालायन्त्रिः m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. māla-gand, ab.).

-phol^u -फोलु । मालाफलम् m. a single bead of a rosary.

-pan -पन् । मालासूत्रम् m. the thread of a rosary.

māla माल or **mālal** मालल् । मानुगामो m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

mālā माला f., i.q. **māl 2**, being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. **dipa-mālā**, a row of lights; hence, the Diwālī festival (p. 232b, l. 31), and **jamjam-mālā** (p. 347a, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

māli मालि interj. (prop. voc. of **mōl^a**, q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection **ha** prefixed we get **ha māli**, Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with **hamāli**, O burden-bearer (cf. **hamālī**); so **hā māli** (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

malōi, see **malōyⁱ**.

mail मेल्, see **mōl**. **mail-tang** मेल-टंग् m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumouensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

mēl मेल् । संयोगः m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). -gēl -गेल् ।

नेत्रीप्रीत्याद्याचरणम् m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. —**gashun** —गकुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of **mēl**. —**thawun** —थवुन् । संयोगपरिपालनम् m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

mēla मेल । तीर्थसमागमः m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. **mātⁱ-m^o**, s.v. **mōh^u 1**); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). -**mahārāza** -महाराज । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत् m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. -**mot^u** -मंतु । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

mīl मील । मधी f. (sg. dat. **mīli** मीलि), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). —**kariūñ** —करंजू । राश्यादेः अङ्कनम् f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

mīli-ondur^u मीलि-अंदुर् । मधीपात्रम् m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. **andar**. -**bôn^u** -बोनु । मधीपात्रम् m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. **bāna** 1. -**dūs** -दूस् । मधीलगुडः m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. -**dawāth** -दवाथ् f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33).

-**gor^u** -गर् । मधीसंपादकः m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. -**kalam** -कलम् । मधीलिखनी m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink. -**brūt^u** -ब्रट्टु ।

मधीगुलिकाविशेषः f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. -wōn^u -वोनु । मधीजलम् m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. -wōr^u -वाङ् । मधीधानिका f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

milⁱ मिलि, pl. of myul^u, q.v.

mōl स्वल् । मूल्याम् m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. kōl-mōl, p. 436b, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188). —hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). —khārun —खारुन् । आदरारोपणम् m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. —khasun —खसुन् । गौरवावलम्बनम् m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. —karun —करुन् । मूल्याधिधानम् m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; II. viii, 9). -tōl -त्वल् । मूल्यादिकम् m. price (indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisal. -tōl wuchun -त्वल् वुङ् । मूल्यादिविवेचनम् m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

mōla-barōyⁱ स्वल्-वरायि । मूल्यादण्डार्पणम् filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. -mōl -स्वल् । वङ्गलादरः f. increase in value owing to general demand. -mōla pyon^u -स्वल् प्यनु । वङ्गप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion. —pok^u —पङ्कु । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रीतः adj. (f. -pūc^u -पङ्चू), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.). —pakun —पकुन् । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचलनम् m.inf. to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of anything) to go up. —pakanāwun —पकानावुन् । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रयः m.inf. to sell (an article) at an excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price. —pakawun^u —पकवुन् । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचरन् n.ag. (f. —pakavūn^u —पकवङ्गू), dear, high-priced, that of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). -rost^u -रङ्कु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रङ्गू), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be interpreted in either of these senses). -sōw^u -सोवु । उत्कृष्टमूल्यादः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

mōlⁱ स्वलि sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by purchase (K.Pr. 203). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । क्रयणम्

m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

mōl मोल्, see mūl 1.

mōl^u मोलु । पिता m. (sg. dat. mōlis मालिस, abl. māli मालि), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 mol; L. 460 mol; L.V. 91, 107 (see māli); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459-60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; II. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. māli मालि, see s.v. -mōj^u -माजू father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, mol-mōj; YZ. 531, (mōj^u-mōl^u) 36).

māli-rost^u मालि-रङ्कु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रङ्गू), fatherless (K. 47).

mōlⁱ-mirās मालि-मिरास् । पैतृकदायः m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. -māryuk^u -मारिकु । पितृघातद्वेषः m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). -mēth^{ar} -म्यथर् । पितृसखा m. a father's friend. -pōth^{ar} -प्वथर् m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). -sond^u -सन्दु । पितृसंबन्धी adj. (f. -sūnz^u -सङ्गू), of, or belonging to, a father. -sath -सथ । पितृसत्तासाह्यम् f. (sg. dat. -sūsh^u -सञ्जू), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. -yētīm -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः e.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). -zāy^u -जायुनु । परम्परागतगुणदोषः m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

mōlis bōwanis मालिस बूवनिस । पित्राशंसा m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

mōl माल् मिल (also written mail मैल्) । रुचिः m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, mol; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El.; cf. bē-mōl). —barun —बरुन् । रुचिविधानम् m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). —mashun —मशुन् । रुचिविसृतिः m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

mōl 2 माल् adj. e.g. dirty (El. māl).

mul मुल् مل m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

mūl 1 मूल (also spelt **mōl** मोल्) । **मूलम्, आयम्, आशयः** m. (pl. dat. **mūlan** मूलन्, not **mōlan** मोलन्, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay**, q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl**, p. 43b, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171).

—**din**ⁱ —दिनि । **मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम्** m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् or **mūla kaḍun** मूल कडुन् । **सर्वथा नाशनम्** m. inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. —**nerun** —नेरुन् । **संततिच्छेदः** m. inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. —**śhēnān**ⁱ —श्चननि m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off, destroy (Rām. 768). —**yin**ⁱ —यिनि । **आलस्यावेशः** m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work.

mūla-dana मूल-दन । **मूलधनम्** m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. —**dyār** —यार् । **मूलधनसमूहः** m. pl. accumulated capital. —**gab** —गब् । **मूलाङ्कुरः** m. a sprout from the root. —**gālun** —गालुन् m. inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). —**mōnjē** —म्वञ्ज । **मूलोद्धारवृत्त्या** adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). —**phyur**^u —फिर् । **आदिनो व्यत्ययः** m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. —**pōrush** —प्वरुश् । **मूलपूरुषः**, **समपङ्क्तिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः**, **पिण्डविशेषः** m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. —**rāda** —राड । **मूलधूर्तः** m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. —**tala** —तल । **अन्ततः** adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

mūlan drōt^u **patran sag** मूलन् द्रोतु पत्रन् सग् । **अन्तर्द्वेषबहिःप्रसादवृत्त्याचरणम्** m. a sickle to the root

and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

mūl 2 मूल । **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kōṇḍūj**^u मूल-कौण्डजू । **जनुष्णपङ्कनी** f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

mulai (El.), see **mulay**.

mūlai मूली, see **mūlay**.

malēch मलेच् also spelt **malib** (El.) । **क्षेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **malēchas** मलेक्षस्), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

malēch^{agī} मलेच्छगी । **क्षेच्छवृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

mālda मलिद । **निर्लेजनम्** m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । **परिचर्यादारविधानम्** m. inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

malida मलिद m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). —**gar** —गर् m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

mūlādār मूलादार । **उत्पत्तिस्थानम्** m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

malagadi m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagadi**, a great man).

mulāhaza मलाहज m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

malika मलिक m. f. a queen (Gr.M.).

mulki मुल्की m. adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

malakh मलख m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), an angel (H. iv, 2).

malikh मलिख (= ملك) । **पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः** m. (sg. dat. **malikas** मलिकस्), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bōṭa-m**^o, p. 138b, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmīr) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

malukh मलुख । **तरङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malik*) (cf. **pā-m**^o, s.v. **pōn**^u).

mil'kh मिलिख (= ملك), m. property, lauded property, an estate (Gr.M.).

mōlikh मालिख ملک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). **as^l mölikh**, the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

mul^{kh} मुल्ख ملک. m. (sg. dat. **mulkas** मुल्कस्), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; II. i. 1). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याक्रोशविधानम् m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

mulk-ê-bēgāna ملک بیگانہ. m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

mulūkh मुलूख मुल्क. m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to **mul^{kh}**, q.v.

māl^{kōn} मलिकान् f. a queen (II. xi, 2).

mulākāth मुलाकाथ ملاقات. m. (sg. dat. **mulākātas** मुलाकातस्), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.) —**karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

mall मल्ल m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

malla, mallah, see **mala** 4.

malāla मलाल (= ملال). वैमनस्यम् m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). —**gashun** —गकुन् । वैमनस्यावाप्तिः m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

mālal मालल, i.q. **māla**, q.v.

malūl मलूल ملول adj. e.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to offend (El.).

mōlul^u मलुलु उत्कृष्टमूल्यकः adj. (f. **mōl^uj^u** मलज्जू), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

malōlēth मलाळ्यथ (= ملائت). वैमनस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **malōlēṣ^u** मलाळ्यञ्च), i.q. **malāla**, q.v.

mālum (El., K.Pr.) मानुम्, **mālūm** معلوم, **mōlum** (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) मोलुम् or **mōlūm** मोलुम् adj. e.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.).

mālamuh^u मालमहु m. in the following :—**mālamuh^u-ṣūḥ^u** मालमुहि-सूट्ट । पालीवत-(फल-विशेषः) m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet

flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, *maluu*, where it is described as green).

malmālⁱ मल्मलि (= ملال) । कार्पासपटविशेषः f. muslin. **mālāmāl** मालामाल मालामाल । परिपूर्णः adj. e.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

milamish मिलमिश । मलयोगः f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

milmishédār मिल्मिशदार । मलाशसंयुक्तः adj. e.g. mixed with impurity.

malāmāth मलामथ ملائت. f. (sg. dat. **malāmūt^u** मलामञ्चू), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. —**karūn^u** —करञ्चू f.inf. to rebuke.

malun मलुन् । परिमलनम् (मर्दनम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mol^u** मंलु; 2 p.p. **majyōv** मज्योव् or **malyōv** मल्योव्), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815-16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). **mol^u-mot^u** मंलु-मंतु । संमर्दितः perf. part. (f. **mūj^u-mūt^u** मञ्जू-मञ्चू or **mūl^u-mūt^u** मंलु-मञ्चू), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dust, dirt, etc.).

mēlun मेलुन् । संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūl^u** म्यूलु (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129), f. **mīj^u** मीजू (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. **mējyōv** मेज्योव्; to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. **nēth^{ar} m^o**); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. **hūhū mēlun**, to be chilled, p. 325a, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.).

milith gilith bēhun मीलिथ गीलिथ ब्यङ्गन् । एकमद्येन समाश्रयणम् m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. —**gashun** —गकुन् m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.)

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, payas-kun, absorbed in the clue). — rōzun — रोजुन । संयोगेन स्थितिः m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

myūl^u-mot^u म्यूल-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. mij^u-müṣ^u मीजू-मंजू), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

milan मिलन in milan-sār मिलन-सार । मैत्र्यादिसंगमशीलः adj. e.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. milasār. -sōr^u -सोर । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः adj. (f. -sōr^u -सोर), id.

malang मलंग मَلانگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

malangī मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

milanāwun मिलनावुन । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. milanōw^u मिलनोवु), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). milanōw^u-mot^u मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. milanōv^u-müṣ^u मिलनोवु-मंजू), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

mōlanāwun मलनावुन । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōlanōw^u मलनोवु), to settle the price of anything. Cf. mōlawun.

malin^u मलिन, see malyun^u.

māl'nār मलिनार । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. man-m^o, p. 572a, l. 7.

malür^u मलूर । कुम्भविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. malir and mallar).

mil^{ar} 1 मिलर् । मधीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. mil. mil^{ari}-wōr^u मिलरि-वाह or mila-wōr^u मिल-वाह । मधीपात्रम् f., id.

mil^{ar} 2 मिलर् । सूत्रगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. pana-m^o, s.v. pan 3).

mal^{ar}ran मलरर्न । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. mal^{ar}rūn^u मलरंजू), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

mil^{ar}ran मिलरर्न । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. mil^{ar}rūn^u मिलरंजू), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

māl'shē-khān मलेश-खान । अतिवात्सल्याश्रयः adj. (f. -khōn^u -खांजू), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

milasār मिलसार m. a confederate (El.); cf. milan-sār, s.v. milan. —sapidun —सपदुन m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

malot^u मलतु । मलान्नः adj. (f. malūṣ^u मलजू), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word mūlat).

mūlat, see malot^u.

milath मिलथ مِلت . धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. milatas मिलतस), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

mīlith मीलिथ, see mēlun.

mōl'tōn^u मालितोनु । पितृसमन्वापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

malīṣ, see malēch.

malasār मलसार m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

milasār मिलसार or (El.) milibār मिलिनार । मेलापः m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

malawun^u मलवुनु n.ag. (f. malavūn^u मलवंजू), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

mēlawun^u मेलवुनु । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः. संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. mēlavūn^u मेलवंजू), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

milawan मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. milavūn^u मिलवंजू), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

milawun मिलवुन । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. milanāwun, q.v.; 1 p.p. milow^u मिलवु), to unite, join (cf. jog^u milawun, p. 371a, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); laḍōyⁱ milavūn^u, to join battle (Il. x. 1).

milow^u-mot^u मिलवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. milūv^u-müṣ^u मिलवू-मंजू), united, joined: mixed, mingled.

mōlawun मलवुन । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōlow^u मलवु), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. mōlanāwun.

mēlawan̄ मेलवञ् । उपायनविशेषः f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

mul'vēñ मुलिवञ् । शुष्को मूलकादिपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. **gōg'ji-mul'vēñ**, p. 279a, l. 17, and **muji-mul'vēñ**, p. 558b, l. 3.

mul'vēñē-lūth मुलिवञ्ज-लूठ् । शुष्कमूलपत्ररञ्जुखण्डः f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) **-wōkh** -वॉख् । शुष्कमूलपत्रमहारञ्जुः f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

mila-wōr^u मिल-वॉरु, see **mil^r 1**.

malawāy मलवाय् m. in **g^asa-malawāy** (p. 306a, l. 14), i.q. **mal-wāy**, q.v., p. 564a, l. 46.

mālay मालय् । रागः f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. —**tulūñ^u** —तुलूञ् । रागापनयनम् f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. —**wōthūñ^u** —व्वथञ् । रागापगमः f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

malōyⁱ 1 मलायि (often written **malōi** मलारि) । दुग्धमण्डः f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

malōyⁱ 2 मलायि f. in the following:—**malāyē karañē** मलाय करञ् । अतिशोकवृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

malōyⁱ 3 मलायि । आश्यामवर्णः adj. e.g. having the light-grey colour of natural *pashmina* woollen cloth; as subst., *pashmina* or other similar cloth of this colour.

mulay 1 मुलय् । मूलधनम् m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

mulay 2 मुलय् । प्राग्देयमूल्यांशः f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

mulay 3 मुलय् or **mūlay** मूलय् adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. **mūl 1**) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. *mulai*). **-na** -न, adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

mālayēdār मालयदार । रागोत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

malōyikh मलायिख् (= ملائک) । अदृष्टपालकः m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملائک, but in Kāshmiri) an angel, a guardian angel.

malyun^a मलिनु । मलिनः adj. (f. **malin^u** मलिञ्), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

mālyun^a मालिनु or **mōlyun^a** मालिनु । स्त्रीपितृगृहम् m. the original home of a married woman, the house

of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

mālinⁱ-būd^u मालिनि-बूड् । जनकमहत्त्वा f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. **-bajēr** -बज्यर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपत्रमहत्त्वम् m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband.

-bōb^u -बॉबू । (स्त्री-)जनकगेहीयमनुष्यः m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations.

-dor^u -दूर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपत्रः m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. **-gara** -गर । स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम् m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. **-vēśhay** -व्यह्य् । जनकपत्त्यहीनता f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

mālinyuk^a मालिन्युकु । पितृगेहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mālinic^u** मालिनिचू), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

mam मम । स्तनी m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. **mama** and **mōm**.

mama मम । स्तनः m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. **mam** and **mōm**. **-ṭang** -टंग् m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

mām माम । मातुलः m. a maternal uncle (his wife is **māmañ**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

māma-bēnath^r माम-ब्यनथर् । मातुलभागिन्यौ m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together.

-hihur -हिहूर् m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135).

-shēkur -शकुर । क्लीबसमाचरणः m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

mīm ميم m. the letter *m*.

mōm मम । स्तनी, स्तन्यम् m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word *mōn*); mother's milk, milk. Cf. **mam** and **mama**.

mōma cēwawun^a मम चववुनु । स्तनंधयावस्थः n.ag. (f. **-cēwavūñ^u** -चववञ्जू), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. —**cyon^u**

—च्यनु । स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. **-dām** -दाम । स्तन्यपानम् m. sucking the breast. **-gol^u** -गलु ।

सन्ध्यासः m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, suoking the breast. -**kubur**^u -कुबुर् । सनायम m. the nipple of the breast.

mōm मोम । सिक्थकम् m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

momādrū m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

mumkin मुमकिन ممکن adj. e.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

mōmālī मोमलि । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

mamalun ममलुन् । निश्चिटीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

mamalyōv ममल्योव्, to become motionless, without

movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of

a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed,

to become benumbed; cf. **mamanun**. **mamalyō-**

mot^u ममल्यो-संतु । निश्चिटीभूतः 2 perf. part.

(**mamalyē-mūṣ**^u ममल्ये-संचू), become motionless,

benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

mamun^u ममनु । निश्चिष्टः (सन्ध्याः) adj. (f. **mamūn**^u

ममंचू), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed

(cf. **nēta-m**^o, s.v. **nēth** 2).

mēmna मेमना m. (f. **mēmni** मेमनी), a kid (El.).

mamanun ममनुन् । निश्चिटीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

mamanyōv ममन्योव्, to become motionless,

paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation,

or the like); cf. **mamalun**. —**abun** —अबुन् ।

निश्चिष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to

overtake a person. —**yun**^u —यिनु । निश्चिष्टतापातः

m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a

person).

mamanyō-mot^u ममन्यो-संतु । सन्ध्याभूतः 2 perf. part.

(f. **mamanyē-mūṣ**^u ममन्ये-संचू), become motionless,

as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

māmañ मामञ् । मातुलानी f. the wife of a maternal

uncle (cf. **mām**) (K. 474).

mamañār ममञार । निश्चिष्टत्वम् m. motionlessness, paralysis

(from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf.

nēta-m^o, s.v. **nēth** 2).

mumar m. the penis (El.).

māmas मामस् or **māms** मांस । मांसम् m. flesh

(L.V. 81); mutton (El.). (cf. **mās** 2 and **māz**).

mamatā ममता । ममत्वम् f. regarding as 'mine',

a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance,

self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

mūmot^u मूमत्, see **marun**.

māmat^ur मामतृर् adj. (f. **māmat^rr** मामतृर् or

māmat^rr मामतृर्), of, or belonging to, a maternal

uncle (**mām**), used in the following, and other

similar, compounds expressing relationship: —**bēma**

—बेम । मातुलजामाता m. a sister's husband on the

side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the

daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin

on the mother's side. —**bōy**^u —बोयु । मातुलेयः m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

māmat^ur (or **māmat^rr**) **bāy**^u (or **bōy**^u)-**kākañ**

मामतृर् (मामतृर्) बायि-(बायि-)काकञ् । मातुलेयपत्नी

f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side

(Gr.Gr. 133). —**bōñē** —ब्यञ् । मातुलपुत्री f. a first

cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133).

—**rag** —रग् । मातुलेयसंबन्धः f. relationship on the

side of the maternal uncle. Cf. **pitur**^u.

mūmūṣ^u मूमचू, see **marun**.

mimiyamar, see **miñē-mūr**^u.

mimiyuz^u मिमिञ् । अपराह्निकालः, अपराह्निकभोजनम् m.

the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the

midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461,

mimuz; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used

by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ **nimiyuz**^u.

mimizⁱ **lōngūn**^u मिमिञ्चि ल्वंगचू । अपराह्निक-

भर्जितभोज्यविशेषः f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the

afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc.

-**mēṭ**^u —म्यटू । अपराह्निकभोजनभागः f. 'the

afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack

eaten in the afternoon. —**wakh^uth** -वखथ ।

अपराह्निकभोजनम् (sg. dat. —**waktas** -वक्तस्), the

afternoon meal (of man or beast). —**vēla** -वेल ।

अपराह्निकवेला m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as

a space of time).

mimizis मिमिञ्चस् adv. at the time of the afternoon

meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). —**bōgi** -बागि

or —**bōgin** -बागिन् । अपराह्निकाले adv. in or about the

afternoon.

man 1 मन । मनः m. (sg. abl. **mana 1 मन**), the mind

(considered as the seat of perception and passions)

(Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57;

Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.;

K. 470, 472; II. vi, 6, where the word is fem.);

intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557,

847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.;

K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.;

K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character, dis-

position, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.).

-**khandur**^u -खंदुर् । मनःचोभः (sg. dat. —**khand^rras**

-खंदरस्), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.)

agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. —**khand^rrēr**

-खंदर्यर् । मनःचोभः m. agitation of mind, emotion.

-**kruh** -क्रुह । मनोघृणा m. acidity of mind, i.e. disgust,

aversion, of the mind. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf.

the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or

affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.)

(K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). —**lagun**

—**lagun** m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). —**mēchēr** -मेच्छर् । प्रेमवृत्तिः m. sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. —**mēl** -मेल् । मनःसंयोगः union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. —**mal'nār** -मलिन्नार् । मनोमालिन्यम् m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. —**myul** -मिल् । मनोयोगः m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. —**phērun** -फेर्न् । वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. —**phirun** -फिर्न् । मनसः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). —**phyur** -फिर् । मनःपरिवृत्तिः m. change of mind. —**prasand** -प्रसद् (for *سند* with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, Kāshmirī *prasan*), adj. e.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun** कर्न् m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun** सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice. —**raṭun** -रटुन् m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). —**srōḍ** -स्रोटु or —**srōzar** -स्रोजर् । मनःसाधारण्यम् m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

mana-gand मन-गण्ड् । चित्तयन्त्रिः m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. —**gandal** -गण्डल् । गूढचित्तः adj. e.g. one who conceals his thoughts. —**grāy** -ग्राय् । वैमनस्यम् f. agitation of the mind. —**kūmal** -कूमल् adj. e.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). —**krūth** -क्रूटु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. —**krūth** -क्रूटू), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. —**log** -लङ्गु । चित्तसक्तिः m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. —**poṭ** -पटु । विश्वसनम् m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). —**paṭh** -पट् । मनोविश्वासः, अज्ञा f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). —**shōḍ** -श्रोटु । शुद्धचित्तः adj. (f. —**shōḍ** -श्रोज्), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. —**sath** -सथ् । निश्चिन्ता f. (sg. dat. —**sūṭh** -सूत्), freedom from anxiety. —**sūty** -सूत्य् adv. cordially (El.). —**sōw** -सोवु । दृढ- (भरित-)चित्तः adj. (f. —**sōv** -सावू), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. —**sōw** -**mot** -सोवु-मंतु । संकल्पोत्तरमृत्युष्टः perf. part. (f. —**sōv** -**mūṭh** -सावू-मंतू), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). —**wāz** -वाज् । उदारः

adj. e.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

mani bēhun मनि व्यङ्गन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). —**bēhanāwun** -ब्यहनावुन् । संमतीकारणम् m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. —**byūth** -ब्यूथु । संमतीभूतः 1 p.p. (f. —**bīth** -बीटू), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. —**kāman** -कामन् or —**kāmanā** -कामना । मनःकामना f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). —**rōzun** -रोजुन् । स्मरणोद्भवतेनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

manuk dōkh मनुकु द्वख् m. remorse (El.).

manas bēhun मनस् व्यङ्गन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree (to), assent. —**karun** -कर्न् । स्मरणम् m.inf. to remember, call to mind. —**rōzun** -रोजुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. —**thawun** -थवुन् । चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम् m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

man 2 मन । परिमाणभेदः m. (sg. abl. **mana 2 मन**), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285).

man 3 मन । आढकमितः m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man**, three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānsh-man**, five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shē-man**, six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man**, seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man**, nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manot**, q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzūw**; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh**, q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **z^a-trakh**, or two *trakh*; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh**, or three *trakh*, and so on for further multiples of four.

man 4 मन m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

mana 3 मन in **mana-wōn** मन-वोन् । विहृतदुग्धजलम् m. whey, the liquid of curds.

manā 1 मना or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh** मनाह । निषेधः m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); —**karun** -कर्न् m.inf. to forbid.

manā 2 मना । बहुलः adj. e.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

mān 1 मान् । मानम् m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1071; K. 90, 1130); dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24; K. 455, 670, 1071); size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). —**karun** —करुण । आदरयोजनम् m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021); to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117); to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432; Rām. 530; K. 852, 1171). —**ratun** —रटुन् । खादररक्षणम् m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

māna-hān मान-हान् । मानभङ्गः f. (sg. dat. -hōñ^u -हांञ्), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation; cf. **mānas-hān** (K. 797). —**rost^u** -रंस्तु । अनादरयुक्तः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रंशू), without honour, unrespected; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. —**sān** -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम् adv. with great deference, with great respect. —**sost^u** -संस्तु । संमानयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūsh^u -संशू), respected, highly esteemed, venerated; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. —**wālay** -वाल्य । अवमानना f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. —**vyot^u** -व्युत् । मानपूर्णः adj. (f. -vēsh^u -वंशू), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137); (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

mānuk^u मानुकु । आदरोपेतः adj. (f. **mānuc^u** मानूच्), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

mān 2, see **mōn^u 1**.

manai, mainai, see **mainay**.

mānē 1 مانع m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. **mōnī**); —**karun** —करुण (El. *māna karun*) m.inf. to forbid. Cf. **manā 1**.

mānē 2 or **mānē 1** معنی m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30; H. iii, 4, 5; vi, 14; vii, 27, 28); the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

mānē 2 (El. *māne*), see **mainay**.

manū (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

main मीन् or **mōn** मान् m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. *mainah*, i.e. **maināh**, with indef. art.; Gr.Gr. 22); cf. **miñ 2**. —**phal** फल् m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, *mani-phal*, used medicinally as an emetic).

mainā मीना or **maināwati** मीनावती f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Hīmālaya and mother of Pārvatī. (**mainā**) (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490); (**maināwati**) (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

mēn मेन् f. (sg. dat. **mīñ^u** मीञ्), measurement, measuring. Cf. **atha-mēn**, p. 60a, l. 17.

mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असहजमानकर्म f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places).

-tōl तोल् । परिमाणव्यापारः measuring and weighing.

mīn मीन् m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El.; Śiv. 480; Rām. 419, 1278).

mōn m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for **mōm**, q.v.).

mōn मोन् । मौनम् m. silence, taciturnity (El. *mōi*, adj. silent). —**dārun** —दारुन् । मौनव्रतचर्चा m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. —**hyon^u** —ह्यन् । अपेक्षितेऽपि मौनम् m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging.

—**karun** —करुण or **mōnam karun** मौनम् करुण । मौनधारणम् m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

mōn मान्, see **main**.

mōnai, see **mainay**.

mōnī 1, see **mānē 1**.

mōnī 2 मानी । मानयुक्तः adj. e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful; —^o honouring, obeying (cf. **ān-mōnī**, p. 30a, l. 32).

mūn 1 मून or (Gr.Gr. 20) **mūn^u** मून । ऊर्णा f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245).

—**anūñ^u** —अनूञ् । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंसत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to bring wool; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging;

cf. the next. —**ōsas anūñ^u** —आसस् अनूञ् । प्रेरणार्थातिजल्पने असंसत्या खेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth.

—**ōsas yīñ^u** —आसस् यिञ् । बहुप्रेरणजल्पनया खेदापत्तिः f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab.

—**khārūñ^u** —खारंञ् । बहुकौ असंसत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. —**ōsas anūñ^u**, ab. —**khasiñ^u** —खसंञ् । बहुभाषणखेदापत्तिः f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab.

—**yīñ^u** —यिञ् । बहुप्रेरणया खेदापत्तिः f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

mūni wōth^u मूनं वथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेहः, कर्तितोषः adj. (f. —**wōsh^u** —वूशू), (of a sheep) very woolly; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

mūnī मूनी । मौनव्रतः m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

mun^u मुनु adj. (f. **mun^u** मुनु), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

mūn^u मून । लिप्तवप्रम m. (sg. abl. **mōni** मोनि), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). —**hyuh^u** —ह्युहु । सख्यवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni** **bitra-kār** मोनि ब्रिच-कार् । वप्रचित्रोत्थितिः m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

mūn^u मून, see **mūn**.

mānch मांक्, **mōnch** मॉंक्, see **māch**.

mānchar मांक्, etc., see **māchar**.

mand मंद् adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mond^u**.

mānd मांद्, see **mād**.

mandī मंडी f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

mandiā (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hederā Helix*, El.).

mēndī म्यंदि, see **myond^u**.

mēndī म्यंदि, see **myond^u**.

miōnd, see **myond^u** 1.

mōṇḍ 1 मंड m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvi, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mōṇḍa-daham** मंड-दहम् । तिथिविशेषः the 'Mūṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhēkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April-May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

mōṇḍ 2 मंड । विधवा f. a widow (a widower is **mōṇḍur^u**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

mōṇḍa-kath मंड-कत् । विधवापुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). —**lakhun** —लखुन् । अतिरिक्कारः m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. —**pōth^{ar}** —पॉथर् । विधवासमुदायः m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. —**shāhẓāda** -शाहज़ाद् । विधवावत्सलः m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

mōṇḍa 3 मंड (for 1 and 2, see under **mōṇḍ** 1 and 2) । प्रतिद्विधावारः m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor

games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mōṇḍa-dar**, or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. —**dar** -दर् । प्रतिद्विधाधारकः m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. —**darun** —दर्नु । प्रतिद्विधापालनम् m.inf. to act as a **mōṇḍa-dar**, as ab. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

mond^u मंद् । मन्दः adj. (f. **mūnz^u** मंजू), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mōṇḍ^u** 4.

mōṇḍ^u 1 मंडु । खाणुः m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mōṇḍ^u** 1) (El. *mānd*) (cf. **khōḍa-m^o**, p. 392a, l. 50, and **nasta-m^o**, s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; —° any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 282a, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshē-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 22b, l. 27; **lāyē-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 543a, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 448a, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mōṇḍ^u**, a fool-block, an utter fool.

mōṇḍ^u-ala मंडि-अल । मूलोद्धारः m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala** 4. —**pākh** -पाख् । चिरकालपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस्), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. —**zyun^u** -ज़िनु । खाणिवन्यनम् m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

mōṇḍ^u 2 मंडु m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **aḍa-mōṇḍ^u** 1, p. 11b, l. 14.

mōṇḍ^u 3 मंडु or **mond^u** मंडु m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amōṇḍ^u**, p. 8a, l. 43); used in the following: —**dyun^u** —दिनु । वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **aḍa-mōṇḍ^u** 2, p. 11b, l. 19).

mōṇḍ^u 4 मंडु । कुष्ठितः adj. (f. **mōṇḍ^u** 3 मंडू, sg. dat. **mōnjē** 2 मंज्य; for **mōṇḍ^u** 1 and 2, see s.v.v.; for **mōnjē** 1 and 2, see **mōṇḍ^u** 1 and 2), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m^o**, p. 448a, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maund*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

mōnd^u मोंडू, see māḍun.

mōnd^u 1 मंडू । शाकादिनालिका f. (sg. dat. mōnjē 1 मञ्ज, for 2 see mōnd^u 4), the thick stalk of a vegetable (f. of mōnd^u 1); that part of the stalk of a vegetable or other growth which is below ground, including the upper part of the root (cf. hēngamōnd^u, the root of a horn, p. 339a, l. 42); used —° to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in dana-m^o, p. 221b, l. 42; hirⁱ-m^o, p. 367a, l. 47; nāga-m^o, s.v. nāg 1), a hidden lump or store of wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. adrakh-m^o, p. 15b, l. 6; alapōshē-m^o, p. 22b, l. 30; and nadārⁱ-m^o, s.v. nador^u); cf. also mūla-mōnjē, p. 567a, l. 36.

mōnjē bēhun मञ्ज व्यङ्गन । अक्रियीभवनम् m.inf. to become workless, (of an official or the like) to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. mas mōnjē bēhun, s.v. mas 1); (of a business or the like) to become slack, to go downhill. —bēhanāwun —व्यहनावुन । अक्रियीकरणम् m.inf. to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause (a business) to become slack. —dēl —दल । कडम्बलक् m. the bark of the stem of a vegetable. —gāda —गाड । मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. —gūl^u —गूल । शृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्कभक्ष्यम् (sg. dat. —gōli —गोली), a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. —gor^u —गर्ह । तैलपक्कभक्ष्यभेदविक्रेता m. (his wife is —gārⁱ-bāy —गर्हि-बाय, but a woman who follows the same profession is —gūr^u —गूरू), a maker, or seller, of pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). —hākh —हाख । स्थूलकडम्बशाकम् (sg. dat. —hākas —हाकस्), a vegetable with a thick stalk. —khav —खव । कडम्बश्चभम् f. a hole in the ground in which vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use in winter. —kōth^u —काठू । कडम्बलक् f. (sg. dat. —kāchē —काच्छ), the hard wood-like stalk of a vegetable or its bark. —nador^u —नदरू । विसमयतैलपक्कभक्ष्यम् m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. —ray —रय m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from the root upwards (L. 334, *muj rāi*).

mōnd^u 2 मंडू f. (sg. dat. mōnjē मञ्ज), trampling, rubbing with the feet (cf. maḍun, used —° as in lata-mōnd^u, trampling with the feet, trampling down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the hands) ḥari-mūnd^u, elapping the hauds in derision (K. 222, 232).

mōnd^u 3 मंडू, see mōnd^u 4.

mundī or mundī butī m. *Sphaeranthus mollis* (El.) (cf. gūruk^u mundī, p. 298b, l. 11).

munōdī मुनादी مَنَادِي f. proclamation by beat of drum. —nērūn^u —नेरून् f.inf. proclamation to issue, proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679).

—phirūn^u —फिरून् or —phiravūn^u —फिरवून् f.inf. to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

mandach मंदक् । मन्दाचम् f. (sg. dat. mandachi मंदक्), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137; Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662, 1141). —kāsiūn^u —कासून् । लज्जापनयनम् f.inf. to remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty. —pēn^u पञ्च । लज्जावेशः f.inf. bashfulness to attack (a person). —wōthūn^u —वथून् । लज्जापगमः f.inf. bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

mandacha-buth^u मंदक्-बुथु । लज्जाशीलः m. bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. —vēḥar —व्यहर । मलज्जत्वम् m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty. —vyot^u —व्यतु । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. —vēḥ^u —व्यथू), full of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition (Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

mandoch^u मंदक्कु adj. (f. mandūch^u मंदक्कु), ashamed, become bashful (K. 328). —mot^u —मंतु । अवाप्तलज्जः adj. (f. mandūch^u-mūḥ^u मंदक्कु-मंथू), caused to feel bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām. 886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

mandachun मंदकुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mandachyōv मंदक्कोव्, also written mandachōv मंदक्कोव्, to become bashful, to become shamefaced, to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr. 125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489, 839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566, 661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143). mandachō-mot^u मंदक्को-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. mandachē-mūḥ^u मंदक्के-मंथू), ashamed, feeling shamefaced.

mandachāwun मंदहावुन । लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mandachōw^u मंदक्कोवु), to make (a person) ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171; K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89, 124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386, 764, etc.).

mandachāwan-kūt^u मंदहावन-कंटू । लज्जोत्पादिनी (कन्या) f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable) parents, etc., to shame. —kath —कठ । लज्जावनकः m. (sg. dat. —katas —कटस्; f. —kūt^u —कंटू, ab.), a son (or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents (or other respectable people) to shame.

mandachōw^u-mot^u मंदक्कोवु-मंतु । निन्दया लज्जितीकृतः perf. part. (manachōw^u-mūḥ^u मंदक्कोवु-मंथू), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put

to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

mandōdarī मंदोदरी f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Ṛṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

mandūj^u मंडूज । सक्थि f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajē-hor^u मंडज्य-हर्** । सक्थियुगमम् m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

mandūj^u मंडूज । जनसमाजः f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bēhun mandūj^u karith**, to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **mandul**, q.v.

mōṇḍūj^u मंडूज, **mōṇḍukh मंडूख**, see **nyoṇ^u** and **nēñē-mōṇḍukh** (s.v. **nēñē** 3).

māṇḍukh मांडूख m. (sg. dat. **māṇḍakas मांडकस**), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *maṇḍaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

mōṇḍukh मंडूख m. (sg. dat. **mōṇḍakas मंडकस**), a frog, usually in the compound **miñē-mōṇḍukh** (see **miñ** 2) and **nēñē-m^o** (see **nēñē** 3).

mandal 1 मंडल m. the Sanskrit form of **mandul**, q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-mandal**, p. 262b, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

mandal 2 मंडल । देशः m. (properly the same as **mandal 1**), a circular disk (i.q. **mandul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

māṇḍila मंडिल (= مَعْدِيل) । उष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

mandul मंडुल । सक्थि m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंडलस**), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). (Cf. **mandūj^u** and **maīshē-m^o**, s.v. **mūsh**).

mandal-bachē मन्दल-बच्छ । सक्थिकूले f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gakh^ur^u -गखरू** । सक्थिघर्षणम् f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-hor^u -हर्** । सक्थियुगमम् m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoth^u -व्युथ** । खूलसक्थिकः adj. (f. **-vēth^u -वंथू**), fat-buttocked.

mandul मंडुल or **mandul^u मंडुलु** । चक्रवालम्, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंडलस**), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390;

K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmir on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June-July). **bū-mandul**, the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-mandul**, an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-mandul**, the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yēgñā-mandul**, a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K. 305). —**shēhalun**—शहलुन् । चिरकालमनु वर्षणम् m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

mandālⁱ-brōhmun मंडलि-ब्रोह्मुन् । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिपिकत् m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl -मसाल** । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla**.

mēṇḍⁱlad म्येन्दिलद् । कोठयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **mēṇḍⁱladiñ म्येदिलदिन्**), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

mōṇḍ^u-mot^u मोंडु-मंतु, see **māḍun**.

mandan 1 मंडन । केशवपनम् m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

mandan 2 मंडन m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

mandain, see **mandyūn^u**.

mandun मन्दुन् । मथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond^u मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manzōv मज्जोव**), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mond^u-mot^u मंडु-मंतु** । आलीडितः perf. part. (f. **mūnz^u-mūh^u मजू-मजू**), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

mandun मंडुन् । श्रीर्णपटनिर्लेजनम्, अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond^u मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मज्योव**), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **māḍun**.

mandan 3 मंडन in mandan-gar मंडन-गर् or mandan-gor^u मंडन-गर् । और्णपटनिर्णोजकः m. (f. -gür^u -गर्), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are mandawañ, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). mandan-gar-bāy मंडन-गर्-बाय or mandan-garⁱ-bāy मंडन-गर्-बाय । और्णपटनिर्णोजकस्त्री f. the wife of such a cleaner. mandan-garⁱ मंडन-गरी । और्णपटनिर्णोजनवृत्तिः f. the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab. -wōkhul -वखुल् । और्णपटनिर्णोजनदूखलम् m. (sg. dat. wōkhalas वखलस्), the trough in which such woollen goods are trodden.

mond^u-mot^u मंडु-मंतु । विहितनिर्णोजनादिसंस्कारः perf. part. (münd^u-müß^u मंडू-मंतू, sg. dat. manjē-maßē मञ्ज-मच्च), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen objects) cleaned, as ab.

māṇḍun मांडुन, see māḍun.

mēṇḍun म्यंडुन conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf. myond^u 1), used in the following:—mēṇḍith marun म्यंदिथ मरुन् । महाव्याध्यनुभवोत्तरमरणम् m.inf. to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an expression used principally in malediction).

mōṇḍun मंडुन । मन्दीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mōṇḍyōv मंडोव्), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to become dull, stupid; to become weak. mōṇḍyō-mot^u मंडो-मंतु । कुण्डीभूतः perf. part. (f. mōṇḍyē-müß^u मंडो-मंतू), blunted; (of someone formerly intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

mandanāwun मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. mandanōw^u मंदनोवु), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned, to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.). Cf. mandun.

māṇḍanāwun मांडनावुन्, see māḍanāwun.

mandēñ मंवाञ्, mandīñ मंदिञ्, mandīñuk^u मंदिञ्कु, mandīñēñ मंदिञ्जन्, mandīñēs मंदिञ्जस्, see mandyūn^u.

mandūñ^u मंदंञ् । नवनीतगोलः f. a ball of butter (used either —o, compounded with a word meaning 'butter', or alone).

mandaph मंडफ् । मण्डपम् m. (sg. dat. mandapas मंडपस्), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

mandar मंदर् or mandēr मंवर or mandir मंदिर् । मन्दिरम् m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178, 1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810-11, 1045, 1115, mandar). mandēr-brōhmun मंवर-ब्रौह्मुन् । मन्दिरपूजकः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas ब्रौह्मनस्), a temple-Brāhmaṇa (who officiates at sacrifices and other rites). -brōhmūñ^u -ब्रौह्मंञ् । मन्दिरब्राह्मणी f.

a temple-Brāhmaṇa woman (who performs ceremonies, etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmaṇa.

mandirⁱ मंदिर् । मठाध्यक्षः m. the person in charge of a temple, and responsible for its management.

mandōra मन्दोर । विशालोत्तमशाला f. a large masonry building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

mōṇḍur^u 1 मंडुर् । मृतपत्नीकः m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍaras मंडरस्), a widower (a widow is mōṇḍ 2, q.v.).

mōṇḍur^u 2 मंडुर् । खण्डः m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍaras मंडरस्), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

mōṇḍ^{ur} मंडुर् । द्विखण्डः f. a small short stump or trunk of a tree, a small log.

mūni-dār मूनि-दार । ऊर्णावदेशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः adj. e.g. a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots; (as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

mōṇḍ^{aran} मंडरन् । कुण्डीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. mōṇḍ^{arūñ} मंडरंञ्), the act of making blunt (a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man to be stupid.

mōṇḍ^{arun} मंडरन् । कुण्ठतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṇḍ^{ar} मंडर्), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mōṇḍ^{arāwun} मंडरावुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṇḍ^{arōw} मंडरोवु), to make blunt (a weapon or a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mēṇḍis म्यंडिस्, see myond^u.

mōṇḍus मंडुस् or mōṇḍus^u मंडुसु । विधव्यम् m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍasas मंडसस्), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144). —kadun —कडुन् । विधव्यपालनम् m.inf. to live a widow, to endure widowhood.

mandav मंडव् । सप्तविशेषः m. a kind of house found in forest villages. Cf. gana-mandav, p. 287b, l. 32.

mandawañ मंडवञ् । और्णपटनिर्णोजनभृतिः f. wages for cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. māṇḍun).

māṇḍay मांडय्, see māḍay.

mandyūn^u मंदिञ् । मध्याह्नः m. (sg. dat. mandīñēs मंदिञ्जस्), midday (El. māṇḍin).

mandēñ मंवाञ् or mandīñ मंदिञ् । मध्याह्नम् adv. at midday (K.Pr. 176, māṇḍēñ; 193, 228, māṇḍin). -gür^u -गर् । मध्याह्नवेला f. the midday hour. -gata -गत । मध्याह्नध्वान्तः f. darkness at midday; met. misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning the cold shoulder (to a person). -thag -ठग् । प्रत्यक्षवञ्चकः m. a midday robber, an open swindler, swindling a person before his very eyes. -ṣūr -चूर । प्रत्यक्षहरचौरः f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

mandēñuk^u मंयञ्जुकु or **mandiñuk^u** मंदिञ्जुकु ।
मध्याह्नसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mandiñuc^u** मंदिञ्चू), of, or
belonging to, midday.

mandēñen मंयञ्जन् or **mandiñen** मंदिञ्जन् ।
मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; 5
YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023,
1145). **-bōgⁱ** -बागि or **-bōgin** -बागिन् । मध्याह्नप्राये
adv. at about midday.

mandēñēs मंयञ्जस् or **mandiñēs** मंदिञ्जस् ।
मध्याह्ने adv. at midday. **-bōgⁱ** -बागि or **-bōgin** 10
-बागिन् । मध्याह्नप्राये adv. at about midday.

mōnāfa مَنَافِع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

mang मंग् । याचना f. a demand, begging, request for
something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489;
H. xi, 16). —**āsūñ^u** —आसञ्जू । सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः 15
f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking
for something to occur, universal demand for some-
thing on account of its scarcity or rarity. —**lagūñ^u**
—लगञ्जू । असकृत प्रार्थनयोगः f.inf. (of something
hitherto disregarded or made little account of) 20
a sudden and general demand or inquiry for
anything to occur. —**yīñ^u** —यिञ्जू । दूरात्प्रार्थनागमः
f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various
distant places.

manga-mang मंग-मंग् । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम् f. 25
continually or frequently asking for something.
-mang karūñ^u -मंग् करञ्जू । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम् f.inf.
to ask frequently for something (esp. for food)
(W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

manga मंग् in **hanga-manga**, **hanga ta manga**, see 30
hanga, p. 339a, l. 26.

mēng म्यंग् । शङ्खास्थि f. the temple of the head (El.
menga, *myeng*). —**hāvūñ^u** —हावञ्जू । असमर्थत्वे 35
सगर्वोक्तिः f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful
contradiction or counter-statement to be made in
emulation by a powerless person. —**karūñ^u**
—करञ्जू । मदगर्वाविष्कारः f.inf. to make scornful con-
tradiction or counter-statement, as ab.

mēnga-dag म्यंग-दग् । शङ्खाधा f. a blow on the
temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering; 40
a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal**
-dagal । निरन्तरजल्पकः adj. e.g. a continual chatterer.
-ḥōrⁱ -होरि । शङ्खमध्यभागः m.pl. the middle part of
the temple. —**wōthañē** —वृथञ् । गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम् 45
f. pl. inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger.

mēngan-nār 1 म्यंगन्-नार् (for 2, see **mēngun**),
fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of
the temples.

mōng 1 म्यंग् । मुद्गः m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus*
Mungo (El. *Phaseolus Max* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 50

164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180).
It is said to have cooling properties, and is much
used as a diet for invalids.

mōnga-dūj^u म्यंग-दूज् । मुद्गवेचनम् f. a mōng-field,
a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it
is a crop. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hōj^u**
-होज्), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped
grain. **-muzawar** -मुजवर् । मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः m.
mōng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water)
made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is
given to invalids; cf. **muza-war**, s.v. **muza**.
-phol^u -फल् m. a little, or small quantity of mōng
(Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl** -शाल् । धान्यभेदः, अतिवचनः m.
a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf.
-hāl, ab.); 'a mōng-jackal,' a very timid person,
a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal,
even in a field of short-stalked mōng, when he sees
a little dog in the distance). **-ḥōgan** -हूगन् ।
अनन्तपरिमाणम् m. 'fours of mōng', i.e. what seems
a very little to turn out, on calculation to be
immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense.
The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king
agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles
as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were
to be placed four grains of mōng; on the second
square four times that number, or 16; on the
third square four times the number on the second
square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the
number on the third square, or 256; and so on
through the 64 squares, the number on each square
being four times that on the preceding square. The
fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter
and gave the necessary orders; but when the total
came to be calculated out it came to millions of
maunds. Indeed, so great was the amount, that the
king could not pay it, and had to make over his
whole kingdom and private property in order to
discharge the debt. **-wor^u** -वर् । मुद्गपिष्टकः m.
a cake of mōng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

mōng 2 म्यंग् । मद्गुपक्षी f. a certain bird, the Lesser
Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

mōng 3 म्यंग् । भङ्गारेणुगुलिका f. a pill of charas
(the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) pre-
pared for smoking.

mangal मंगल् । कल्याणम् m. happiness, good luck,
felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good
wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious
ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness);
the planet Mars (El.). **-wār** -वार m. Tuesday.

mēngal म्यंगल । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a temple (of the head); met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.

mongla (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).

mōngil म्यंगिल् । काष्ठमयसुन्नरविशेषः f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster; a club, a mace (K. 390).

mōngöl म्यंगोल् । श्लोषधिलताविशेषः m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mungat*).

mōngöl^u म्यंगोलु । जलजसुद्रपत्रभेदसमूहः m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mōngöl^l-byöl^u** म्यंगलि-ब्योलु । असंख्यसमुदायः m. the seed of this plant; met. a collection of innumerable articles.

mangun मंगुन् । प्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mong^u** मंगु, f. **münj^u** मंजू (K. 488, 588, 718); 2 p.p. **manjyōv** मंज्योव्), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150; YZ. 541; Śiv. 308-10, 707, 753, 1173, etc.; Rām. 63, 149-52, 612, etc.; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc.; H. xi, 14; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19); to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun**, to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). —**lāyēkh** —लायख् । प्रार्थनायोग्यः adj. e.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). —**tagun** —तगुन् । प्रार्थितफलाभिसंधिः m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired; to intend to get something asked for.

mong^u-mot^u मंगु-मंतु । प्रार्थितः perf. part. (f. **münj^u-müs^u** मंजू-मंचू), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592); asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).

mangan-bāna मंगन्-बान । प्रार्थनीचितभाग्यम् m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. —**buth^u** —बुथु । प्रार्थनधार्यम् m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar. —**hār** —हार । प्रार्थनीचितः adj. e.g. worthy of being asked for. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यन्), an asker, a beggar.

mānganī मंगनी । प्रार्थनीयः impers. fut. part. e.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.

mangith nyun^u मंगिथ् निनु, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūr^u mangith niñ^u**, to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).

mēngun म्यंगुन् । मेषाद्यगृह्यत m. (sg. dat. **mēnganas** म्यंगनस्), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin*; L. 459, *mengun*); (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mēngan-nār** 2 म्यंगन्-नार (for 1, see **mēng**) । मेषकरीषापिः m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.

manganāwun मंगनाबुन् । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manganōw^u** मंगनोवु), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497; Śiv. 675; Rām. 263, 274, 593; K. 1034; H. vi, 16; xi, 8); to claim (El.).

mēngañ म्यंगञ् or **mēngūñ^u** म्यंगनु । आबुशकृत f. rat's dung (f. dim. of **mēngun**, q.v.).

mēngañē-gōr^u म्यंगञ्-गोर । शृङ्गाटविशेषः a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). —**gōr^u** —गारु । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः f. the dried kernel of the preceding.

mōngur^u म्यंगुर् । अजपोतः m. (sg. dat. **mōngaras** म्यंगरस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **mōng^r^u** म्यंगरु, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).

māngata मंगत । दत्तकः m. an adopted son. —**anun** —अनुन् । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.

mangatak^u मंगतकु । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः adj. (f. **mangatiūc^u** मंगतचू), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.

mēngāth म्यंगाट् । गर्वचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **mēngātas** म्यंगाटस्), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. **mēng**). —**hāwun** —हाबुन् । गर्ववृत्त्या भायनम् m.inf. to display such an indication; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.

mangathyōrī मंगथ्यारि । भैषवृत्तिः f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.

mangathyōr^u मंगथ्योर । भैषवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **mangathyārēñ** मंगथ्यार्यन्, but a female beggar is **māngathyōr^u** मंगथ्योरु), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.

māngawun^u मंगवुन् । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. **māngaviñ^u** मंगवंचू), one who begs or asks for something; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).

māngay मंगय्, see **māgay**.

manāh मनाह्, see **manā** 1.

munahjim मुनहजिम् (= **مناجم**) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).

manōhar मनोहर् adj. e.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).

mānjē मञ्ज, see **mājē**, s.v. **māḍun**.

mōnjē 1 मञ्ज, see **mōnd^u** 4 and **mōnd^u** 1 and 2.

mōnjē 2 स्वञ्ज adv., as in **ad-mōnjē** (p. 10a, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. **mōnd^u 1**.

mōnj^u मोजु, see **mōj^u**, s.v. **mājun**.

munj in **munj rai** (L. 334), see **mōnjē-ray**, p. 575a, l. 38.

mōnj^uhōr मञ्जहोर (also written **munjhōr** मञ्जहोर) or (El.) **magar** मगर । **मार्गशीर्षः** m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśīrṣa* and Hindī *Agahan*, and corresponding to November-December) (El. *monjhor*; W. 107, *mōnjhor*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267).

mōnjhūri मञ्जहुरि adv. in the month of **Mōnj^uhōr** (Rām. 206).

munaġim مناجيم, see **munaġim**.

mōnjāl मञ्जाल् or **mōnjēl** मञ्जेल् । **मान्यः** adj. e.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. **mōnd^u 1**); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. **hēngal-mōnjāl**, p. 339b, l. 45).

mōnj^u-mot^u मोजु-मंतु, see **mōj^u-mot^u**, s.v. **mājun**.

mānjē-maṭṭē माञ्ज-मच्छ, see **mājē-maṭṭē**, s.v. **māḍun**.

mūnj^u-mūṭṭē^u मञ्जू-मञ्जू, see **mangun**.

mānjun माञ्जुन्, see **mājun**.

mōnjēr मञ्ज्यर् । **मन्दता** m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

manġit, see **mazēth**.

mōnjāṭa मञ्जट् or **mōnjāṭh** मञ्जट् । **वराटकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **mōnjāṭas** मञ्जटस्), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

manjōv मञ्जोव्, see **mangun**.

manka मन्क । **मणिविशेषः** m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

munakh मुनख् (= مونتقى) । **द्राक्षाफलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **munki** मुन्कि), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

munka-catiṅ मुन्क-चटिञ् । **द्राक्षाविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः** f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). **-shira** -शीर । **द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः** m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

mankal मन्कल् । **अङ्गारधानिका** f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

mōnāl m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmir (El.).

mōnil मोनिल् । **मानयुक्तता** f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

munul^u मुनुल् । **और्णमयः** adj. (f. **mun^uj^u** मुन्जु), made of wool, woollen (El. *mound*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *patū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

mōnam karun मोनम् करुन्, see **mōn karun** (p. 573b, l. 22).

mānmān मान्मान् । **परस्परस्पर्धा** f. (sg. dat. **mānmōn^u** मान्मानु), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). **—lagiū^u** —लगिजू । **अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता** f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

mānmōn¹ मान्मानि । **अहंपूर्विकया** adv. in emulation.

maumath ममथ् m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); *Kāma*, the Indian Cupid.

manan 1 मनन् । **मननम्** m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). **-māl** -माल् । **मङ्गलमाल्यम्** f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

manan 2 मनन् । **मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **manūn^u** मनजू), a kind of **kāg^{ūr}**, or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. **nāra-m^o**, s.v. **nār**).

manāṅē-til dazun मन्ज-तील् दजुन् । **अत्युपतापासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. **-til zālun** -तील् जालुन् । **अत्युपतापानुभावनम्** m.inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

mānanā मानना f. honouring, respecting. **—kariūn^u** —करजू f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

mānun मानुन् । **संमतिकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōn^u** मोनु, f. **mōn^u** मोजु; 2 p.p. **mānōv** माजोव्), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1419, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

mānun^u मानुन m. obedience; **na-mānun^u**, disobedience (Gr.M.).

mōn^u-mot^u मोनु-मंतु । संमतः perf. part. (f. **mōn^u-mūṣ^u** मांनु-मंनु), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

mēnun मेनुन । मापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūn^u** म्युनु (Gr.Gr. 26), f. **mīn^u** मीनु; 2 p.p. **mēnōv** मेनोव), to measure (length, superficialities, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

mēnan-bāna मेनन्-वान । परिमाणपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । मापकः u.g. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a measurer, surveyor.

myūn^u-mot^u म्युनु-मंतु । विहितमितिकः perf. part. (f. **mīn^u-mūṣ^u** मीनु-मंनु), measured, that which has been measured.

munan मुनन् । कुट्टनम् f. (sg. dat. **munūn^u** मुनंनु), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

munun मुनुन् । (धान्यादेः) अचखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mun^u** मुनु, f. **muñ^u** मुञ्नु), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). **mun^u-mot^u** मुनु-मंतु । अचखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **muñ^u-mūṣ^u** मुञ्नु-मंनु), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

mānand मानन्द मानन्द or **mōnind** मोनिन्द prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; **bē-mānand**, incomparable (Śiv. 775); **mōnind-ē-bahar** = **مانند بحر**, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

mananāwun मननावुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mananōw^u** मननोवु), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731).

mananōw^u-mot^u मननोवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. **mananōv^u-mūṣ^u** मननोवु-मंनु), appeased, soothed.

mānanāwun माननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mānanōw^u** माननोवु), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

mōnāpha खनाफ, i.q. **mōnāfa**, q.v.

man^r मन्र् or **man^ri^u** मन्र्ह । शाहिकः, मणिकारः m. (his wife is **man^r-bāy** मन्र्-बाय्) (see below), but a female lapidary is **man^rrēn** मन्र्र्यन्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr.

148). **-bāy** -बाय । शाहिकस्त्री f. a lapidary's wife.

-koṭ^u -कोटु m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132).

-thōj^u -थोज्, also written **manar-thōj^u** मन्र्-थांज् । मणिकारचक्रम् m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). **-wān** -वान् । शाहिकसमाश्रयः m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

manir in **manira-dāg** m. *Acónitum* sp. (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

mānir मानिर् adj. e.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

manōri मनारी f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. *manāri*).

munōr^u मुनोर्ह f. diminishing, waning, in **dēka-manōr^u**, p. 204b, l. 12, q.v.

man^rrēn मन्र्र्यन् f. a female lapidary, etc.; see **man^r**.

mānarēn मानर्यन् । मानवती f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

māns (El.), see **mās** 1.

mānas मानस् m., i.q. **man** 1, mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

mōns, see **mōs^u**.

munōsib مناسب adj. e.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

mānsh (El.), see **mūshⁱ**.

manshē मनश् منشأ । इच्छा m. (with indef. art. **manshāh** मनशाह, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

manōsh मनोश् m., i.q. **manush**, q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

manush मनुश्, **manōsh** मन्वश्, **manōsh** मनोश्, or **manōshy** मन्वश् । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **man^shēs** मन्वश्स्), a man, a human being (i.e. *homo*, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

man^shē (or **manōshē**)-**bōy** मन्श्(मन्वश्)-व्वय् । मनुष्यगन्धः m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word **bōy** is feminine; cf. **mōsa-bōy**, s.v. **mōsh**, which is fem.), the smell of a man; the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262). **-zāth** -जाथ् । मनुष्यजातिः m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

munshī منشي m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

mōnīshōr स्वनीश्वर । सुनीश्वरः m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc.; Rām. 951, 1082, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

manōshy मन्वश्य m., i.q. **manush**, q.v.

mānshkel (El.), see **māz-khēl**, s.v. **māz**.

manaskār मनस्कार m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun** मनस्कार रोजुन । चित्ताभोगवृत्तिः m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

man^ssun मन्सुन । संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man^su** मन्सु), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man^su-mot^u** मन्सु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **man^su-müt^u** मन्सू-मंतू), given, etc., as ab.

manasāwun मनसावुन । मन्वपूर्वकमुत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasōw^u** मनसोवु), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

mānatā मानता । अत्यादरः f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

manot^u मन्तु । आढकः m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man** 3.

manātⁱ mēnānⁱ मन्ति मेननि । अतिविरोधविधानम् m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers; met. associates to quarrel mutually. —**mīnith khēnⁱ** — मीनिथ खनि । परस्परविरोधविधानम् m. pl. inf., id.

manātⁱ (or man^{ātⁱ) dab khyon^u} मन्ति (मन्ति) दब ख्यनु । दण्डोपभोगः, औदत्यभङ्गाप्तिः m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manātⁱ (or man^{ātⁱ) dab pyon^u}** मन्ति (मन्ति) दब प्यनु । दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औदत्यभङ्गानुभवः m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

mānth मंथ, i.q. **māth**, q.v., s.v. **māth**.

mānth मंठ, **mōnth** मंठ, see **māth**, **mōth**.

manath मनथ । श्रद्धा f. (**manūth^u** मन्तू), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath**.

mānath मानथ । भक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **mānūth^u** मान्तू), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath**.

minath मिन्थ (= مینت) । उपकारयाचना f. (sg. dat. **minūth^u** मिन्तू), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. —**hēn^u** — हंतू । उपकारस्वीकारः f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation. —**kadūn^u** — कडंतू । प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकारः f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. —**mānath** — मानथ । विवाहप्रार्थनम् f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. —**thavūn^u** — थवंतू । उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम् f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the grantor calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

minūth^u-rost^u मिन्तू-रस्तू । परयाचनालाघवोप-
छतिहीनः adj. (f. -**riūth^u** -रंतू), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

minūth^un-tal karun मिन्तून-तल करुन । असहदुप-
कारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम् m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

mōnth मंथ, see **mōth**.

mūnth^u मंतू, see **mūth^u**.

mōnthun^u मोंतुन, **mōnthon^u** मोंतुन, see **mōth^u**.

mānthār (El.), see **mōth^{ar}** 1.

manth^{ar} मन्थर् or **mant^{ar}** मन्तर् । मन्त्रः m. (sg. dat. **mantras** मन्त्रस्), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (L.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877-8). Cf. **mōth^{ar}** 1.

mōnth^{ar} मंथर्, i.q. **mōth^{ar}** 1 and 2.

mōnthur^u मोंतुर्, i.q. **mōth^{ur}**. **mōnth^{ur}** मोंतूर, i.q. **mōth^{ur}**. **mōnth^{ur}** मोंतूर, i.q. **mōth^{ur}**, qq.v. **mūnth^{ur}**, etc., **mōth^{ur}**, i.q. **mūth^{ur}**, etc.

mūnth^{ar} मूंथर्, i.q. **mōth^{ar}** 1 and 2, q.v.

mūnth^{ur} मूंथूर, i.q. **mūth^{ar}**, see **mōth^{ar}** 2.

manṭun^u मन्तुनु m. three pounds of anything (El. **manṭun**). Cf. **manot^u**.

mant^{ar} मन्तर्, see **manth^{ar}**.

māntr, see **mōth^{ar}** 2.

mūntrun^u मूंनुनु, i.q. **mūtrun^u**.

mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन, i.q. **mūtrāwun**.

mīnsh (El.), see **mīsh** 1.

mōnsh मीह, i.q. **mōsh**.

mūnṭhur^u मूँहृ, **mūnṭh^aran** मूँहरन्, **mūnṭh^arun** मूँहरन्, see **mūṣhur^u**, **mūṣh^aran**, and **mūṣh^arun**.
manṣaran (? spelling and genl.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidyenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

manawun मनवुन् । **प्रसादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manow^u** मन्वु), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). **manow^u-mot^u** मन्वु-मंतु । **प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **manūv^u-mūṣ^u** मन्वु-मञ्जू), appeased.

manāwun मनावुन् । **संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manōw^u** मनोवु), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. **manōw^u-mot^u** मनोवु-मंतु । **संमानितः** perf. part. (f. **manōv^u-mūṣ^u** मनावु-मञ्जू), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

mānawun^u मानवुन् । **संमन्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **mānavūn^u** मानवञ्जू), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

mēnawun^u मेनवुन् । **मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः** n.ag. (f. **mēnavūn^u** मेनवञ्जू), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

mēnawān मेनवञ् । **मानवेतनम्** f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

munawān मुनवञ् । **धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः** f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

munawar मुनवर् (= **مُنَوَّر**) adj. e.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. —**karun** —करन् । **पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । **पूर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

maināwati मैनावती, see **mainā**.

manāwath मनावथ् । **संमानना** f. (sg. dat. **manāvūṣ^u** मनावञ्जू), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. **manāwun**.

mainay or **mainai** मैनय् । **अल्पमात्रः** adj. e.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. *manai*, *māne*; W. 130, *mōnai*). —**kāla** (or **wakta**) **pēṭha** —काल (वक्त) षट् adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. *māne k.*). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. *māne s^o*).

manz मञ्ज । **मध्यम्**, **मथि** m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); **ata-manz**, the middle of a market, a place where

four ways meet (p. 56a, l. 32). Cf. **anz-manz** (p. 36b, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64-6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in **brinzis-manz**, in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 66, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in **vēvahāra-manz** (Śiv. 587); **manz mana** (Śiv. 1406); **manz tapōwana** (Śiv. 1409); **prayāga-manz** (Śiv. 1172).

manz-anz मञ्ज-अञ्ज । **अन्तर्वर्ती** adj. e.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. **anz-manz**. —**atha** —अथ । **हस्ततलम्** m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. **athas-manz**, p. 66b, l. 1. —**aṣun** —अचुन् । **मध्यप्रवेशः** m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). —**bāg** —वाग् । **मध्यभागे** m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). —**bāga** —वाग् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also **manz-bāg** in this sense, as in Rām. 632. —**bāguk^u** —वागुकु । **मध्यभाग-संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-bāgūc^u** —वागञ्जू), of, or belonging to, the interior. —**bāgan** —वागन् । **मध्यभागे** adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). —**gūn^u** —गञ्जू । **गुदीर्घभागः** f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294a, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). —**mandali naṣun** —मंडलि नचुन् । **अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम्** m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently

in other people's business. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

manza मञ्ज । अन्तरा adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dōyau manza**, from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanay-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas**, from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **aṣṣ manza**, from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz**, as in **aki dama-manza**, in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza**, in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nağara-manza**, in the city (Śiv. 1822); **ṣaḍi-manza**, in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

manza-mara मञ्ज-मर (also written मञ्ज-अमर) । अनियतकादाचित्काले adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara** 3). —**maruk^u** -मरुकु (also written मञ्ज-अमरुकु) । कादाचित्कः adj. (f. **-maruc^u** -मरुचू), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). —**wōth^u** —वृथु । मध्यतः संपन्नः adj. (f. **-wōth^u** -वृथू), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation.

—**wōthun** —वृथुन् । मध्यत उत्थानम् m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. —**yun^u** —यिनु । भाषणभङ्गः m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

mānzⁱ मंजि, postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). —**asun** —असुन् । हस्तचेषः m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. —**bōgⁱ** —बागि or —**bōgin** —बागिन् । मध्यतः adv. from within.

—**tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

mānz (El.), see **maiz**.

mēnz^u म्यंजू, see **myond^u** 2.

mōnz^u मंजू । मञ्जिष्ठा f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Larsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

mūnz^u मंजू, see **mond^u**.

manzil मंजिल منزل m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh**, welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

manzila मंजिल (= منزل) (i.q. **manzil**, q.v.) । प्रयाणकम् m. (sg. dat **mānzⁱlas** मंजिलस), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravanserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दूरप्रयाणकाल्ययः m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. —**pyon^u** —प्युन् । दुःसहवाधापातः m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. —**ṣaṭun** —ṣṭun m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

mānzⁱlas wātun मंजिलस वातुन् । दुःसाध्यकर्म-समापनम् m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

manzila मंजिल in the following:—**manzila yun^u** मंजिल यिनु । विनाशापातः m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

manzul^u मंजुलु m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118-19). Cf. **guga-manzul^u**, p. 279b, l. 34.

mūnz^u-mūb^u मंजू-मंजू, see **mandun**.

manzar मंजर । मन्दता m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

manzūr मंजूर or (H. i, 12) **mōnzūr** मोजूर منظور adj. e.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

manzur^u मंजुर m. (f. **mānz^ur^u** मंजूरू), a cripple (El.).

mēnzar मंज़र । कोठयुक्तता m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

mēnzur मंज़ुर or mēnz^r मंज़र । इन्धनविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. mēnzaras मंज़रस; f. mēnzarēn मंज़रयंत्र), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller: cf. narakuk^u-m^o, s.v. narukh. mēnzar-wān मंज़र-वान् or mēnzār-wān मंज़रि-वान् । इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम् a public fire-wood market.

mēnzargī मंज़रगी or mēnzār^{gī} मंज़रिगी । इन्धनविक्रय-वृत्तिः f. the profession of selling firewood.

manz^rrun मंज़रुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manz^r mंज़रु), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

mēnzarēn मंज़रयंत्र । इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री f. a woman who sells firewood; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See mēnzur.

mānzirāt (El.), see maiz.

manz^rrāwun मंज़रावुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manz^rrōw^u मंज़रोवु), i.q. manz^rrun, q.v.

munazāth मुनज़ाथ् (= مَنَزَاثُ), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

manzōv मंज़ोव, see mandun.

manzyum^u मंज़िमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. manzim^u मंज़िमु), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467); middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136); cf. anzyum^u-manzyum^u, p. 37a, l. 18. —yōr^u —योर् । विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः m. (f. manzim^u yārēn मंज़िमु यारयंत्र, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142; W. 149; K.Pr. 260; Śiv. 1670); a broker (Gr.M.); a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268; Śiv. 713; Rām. 134).

manzim^u yōrī मंज़िमु यारी । दूत्यम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. —yār^oz —यार्ज़ । विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूत्यवेतनम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142); the profession of a broker (Gr.M.); the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

mañē मञ्, see mūn^u 1.

miñ 1 मिञ् । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132); cf.

mōñ and muñ. miñē-pūt^u मिञ्-पुत् । मुखचुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. mōñē-pūt^u, col. b, l. 5, and muñē-pūt^u, col. b, l. 39.

miñ 2 मिञ् । भेकः f. a frog (cf. main). miñē-mōñdukh मिञ्-खंडुख् m. (sg. dat. -mōñdakas -खंडकस), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. nēñē-mōñdukh, s.v. nēñē 3.

miñ^u मीञ्, see mēn and mēnun.

mōñ मञ् । चुम्बनम् m. kissing on the cheek (among women); cf. miñ 1 and muñ. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to kiss (El. monji karun).

mōñē-pūt^u मञ्-पुत् । चुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. muñē^o). Cf. miñē-pūt^u, col. a, l. 43, and muñē-pūt^u, l. 39 bel.

mon^u 1 मंञ् । चासः m. fear, alarm. —bēhun —ब्यहन् ।

चासाविशः m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. —bēhanāwun

—ब्यहनावुन् । चासोद्भावनम् m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. -dāñē -दाञ् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

mon^u 2 मंञ् adj. (f. mūn^u मंञ्), weighing so many man (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used —o as in daha-mon^u, weighing ten man (p. 199a, l. 13). See man 3.

mōñ 1 मंञ् । हिमानी f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, mān; Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). māñē-bayē मञ्-बय । हिमानीकर्तृक्याघातभोतिः f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

mōñ 2 मंञ् । रागद्रव्यविशेषः f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

mōñ 3 मंञ् । परिमाणविशेषः f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See man 2.

mōñ 4 मंञ्, see mānun.

muñ मञ् । चुम्बनम् m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child); cf. miñ 1, mōñ. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । चुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. —karun —करुन् । बलाचुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

muñē-pūt^u मञ्-पुत् । बालकविषयचुम्बनम् m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. miñē-pūt^u, col. a, l. 43, and mōñē-pūt^u, l. 5 ab.

muñ मञ् । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. mūn^u 1.

muñ^u मञ् f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

mūn^u 1 मूं f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367; K. 184). -phol^u -फंलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423); the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. manyaphol, manyiphol).

mañē मञ् । नित्रान्तरप्रदेशः (अचिगोलः) f.pl. the two eyeballs. -phol^u -फंलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of

the eye. — **phērañē** — फेरञ्ज । **लेहवुत्थपगमः** f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn ; met. affection or friendship to depart. — **phyr^u** — फिर् । **प्रेमापगमः** m. turning of the eyeballs ; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

mūn^ū २ मञ्जू in the following :—**mūn^ū-gōd^ū** मञ्जू-गोडु । **मन्यामांसम्** m. (sg. dat. -**gōdis** -गोडिस्), the flesh of the nape of the neck. — **gōd^ū** -गोडू or -**gōr^ū** -गोर् । **मन्या** f. (sg. dat. -**gājē** -गान्ये), the nape of the neck. *

mūn^ū ३ मञ्जू in **ūd^ū-mūn^ū** (p. 13b, l. 26). The word is fem. of **mon^ū २**, q.v.

māñē-mūr^ū मञ्ज-मूरू or **miñē-mūr^ū** मिञ्ज-मूरू । **हरिणीविशेषः** f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

mīn^ū-mūṣ^ū मीञ्जू-मञ्जू, see **mēnun**.

mōn^ū-mūṣ^ū मोज्जू-मञ्जू, see **mānun**.

mun^ū-mūṣ^ū मुञ्जू-मञ्जू, see **munun**.

mōñ^ēran मोज्जरन् । **संमानना** f. (sg. dat. **mōñ^ēriūn^ū** मोज्जरन्), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance ; gaining or inducing confession, admission.

mōñ^ērun मोज्जरन् । **संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōñ^ēr^u** मोज्जर्), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616) ; to cause or induce a person to confess ; causal of **mānun**, q.v. in all its senses.

mōñ^ērāwun मोज्जरावुन् । **संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōñ^ērōw^u** मोज्जरोवु), i.q. **mōñ^ērun**, q.v. (K. 616).

māñōv मोजोव्, see **mānun**.

mēñōv मेजोव्, see **mēnun**.

māph माफ् or **muāf** معاف adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māphas** माफस्), pardoned, forgiven ; subst., m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). — **karun** — करन् m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 423, 593).

mōphī माफी or **muōfi** معافی f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

mupht मुफ्त (= مونت) gratuitous, gratis ; (in Kāshmiri) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 726). Cf. **muft**.

mar 1 मर । **मटः** m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138) ; an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest ; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387) ; a cell, a small room (cf. **bata-mar**, a store-room for food (p. 137a, l. 27)). This word is not uncommonly — in place names ; cf. **āh^ā-mar** (p. 17b, l. 38 ; **ālāsh^ī-mar**, p. 26a, l. 8). El. also has **mar**, f., a fort, a castle. — **hēn^ī** — ह्यनि । **निगूढवनप्रस्थादि-स्थानात्रयणम्** m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to

a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

mar २ मर m. (a corruption of **mandal २**, in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in **Kashmīra-mar**, the land of Kashmir (Śiv. 1159).

mara १ मर in **mara-phēra** मर-फेर । **अनिच्छावृत्तिः** m. turning of wish ; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. (Cf. **marwāna**).

mara २ मर in the following :—**mara-mar** मर-मर । **प्रायेण मृत्युः** f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.) ; the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). — **mara** -मर । **जीवनाशापगमः** m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

mara ३ मर a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from **aith**, eight ; **aitha-mara**, about eight ; **daha-mara**, about ten (p. 199a, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to **manz**, in : see p. 584a, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as **amara**, the initial **a** being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

mār 1 मार । **हिंसा** m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124 ; W. 114 ; Rām. 217, 1032) ; hitting, beating, striking (cf. **ācē-mār**, p. 53b, l. 11 ; **cōca-mār**, p. 157a, l. 31 ; **gir-mār**, p. 303a, l. 6). — o sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in **chūrī-mār**, a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165a, l. 42). This word also takes the form **māra**, q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable.

— **dyun^u** — दिनु । **अभ्याहननम्** m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103) ; to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). — **gand** -गण्ड । **बन्धनाघातः** m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. — **gashun** — गकुन् । **हिंसोद्भवः** m.inf. murder to occur. — **hyon^u** — ह्यनु । **आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to receive a beating. — **khasun** — खसुन् । **हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. — **khyon^u** — ख्यनु । **आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. — **karun** — करन् । **हिंसाकर्म** m.inf. to commit murder. — **mati khasun** — मटि खसुन् । **हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

māra-būth मार-बूथ m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूत्स), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71).
-dēv -दव् । दुर्नरणाधा m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death.
-wārēn -वार्यन् । मृतप्रसवयित्री f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

mār 2 مار m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kōla-mār**, p. 437a, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pēsān**, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

mār 3 मार m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-mot** मार-मत् । रागातिशयः m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

mār 4 मार । नदीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **mōr** 1 मोर, Gr.Gr. 75; for 2, see **mōr** 2; for 3, see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Dal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrīnagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vēth (Jēhlam). It empties itself into the Ācār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

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māra मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. e.g. beaten, killed (El. *mārah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1**. **-cīr** -चीरि । मरणोदन्तपत्रम् f. a letter announcing a death. **-gāday** -गौडय् । बन्धनमारणकर्म f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gand**, p. 586b, l. 38). —**gathun** —गठुन् । व्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hāsh** -हाश् । मारणाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hābi** -हाबि), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hāsh yin** -हाश् यिन् । मारणाभियोगारोपः f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). —**karun** —करुन् । अग्नाहननम् m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.));

(of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār** -मार । बाहुभ्याम्भाघातः f. (for genl., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray** -मारय् । अन्योन्याम्भाघातः f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. —**sōpanun** —सौपनुन् m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sōpūn**, s.v. **māray**. **-wātul** -वातुल् । वधनियोज्यचण्डालः m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11-13; x, 12). **-wāt** 1 वात् । वधकचण्डाली f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

māri मारि adv., used —°, an old obl. case of **mār 1**, q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dōkha-māri**, by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206b, l. 2).

mīr 1 मीर । नायकः m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muḥammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phash** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used —° to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr**, a big cooking-stove (p. 221a, l. 39); **jāna-mīr**, a darling son (p. 374b, l. 25); **gagar-mīr**, Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** = میر آخور m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

mīr 2 मीर or **mīr** 1 मीर । क्रीडाविशेषश्चभविशेषः f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phash**, for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phash**. **mīri gashun** मीरि गठुन् । जयाप्तिः m. to reach the mark (in tīpat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

mōr 1 मोर । मयूरः m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-muj** 1 मुज् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormūj*; L. 67, 82, *mormujh*). **-pakh** 1 पक्ख् । मयूरपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pakhcas** -पक्खस), a peacock's feather. **-tir** 1 तीर । मयूरपक्षः f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-sand** 1 सन्द्रक् । चन्द्रकः m. (sg. dat. **-sandrakas** -चन्द्रकस), the expanded tail of a peacock.

mōra-chal मोर-कल, see **mōrchala**. -kach -कक्ष । मृणालताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kachas -कक्षसः), a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties (L. 76). Cf. **kach**.

môr 2 मोर । चाकृतिः m. the general appearance, look, or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or it from others).

mōra मोर । संमुखे adv. in front of, face to face (Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of an opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. —**rot^u-mot^u** —रटु-मंतु । संमुखे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. —**rūt^u-mūt^u**) —रटु-मंतु, seized or taken before a person's (esp. the owner's) face. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । संमुखे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front of a person or before his face.

mor^u 1 मूर or (vill.) **mod^u मंडु** । कायः m. the body (of a man) (El. *maur*) (H. ii, 5-7, 9-11): (with suff. of indef. art.) **mor^uāh** मंदाह, Rām. 671).

mārⁱ-dyādum^u मरि-द्यादुमु । प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः adj. (f. -**dyādum^u** -बादंमु), one who has reached old age, old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy (i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). —**dyādāmī mahanyuw^u** -बादंमि महानिबु । वृद्धमनुष्यः m. an old man who is the oldest in a company, the senior present. **mārⁱ-sāday** मरि-सादय । शरीरसाधनम् f. caring for the body, attending to and curing an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhman who has died, and whose body for any reason cannot be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc.

maris bēhun मरिस व्यञ्जन् । सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature comforts).

mor^u 2 मूर । विटङ्कः m. a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-mor^u**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kōkar-mor^u**, p. 432*a*, l. 38) (El. *mur*) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1**.

moru (? **mōr^u 1**, q.v.), a certain caterpillar which causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the Wych Hazel (L. 157, 459).

mōr^u 1 मोर m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as in **hata-mōr^u**, p. 357*b*, l. 28.

mōr^u 2 मोर । मृतकल्पः, निःसारः adj. (f. **mōr^u 2 मूर**), killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck, hit (cf. **nijē-m^o**, s.v. **nij^u 1**): (of grain, etc.) infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of a plant) dead, withered. Cf. **mārun**.

mōr^u 3 मोर in **mōrⁱ-mond^u** मरि-मंदु । सुन्दरः adj. (f. -**mūnz^u** -मंजू), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-formed (El. *mārunnd*) (YZ. 316).

mōrī मारी । मार्युपसर्गः f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **māric^u**).

mōr^u 3 मूर (for 1, see **mār 4**; for 2, see **mōr^u 2**) । एडकी f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not yet had young).

mur 1 मूर m., i.q. **murasōr**, q.v.

mur 2 मूर । शाखा f. a small branch, a spray, a twig; cf. **mūr^u 2**. **mura mura मुर मुर** । संकटस्थितिः f. a condition of being crowded together.

mur मुड़ (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

mūr मूर f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking (grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr**, p. 60*a*, l. 29; **hēli-mūr**, p. 364*b*, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890); ? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

mūrⁱ मूरि । मलवाहिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mōrē** मोर्यं), a drain, gutter, sewer.

mur^u 1 मूर । संवीतवस्त्रायभागः m. the front part of a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. *mūrⁱ*), the width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr. 19); see **mur^u**. —**dārun** —दारुन् । याचना m.inf. to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g. grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something (Rām. 1486). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । कस्यचित्पार-लीकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाज्ञा m.inf. to spread out the skirt; esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but without asking for anything. This, in former times, was a custom in Kashmir when some respected old man died in poverty. His children used then to collect contributions in this way to provide funds for the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **mur^u barūn^u**, s.v. **mur^u**, bel.

murⁱ-dūj^u मुरि-दंजू । वस्त्रायभागे योजितखण्डम् f. a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat.

-māgay -मांगय । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् f. very humble petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). —**palav** -पलव । वस्त्रायभागः m. the front of a coat, as ab. —**ṣoṭ^u** -ṣṭṭṭ । विभेदितायभागकम् (वस्त्रम्) adj. (f. -**ṣūt^u** -ṣṭṭṭ), (a coat) of which the front has been torn.

mur^u 2 मूर m. a jingling repetition of **shur^u**, a child, as in **shurⁱ-murⁱ**, children, etc., i.e. a man's family, his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

mūr^u मूर adj. (f. **mūr^u 1 मूर**), husked (of grain), used —°, as in **ad-mūr^u**, p. 11*b*, l. 22.

murū (२) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buck-wheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-murū**, p. 1396, l. 42.

mur^ū मुरू f., i.q. **mur^ū** 1, q.v., used in the following :—

mur^ū barūn^ū मुरू बरन् । दानविशेषः f.inf. to put

alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur^ū**

wahārun, s.v. **mur^ū** 1). When any respected old

man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for

one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-

law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the

relations of the deceased put contributions towards

the funeral expenses, etc. —**gabhiūn^ū** —गह्निन् ।

वसनायभागजीर्णतोडवः f.inf. the front of a garment to

go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. —**yiñ^ū** —यिन् ।

हानिसंभवः f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some

work involving great labour, and from which profit

was expected, but which has received an unexpected

check).

muri bēhun मुरि व्यङ्गन् । आसक्त्या समीपोपवेशनम्

m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to

a person (to see that he does his work properly).

—**bihith dōr^ū khūnzūn^ū** —विहिथ् दांरू खूङ्गन् ।

संसुखे कोमलवाचा ओक्रोशनम् f.inf. to sit close to

a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of

displaying affection to abuse a person by using

gentle language.

mūr^ū २ मूरू । शाखा f. (pl. nom. **mūrē** मूर्य, not **mōrē**

मोर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe,

a twig (i.q. **mur**, q.v.) (cf. **atha-mūr^ū**, p. 60a,

l. 31; **dōn^ū-mūr^ū**, p. 223b, l. 9; **dōtan-mūr^ū**,

p. 258b, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250;

K. 91). **mūrēn māz tulun** मूर्यन् माज़ तुलुन् ।

तोदनदण्डविधानम् m.inf. to raise the flesh with

twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

mūr^ū ३ मूरू । अधिचिपः(असूयता) f. a charge of an offence

brought by the guilty person against an innocent

person. —**karūn^ū** —करन् । दोषे प्रत्याचिपः f.inf. to

bring such a charge.

mūr^ū मंरू । आन्तरसूक्ष्मसारः f. the fine core, nucleus, or

pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

mirāb (= میرآب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation,

in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used

to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

mōrba मर्व or **mōrabbā** मरब्बा (= مریبی) ।

सिताक्तपाकविशेषः m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam,

conserve, confection (cf. **dōn^ū-m^o**, p. 223b, l. 10)

(Gr.M. *mōrabbā*).

murabbī مریبی m. a patron, protector, the guardian of

an infant (Gr.M.).

maric^ū मरिचू । मारी f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc.

(cf. **mōri**).

mār'ca-bud^ū मरिच-बुदू । महामारी f. a

particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera.

mār'ca-dēv मरिच-दव । मारीरोगात्मराक्षसः m. the

demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **mār'ca-**

dēviñ मरिच-दविन् । मार्यात्मराक्षसी f. the female

demon of the same. **mār'ca-kōn^ū** मरिच-कोनु ।

मारीहेतुकमृत्युः m. a death from cholera or similar

violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān** 1.

mōrchala मर्कल, **mōrachala** मरकल, or **mōrachal**

मोरकल । बर्हगुम्फः m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's

feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in

state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king,

an idol, or the like). —**bardār** -बर्दार । बर्हगुम्फवाही

m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv.

1148). —**karun** —करन् । अत्यादरविधानम् m.inf.

to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132);

met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

mrād म्रद । कोमलप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. soft, tender; esp. (of

a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

marḍ मर्द । मर्द m. a man, vir, male human being

(W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

marda-mahanyuw^ū मर्द-महनिवु । पीरुषगुणविशिष्टः

m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an

able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real

man. —**nāl** -नान् । पीरुषवस्त्रगलभागः m. the neck-

piece of a man's garment. —**nor^ū** -नर् । पुरुषवस्त्रवाङ्गः

m. the sleeve of a man's garment. —**phēran** -फ्यरन् ।

पुरुषवसनम् m. a man's *phēran*, i.e. the garment worn

by Kāshmiris of both sexes, somewhat like a night-

gown with wide sleeves. —**pōth^{ar}** -पाथर् । पुरुषव्यापारः

m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or

intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from

woman's work). —**pōsh^ū** -पोशू । पीरुषकार्पासवसनम्

m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and

worn next the skin). —**zan** -जन्, man or woman

(II. vii, 23).

mardi मर्दि, see **marēd**.

mardī मर्दी । पीरुषम f. manhood, virility, manliness,

valour (Rām. 487).

marēd मरेद । शिलाविशेषचूर्णम् f. (sg. dat. **marēdi**

मरेदि or **mardi** मर्दि), a certain pinkish-white powder

formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking

swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs.

—**wahārūn^ū** —वहारन् । परप्रवेशनिरोधः f.inf. to

spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or

similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to

any act or person.

mardi-phol^ū मर्दि-फोलु or **marēdi-phol^ū** मरेदि-

फोलु । अष्टमविशेषचूर्णसमूहः m. a quantity of this

powder. —**phēkh** -फयख् or **marēdi-phēkh** मरेदि-

फल् । शिलाचूर्णसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -phēki -फकि), id. -r^okh -रख or marēdi-r^okh मरेदि-रख । शिलाचूर्णरेखा f. (sg. dat. -r^okhi -रखि), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). -r^okh trāvūn^ū -रख् वावञ्जू । अरमविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम् f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

mirdā मिर्दा (= میرداد, a decurion) m. in the following:—

mirdā lagun मिर्दा लागुन् । नायकमन्यता m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

mōrda मर्द میرد । मृतः adj. e.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. mirda) (Rām. 130, 1500).

murād मुराद m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. nā-m^o.

murid मुरीद میرید । उपासकः m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

murōdⁱ मुरादि । पामरस्त्री f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

mardumāzōri मर्दुमाजारी (= مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmirī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

mardan मर्दन m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

mardāna मर्दान مردانه । पुरुषसंन्धी adj. e.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

mōrdār मर्दार مردار । व्यभिचारिणी m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. e.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmirī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

mardāwun मर्दावुन् । विमर्दनम् conj. I (I p.p. mardōw^u मर्दोवू), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like.

mardāwana āmot^u मर्दावन आमत्तु । प्राप्तमर्दनः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^ū —आमञ्जू), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. mardāwana yun^u मर्दावन यिन् । मर्दानवाप्तिः m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

mardōw^u-mot^u मर्दोवु-मत्तु । मृदितः perf. part. (f. mardōv^u-mūṣ^ū मर्दोवू-मञ्जू), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

mrāg म्रग । मृगः m. (f. mragiñ म्रगिञ्, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe. mraga-shēr म्रग-शर् or -shēr -शेर् or -shōr -शोर । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., Mrga-sīrah).

mrāgī म्रगी । रोगविशेषः f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

marg 1 मर्ग مَرگ । मरणदुःखम् m. death (YZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmirī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. jāna-marg, p. 374b, l. 28).

—pharun —फरुन् । मृत्युना विनाशः m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

marga-būn^ū मर्ग-बून् । दृष्टवङ्कटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा f. (sg. dat. -bōñē -बोज), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. -hot^u -हत्तु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखा-बाधितः adj. (f. -hiūṣ^ū -हञ्जू), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. -vyot^u -व्यत्तु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखाकान्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^ū -व्यञ्जू), full of sorrow for the same reason.

marg 2 मर्ग । अधित्यका f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent —, as in gul-marg, p. 283b, l. 23.

mārg मार्ग m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.)

margōla मर्गोल مرغولہ । अर्धचन्द्राकृतिः, डोरकविशेषः f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

margalad मर्गलद् । प्रियमृत्युखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. margaladiñ मर्गलदिञ्), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

mragiñ म्रगिञ् । हरिणी f. (f. of mrag, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

mragāzēn म्रगाञ्जन् । मुगचर्म f. (sg. dat. mragāzēn^ū म्रगञ्जञ्जू), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

marhabā मर्हबा مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

marham मर्हम् مَرحم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

marjal or **yīmarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El.).
māraka معركة m. a field of battle, tumult (El.);
 quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly,
 meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).
mārūk, see **māryuk^u**.
murkh मुख् । मुखैः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas** मुखैस्), a fool,
 an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).
murkha-bōd मुखै-बुद्ध । मूढबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u
 -बुद्ध), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity
 (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). -bōz^u **gashun** -बुद्धू गकुन् ।
 परमुखैबुद्धाचरणम् m.inf. to follow a fool's advice.
 -ōōbur -बुवर् । युवा मुखैः m. a young fool (esp. one
 born of intelligent parents). -mōnd^u -खंडु । अतिमूढः
 m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.
mūrkh मुखै, i.q. **murkh**, q.v. (Śiv. 744-5, 762, 1873,
 1900; K. 641).
markhbān मरख्वान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on
 mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).
murkhagī मुखैगी । मुखैवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions
 of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence.
 ineptitude.
mārkhōr मारखोर (= مار, خوار) m. the wild goat of
 Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).
mīrakhōr (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse;
 a groom (El.). I.q. **mīr-akhur**, p. 587b, l. 32.
murkhas or **murakhkhas** مَرُخَس adj. e.g. permitted
 (to leave), allowed (to depart). —**karun** —करन्
 m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).
murkhot^u मुखैतु । मुखैत्वम् m. stupidity, folly, silliness,
 (Gr.M.).
mōrālī खरली or **muralī** मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः f. a flute,
 fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453;
 K. 260-2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). -**dar** -दर m.
 he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Kṛishna)
 (K. 260). -**manōhar** -मनोहर m. he who charms
 with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).
marm 1 मर्म । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to
 exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.
marm 2 मर्म । गूढो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret
 meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning;
 the secret or hidden intention of a person.
marma मर्म । अस्थिसंघयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.
marmar 1 मर्मर् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound,
 rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle;
 sound of crunching, etc.
marmar 2 मर्मर् m. marble, usually in the phrase
sang-ē-marmar, employed with the same meaning.
marmor^u मर्मर् । श्यानहिमव्याप्तमार्गः m. a road covered
 with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable
 owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

murmur^u मुर्मुरि । भव्यविशेषः f., i.q. **murē-murē**, q.v.
murē-murē मुर्य-मुर्य । भव्यविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur^u**
मुर्मुरि, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly
 boiled and then parched.
maramath (= مرمت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas**
मरमतस्), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); —**karun**
 —करन् m.inf. to repair (El.).
marīna मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth
 woven in varied colours (? = merino).
marīnuk^u मरीनुकु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **marīnūc^u**
मरीनूच), made of this cloth.
marīna-sond^u मरीन-सन्दु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f.
 -sūnz^u -संजू), id.
marun 1 मरुन् । संदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor^u**
मर्, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like
marun 2, Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is
maranāwun, (Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on
 a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun**,
 p. 400a, l. 34). **mor^u-mot^u** मर्-मंतु । संदापितः
 perf. part. (f. **mūr^u-mūt^u** मर्-मंतु), pasted on.
marun 2 मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd^u** मूदु,
 K. 625, 689; f. **mōyē** स्वय, YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mōyōv**
स्वयौव, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this
 verb is **mārun**, q.v., (Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire
 (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.;
 K.Pr. 28 (mod for **mūd^u**), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408;
 Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900;
 Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562,
 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7,
 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as
 a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game);
 (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit
 (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna m^o**).
mūd^u-mot^u मूदु-मंतु or **mūmot^u** मूमंतु । मृतः
 perf. part. (f. **mūmūt^u** मूमंतु, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560),
 dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10;
 viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a
 corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).
mārⁱ mārⁱ yun^u मरि मरि यिनु । मृत्युनुवृत्तिक-
जीवनम् m.inf. dying over and over again to come
 (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely
 through a forlorn hope.
marun 3 मरुन् or **marun^u** मरुनु m. death, the act
 of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv.
 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177,
 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp.
 Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun^u** मरनुनु,
 L.V. 73-76); **yītha maranas**, as if for death, as
 if dead (K. 55, 65); when —, this word may
 mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *hatakah*), as

in **pōtra-marun**, (his) despicable son (K. 22).
 —**mash^hrun** —मशरुन् or —**mash^hrāwun** —मशरारुन्
 m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death,
 to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177).
 —**mashēvith** —माशविष् । **मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम्**
 adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something)
 after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one
 would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10
 (= Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal
 sense,—‘having caused (so-and-so) to forget death’,
 but the above is the meaning given by other
 authorities. —**zānun** —ज्ञानुन् m.inf. to know
 death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the
 knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to
 —**mash^hrun**, ab. (Rām. 177).

maran-dāra मरन-दार । **मरणभीतिः** f. fear of
 death; cf. the **maraniūn^u shōkh** of L.V. 73-6.
 —**gūr^u** -गुरु । **मरणक्षणः** f. the moment of death,
 a person's destined hour of death. —**kāl** -काल ।
मृत्युसमयः m., id. —**nēng** -न्यंग । **मरणावस्थासमयः** m.
 the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or
 dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the
 period or time during which a person is dying.
 —**viz^u** -विज्ञू or **marana-viz^u** मरन-विज्ञू । **मरणवेला**
 f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken
 of when warning a person as to his behaviour)
 (Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

marana-sar मरन-सर । **उपस्थितमृत्युः** adj. e.g. one
 who is at the point of death.

mārin- (or **mārinⁱ-**)**bāgē** (or **bōgⁱ**) मरिन्-
 (मरिनि-)वाग्य (वाग्नि) । **मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम्** m.pl. the
 visibility of death, the signs of approaching death
 becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). —**bōgⁱ**
yinⁱ -वाग्नि यिनि । **मरणनिमित्तोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. the
 signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g.
 by a dream, omen, or failing health). —**nēng** -न्यंग ।
मरणावस्थाक्षणः f. (of a dying person) the time of the
 condition of dying, the moment of death. —**nēngan**
 -न्यंगन । **मरणक्षणे** adv. at the time of death, on a
 person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words,
 a death-bed gift, or the like). —**vidān** -विदान ।
मरणकालिकसंस्कारः m. the last rites performed to
 a dead person. —**vidōnⁱ** -विदोनि । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारोपयोगिधनम्** m. the money expended on the last
 rites of a dead person. —**wān** -वान । **मरणकिंवदन्ती**
 f. (sg. dat. —**wōn^u** -वाञ्जू), a rumour (true or false) of
 a person's death (with **pēn^u** -पञ्जू, such a rumour to
 become current). —**wōn^u** -वाञ्जू । **मृत्युपानम्** m. death-
 water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death;
 a poisoned drink.

maranan abun मरनन् अबुन् । **मरणोन्मुखीभवन्**
 m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted
 by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself
 as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from
 some terrifying predicament or the like).

maranānⁱ-dyōnⁱ मरननि-द्यानि । **मरणावस्थापान-
 चिन्ता** m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death,
 a continual apprehension of death. —**bhraṭh** -ह्रुत् ।
मरणदुःखेदाविष्कारः m.pl. (pl. dat. —**bhraṭan** -ह्रुटन),
 terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate
 certainty) of death.

marith मरिष् conj. part. having died (Rām. 303,
 812, 877); **marith ōsⁱ**, they were having died,
 they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv.
 meaning ‘after death’, as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262;
 Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. —**gaṭhun** -गहून् m.inf.
 to die (= Hindi *mar jānā*) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381,
 1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). —**martaba** -मर्तव ।
मरणोत्तरसंज्ञवः m. praise of a person after he is dead
 (though he may not have been praised when he was
 alive) (cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); similar praise of
 something lost or destroyed.

mārun मारुन् । **आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्, द्रवता(भस्म)सात्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōr^u** मोहू.
 Causal of **marun** 2, q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175,
 206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80,
 262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709-10,
 1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334,
 350, 365-7, etc.; K. 33-5, 39-41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.;
 H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12,
 15, etc.); [**pān mārun**, to kill oneself, commit
 suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370,
 1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy, ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to
 strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197;
 L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371,
 440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [**pān mārun**, to beat
 oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack
 (K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat
 (cf. **gōṭh māriūn^u**, to win at chess, p. 311*l*, l. 30)
 (Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize,
 take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify
 (affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude
 or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress,
 smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike,
 hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. **nishāna**, m^o): to
 shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile),
 lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up
 (a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness,
 or smartness) (e.g. **grāyē mārañē**, to strike

flutterings, to flutter, p. 306a, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; **gata mārānī**, to faint often, p. 310a, l. 15; **kōr^u mārūn^u**, to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467a, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; **thāh mārūn^u**, to dive, Rām. 546; **tāla mārānē**, to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; **śhāla mārānē**, to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

mōrī mōrī मारि मारि freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

mōr^u-mot^u मोरु-मंतु । **हनः** perf. part. (f. **mōr^u-mūts^u मारु-मंतू**), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

māran-wōl^u मारान-वोलु । **अभ्याघाती** n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

mōrith trāwun मारिष् त्रावुन् m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). — **śhunun -कुनुन्** m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār dāhnā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

mōrun मोरुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrun**, s.v. **nakh 2**, q.v. Cf. **mūrun**, of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from **mōrūn^u**, q.v.

muran मुरन् । **मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **muriūn^u मुरंतू**), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. **mūran**.

mūran मूरन् । **त्वङ्गिर्कषः** f. (sg. dat. **mūrūn^u मूरंतू**), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. **hēlī-mūran**) (p. 364b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. **athamūran**, p. 66a, l. 38, and **mōchē-mūran**, s.v. **mōth^u**) (K.Pr. 146). — **dīn^u -दितू** । **अङ्गुल्ययादिना मर्दनम्** f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

mūrun मूरुन् or **mūdun मुडुन्** । **त्वङ्गिर्कषणम्, भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūr^u मूरु**), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in **athamūrith nyun^u**, to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); **atha mūrun**, to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); **kōchē**

mūrun, (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). **mūr^u-mot^u मूरु-मंतु** । **निष्कटस्वङ्कः** perf. part. (f. **mūr^u-mūts^u मूरु-मंतू**), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

mōrinj मारिञ् m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārica*), son of Sunda and Tāḍaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārica much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

maranānt मरनान्त m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

maranāwun मरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maranōw^u मरनोवु**), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of **marun 1**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

māranāwun मारनावुन् । **अभ्याघातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māranōw^u मारनोवु**), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

mōranāvūn^u मोरनावंतू । **शमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōranōv^u मोरनावू**). This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. **mōravūn^u**, to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

mōrūn^u मोरंतू । **शान्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. **mōryēyē मोर्येय**). This verb is conjugated in the feminine), calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. **mōryō-mot^u मोर्यो-मंतु** । **शममुपगतः, अवनतः** perf. part. (f. **mōryē-mūts^u मोर्ये-मंतू**), calmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

marāra मरार m. *Desmodium tiliaefolium* (El.). Cf. **camkāth**.

murr in **murr sapadun**, to exist (El.).

murra मुरी f. in **dūnī-murra**, p. 224a, l. 18, q.v.

murōrī मुरारी m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

marsī मसी (= مرسى) । **शोकित्त्वभेदः** f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Moharram in commemoration of Husan and Husain).

mirās मिरास् (= میراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. **mōlī-mirās**, p. 566b, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

mirōs¹ मिरासि (= میراثی) । गायकविशेषः m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). -bāy -बाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री f. his wife ; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. -koṭ^u -कटु । गायकभेदपुत्रः m. (f. -kūt^u -कटू), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer ; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

mirāsdār (= میرانداز) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

mōrsakār (= مرصعکار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

murāsōr मुराखर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murāsura* (K. 758 ff.).

martaba मर्तब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martaba**, p. 592b, l. 18.

martab-bāna मर्तब-बान (= مرتبان) । कुम्भविशेषः m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

mrath मथ् । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas मृतस्**), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). —**yun^u** —यिनु । मरणापातः m.inf. death to come.

murth मुर्थ । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **murtas मुर्तस्**), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **z^h murth** ऋह् मुर्थ, two men; **ṣōr murth** षोर मुर्थ, four men; and so on).

murath 1 मुरथ् । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **muratas मुरतस्**), a moment, an instant, any short period of time ; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । यद्योचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम् m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

murath 2 मुरथ् । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **murūṣ^u मुरूषू** or **murṣ^u मुरूषू**), an image, an idol (El. *murits*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M. : K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murṣ^u-gar मुरूषू-गर्** । चित्रकारः m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *muritsgar*). -**garī -गरी** । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

martēlūkh मर्तलूख् m. (sg. dat. **martēlūkas मर्तलूकस्**), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

murtimōt^u मुर्तिमौतु । साक्षात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f. **murtimōṣ^u मुर्तिमौषू**), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame ; corporeal, incarnate ; personified.

mārtand मर्तंड, see **maṭan**.

mrutyunzay मृत्युञ्जय् m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mṛtyuñjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

marb मर्ब । मरिचम् m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). —**mathun** —मथुन् । स्वात्मतोदना m.inf. to pound pepper ; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. —**ṣāpun** —षापुन् । क्रीधेन भाषणम् m.inf. to chew pepper ; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

marba-gōsōn^u मर्ब-गसोजू । अत्यायहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. -**pōnd -प्वंद** । मद्ः f. (sg. dat. **pōndi प्वंदि**), pepper-sneezing ; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance.

-**pōnda trāwanō -प्वंद चावञ्** । सक्रीपरीषगर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. iuf. to emit pepper-sneezes ; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). -**pīpiñ -पीपिञ्** । क्रीडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pīpiñ**).

-**tēchēr -त्यच्छर्** । मरिचतिक्तता m. pepper-heat ; irritability (of character). -**wāgun -वागुन्** । मरीचवृन्तकम् m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum sp.* (L. 346 ; H. v, 6). -**wāgan-āra -वागन्-आर** । मरीचवृन्तमालिका m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

murṣ^u मुरूषू, muris, murūṣ^u मुरूषू, see **murath 2**. **murṣhā मुर्शा** । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M. : K. 474, 657).

mōrṣhākār मूर्च्छाकार् । चित्रविशेषचित्रितः adj. e.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

marṣūn^u मर्षून् । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **mūrṣ^u मर्षू**). This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marṣān chē-s मर्षान् छस्**, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful ; cf. (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248).

marbāvūn^u मर्बावून् । अन्तःकोपोद्भावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **marbōv^u मर्बावू**). This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marṣūn^u**), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

marwāna मर्वाण । इच्छा m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention); cf. **marā 1**. —**phērun** —फेहर्न् । इष्टेच्छापरिवर्तनम् m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

marawun^u मरवुन् n.ag. (f. **marāvūn^u** मरवञ्जू), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

mārawun^u मारवुन् । घातकः n.ag. (f. **māravūn^u** मारवञ्जू), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **bhāla mārawun^u**, one who leaps (cf. p. 593a, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

mōrawun मोरवुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawānⁱ**, s.v. **nakh 2**, q.v.; cf. **mūrun**. To be distinguished from **mōravūn^u**, q.v.

mārawān मारवञ् । क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम् f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

mōravūn^u मोरवञ् । शान्त्यनुभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrūv^u** मोरव्). This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrūn^u**); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvūn^u**).

murawath मुरवथ مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath**, K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. —**karūn^u** —करञ् । उपकारेण तोषणम् f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

māray मारय् f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra**, used — as in **hūnⁱ-māray**, p. 336b, l. 48; **māra-māray**, p. 587b, l. 7. —**karūn^u** —करञ् f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). —**sōpūn^u** —सौपञ्जू f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

mūray मूरय् f., i.q. **mūr**, q.v. Cf. **hēlⁱ-mūray**, p. 364b, l. 8.

māryuk^u मारिक् । वधपाशः m. (El. *māruk* and *maryuk^u*), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **mōlⁱ-mā^o**, p. 566b, l. 22.

mar^z मरञ् m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dēv** मरञ्-दव् । दुष्टरोगः m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

marāz मराञ् । प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम्) m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmir valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was

Madavarājya. The other division is called Kamrāz (Kramarājya), q.v. for further particulars; cf. R.T.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzūk^u** मराञ्जुक । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **marāzūc^u** मराञ्जू), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

marōzⁱ मराञ्जि । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

marzalad मरज़द । दुष्टरोगक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladīn** मरज़दिन्), suffering from an incurable disease.

marzan-jōsh m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

mas 1 मस । मद्यम् m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmir (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; Il. vii, 31). —**khōs^u** —खोसु । मधुपाणपात्रम् m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). —**mōnjē bēhun** —मञ्ज्य व्यङ्गन् । परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाग्निः m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mōnjē bēhun**, p. 575a, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. —**wūt^u** —वूट् f. a jar of wine. —**wūcē-pēth nēnd^{ar}** —वूच्य-पथ नन्दर् । निश्चितयोपवेशनम् f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

mas 2 मस । केशः m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth 1**. —**kala 1** —कल । केशपूर्णकपालः m. (for 2, see s.v.), a head covered with hair. —**kāsun** —कासुन् । केशवापः m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). —**lang** —लङ् । केशपाशः m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). —**pārun** —पारुन् । केशवेष्टनकर्म m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). —**pāray** —पारय् । केशवेष्टनकर्म f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. —**wōkh** —वौक् । पश्चाद्बद्धकेशपाशः f. (sg. dat. **wōki** वौकि), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. —**wāl** —वाल । एकतरवालः m. a single hair of the head.

mas 3 मस ink, in the following:—**mas-phyor^u** मस-फ्यर् or —**phyūr^u** —फ्यूर् । अनुस्वारः m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. —**phirⁱ am** —फोरि अम् । अकारः m. the syllable *am*, written अं.

mas 4 (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

mas 5 मस, i.q. **masth 2**, q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

mās 1 मास । मासः m. a month (El. *māns*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-mās**, p. 564a, l. 7.

māsa-nēth^r मास-नेथ् । मासिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). -wār -वार् । मासिकयाज्ञम् f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *śrāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *pīndas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

māsan-andar मासन्-अन्दर् । मासवयस्कः adj. e.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. -hond^u -हन्दु । मासकालिकः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हूँज्), of (so many) months.

mās 2 मास m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz**.

mās 3 मास । मातृषसा f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsatur^u**. -pōrⁱ -पोरि । कृतकमातृषसा f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

māsa-bihur^u मास-हिहृर् । दम्पत्योर्मातृषसुभर्ता m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **mūthⁱ-mās**, s.v. **mūth^u**. -hash -हशु । भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृषसा f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. -nān -नान् । मातृमातृषसा f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

māsi-hond^u मासि-हन्दु । मातृषसुसंबन्धी, मातृषसुगृहम् adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हूँज्), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

ma-sō म-सो, see **ma 1**.

mēs म्यस् । अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम् f. the soft unripe fruit of the *siṅghārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gōr^u** 1). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

mōs^u म्वंसु or **mus^u** 1 मुसु । लघुमूलकम् m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mōsⁱ-gōg^uji^u** म्वंसि-खगञ्जु । लघुमूलकविशेषः f., id. Cf. **gōg^uji-mus^u**, p. 279a, l. 19.

mōs^u मौसु adj. (f. **mōs^u** मौसू), of (so many) months old (El. *mōs*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-m^o**, s.v. **nav 1**).

musā मुसा or **mūsā** موسى m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ē-mūsā**, N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

mus^u 2 मुसु (for 1, see **mōs^u**; for 3, see **musun**) । अमः m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). —**asun** —असुन् ।

अमप्राप्तिः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अमत्यागः m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । अमापगमः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

musibath मुसीबथ् مصيبت m. (sg. dat. **musibatas** मुसीबतस्), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

musāda مساعد m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450). **tukhm musāda**, an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

musāfar, **musōfir** (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El. K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

mis-gor^u मिस-गर्ग् m. a coppersmith (El.).

māsh माश । अपहृवे मौनम् m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or speculation. Cf. **māshēl**.

mashē मश in the following:—**mashē karun** मश करुन् । प्रेमालिङ्गनम् m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

māshē माश । माषः (परिमाणविशेषः) m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*.

maish मैश, i.q. **mūshⁱ**, q.v.

mish 1 मिश । अपाङ्गः f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

mish 2 मिश । सूक्ष्मकण्टकायम्, चर्म f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyul^u**. **mishē-dog^u** मिश-डंगु । अङ्गुल्यवस्थोऽ-विशेषः m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

mish 3 मिश f. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (El.).

mish 4 मिश interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

mish मीश् or **mēsh** मेश् । मेषराशिः f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

mōsh^u माशू, see **māh**.

mush मुश् f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following:—**mush dith khyon^u** मुश् दिथ ख्युन् । सर्वथा वञ्चनम् m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). —**dith mōkul^u** —दिथ म्कलु । केवलतरः adj. (f. —**dith mōküj^u** —दिथ म्कञ्जु), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

mush^u मुशू, see **muhun**.

mūshⁱ मूँशि or **mūsh** मूँश or **mūsh** मूँश or **maish** मैश । महिषी f. (f. of **mūsh^u** मूँश, q.v.; sg. dat.

maishi मैशि or **mōshi** मौशि, Gr.(Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. *mānsh*; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, *mesh*).

maishē- (or **mōshē-**) **dōd** मैश- (मौश-) दद । **महिषीचीरम्** m. buffalo-milk. **-dāla** -दाल । **महिषचर्म** m. buffalo-hide. **-guh^u** -गुहु m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). **-gur^u** -गुर् । **अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः** m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). **-krōr^u** -क्रोरु । **महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । **महिषः** m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. *mānshu-kaut*) (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mandul** -मंदुल् । **खूलोलसः** m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. **-rōch^u** -रोकु । **महिषपालः** m. a buffalo-herdsman.

mūsh^u मूशु । **महिषः** m. (f. **mūshⁱ** मैशि or **mūsh** मूश, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

mashēd al मशेद अल् । **अलावुविशेषः** f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmins.

māshⁱdi मंशिदि (= مسجدی) adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. **māshⁱdi mala** मंशिदि मल (= مسجدی ملا) । **यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः** m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

mashīd मशीद (= مسجد) । **यवनोपासनगृहम्** f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

mashgūl मशगुल् مشغول adj. e.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. *mushghul*, Gr.M.).

mashhūr^u मशहूर مشهور adj. e.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

mash^okⁱ 1 मशकि । **चर्ममयजलपाचवाहकः** m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhīsti'. Cf. **mash^okh 1**.

mash^okⁱ 2 मशकि مشقی adj. e.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf. **mash^okh 2**. **-pūṭ^u** —पटू प्ति । **लिप्यभ्यास-पट्टिका** f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

mash^okh 1 मशख (= مشك) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. **mashka-wōn^u** मशक-वोजु । **चर्मसूतजलम्** m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

mash^okh 2 मशख مشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:— **-gabhūn^u** —गब्हुनु । **अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया)** f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. **-kariūn^u** —करनु । **अनभ्यस्तहस्तचेपः** f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly,

experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

māshōkh (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmirī) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

mōsh^okh मशख or **mush^okh** मुशख, also written **mushikh** मुशिख (= مشک) । **गन्धः, आघ्राणम्** m. (but f. in the compound **d^oha-mōsh^okh**, p. 198a, l. 32) (sg. dat. **mōshkas** मशकस्, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. **nāsti-m^o**, s.v. **nāst**); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, *mushak*). **-hyon^u** —ह्यनु । **आघ्राणम्** m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617). **-raṭun** —रटुन् । **गन्धसंक्रमः** m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. **-wōthun** —वथुन् । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. **-yun^u** —यनु । **गन्धानुभवः** m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

mushka-budij मुशक-बुदिज । **धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. **kōla-budij**, p. 437a, l. 43. **-barith** -बरिथ adj. e.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. *mushkaberrit*). **-vir^u** -वीरु or **-vir** -वीर् f. the musk willow (cf. **bōṭa-vir**, p. 138b, l. 43).

mushkānⁱ-dār मुशकनि-दार । **अतिसीरन्ध्रम्** m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

mōshēkhdār मशखदार مشكدار adj. e.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

mushkil मुशकिल مشکل adj. e.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. **mushkyul^u**, q.v.

mishkīn (= مشکین) adj. e.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (EL., YZ. 17).

mushikas मुशिकस् (= مشخص) adj. e.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. *mushakhas*). **-karun** —करन् । **निश्चयविधानम्, नियोगः** m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. **-pōthⁱ** —पाठि or **-pōthin** —पाठिन । **निश्चयेन** adv. certainly, necessarily.

mushkyul^u मुशक्युल adj. (f. **mushkijⁱ** मुशकियु), difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) **mushkilēn-manz**, in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. **mushkil**.

mashāl مشعل, see **mashōl** 2.

māshēl माशल् । गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकी adj. e.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. **māsh**.

mashil, see **mashōl** 2.

mashōl 1 मशालि । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer.

mashōl 2 मशालि or **mashāl** مشعل । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. *mashil*; K.Pr. 88, *mashal*).

mishēl मिशल् । बुद्धकण्टकयुतः adj. e.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

mashōl'chī मशालिची (= مشعلچی) । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

mashim मशिम । भेदोमलम् f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

mush^u-mūsh^u मुशु-मूशु, see **muhun**.

mashin मशिन् m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.).

mashun मशुन् । विस्मृतः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **moth^u** मंठु (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. **mūth^u** मंठू, pl. nom. **machē** मछ (K. 480); 2 p.p. **machyōv** मछोव् (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is **mashēnāwun** मशनावुन् or **mash'arawun** मशरारुन् (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

māshⁱ māshⁱ मशि मशि । कदाचित् कदाचित् freq. part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

mashith gāshun मशिथ् गकुन् । विस्मृतिसंभवः m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

moth^u-mot^u मंठु-मंतु । विस्मृतः perf. part. (f. nom. **mūth^u-mūsh^u** मंठू-मंशू, dat. **machē-mašē** मछ-मच्छ), forgotten.

mashun मशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mush^u** मुशु; 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुशोव् or **mushōv** मुशोव्, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

mashēnāwun मशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mashēnōw^u** मशनोवु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. **mash'run** and **mash'arawun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

maishēr 1 मैशर् । जनाक्रन्दः m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. —**wōthun** —वुथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

maishēr 2 मैशर् m. Mahēśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—**maishēr-wōr^u** मैशर्-वार्क । उत्सवसमाजस्थानम् (महेश्वरवाटिका) f. Mahēśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

mash'rab मशरब् । विस्मृतिः m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

mashrakh मशरख् (= مشرك) adj. e.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

mashrikh मशरिख् (= مشرق) m. the east (El.).

mash'ran मशरन् । विस्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. **mash'ērūn^u** मशरंजू), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

mash'run मशरुन् । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mash'ru^u** मशरु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). **mash'ru^u-mot^u** मशरु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. **mash'ru^u-mūsh^u** मशरु-मंशू), forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

mush'ērān मुशरान् । राक्षसाकारः m. (f. **mush'ērōn^u** मुशरंजू), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. —**dēv** -दव् । राक्षसभूतः m. (f. **-dēviñ** -दविञ्), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. **mush'ērān**. —**koṭ^u** -कंटु । राक्षसाकारबालकः m. (f. **-kūṭ^u** -कंटू, dat. **-kacē** -कच्च), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). —**mōnd^u** -मंडु । स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. —**pyon^u** —प्युन् । राक्षसभूतसमापातः m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

mash'arawun मशरारुन् । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mash'ērōw^u** मशरोवु), to forget, i.q. **mash'run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231-2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

mash'ērōw^u-mot^u मशरोवु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. **mash'ērōw^u-mūsh^u** मशरोवु-मंशू), forgotten, not remembered.

mash'ērōvith मशरोविथ् conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form **māshēvith** माशविथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see **marun** 2 (p. 592a, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); **shunun** **mash'ērōvith**, to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

mushth or **musth** मुश्थ (= مشت) । बद्धमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mus^{thi}** मुष्टिन्), a fist (Gr.M.); a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441); a handful, a fistful. —**hāvūn^ū** —हावन् f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or 'don't you wish you may get it?') (K.Pr. 14). —**lāyūn^ū** —लायन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). —**bhunūn^ū** —ह्वन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf., id.; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

mushta-har मुश्त-हर । मुध्यायोधनम् f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. —**mushth** मुश्थ । मुष्टीमुष्टि f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

mushtākh मुश्ताख् مشتاق adj. e.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7-9).

mushtikh मुष्टिख् m. (sg. dat. **mushtikas** मुष्टिकस्), N. of a demon in the employ of Kāṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Mushtika*) (K. 368, 440).

mashwar मश्वर or **mashwara** मश्वर (= مشور) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

māshévith माशविथ् for **māsh^rōvith** मशरविथ् in **marun** **māshévith**, see **marun 2** (p. 592a, l. 5) and **māsh^rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; K.Pr. 106).

mishyul^ū मिशुलु । नखमांसलेशः m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a 'dolly-idler', ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147); a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish 2**.

mashiyéth मशीयथ् مشيت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

mushyōv मुश्योव्, see **muhun**.

masjid मसजिद् مسجد f. a mosque (= **mashīd**, q.v.).

maskhara मसखर मَسْخَر m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). —**pōth^r** —पोथर् । नटवत्प्रवर्तनम् m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

maskhūr^ū मसखरू । उपहासनशीला f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

maskharagī मसखरगी । नटवृत्तिः f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

maskala मसकल (= مَسْكَال) (for 1, see **mas 2**) । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a jeweller's polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

miskīn مسكين adj. e.g. poor, needy, indigent (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 27, 143); (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

miskīnī مسكينی f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

masal مَسَال f. a fable, parable, apologue; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.); a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor; with indef. art. **masallā**, by confusion with **musallā** مَسَال, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

masāla मसाल (= مصالح) । वेसवारः m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.); cf. **mandāl-masāl**, p. 576b, l. 19. —**khārun** —खावन् । तद्भावे गुणप्रशंसा m.inf. to raise spices; met. to praise merit in one who has none. —**gor^ū** —गर् । राजमाषसूदविशेषविक्रता m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). —**wūr^ū** —वूरु । वेसवारमयपिष्टकविशेषः f. a kind of spiced cake.

miśl मिसल् مِثْل adj. e.g. like, similar, in the phrase **bē-miślu-mānand** बे-मिसलु-मानन्द مِثْل ومانند, without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Śiv. 775).

mōsūl मोसुल (= محمول) adj. e.g. acquired, collected; tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.); the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97).

musla मुसल (= مَسْلِي) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.); a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213; Śiv. 529, 816, 894; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

musal मुसल् m. a pestle; a club, mace (Śiv. 13, 1160).

musala-dar मुसल-दर् m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160).

masāladār (= صاحبدار) adj. e.g. seasoned with spices. —**wūr^ū** —वूरु f. a spiced cake; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, carraway-seed, assafoetida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, *masāladār wāri*).

maślahath मसलहथ مَصْلَحَات f. advice, counsel. —**karūn^ū** —करन् f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87; H. viii, 3; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

musallā مَسَالِي m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla**.

mōsalmān मसलमान् مَسَالْمَان or **mōsarmān** मसरमान् । यवनधर्मानुसारी m. (f. **mōsalmānān** मसलमानन् (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mōsarmānān** मसरमानन्), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, *musalmān*, f. *musalmōn^ā*; K.Pr. 116, 147).

ma'sūm معسوم, see **mōsm**.

mausim मौसिम موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

mōsum मोसुम् e.g., i.q. **mōsm**, q.v. (sg. ag. **mōsaman** मोसमन्, Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **mōsaman** मोसमन्, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām. 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

mōsm मांस् or **mōs^m** मांसम् (= معصوم) । वाच्यावयः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mōsūm^u** मांसमू), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **mōsum**. -bata-वत । बालकेभ्यो देयवलिविशेषः m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

mōsm^{gī} मांस्गि । वाच्याचारः f. the actions of a child, childishness.

musun मुसुन् । असम्यग्भक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mus^u** 3 मुसु; for 1, see **mōs^u**; for 2, see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv** मुखोव् or **musōv** मुसोव्; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

masnad مسند or **masananda** मसनन्द । आस्तरणपटविशेषः a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. —**pairānⁱ** —पैरनि । आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

māsānth मासांथ । मासान्वाहः m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas** मासांतस्), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

masnavī सखवी مشنوبی f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

mōsur स्वसुर or **musur** मुसुर् । मसूरः m. (sg. dat. **mōs^aras** स्वसरस्), a certain pulse or lentil, *Errum lens* (El. *masur*). —**karun** —करन् । चूर्णशो विधानम् m.inf. to make mōsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

mōs^ara-dāl स्वसर-दाल् । मसूरमयतरलसूदः f. split mōsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil.

-**hēm** ह्यम or **musara-hēm** मुसर-ह्यम । मसूरशिखा, दृढजीविकाश्रयः f. the pod of mōsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

mōsor^u स्वसर् or **musur^u** मुसुर् । शीतनाकिणाङ्कतमुखः adj. (f. **mōsūr^u** स्वसर् or **mus^ur^u** मुसर्), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

mōsarmān, **mōsarmānañ**, see **mōsalmān**.

mōsarmōnī स्वसरमानी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

mōsarmōnī स्वसरमानी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f., id.

musaran मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् f. (sg. dat. **musarūn^u** मुसरन्), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **mubaran**.

musarun मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor^u** मुसरन्), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **mubaran**.

musarana yun^u मुसरन् चितु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

musor^u-mot^u मुसर-मत्तु । उन्मुचितः perf. part. (f. **musūr^u-mūt^u** मुसर-मत्तू), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

musarāwun मुसरारुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarōw^u** मुसरारु), i.q. **musarun**, q.v. **musarōw^u-mot^u** मुसरारु-मत्तु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **musarōw^u-mūt^u** मुसरारु-मत्तू), i.q. **musor^u-mot^u**, q.v., s.v. **musarun**.

mast मस्त, see **masth 1** and **2**.

masta मस्त (K. 276), see **masth 2**.

māstī मंस्ती or **māstī** मंसिती مستی f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. —**anūn^u** —अनन् । प्रमादोत्पत्तिः f.inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. —**ladūn^u** —लदन् । प्रमत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. —**yiñ^u** —यिन् । प्रमादोद्भवः f.inf. insolence to arise.

mōsta मोस्त । मुस्ता f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most*, used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mōsta**, p. 117b, l. 30.

mōsti-mūl मोस्ति-मूल । मुस्तामूलम् m. its root (which is long and thin). —**mōnd^u** —मंडू । मुस्तामूलम् f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

musut^u मुसुटु । बन्धनहीनः adj. (f. **mus^ut^u** मुसुटू), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

masth 1 मस्थ, **mast** मस्त, or (q.v.) **mas 2** मस् । केशसहः मू m. (sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; II. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun**.

masta-phash मस्त-फश । केशवेषप्रसाधनम् m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. -wāl -वाल, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

masth 2 मस्थ, masth मस्थ, mast मस्त, or (q.v.) **mas 5 मस्** । प्रमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्, f. pl. **masta** मस्त, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth**, purse-proud, p. 221b, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (II. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —° drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast**, very wealthy (p. 565a, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta**, entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

mustājir मुस्ताजिर m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

mustakh मुस्ताख m. (sg. dat. **mustakas** मुस्ताकस्), a species of *Chenopodium*. (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus*, a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta**.)

mastāna मस्तान m. (as subst., f. **mastōn^u** मस्तानू), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m^o**).

mastōnil मस्तानिल् । उन्मत्तवृत्तिकयतिव्यापारः f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

mās^{tiñ} मसितिञ् । रेतः f. semen virile.

mastārū मस्तारू m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

māsatur^u मासतुरू adj. (f. **māsat^{ar}** मासत् or **māsat^{ur^u}** मासत्तूर), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3**. — **bēma** — बेम । **मातृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता** m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. — **bōy^a** — बोयु । **मातृष्वस्रीयः** m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132). — **dryuy^u** — द्रियु । **भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयः** m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. — **hahar** — हहर । **पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयः** m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

māsat^{ur^u} (or **māsat^{ar}**) **bēñē** मासत्तूरमासत्तूरव्यञ्ज । **मातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). — **bāyⁱ-kākañ** — बायि-काकञ् । **मातृष्वस्रीयपत्नी** f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). — **sāl** — साल् । **पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. — **zām** — जाम् । **भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

mistar मिस्तर مسطر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

māsuw^u मासुवु । **मातृष्वसृपतिः** m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3**.

mus^{wada} मुस्वद, **musawwada** مسودد, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

maswal मस्वल f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

mōsyun^u मोस्यनु । **मासकालिकः** adj. (f. **mōsīñ^u** मोसिञ्), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m^o**, s.v. **nav 1**.

ma-ta म-त, **ma-tā** म-ता, see **ma 1** (p. 546a, l. 30).

matā मता । **सारभूतः** adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

māta माट f. flesh (El.).

mātā माता f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —°, as in **gangā-mātā**, Mother Ganges, p. 292a, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yēshōdā mātā**, Mother Yaśōdā (K. 115), and so on.

matī मती f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

mant मन्त, see **mōth**.

mēt^u म्यटू । **मुष्टिनिष्ठीडनेन संहतः** f. (sg. dat. **mēcē** म्यच्च), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m^o**, p. 29b, l. 42; **bata-m^o**, p. 137a, l. 28; **hūñⁱ-m^o**, p. 336b, l. 50; **mimizⁱ-m^o**, p. 571b, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *mīchan*, 133 (nom. sg. *mīt*), 245 (with indef. art. *mētah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m^o**, p. 130b, l. 38, and **bata-m^o**, as ab.). — **gabhūñ^u** — गब्हूञ् । **संहननाद्गष्टीभवनम्** f. inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. — **karūñ^u** — करूञ् । **निष्ठीडनेन व्याघातः** f. inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

mēcē-khāv म्यच्च-खाव् । **परान्नः** m. (f. **-khōviñ** -खाविञ्), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). — **tār** -तार । **अल्पेन निर्वाहणम्** m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

miṭ, see mēt^u.

miṭ^u मिट्ट f. clay (El. *mit*) = mēṣ^u, q.v.

mot (? mōt^u मंठु) in (?) mot-nēnd f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, *motnind*).

mōt^u मंठु, see mōṣun.

mōt^u मंठु। खूलः adj. (f. mōt^u मंठु, sg. dat. mōcē सच्य), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. *nala-m^o*, s.v. *nal*); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. —drōt^u —दंठु। चतिखूलः adj. (f. mōt^u drōt^u मंठु दंठु), very stout and strong, thick and hard. —gabhun —गहुन्। निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. —kōd^u —कोडु m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. *kōd^u 1*. —karun —करुन्। निराशीकरणम् m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

mot^u 1 मंठु। उन्मत्तः adj. (f. mūs^u 1 मंजू, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for 2, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283-4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386-7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —° in various figurative senses, as in *kōlayē-mot^u*, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442a, l. 19); *kh^anē-mot^u*, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405a, l. 40); *mahārāza-mot^u*, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; *māla-mot^u*, a Cræsus; *mēla-mot^u*, the festival at a fair; *māra-mot^u*, an ardent lover; *maza-mot^u*, ravishing. *pōshē-mot^u*, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). —bata —वत। अन्नाद्यतिशीलभ्यसौख्यम् m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

māti-ala मंति-अल। उन्मादविशः m. a madman's trembling (cf. *ala 4*), a sudden attack of madness or fury. —hasun —हसुन्। उन्मत्तवद्विहारी m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. —mēla —मेल। उन्मत्तसमवायः m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. —phash —फश। कादाचित्कीन्मादविशः m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). —pōth^{ar} —पाथर्। उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. —wōn^u —वोजु। सवेत

उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. —wōn^u wasun —वोजु वसुन्। प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचारः m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

mūs^u nēnd^{ar} मंजू न्यन्दर्। गाढनिद्रा f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

māsa-kōṇḍul मस-कंडुल्। उन्मत्तवृत्तिः m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. —phyār —फयार्। उन्मत्तोच्चादोक्तिः, उन्मत्तात्मजः m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. —pōth^{ar} —पाथर्। उन्मत्तावृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. —wardan —वर्दन्। विषमाच्छादनम् m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

mot^u 2 मंठु m. embracing, hugging (cf. *nāla-mot^u*, s.v. *nāl 1*) (K. 292, 399). māti-mūr मंति-मूर। सुदायविशेषः f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. *mēthōyⁱ*.

mot^u मंठु। क्लन्ध्वयमध्यभागः m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. *macyul^u*. —darun —दरुन्। चित्तदाढीपत्तिः m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). —dārun —दारुन्। साह्यविधानम् m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. —dāran-wōl^u —दारुन्-वोलु। साहाय्यकृत् n.ag. (f. —dāran-wājēñ —दारुन्-वाज्यञ्), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. —dārawun^u —दारवुन्। परकार्यभारोद्वाही n.ag. (f. —dārawūñ^u —दारवञ्जू), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

māti-bōr^u मंति-बोर्। क्लन्ध्वभारः m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. —diūj^u —दंजू। पृथ्वसनखण्डम् f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent

the dirt, etc., of her hair spoiling her clothes).
-dāñē -दाञ् । **स्त्ववाह्यधानम्** f. 'shoulders-paddy'.
 In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā
 of Kashmir taking half the crop, which he sold in
 the city of Śrinagar. The royal share was brought
 to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses,
 or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That
 brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-
 paddy'. **-palav** -पलव् । **भाराधाराय स्त्ववसनम्** m.
 the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between
 the shoulders beneath a load. **-sōr^u** -सौर् । **स्त्वद्वारक-**
संयहः f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles
 from one place to another in coolie-loads. **-wōr^u**
-वोर् । **स्त्ववाह्यकुम्भः** m. a water-jar made for carrying
 on the shoulders. **-wōrath** -वोरथ् । **पृष्ठाच्छादनम्** f.
 (sg. dat. **wōrūth^u** वोरूथ्), shoulders-cover, a garment
 just large enough to cover the back down from the
 shoulders (typical of great poverty).

maṭi मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence,
 made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360,
 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426,
 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). —**gashun**
 —गङ्गुन् । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to go on to the
 shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr.
 81). —**khārun** —खारुन् । **आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift
 on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of
 something on to someone else. —**khasun** —खसुन् ।
आरूढीभवनम् m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone
 by someone else, as ab.; cf. **khār maṭi khasūn^u**,
 p. 408a, l. 41, and **mār m^o kh^o**, p. 586b, l. 48.
 —**karun** —करुन् । **समर्पणम्** m.inf. to make on the
 shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or
 work to another (K. 1034). —**mara gashun** —मर
 गङ्गुन् । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become permanently
 made over or entrusted; cf. the next. —**marana**
āmōt^u —मरन आमत् । **नित्यानुलपः** perf. part. pass. (f.
 —**marana āmūth^u** —मरन आमत्), saddled (for support,
 safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the
 next. —**marana yun^u** —मरन यिनु । **नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः**
 m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some
 person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon
 another (so that he is responsible for his support or
 for its safe keeping). —**maṭi** —मटि । **आश्वाखीत्साहनम्**
 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression
 implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560).
 —**maṭi dinⁱ** —मटि दिनि । **समाश्वाखीत्साहनम्**
 m.pl.inf. to utter cries of praise and encourage-
 ment, as ab.

müt^u मटू । **मणिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **macē** मच्च), a large
 earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for

containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or
 beverages (El. **maṭi**) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220;
 Śiv. 1874).

macē-katur^u मच्च-कतुर् । **मणिककपासनम्** m. a
 broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. **-wōr^u**
-वोर् । **लघुनुभवविशेषः** f. a small jar, two or three
 inches high, shaped like this granary.

mata-bā मत-बा, see **ma 1** (p. 546a, l. 41).

mutōbik مطابق prep. conformable to (W. 99).

matbal मतबल् (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

mutabir (= معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trust-
 worthy person; (in Kashmir) one of the hangers-on at
 a Government office, to whom the head delegates his
 duties (L. 420).

math मथ् । **आचारधर्मः, समतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः** m. (sg. dat.

matas मतस्), thought, idea; the teaching of a
 religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious
 opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion
 or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to,
 any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design,
 wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to
 work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding,
 power of comprehension. —**gashun** —गङ्गुन् ।
प्रविवर्तिषा m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become
 manifest.

mata-wōl^u मत-वोलु । **तत्तत्प्रतानुवृत्तिः** adj. (f.
-wājēn -वाज्यन्), a follower of (such-and-such)
 a creed, etc.

matuk^u मतुकु । (तत्-मतानुवर्ती) adj. (f. **matūc^u**
 मतचू), gen. sg. of **math**, esp. a follower of (such-
 and-such) a creed, etc.

math 1 मठ । **अलिङ्गारः** m. (sg. dat. **matas** मतस्),
 a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice,
 liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

maṭa-hōnz^u मट-होज् । **नाविकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat.
-hōnz^us -होज्स् or **-hānzās** -हाज्स् (Gr.Gr. 54);
 the f. **-hānzēn** -हान्यन् indicates a woman of the
 caste or profession), a boatman who works a very
 large boat for carrying logs and other heavy
 timber from the forests. **-hōnz^u-bāy** -होज्-बाय् ।
नाविकविशेषस्त्री f. the wife of the preceding.

maṭh 2 मठ । **मठः** m. (sg. dat. **maṭhas** मठस्), a small
 cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some
 particular god (generally built of stone or brick and
 circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as
 provided in wild parts of the country, where no
 other accommodation is available; a seminary, college,
 place of learning.

maṭha 1 मठ । **सात्वन्म** (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, con-
 soling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). —madāra —मदार । आश्वासनम् m., id.

matha 2 मठ । मथितम् m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. —karun —करुन् । मथनम् m.inf. to churn.

māth माथ (= مات) or **māth माँथ** । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **māti माति**), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. —**gashhūñ^u** —गश्ञ् । पराजयाप्तिः f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). —**karūñ^u** —करञ् f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). —**sapadūñ^u** —सपदञ् f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

māth माँठ । पणखानम् m. (sg. dat. **māṭas माँटस्**), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. *māṭ*).

māṭa-jāy माँट-जाय । क्रीडावाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. —**shāy** -शाय । क्रीडापणावाश्रयस्थानम् f., id.

maith मैथ or **mōth माँथ** (= میت) । शवः m. (sg. dat. **maitas मैतस्** or **mōtas माँतस्**), a dead body, a corpse (El. *māt*, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. *mītas*). **mōta-palav माँत-पलव** । मृतवस्त्रसमूहः m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

mēthi मेठि, see **myūth^u 2**.

mīthⁱ मीथि । शाकभेदः f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fenum-graecum*, the *mēthi* of India proper (L. 70, 359, *mēthi*).

mīth^u मीठू, see **myūth^u 2**.

mōth मठ or (q.v.) **mōth^u मँठू** । मुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mōthi मठि**), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. **ana-m^o**, p. 29b, l. 46; **ōṭⁱ-m^o**, p. 53a, l. 31; **dyāra-m^o**, p. 270b, l. 44; **hāra-m^o**, p. 344b, l. 43, etc.): shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । विमर्दनसेवा f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. —**gandūñ^u** —गंञ् । आक्षेपयोजना f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). —**trāvūñ^u** —त्रावञ् । द्यूतप्रवर्तना f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

mōtha-gōg^ujⁱ मठ-खगञ् । हस्तमर्दनविबाधना f. 'fist-turnip', i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

mōthi-phash मठि-फश् । शङ्खविमर्दात्मसेवा m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

mōth मोथ or **maut موت** m. death (El. *mēt*, *mōt*, *mōth*; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, *maut*; H. ix, 4) (cf. **nēnd^ari-m^o**, s.v. **nēnd^ar**).

mōta-warōyi मोत-वरायि adv. without death, immortal (El. *motaverāi*).

mōtānⁱ śhrath मोतनि छट । मरणवस्थाकष्टानुभवः m.pl. (dat. —**śhratan** —छटन्), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

mōth मोठ m., i.q. **muth^u**, q.v.

mōth^u मँठू or **moth^u 1 मँठू** । देव्यावृत्तिः, देवानार्जवम् m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

moth^u 2 मँठू । आदरहीनः adj. (f.nom. **mūth^u मँठू**, dat. **machē मछ**), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. —**gashhun** —गश्ञ् । अनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

moth^u 3 मँठू । विस्मृतिशीलः adj. (f.nom. **mūth^u मँठू**, dat. **machē मछ**), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of **mashun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

mōth^u मँठू f. (sg. dat. **mōchē मछ**), often written **mōcha मछ**), i.q. **mōth**, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144-6) (cf. **chanē mōchē**, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162a, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

mōchē-(mōcha-)māgay मछ-(मछ-)माँगय । मुष्टिवृत्त्या संयहः f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. —**mūran** —मूरन् । हस्ततलमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrūñ^u मूरञ्**), the act of husking grain between the hands. —**phol^u फँलु** । मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतात्रम् m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

mōth माँथ (= میت) । शवः m., i.q. **maith**, q.v.

mōth माँथ । शिशुः m. (sg. dat. **mōtas माँतस्**), a suckling child.

mōth माँठ । मीनम्, आलस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **mōthi माँठि**), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. **mūth^u**.

muth^u मुठू । मयुष्टकः(वनमुद्रः) m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus acutifolius*, the *mōth* of India proper (Gr.Gr. *mōth*, 23; L. 330, 363, *mothi*; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

mūthⁱ-buzay मुठि-बुझय । क्षयेनातिदाहोत्पातः f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun**. -dāl -दाळ । मयुष्टकमूदः m. a pottage of this pulse. -kosh^u -कशु । मयुष्टकत्वक् m. the shell of this pulse. -mās -मास् । व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **mās** 3. Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). -mūth^r -मूथर् । बलिविशेषः f. an old custom in Kashmir schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mūth^r** (p. 466a, l. 2). -phol^u -फोलु m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). -phālⁱ-yār^z -फलि-यार्ज् । व्याजमेची f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship. **mūth^u** मूँठु । अपटुः adj. (f. **mūth^u** मूँठु), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mōth**. **mūthⁱ-trōp^u** मूँठि-त्रुपु । सीवनविशेषः m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together. **moth^u-mot^u** मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun**. **mathun** मथुन् । आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम् conj. 1 (I p.p. **moth^u** मथु; 2 p.p. **mathōv** मथोव्), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **marb m^o**, p. 594b, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **moth^u-mot^u** मथु-मंतु । मर्दितः, विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **mūth^u-mūth^u** मंठु-मंठु), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned. **mathun** मठुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.). **mēthan** मथन्, **mēthun** मथुन्, or **mithun** मिथुन् । मिथुनराशिः f. (sg. dat. **mēthani** मथनि or **mē(mi)thuni** मथनि), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130). **mēthun** मेठुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēthyōv** मेथोव्), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēthyō-mot^u** मेथो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (**mēthyē-mūth^u** मेथो-मंठु), sweetened, etc., as ab. **mōthon^u** मोंठनु or **mōthun^u** मोंठनु । क्षिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **mōthūn^u** मोंठनु), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

mōthun^u मोंथुनु, see **nadarⁱ-mō^o**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nador^u**.

mēth^r मथर् । प्रस्रावः m. (sg. dat. **mētras** मथस्), urine, piss (El. *mūthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). — **karun** — कथन् m.inf. to make water (El.).

mētra-bēmōrⁱ मथ-व्यमारि । मूत्रातीसाररोगः f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. -gōṣṣ^u -गुषु f. the bladder (El. *mūtrayūts*). -māchⁱ -मच्छि f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, -māchⁱ-hyuh^u -मच्छि-हिहु । अन्वासक्तः adj. (f. -māchⁱ-hish^u -मच्छि-हिशु), one who is like a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches him- or herself to another and cannot be got rid of, an 'Old Man of the Sea'. -mot^u -मंतु । असह्यप्रसवन् adj. (f. -mūth^u -मंथु), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. -nōr^u -नोर् । मूत्रवाहिमार्गः m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. -phyor^u -फ्यर् or -phyūr^u -फ्युर् । प्रस्रावविन्दुः m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. -ḥ^oran -हरन् । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. (sg. dat. -ḥ^oriūn^u -हरनु), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. -ḥōṭ^u diñ^u -चूटु दिनु । अत्यायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to the certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. -ḥōṭ^u lagūn^u -चूटु लगनु । अत्यायत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

māth^r माथर् adj. e.g. and adv. (as subst., sg. dat. **mātras** मात्रस् or **mā^oras** मात्रस्), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshēna-māth^r**, the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

mathōra मथोर । स्थूलकल्पः m. (f. **math^ur^u** मथुर्), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

mathurā मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592-4).

math^ur^u मथुर्, see **mathōra**.

mēth^r मथर् । मित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mētras** मथस्), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318,

1756, 1781; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888).
—**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to become a friend,
to befriend; to connive at, to share, to be a party
to (El.).

mētra-bāy म्यत्र-बाय् । मित्रस्त्री f. a female friend;
the wife of a friend. -gara -गर । मित्रगृहम् m. the
home or house of a friend. -hāl -हाल् । मित्राश्रयगृहम्
f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), the abode of a friend, the
place or country where a friend lives. -kār -कार् ।
मित्रकृत्यम् m. the deeds which should be done by
a friend, a friend's duties.

mēth^arī म्यथरी f. friendship (El.), = **mētruth**, q.v.

mōth^ar 1 मथैर् or **mūth^ar** 1 मूथैर् । मन्त्रः m. (sg. dat.

mōtras मात्रैस्), an initiatory secret formula (con-
fided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher); any
sacred mystical formula; a magical formula, charm,
spell (El. *māth^ar*). Cf. **manth^ar**.

mōth^ar 2 मथैर् or **mūth^ar** 2 मूथैर् । फलोत्पत्तिः

f. (sg. dat. **mōthri** मथि or **mūthri** मूथि), outturn
(of a crop; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity
of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf.
kara-m^o, p. 466a, l. 2; **muthⁱ-m^o**, p. 605a, l. 9);
the result of husking (L. 461, *mātr*). —**kaḍūn^u**

—कडजू । फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to calculate or
estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce
of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount).

—**nērūn^u** —नेरजू । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः f.inf. a certain
amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established
by such estimation. —**wuchūn^u** —वुक्जू । फलोत्पत्ति-

परीक्षणम् f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q.
—**kaḍūn^u**, ab.

mūthri-rost^u मूथि-रंस्तु । हीनफलोद्भवः adj. (f.
-rūsh^u -रंस्तु), (of a crop) giving no, or very little,
outturn (as ab.); as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.),
(of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous
estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). —**sōw^u**

-सोवु । बज्जलफलोद्भवः adj. (f. -sōp^u -सावू), (of paddy,
oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.).

-**sāvēr** -सावैर् । बज्जलफलोद्भूतिः m. (with reference to
a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or
the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

mōth^ar^u मथैर् । स्थाणुः m. the bare trunk of a tree;
a log of wood.

mōth^ar^u 1 मथैर् । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a bit of a trunk (see
the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard
piece full of knots).

mōth^ar^u 2 मथैर् । मन्दप्रवृत्तिः adj. (f. **mōth^ar^u** मथैर्),
an inert, lazy, person. Cf. **mōth**.

mūth^ar 3 मूथैर् (for 1 and 2, see **mōth^ar** 1 and 2)
or **mūnth^ar** मून्थैर् । इकारखरचिह्नम् f. the name

for the non-initial letter *i*. Cf. **ār-mūnth^ar**
(p. 43b, l. 45).

mūth^ar^u मूथैर् । कुण्डता, बलिविशेषः f. inertness,
laziness; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth,
paper, etc.

mōthridār मथिदार or **mūthridār** मूथिदार ।
उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः adj. e.g. giving an excellent out-
turn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

mūth^aridār मूथरिदार । बलियुतः adj. e.g. (as subst.,
f. -dārōn -दार्यन्), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased,
wrinkled.

math^arun मथरन् । अनुकूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
math^ar^u मथैर्), by gentle repeated hammering to
straighten out a bent or dented piece of metal; met.

to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over
(an angry or distressed person); cf. **mathārun**.

math^ar^u-mot^u मथैर्-मंतु । स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः perf. part.
(f. **math^ar^u-mūth^u** मथैर्-मंचू), rendered straight
or undented, as ab.; talked over, gained over,
as ab.

mathārun मथरन् । समाहननसमीकरणम् m.inf. (1 p.p.
mathōr^u मथैर्), by gentle hammering to straighten
out a bent or dented piece of metal; met. to calm or

console (one who is subjected to annoyance); cf.
math^arun. **mathōr^u-mot^u** मथैर्-मंतु । आहत्या

समीकृतः, सान्वितः perf. part. (f. **mathōr^u-mūth^u**
मथैर्-मंचू), hammered straight or flat, as ab.;
calmed, consoled, as ab.

mitharain (El.), see **métrēn**.

mūthrān (? **mūthⁱ-rān**, cf. **mūth^a**), *Cyperus longus*,
rotundus (El.).

mēth^arāwun मथरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mēth^arōw^u**
मथरीवु), to sweeten (El.).

mīthi मीथिस्, see **myūth^a** 2.

mathith मथिथ् । कदाचित् adv. sometimes, now and
then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

mēthōyⁱ मेथायि । सुदायविशेषः f. the gift given to the
bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on
her going to her husband's house after the marriage.
Cf. **mātⁱ-mūr** (p. 602b, l. 23).

mīthōyⁱ मिथायि । मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat,
sweets.

mātāli मातालि । मातृपितृगेहे adv. in the house of
a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.).
Cf. **mātāmāl**.

matil मतिल् । उन्मत्ताचारः f. madness, lunacy, the
conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like
that of a madman.

mōtal मोतल (= ملتوي) adj. e.g. adjourned, post-
poned (Gr.M.).

matlab مطلب m. object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *matlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal**.

mātlōz मंतिलाङ्ग । उच्चत्तवृत्तिः f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **mātlāza karaṇē** मंतिलाङ्ग करण । उच्चत्तवदाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

mātam मातम् ماتم m. grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). — **pyon** — प्यन् । शोकसमापातः m. inf. mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). — **saray** सरय् or — **sarāy** सराय (= ماتم سرا) । शोकाक्रन्दसमाग्रयः f. a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

mātama-vyot मातम-व्यत् । शोकयुक्तः (f. — **vēṣ** व्यञ्च), full of grief, distraught.

mātamās bēhun मातमस् व्यञ्जन् । शोकानुष्ठानम् m. inf. to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

mātāmāl मातामाल् । मातृपितृगेहम् m. the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātāli**. — **—dor** — दर् । मातृपित्र्य-पक्षः m. the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. — **pokh** — पक्खु । मातृपित्र्यपक्षः m. a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. — **rag** — रग् । मातामहीयसंबन्धः f. relationship through the maternal grandfather. — **rēṣh** — रैह् । f. some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

mātāmāluk मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mātāmāluc** मातामालूच्), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

mātamlad मातमलद् । शोकाहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **mātamladiñ** मातमलदिञ्), distraught with grief.

maṭan मटन् or **mārtand** मारतँड N. of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmīr. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Martāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan** 2). Cf. El., s.v. *mārtand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

matun मतुन् । उन्मादीभवः, भर्त्सनादि conj. 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv** मत्योव्), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

māt' māt' drāmot मंति मंति द्रामत् । कोपादि-दुराचरणेन ख्यातः perf. part. (f. — **drāmūṣ** — द्रामूष्), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **māt' māt' nērun** मंति मंति नेरुन् । विद्वहाचरणेन ख्यातीभवन्म् m. inf. maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

matyō-mot मत्यो-मत् । उच्चतीभूतः perf. part. (f. **matyē-miṣ** मत्ये-मिञ्), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

matun मतुन् । मरणावस्था m. (sg. dat. **maitanas** मितनस्), the condition of dying, dying. — **phērun** — फेरुन् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः m. inf. to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like).

— **yun** — यिनु । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः m. inf. the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **miṭyōv** मिट्योव्), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **miṭyō-mot** मिट्यो-मत् । समाप्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **miṭyē-miṣ** मिट्ये-मिञ्), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

mōṭun मटुन् । खूलीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mōtyōv** म्वत्योव्), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mōtyō-mot** म्वत्यो-मत् । खूलीभवापन्नः perf. part. (**mōtyē-miṣ** म्वत्ये-मिञ्), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

matang मतंग् m. N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Matāṅga*) (Rām. 473).

mātra म्त्र, see **māth**^r.

mātru मातृ f. a mother, used —, as in **—rūp** — रूपि adj. e.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

miṭṭran मिट्टरन् । समापना f. (sg. dat. **miṭṭrūñ** मिट्टरूञ्), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; com-

pletion, clearing off, satisfactory accomplishment (of some difficult task).

mōt^aran खंडरन् । घनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **mōt^ariūn^u** खंडरञ्जू), making fat or stout; making (some liquid) thick by boiling down (Gr.Gr. 121); telling a story or writing a book, etc., at great length.

mōt^arun खंडरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōt^aru^u** खंडरु), i.q. **mōt^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 7).

mūtrun मूत्रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mūtryōv** मूत्र्योव्), to be subjected to a charm or spell (Gr.Gr. 61); according to some authorities, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūtr^u** मूत्रु), to subject to a spell (Gr.Gr. 61).

mūtrun^u मूत्रुन् । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a Brāhman to a religious ceremony or the like.

mētrēn म्यत्र्यन् f. a female friend (El. *mitharin*). Cf. **mēth^ar**.

mētruth म्यत्रुथ or **mēt^aruth म्यत्रुथ** । मैत्री m. (sg. dat. **mētratas म्यत्रतस्**), friendship (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 17). Cf. **mēth^ar**.

mōt^arāwun खंडरावुन् । खूली-(घनी-)करणम्, संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōt^arōw^u** खंडरोवु), to make fat, fatten; to boil down and make thick (a liquid); to extend or make long a story or written composition; to induce a person to agree to and undertake a course of action.

mūtrāwun मूत्रावुन् । मन्त्रायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūtrōw^u** मूत्रोवु), to subject to a charm, to conjure, exorcise (Gr.Gr. lxi); to consecrate, dedicate, devote. **mūtrōw^u-mot^u** मूत्रोवु-मंतु । मन्त्रायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **mūtrōv^u-mūs^u** मूत्रोवु-मञ्जू), charmed, exorcised, conjured, subjected to a charm; consecrated, dedicated, devoted.

m^atrōz^u मत्राञ्जू f. the condition of being fouled with urine. Cf. **mala-m^o**, p. 564b, l. 17.

mata-sō मत-सो, see **ma** 1 (p. 546a, l. 41).

mōtasūt^u मतसूति (for *متصدی*), m. an accountant, a clerk (H. ix, 7).

mot^uwāl मतुवाल adj. e.g. silly (El. *mutwāl*); intoxicated, drunken (Siv. 1260). Cf. **mot^u** 1.

mitāwun मिटावुन् । समाथ शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mitōw^u** मिटोवु), to wipe out, abolish, cancel (e.g. a debt); to settle a quarrel satisfactorily to both parties; satisfactorily to clear off or complete (some difficult work). **mitōw^u-mot^u** मिटोवु-मंतु । समाथ शमितः, संशोधितः, perf. part. (f. **mitōv^u-mūs^u** मिटोवु-मञ्जू), wiped out, abolished, cleared off (as ab.); (of a quarrel) settled satisfactorily to both parties; (of some difficult work) cleared off, satisfactorily accomplished.

maṣa मस्र, see **mot^u** and **mūs^u** 2.

mēṣ^u म्यञ्जू । मृत्तिका f. earth, soil, land, clay, loam, dust (Gr.Gr. 161, 164; Gr.M.; W. 8, *mets*; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 50, 71, 143, 144, 152, 191, 250; YZ. 394; Siv. 353, 1290, 1527; Rām. 116, 918, 1199, 1371, 1603, 1672, 1724; K. 160, 396, 432); (cf. **nāwa-m^o**, s.v. **nāv** 2). — **gaṣhūn^u** — गडञ्जू । मृदवस्थापत्तिः, तिरस्कारादिना दैव्ये निमज्जनम् f.inf. to become (or turn to) clay; met. to suffer grievous disappointment; to feel oneself utterly disgraced, to feel plunged in humiliation. — **kaḍūn^u** — कडञ्जू । मूलोच्छेदः f.inf. to pull out the clay, i.e. to pull up by the root; met. to uproot, utterly to destroy; to be employed on useless labour (used as an expression of censure, etc.). — **karūn^u** — करञ्जू । निरर्थतापादनम्, अतिरिस्कारेण दैव्योत्पादनम् f.inf. to make into earth; met. to make worthless (esp. to spoil or defile food so as to make it uneatable); by public abuse or the like to humiliate a respectable person.

mēṣi- (or **mēṣē-**) **bāna म्यञ्चि-(म्यञ्च)-वान** m. an earthenware vessel (in pl. earthenware) (Gr.M.).

-bōr^u -बोर् । मृत्नयलेपः m. a load of earth or mud carried on the shoulders (cf. **bōr^u** 1); mud-plaster (cf. **bōr^u** 2). — **-dōḡ^u** -दङ्गु । बृहन्मुत्पिण्डः m. a fist of earth; hence, the lump of mud fixed on a potter's wheel (to be shaped into a vessel, etc.). — **-hōnz^u**

-हांजू । मृद्विक्रयाजीवी m. a mud-boatman, a boatman who brings down earth from the foothills for sale in the city (W. 115). — **-hōnz^u-bāy** -हांजू-बाय् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविनः पत्नी f. his wife. — **-hānzān^u** -हांजूञ् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविस्त्री f. a boatwoman who sells earth, as ab. — **-khāv** -खाव् । मृददनशीलः, कृमिविशेषः m. one who habitually eats clay (a form of disease); a kind of worm or maggot (described as resembling a thick thumb).

— **-lam** -लम् or **-lamb** -लंब् । मृत्संयहस्थानम् m. a place outside a village or town where earth is dug out and collected to serve for making plaster, etc. — **-lōpon^u** -ल्वपनु । मृत्तिकाधानी m. a receptacle shaped like a huge jar, and made of unbaked clay, for holding grain, etc.; a hollow in the ground in which clay is stored. — **-liwun** -लिवुन् । मृत्लेपः m. mud-plaster.

— **murⁱ trāwānⁱ** — मुरि त्रावनि । शपथविशेषविधानम् m. pl. inf. to relieve the skirts of earth; a method of ordeal to discover something believed to be stolen. The owner of the property compels the persons suspected to take earth from a heap and to carry it in the skirts of their garments (cf. **mur^u**) to some other place and there to fling it down so as to form a new heap. The idea is that the one of the suspected persons who is the actual thief will take the opportunity of flinging down the stolen article hidden in one of

his loads of earth, so as to restore the article without his guilt being discovered. When the new pile is completed, the owner privately searches in it, and finds his property. He thus gets it back, and the thief avoids detection. -**mōyā** -म्या f. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 165). —**nūn dyun^u** —नून दिनु । सर्वतो नाशनम् m.inf. to put salt into the ground, to sow with salt, to render the ground barren; met. to ruin a person (esp. in revenge). -**phol^u** -फंलु m. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 164). -**phōt^u** -फंतु m. a basket of (i.e. containing) earth (Gr.Gr. 73). -**thabun** -थवुन । मृत्पिण्डः m. a large lump of moistened earth (made into a lump for some purpose). -**tār** -तार् । मृत्निर्मितदीपाधारः m. an earthen lamp-shelf. -**wōn^u** -वोनु । मृत्कलुषितजलम् m. muddy water.

mīṣ मीश्, i.q. **mīṣh** 1 and 2, qq.v.

muṣ^u मुश् । लाभः m. profit (on a contract); as adj. (f. **muṣ^u** मुश्), useful (El.). Cf. **muṣay**.

mūṣ^u 1 मूश्, see **mot^u** (Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70).

mūṣ^u 2 मूश् । पट्टिकादियुगमसंधानकाष्टम् f. a piece of wood for joining together a number of boards or posts, by being nailed to each. —**diñ^u** —दिनु । मध्यकीलयोजनम् f.inf. to nail a joining piece, as ab. —**hēñ^u** —ह्यनु । मध्यतः कीलयोजनम् f.inf., id.

mīṣagī मीश्गी । स्नेच्छाचारः f. the conduct of an out-caste or non-Hindū. See **mīṣh** 2.

maṣh 1 मश् । मत्स्यः m. (sg. dat. **maṣas** मसस), a fish (esp. a large one) (Śiv. 1755, 1817); the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 854).

maṣh 2 मश् । भुजः f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi** मश्हि), the upper-arm (between the shoulder and the elbow) (properly the region of the biceps and triceps, El.) (YZ. 106, 458, 497; Śiv. 201; Rām. 443; H. x, 5).

maṣha-band मश्-बन्द् । भुजभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ornament or charm tied on the arm below the shoulder.

-**gagur** -गगुर । आरण्यमूषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**gagaras** -गगरस्), a certain animal inhabiting the mountain forests, described as a large kind of winged rat, & a flying fox. —**śāpañē** —ज्ञापत्र । अतिखेदप्रकाशनम् f.inf. to bite one's arms; hence, to feel and exhibit great regret (e.g. by silent weeping or the like). -**zōr** -ज़ोर । भुजबलम् m. muscular strength of the arms.

maṣhi-gaṇḍas thawun मश्हि-गण्डस् थवुन । समाधानेन गोपनम् m.inf. to keep (for someone) with great care (as if keeping it tied under the arm). -**khāsh** -खश् । अर्थापगमव्यथा m. a wound on the arm; met. worry owing to having to incur great expense, or to losing a large sum of money. -**māz khyon^u** -माज़ ख्यनु । खेदाभिलाषवृत्तिः m.inf. to eat the flesh of one's arm; to show anxious desire.

maṣh 3 मश् । चुसमांसम् f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi** मश्हि), pounded meat (it is pounded to a paste in a mortar).

maṣhi-dāl मश्हि-दान् । सूदविशेषः f. a dish of this pounded meat, with crushed pulse. -**gaṇḍ** -गण्ड । कुट्टितमांसगुटिका m. a piece of pounded meat roasted or fried. -**wor^u** -वर् । चुसमांसमयसूदविशेषः m. a soup containing balls (or cakes) of this pounded meat fried in oil.

maṣh 4 मश् । साम f. (sg. dat. **maṣhi** मश्हि), conciliatory treatment, persuasiveness, persuading by gentle means, consolation (Gr.Gr. 147). —**diñ^u** —दिनु । सात्वतम् f.inf. to treat in a conciliatory manner or persuasively.

mīṣh 1 मीश् or **mīṣ** 1 मीश् [sic] । मानवलु m. (sg. dat. **mīṣas** मीसस), a measure, a thing for measuring (El. *mīṣ*). **mīṣa-bāna** मीश्-वान । मितिपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel.

mīṣh 2 मीश् or **mīṣ** 2 मीश् [sic] । स्नेच्छः m. (sg. dat. **mīṣas** मीसस), a non-Hindū, an outcaste, one who does not discriminate according to Hindū rules as to purity and impurity or edible and non-edible food; a class, nation, or tribe of such persons. **mīṣa-byōl^u** मीश्-व्योनु । यवनसङ्घः m. the seed of non-Hindūs; met. the members of the Musalmān faith (in which women can have several husbands, one after the other, and, consequently, have many children).

mōṣh मीश् m. a man, a human being (usually in a more or less contemptuous sense; for instance, in folk-tales it is used by demons speaking of human beings). Used esp. in the following:—**mōṣa-bōy** मीश्-बुय । मनुष्यगन्धः f. the smell of a man, the scent given forth by a solitary human being in some place where there are no others (as when, in English folk-tales, a giant says 'I smell the smell of a man') (H. xii, 15); cf. **man^ushē-bōy**, p. 581b, l. 40. -**krūl** -कूल । अतिह्रशतनुः m. 'a human-weevil', (esp. with ref. to a child) a miserable specimen of humanity, a starveling child.

maṣhij^u मश्हिज्, see **maṣhyul^u** 2.

maṣhil^u मश्हिन्, see **maṣhyul^u** 1.

mūṣh^u-**mūṣ^u** मूश्-मूश्, see **mathun**.

mūṣhur^u मूश्हर् । मन्दः adj. (f. **mūṣh^ur^u** मूश्हर्), dilatory, lazy, slow in action.

mūṣh^uran मूश्हरन् । विलम्बनम् (समीचणम्) f. (sg. dat. **mūṣh^urūn^u** मूश्हरन्), dilatoriness, laggardness, dawdling.

mūṣh^urun मूश्हरन् । प्रतीचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūṣh^ur^u** मूश्हर्), to wait, be dilatory, be laggard, to drawl.

mūṣh^urāwun मूश्हरावुन । समीचणम् (प्रतीचणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūṣh^urōw^u** मूश्हरोवु), i.q. **mūṣh^urun**, q.v.

maṣhōv मद्दोव्, see **mathun**.

mashyul^u 1 मश्लु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **mashil^u मश्लू** [sic]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

mashyul^u 2 मश्लु । सल्लेहः adj. (f. **mashij^u मश्लिजू**), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

musukund मुसुकुन्द m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1478; K. 598, 601 ff.).

mutakarī मुत्तकरी । विरोधः f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

mēbal म्यबल । मृद्योगी adj. e.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

mōsan मोसन m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —)).

mōsun म्वसुन् । अवशिष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mōt^u मंतु** or **mōṣ^u म्वसु**; 2 p.p. **mōṣōv म्वसोव्** or **mōṣyōv म्वस्योव्**), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). **mōṣ^u-mot^u म्वसु-मंतु** । अवशिष्टः perf. part. (f. **mōṣ^u-mūs^u म्वसू-मंसू**), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

maṣar मसर । उन्मादः m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). —**anun** —अनुन् । उन्मादीज्ञावनम्, उन्मादीज्ञवः m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. —**yun^u** —यिनु । उन्मादीज्ञवः m.inf. madness to arise.

miṣar मिसर in **miṣar-kond^u मिसर-कंडु** । कण्टकविशेषः m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *miṣari kund*). **miṣrⁱ-kond^u मिस्त्रि-कंडु** । चुद्रकण्टकविशेषः m., id.

maṣ^{ar}ran मसरन् । उन्मादनम् f. (sg. dat. **maṣ^{ar}rūn^u मसरंरू**), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

maṣ^{ar}run मसरन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣ^{ar}r^u मसरं**), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. **maṣ^{ar}rāwun**.

mōṣ^{ar}ran म्वसरन् । अवशिषणम् f. (sg. dat. **mōṣ^{ar}rūn^u म्वसरंरू**), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

mōṣ^{ar}run म्वसरन् । अवशिषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōṣ^{ar}r^u म्वसरं**), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. **mōṣ^{ar}rāwun**.

muṣaran मुसरन् । उन्मुक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **muṣarūn^u मुसरंरू**), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. **muṣaran**.

muṣarun मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muṣor^u मुसरं**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) (**rag muṣarūn^u**, to open a vein, bleed (a person)); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

āchⁱ (or **achē**) **muṣarañē**, to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; II. xii, 22); **bar muṣarun**, to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; II. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); **jigar mu^o**, to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. **sīna mu^o**, Rām. 1235; II. vii, 21); **lōl muṣarana yun^u**, love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. **muṣarun** and **muṣarāwun**.

muṣor^u-mot^u मुसरं-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **muṣūr^u-mūs^u मुसरं-मंसू**), opened, etc., as ab.

muṣaran-war मुसरन्-वर् । व्यावृत्त्य वेष्टनम्, निष्कारण-रोषः m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

muṣarana yun^u मुसरन यिनु । आश्चयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

maṣ^{ar}rāwun मसरारवुन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (**maṣ^{ar}rōw^u मसरारोवु**), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. **maṣ^{ar}run**.

mōṣ^{ar}rāwun म्वसरारवुन् । अवशिषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōṣ^{ar}rōw^u म्वसरारोवु**), i.q. **mōṣ^{ar}run**, q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

muṣarāwun मुसरारवुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muṣarōw^u मुसरारोवु**), i.q. **muṣarun**, q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646, 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. **muṣarōw^u-mot^u मुसरारोवु-मंतु** । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **muṣarōv^u-mūs^u मुसरारोवु-मंसू**), i.q. **muṣor^u-mot^u**, q.v., s.v. **muṣarun**.

mībuth मीबुथ । स्निग्धवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **mībatas मीबतस्**), the habits or life of an outcaste. See **mīth 2**.

mubay मुबय् । लाभः f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutsāi*, El.). Cf. **mut**^u.

mēbyuw^u म्यच्चुव् adj. (f. **mēbiv**^u म्यच्चिव्), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

mav मव् adv., i.q. **mau**, i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as **ma**, q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. **mōv**.

māv माव् । करभः, वृक्षशाखा f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. *māo*); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. *māo*) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् । न्यूनोत्तोलनम् (कारभयोजना) f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

māvi māvi मावि मावि adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). —**rot**^u **tōl** —रटु तोल् । सम्यक्, न्यूनधिकं वा, उत्तोलनम् m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

māwa माव । गम्भीरचित्तः adj. e.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

mēwa म्यव or **mēwa** میوه । फलम् m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, **mē**^o; H. xii, 21, 22). —**gor**^u —गर्म् m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). —**hēr** —हेर् । फलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). —**kul**^u —कुल् । वानस्यावः m. a fruit-tree. —**kani** —कनि । फलार्थसुदायः m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). —**phol**^u —फल् । फलसमूहः m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. —**bhūr**^u —भूर् । फलकण्डोलविशेषः f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. —**wūn**^u —वञ् । वानस्यावलताव्याप्तप्रदेशः f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. —**zār** —ज़ार् । फलसमूहः m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

mēv म्यव् । बिडालविरावः m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. **myauv**. —**brōr**^u —ब्रोर् । बिडालानुकारी m. (f. —**brōr**^u —ब्रोरू), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

mōv 1 मोव्, i.q. **ma** or **mā**, prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. **mav**. —**mō** 1 —मा । संशयितः (अनिश्चितः) a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

mōv 2 मोव् in **mōv-mō** 2 मोव-मा । मकारः m. the name of the letter **ma** (म), used in schools.

mōw^u 1 मोवु । तुलामध्यदण्डावलयः m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. **māv**. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । दूढमुष्या तुलावलयमाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम् m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). —**lagun** —लगुन् । अवसरप्राप्तिः m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. —**shādun** —शादुन् । अवसरप्रतीक्षा m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. —**yun**^u —यिनु । अवसरसंगतिः m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

mōw^u 2 मोवु । मांसलः adj. (f. **mōv**^u मावू), fleshy, brawny. —**māz** —माज़् । सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc. **mēwadār** म्यवदार میوادار adj. e.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

muwōfik مواءفك, see **muwōphikh**.

mawal 1 मवल् । सास्त्रा f. the dewlap of an ox.

mawal 2 मवल् or **mōwal** 1 मवल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. *maur*). According to L. 75 (*mawal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

māwul^u मावुल् । प्रान्तः m. the edge or fringe of a cloth.

māwāl^u-trōp^u मावलि-त्रूपु । प्रान्तस्यूतिकर्म m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. —**shyon**^u —श्युन् । क्षिप्तप्रान्तः adj. (f. —**shēn**^u —शञ्), having the edge or fringe torn. —**bot**^u —बटु । विभिन्नप्रान्तः adj. (f. —**btūt**^u —बटू), having its edge or fringe cut off.

mōwal 1 मवल्ल्, see **mawal** 2.

mōwal 2 मवल्ल् । कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम् f. the comb of a cock (cf. **mawal** 2); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

māwāl^udār मावलिदार । प्रान्तविशिष्टः adj. e.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

maiwan, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

muwōphikh मुवाफिख् or **muwōfik** مواءفك adj. e.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

mawar, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

māv^ur^u 1 मावूरू (for 2, see **māwur**^u) । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a certain river (the Māhūrī of Sanskrit) in Māch'pūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

māwur^u मावूर् । गूढाभिप्रायः adj. (f. **māv**^ur^u 2 मावूरू), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mawās मवास (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

māwas मावस् । अमावस्या f. (sg. dat. often written **māwāsi** मावसि), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khēsi-māwas**, p. 424a, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). —**hēn**^u — ह्यंजू । अमावस्या-व्रतचर्यो f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. —**thaviūn**^u — थवजू । अमावस्याव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

māwāsi-hond^u मावसि-हन्दु । अमावस्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hūnz**^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

māwaza मावज़ معاوضه m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

myā म्याँ in **myā-pūt**^u म्याँ-पूतु । मेषाजपोतकः m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

myou, see **myauv**.

may 1 मय् or **mai** می f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500).

mai-khāna می خانه m. a wine house, wine shop (El. *mekhāna*, K.Pr. 131).

may 2 मय् adj. c.g. used —°, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shōda-tētta-būda-may**, consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

may 3 मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā**, prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

māy माय् । माया, प्रेम, मौनम् f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā**, q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, *may*; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101-2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brōrī-māy**, p. 125b, l. 40; **hāpath-māy**, p. 342b, l. 42; **mūdī-māy**, p. 549b, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā**. —**bōg^rrūn**^u — बांजरूं or —**bōj^rrūn**^u — बांजरूं । अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम् f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. —**gashūn**^u — गहूंजू । अतिस्नेहीभवः f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). —**karūn**^u — करूंजू । मौनधारणम् f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). —**lāgiūn**^u — लागूंजू । निश्चेष्टत्वनिरूपणम् f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e. to pretend to be asleep, or motionless

and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

māyē-hond^u माय-हन्दु । स्नेहाचरणः adj. (f. **-hūnz**^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. —**rūp**^l -रूपि adj. e.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). —**ros**^u -रंसु or —**rost**^u -रंसु । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rūsh**^u -रूंशु), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

māyā माया । माया, धनम् f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy**, q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78-9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592-3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30-1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyē** are commonly used interchangeably. —**gan** -गन् । संचितधनपूर्णः adj. c.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyē**. —**kat^rra** -केत्र । संचितधनसमूहः m. a little store of wealth (cf. **kat^rra**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. —**phol**^u -फलु । गुह्यधनम् m. a hidden hoard of wealth. —**sōw**^u -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sōv**^u -सावू), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyē-sāvēr**, s.v. **māyē**. —**wōl**^u -वोलु । बहुधनसंपदाढ्यः m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यञ्), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. —**zāl** -ज़ाल् । स्नेहपाशः m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmins at the burning of a Hindū corpse (EL).

māyē माय माय । संचितधनम्, मण्डविशेषः m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. *māyih*) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyē**, p. 29b, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. *māyi*, (Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, *māyah*). —**sāvēr** -सावर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम् m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic

value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. *māyā-sōw^u*, s.v. *māyā*.

mōy स्वय (cf. موي) । **माचा** f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. *bāga-mōy*, p. 90a, l. 2; *khōra-mōy*, p. 410a, l. 49; *khṛāvi-mōy*, p. 416b, l. 3; *khēshē-mōy*, p. 418a, l. 6); **nēcivⁱ-mōy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. *nēcuyw^u*; and **nāra-mōy**, s.v. *nār*.

mōyā स्वया or **mōyāh स्वयाह** । **अल्यमाचा** f. the same as *mōy*, with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. *añema-mōyā*, p. 37b, l. 2; *bata-mōyā*, p. 137a, l. 30; *hāka-mōyā*, p. 326b, l. 25; *khōra-mōyā*, p. 410a, l. 49; *khṛāvi-mōyāh*, p. 416b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

mōyē mōyē स्वय स्वय । **अल्यल्ययः** adv. little by little. **-wāl -वाल्** । **अल्यल्यमाचः** m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

mōyē स्वय, see *marun*.

mōy موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. *mō* and *mōy*.

myād स्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

myāda स्याद् (cf. معدد) । **जाठरापिखानम्** m. the stomach, belly. —**dalun —डलुन्** । **जाठरापिक्कारोन्नवः** m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. —**dor^u —दूर्** । **प्रबलजाठरापिः** adj. (f. **-dūr^u —दूर्**), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. —**hyon^u —ह्यनु** । **अभिमतपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. —**wuchun**, bel. **-pachēr -पच्छर्** । **जाठरापिबलिष्ठता** m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. —**paṭhun —पडुन्** । **जाठरापिबलापत्तिः** m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. —**wuchun —वुकुन्** । **आशयपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. —**hyon^u**, ab.

māyēdār मायदार مایه دار । **सारयुक्तः** adj. c.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. *māyē*.

myāh-myāh स्याह स्याह । **सिहाचरणम्** m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

myul^u मिश्र । **संसर्गः** m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **āchⁱ-myul^u**, p. 8a, l. 44; **atha-m^o**, p. 60a, l. 49; **man-m^o**, p. 572a, l. 10; **māz-m^o**, p. 614b, l. 44, and **myū^l** 2. —**gashun —गकुन्** । **सम्यक्संयोगसंभवः** m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). —**karith dyun^u —करिष् दिनु** m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

myū^l 1 **स्युल्ल**, **myū^l-mot^u स्युल्ल-मंतु**, see *mēlun*.

myū^l 2 **स्युल्ल** m., i.q. **myul^u**, q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

myōn^u स्योनु । **मदीयः** possessive pron. (f. **myōn^u स्योन्**), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bōh**, I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'. **myāni bāni स्यानि वानि** । **मद्भागधेयः** m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

myūn^u स्युन्, **myūn^u-mot^u स्युन्-मंतु**, see *mēnun*.

miyān میان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

myond^u 1 स्यंदु । **कोठरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **mēndis स्यंदिस**), leprosy (W. 111, *mīond*). —**kāsun —कासुन्** । **कोठापनयनम्**, **दीर्घकालिकविघ्नवाधावपनयनम्** m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like. —**thawun —थनुन्** । **दोषकलङ्कादियोजनम्** m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.). —**pyon^u —प्यनु** । **कोठावेशः** m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. —**wasun —वसुन्** । **कोठरोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

mēndⁱ-thras स्यंदि-थ्रस । **कोठथाप्तिः** f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

myond^u 2 स्यंदु adj. (f. **mēnz^u स्यंन्**), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

myond^u स्यंदु । **यासमाचमम्** m. (sg. dat. **mēndis स्यंदिस**, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a gobbet (taken up between the fingers

and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205-7, 213, 1101).

-tyond^u -वंडु । अल्पयाससमूहः m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

myeng (El.), see **mēng**.

myāñēr म्याञ् । प्रेमस्थापनम् (ममता) m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

māyir मायिर् । गोरसमयपरमात्रम् f. a certain dish composed of rice, *ghī*, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

myūth^u 1 म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss, kissing (cf. **guli-myūth^u**, p. 284a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81, YZ. 108).

-dyun^u -दिनु । शिरचुम्बनम् m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430).

-karun -करन् m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093).

mīthⁱ dinⁱ मीठि दिनि । ललाटादौ चुम्बनम् m. pl. inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644).

-karānⁱ -करनि m. pl. inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

myūth^u 2 म्यूठु । विशिष्टाखादः adj. (sg. dat. **mīthis** मीठिस, abl. **mēthi** मेठि; f. **mīth^u** मीठू, sg. dat. **mēchē** मेछ), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19;

Gr.M.; W. 20, *miot*; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious

(Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. **mīth^u bēra** मीठू

बेर । आमोदाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

māyātith मायातीथ् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat.

māyātītas मायातीतस्), one who has passed beyond illusion (see **māyā**), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

myauv म्यौव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, *myou*). Cf. **mēv**.

mayōvi मयावी adj. e.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

mōyōv स्वयोव्, see **marun**.

maza मञ् । आखादः m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. **nūna-m^o**, s.v. **nūn**); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement.

-gashānⁱ -गहनि । अरुच्याभासनम् m. pl. inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). **-hyon^u** -ह्यनु । आखादोपभोगः

m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. **-karānⁱ**

—करनि । लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). **-lagun**

—लगुन् । आनन्दयोगः m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). **-mot^u** -मंतु ।

आनन्दपूर्णः adj. (f. **-mūṣ^u** -मंजू), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. **-rost^u** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रंरू), tasteless (El.).

-śānun —ज्ञानुन् । आखादानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment.

-wuchun —वुकुन् । आखादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant).

-yun^u —यिनु । आखादानन्दोद्भवः m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

māz माञ् । मांसम् m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf. **athuk^u māz**, p. 66a, l. 33; **mathi-m^o**, p. 609a,

l. 48; and **nam ta m^o**, s.v. **nam** 1) (K.Pr. 121, 152, 156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; II. vii, 14, 24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. **gabi-māz**,

p. 275a, l. 14; **guri-m^o**, p. 298b, l. 48; **hūnⁱ-m^o**, p. 337a, l. 4; **kōkar-m^o**, p. 432a, l. 39; **kala-m^o**,

p. 435a, l. 22; **mōw^u-m^o**, p. 611b, l. 14) (W. 114; L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of

fruit (El.); cf. **māmas** and **mās** 2. **-bēr** -बेर् । दन्तमूलमांसौन्नत्यविकृतिः (दन्तेषूपमांसाविर्भावः) f. 'a

hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. **-khēl** -खल् । कृत्वाकम् m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El. *mānskhel*;

L. 73, *māzkhel*). It is found on the walnut, pine, and mulberry. **-khāv** -खाव् । मांसभोजी.

कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a flesh-eater, one who is fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of

water insect that bites the body; a certain disease in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in

sores. **-kūt^u** -कूटु । मांसदीर्घखण्डः f. a long strip of meat. **-ladun** -लदुन् । अतिस्थीच्यापत्तिः m.inf. to

build flesh, to become stout (from eating good food, leading a jolly life, and so on). **-lal** -लल् ।

चलन्मांसभागः f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft flesh. **-lōpon^u** -लपंनु । मांसलः adj. (f. **-lōpūn^u** -लपंजू),

'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little fool. **-mēchēr** -मेछर् । अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम् m. 'sweetness

of flesh', mutual affection. **-myul^u** -मिलु । मांससंबन्धः (सापिण्ड्यम्) m. union of flesh, near relationship (marked by mutual affection). **-nāth** -नात् f. flesh

for food, esp. mutton (El. *mads-nāta*, m.); cf. **nāth**. **-phol^u** -फंलु । मांसखण्डः m. a lump or piece of meat.

-palav -पलव् । पत्राकारमांसखण्डम् m. a flat piece of meat cut off with the skin attached. **-rān** -रान् ।

śīrvaśams f. (sg. dat. -rōn^u -राञ्चू), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). -**tikh** -तिख् ।
buḍḍaśams m. (sg. dat. **tikas** तिकस्), a small piece of meat. —**tulun** -तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. **mūrēn** m° t°, p. 589a, l. 31. -**vētharan** -व्यथरन् । **atikhūl** अतिखूलदेहा f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

māza-bōy माज़-बुय् । **sāpīrāḥ** सापिराहः f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. **mada-māza wālun** मद-माज़ वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

maiz मैज़ or **mōz** मौज़ । **majjā** f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. *mānz*; K.Pr. 137, *māz*). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. **mazēth**.

maizi-atha मैज़ि-अथ । **majjārah** मज्जिहारः m. a hand dyed with henna. -**khōr** -खूर् । **majjārah** मज्जिहारः m.pl. feet dyed with henna. -**kōṇḍ** -कण्डु । **majjārah** मज्जिहारः m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. -**nam** -नम । **majjārah** मज्जिहारः m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. -**pōsh** -पोश् । **puṣy** पुष्यः m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. -**rāth** -राथ् । **śōim** शौमः f. (sg. dat. **rōḥ** राञ्चू), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. *mānzrāt*; L. 258 ff., *mehuzrāt*)].

mēz मैज़ m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).

mōza मौज़ m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

muza मुज़ in **muza-wara** मुज़-वर । **muḥḥ** मुहः m. a dish of the water in which rice and **mōng** (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. **mōnga-muza-war**, p. 378b, l. 8.

mūzūba मुज़ुब (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; **wanana** **mūzūba**, according to instructions (Gr.M.).

mazbūth मज़बूथ adj. e.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

mūzūd मुज़ूद (= موجود) adj. e.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

mazadār मज़दार مزدار । **chāṣā** चाषा adj. e.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

mazahabī मज़हबी (= مذهبي) adj. e.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

mazhar मज़हर مظهر । **māyūp** मार्युप m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. —**wōthun** -वृथुन् । **mahāmārī** महामारी m.inf. an epidemic to break out. —**yun** -यिनु । **māyūp** मार्युप m.inf., id.

mazharlad मज़हरलद । **mahāmārī** महामारी m. one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

mizāj मिज़ाज مزاج or **mizāz** मिज़ाज़ m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. *mizāz*; Rām. 1249, *mizāz*); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

muzūj मुज़ुजू शवमुखवस्त्रम् f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhman.

mazūk मज़ाक़ि । **chastā** चास्तः adj. e.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

mazāk मज़ाक़ מזאק . **chastā** चास्तः m. (sg. dat. **mazākas** मज़ाक़स्), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmirī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). —**gabhun** -गक़ुन् । **nirāgī** निरागी m.inf. disappointment to occur. —**karun** -करुन् । **chastā** चास्तः m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

mazāka-wōl मज़ाक़-वोलु । **chastā** चास्तः m. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

mūzūlām मुज़ूलाम (written مزولام in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (*pāpāni*).

mazmūn मज़मून مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

mēzmān मज़मान (= ميزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmirī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii. 4).

māzan माज़न् । **sāmānj** संमार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **māzūn** माज़ून्), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

māzun माज़ुन् । **chivī** चिविधानम्, निःसारणेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōz** मौज़ु; 2 p.p. **māzōv** माज़ोव), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. **māzanun**.

mōz^u-mot^u मोज़-मंतु । अपेक्षितः, शोधितः perf. part. (f. **mōz^u-mūṣ^u** माज़-मञ्जू), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out.

māzan-wōl^u माज़न्-वोलु । हचिकर्ता n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

mēzan, the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

māzanun माज़नुन् । स्निह्या हचिविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzon^u** माज़नु), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. **māzon^u-mot^u** माज़नु-मंतु । हचिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **māziūn^u-mūṣ^u** माज़िऊ-मञ्जू), become an object of desire. Cf. **māzun**.

māzanāwun माज़नावुन् । हचियुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzanōw^u** माज़नोवु), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

mazār मज़ार मज़ार । यवनादिस्मशानम् m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). —**gashun** —गकुन् । मरणावस्थापातः m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). —**bal** -बल् । स्मशानप्रदेशः m. a Musalmān graveyard.

mazōrⁱ मज़ारि । यवनस्मशानाधिष्ठाता m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

mōzūr मोजूर or **mazūr** मज़ूर (= مزدور) m. (f. **mōz^urēn** मोजूर्यन्), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. **dōga-mōzūr**, p. 194b, l. 26; Gr.M. *mazūr*; W. 17, 18, *mazur*; f. *muzrēn*).

mōzūr मोजूर (? = معذور) । न्युञ्जः adj. (f. **mōzūr^u** मोजूरू), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmirī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). —**gashun** —गकुन् । न्युञ्जताविकाराग्निः m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. —**karun** —करुन् । ऊर्ध्वकटिभङ्गनम् m.inf. to

make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. —**kōthul^u** —कथुलु । न्युञ्जकल्पः adj. (f. **kōth^uj^u** कथञ्जू), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

mōzūrⁱ मोजूरि (= مزدوری) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. **dōga-mōzūrⁱ**, p. 194b, l. 28, and **nāwa-m^o**, s.v. **nāv** 2) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, *mazūri*).

mōzūrī मोजूरी (? = معذوری) । न्युञ्जवृत्तिः f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

mōz^urēn मोजूर्यन्, see **mōzūr**.

mazrath मज़रथ (= مضرت) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. —**tulūn^u** —तुलञ्जू । अतिखिदानुभवः f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. —**lagūn^u** —लगञ्जू । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

māzarath मज़रथ (= معذرت) । आतिथ्योक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **māzariūṣ^u** माज़रिऊ), an apology; (in Kāshmirī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

mazēṭh मज़ेट् । मज़िष्टा f. (sg. dat. **mazēṭhi** मज़ेटि), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, *majit*; 68, *mazait* = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. **maiz**; El. *majith* or *manjit*, both m.

māzawun^u माज़ावुनु । हचियुक्तः n.ag. (f. **māzavūn^u** माज़वञ्जू), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

muzawara मुज़वर, see **muza**.

muzāyēka مضایته m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). **kēh muzāyēka chuna**, it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

mizāz मिज़ाज़, see **mizāj**.

n n u. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmirī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nō** नस्तुव-नो. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **n** ण, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmirī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word *guṇa* गुण becomes **gōn** ग्न in Kāshmirī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it ग्ण or गुण. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before *ū-mātrā* and *ē* (i.e. *ya*) it becomes **n̄** ञ, as in **yīran** यीरन्, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrūn̄** यीरून्; from **ton** तनु, thin, we have **tañēr** तनर, thinness; and from the verb **ranun** रनुन् (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ron** रनु, with a feminine **riūn̄** रीन्. When followed by *y* with any other vowel except *a* (in which case *ya* becomes *ē*), it also becomes **n̄** ञ, but the *y* disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun** रनुन् is **ran + yōv** रन् + योव, and becomes **rañōv** रनोव. But these changes do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun** बननुन् (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv** बन्योव, not **bañōv** बनोव. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226; Gr.M., p. 22.

na n u | नहि adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gashi-na**, he will not go; **pok-na**, he did not proceed; **gayōv**, he went, **gayō-na**, he did not go; **chuh**, he is, **chuna**, he is not (p. 159a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255; W. 96, 151; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc.; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc.; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc.; H. i, 6; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc.; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negated, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gashi na diyī**, he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dāp'zēm-na**, you must not speak to me (II. v, 8); **kār'zi-na**, you must not make (II. viii, 1; xii, 6); **wās'zi-na**, you must not descend (II. xii, 11); **māng'zēs-na**, you must not demand from her (II. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tām' ṣāṭ' par, yuth^a na wuḍith gashi**, he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-banani**, impossible; but, if the sentence, not the word is negated, **na**, as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na banani**, it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kūh**, no one (p. 389b, l. 38); **na kēh**, nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kēh-na**, nothing (p. 389b, l. 45; p. 390a, l. 18); **kuni-na**, nowhere (p. 453b, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā**, no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102); **na-dēd**, no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96); **na-sa**, no, Sir! (Śiv. 1247).

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr**, neither there nor here (p. 41b, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh**, a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252b, l. 39); **hōh' na prōh'**, (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325a, l. 18); **pēv na pēv**, while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175); cf. **zēn nā zēn**, bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta n . . . t**, neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta**, nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mētran** न दनन् त मेत्रन् । न स्वार्थं न परार्थम् adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazūn̄ ta wuḍūn̄** न दञ्जु त वुञ्जु । चिन्ताखेदादिराहित्यम् f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected

by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

na-ta 1 न-त adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2** न-त । यद्वा adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi**, at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3** न-त । नहि नाम adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay** न-तय् । अन्यथा, i.q. **na-ta 2**, ab. or else, otherwise (**tay** = **ta** + **ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi** न-ज़ि, an emph. equivalent for **na**, as in **na-zi pazi**, it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

nā 1 ना, i.q. **na**, ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā**, neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zēn nā zēn**, they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pēv na pēv**, ab. **nā 2** ना (= **na** + **a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh** + **na** + **ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā**, did he not make? **karān chēkh-nā** (**na** + **a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

nau नौ or **nō** नो adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy**, bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293-4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

nu . . . nu नु . . . नु, neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

nay 1 नय् (= **na** + **ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2**, but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chēkh-nay**, dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3**, esp. p. 2a, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2** नय (= **na** + **ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay**, if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pēyihē**, if rain had not fallen; **sunay** (= **suh** + **nay**) **karihē**, if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3** नय् (for 4, 5,

see s.vv.) (= **na** + emph. **y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

nāy नाय् । नहि adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nai*). Fem. of **nau**, ab.

nái, see **nōy**ⁱ.

nāi, see **nāy**, s.v. **na**.

nāi, see **nōy**ⁱ.

nao, see **nāv 1**.

náo, see **nāv 2**.

nau 1, **naū**, see **nav 1**.

nau 2, see **now**^u.

nau 3, see **na**.

nau 4 नौ, see **nam 2**.

ně न्य, a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **ně-gor**^u, not manufactured, naturally formed; **ně-pōtur**^u, having no son; **ně-kama**, useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *nih*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order.

neao pōsh, see **nyōw**^u.

nō नो, i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293-4, 488, etc.).

nō नौ, see **nawa-nō**, s.v. **nav 1**, and **nastuv-nō**.

nū, the spelling for **now**^u 2, used by El.

nab नब । नमः m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **nab**ⁱ) **log**^u-**mot**^u नब (नंब) लंगु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**lūj**^u-**mūš**^u —लजू-मंजू), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. —**lagun** —लगुन । अतिगर्वाद्भवः m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

naba-ōdⁱ नब-ऑदि । नाभसतामिस्रम f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust.

-dub दुब । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-grañ** -यञ् । स्फूर्ज्युः m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy** -याय् । आकाशकम्पः f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh** -गाश or **-gōsh**^u

-gōshu । नाभसप्रकाशः m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa** -गट । नाभसतमः f. a darkness of the

sky (from clouds, etc.). -nañēr -नञर् । आकाश-
निर्मलता m. clearness of the sky (when there is not
a trace of clouds). -nār -नार् । दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः
m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar
calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky;
haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. -nār
anun -नार् अनुन् । अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः m.inf. haughtiness,
etc., to arise. -nār hyon^u -नार् ह्युन् । अतीर्थोद्भवः
m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. -nār khasun
-नार् खसुन् । अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. excessive
haughtiness to be displayed. -nār wōthun -नार्
वथुन् । अतीर्थोद्भवः m.inf. great jealousy to arise.
-phal -फल् । आकाशफलम् m. fruit in the sky, i.e.
something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever
(e.g. dead or destroyed). -pōsh -पोश् । आकाशपुष्पम्
m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible,
non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak
or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing
before one's very eyes. -ṭub -टुब् । सर्वनाशः m. utter
destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country)
utter destruction from an earthquake or similar
calamity, or from bad government. -trath -त्रट् ।
आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि),
lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunder-
storm, a thunderbolt. -zād -ज़ाद् । नभोमालिन्यम् f.
hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to
frosty weather. -zāl -ज़ाल् । नभआवृतिः m. a cloud
covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

nāb¹ ōd¹ नबि औदि । आकाशोत्पन्नम् f., i.q. naba-
ōdi, ab. -grañ -ग्रञ् । निर्घातशब्दः m., i.q. naba-
gr^o, ab. -gaṭa -गट । आकाशतमः f., i.q. naba-ga^o,
ab. —log^u-mot^u —लुगु-मंतु, see nab log^u mot^u.
—lagun —लुगुन्, see nab lagun, ab. -pōsh
-पोश् । असदस्थिरम् m., i.q. naba-pōsh, ab. -trath
-त्रट् । आकस्मिकवज्रपातः f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), i.q.
naba-trath, ab. -trath hyuh^u -त्रट् हिहु । महोत्पा-
तोत्पादनशीलः adj. (f. -trath hish^u -त्रट् हिशू), like
a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing
great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

nabuk^u नबुकु । आकाशभवः adj. (f. nabuc^u नबच्),
of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky.
—nār —नार् m. twilight (El. nabukār, a misprint).

nabacē tāra wālanē नबच्च तार वालज । अत्युत्साहः
f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met.
to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or
in other work.

nabun^u 1 नबुनु (for 2, see s.v.) adj. (f. nabūn^u
नबन्नु), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified).
nabañē tāra नबञ तार । नाभसतारकाः f. pl. the stars
of the sky, the stars of heaven.

nabas khasun नबस् खसुन् । अतिगर्वारोहः m.inf.
to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. ground-
less) pride or haughtiness.

nāb नाब । नाभिः f. the navel; a focus or central point
(L.V. 34, 57); cf. nāph. —dalūn^u —दलनु ।
नाभिनाडीविकारः f.inf. the navel to be displaced,
rupture (the disease) to occur.

nāba-tang नाब-टंग् । कल्पितसाम m. a pear on the
navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in
order to gain some object), wheedling, soft soder.
-tang wālān¹ -टंग् वालनि । कल्पितसाम्नायचीकरणम्
m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the navel;
hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

nābi-sthān नाबि-स्थान । नाभिप्रदेशः m. the locality,
or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El.
nabistān).

nāib नाइ m. a deputy, used in such compounds as
nāib tahsildār नाइ तहसिलदार, a certain subordinate
revenue official (L. 401, 422).

nēb नेब । संकेतः m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268,
284-5, 1162); a person's address. —dyun^u —दिनु ।
वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give a clue, to give the
address (of). —nishāna —निशान । संकेतलक्षणम्
m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). —rōzun
—रोज़ुन् । संकेतनियमः m.inf. a trace or clue to remain
(behind), a trace to be left. —thawun —थवुन् or
—thāwun —थावुन् । संकेतसंदेशः m.inf. to give or
point out a clue (Śiv. 1878); to promise (to visit
a person) (Gr.M.). —yun^u —यिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञानम्
m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

nēba-wōl^u नेब-वोलु । दत्तसंकेतः m. (f. -wājēñ
-वाज्यञ्), one who has given a clue.

nēbas gashun नेबस् गहुन् । संकेतानुवर्तनम् m.inf.
to follow up a clue. —pyon^u —प्युन् । संकेतानुभवः
m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue.
—wōt^u-mot^u —वोतु-मंतु । ज्ञातसंकेतः perf. part. (f.
—wōb^u-müñ^u —वोबु-मन्नु), one who has found
a clue. —wātun —वातुन् । संकेतज्ञानम् m.inf. to
arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

nābad नाबद् (= نبات) । मत्स्यण्डी m. refined white
sugar, sugar candy (cf. dal-nā^o, p. 210a, l. 5, and
nūn nābad gashun, s.v. nūn) (L. 254 (the
Persian form nabāt); L.V. 108; Śiv. 435, 478, 499,
591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159,
233). -dōr^{ag} -द्वर्ग । त्रिकोणफाणितखण्डम् f. a three-
cornered lump of candy. -kuza -कुज़ । फाणित-
चिचखण्डम् m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot
or pan.

nābād¹ नाबदि in the following:—nābād¹ rang
नाबदि रंग । रागविशेषः m. a kind of colour, pale

orange. -trēl -त्रेल । फलविशेषः f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, nabūdi trel).

nābūd नाबूद् نابود adj. e.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. —gashun —गहून् । अदृष्टीभवन् m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

nābūdī नाबूदी نابودی f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. —gashūn^u —गहून् । नष्टीभवन् f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

nēbagōr^u नवगोर्^u adj. (f. nēbagōr^u नवगोर्^u), cooked without oil or ghi (cf. bagāra) (W. 110).

nabukār (a misprint in El. for nabuk^u nār, p. 619a, l. 42).

nābinā नाबीना نابینا adj. e.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

nabun^u 2 नबुनु (for 1, see p. 619a, l. 47) । अनुत्पत्तिः m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). —gashun —गहून् । अनुत्पन्नसंभवः m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

nibun निबुन् । पर्याप्तम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nibyōv निब्योव), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. nibyō-mot^u निब्यो-मत् । समाप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. nibyē-mūs^u निब्ये-मूस्), accomplished, successfully carried out.

nēb^{ar} नैबर् a form of nēbar 2, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—nēb^{ar}-drōvī नैबर्-द्रोवी । बाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम् f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

nēb^{ara} नैबर्^{ara} adv. or postpos. governing abl., from outside, outwards (cf. and^{ara} nē^o, p. 32b, l. 8) (W. 95, nebara; 98, nebara; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156).

—drāv —द्राव । बहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका) adj. e.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (अभिसारिका) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

nēb^{ari} नैबर्^{ari} adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). —śāmⁱ —शमि । असंबद्धम् adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp. u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). —śāmⁱ gashun —शमि गहून् । शोकीत्तरीभवन् m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have

unpleasant results, as ab. —śāmⁱ karun —शमि करुन् । शोकीत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

nēbar 1 नैबर् । मलोत्सर्गः m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from nēbar nērun, see nēbar 2); human ordure.

nēbar 2 नैबर् । बहिः adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, nēb^{ar}, q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. andar-n^o (p. 32a, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with nishē (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. khala-nē^o, outside the universe, p. 397a, l. 21; hada-nishē nē^o, beyond limit, p. 322a, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). —gashun —गहून् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). —kun —कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. and^{aryum} nēbar karun, to turn inside out (p. 33a, l. 3). —nērun —नेरुन् । बहिर्निर्याणम्, राजद्वारादौ कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467-8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. —pahān —पहान् । ईषद्वहिः adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

nēb^{ari} नैबर्^{ari} adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. nēbar, but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). —kinⁱ —किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

nēb^{aryum} नैबर्^{aryum} । बाह्यः adj. (f. nēb^{arim} नैबर्^{arim}), outer, external (El. nebrum; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is and^{aryum}, q.v. —mahanyuw^u —महानिबु । व्यवहारनिपुणः m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

nabistān, see nābi-sthān, p. 619b, l. 14.

nabāt नाबत, see nābad.

naubath नाबथ نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

nibāwun निबावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nibōw^u निबोवु), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage,

accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. **dōh ni^o**, p. 199b, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). **nibōw^u-mot^u** निबोव-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः perf. part. (f. **nibōv^u-mūs^u** निबोव-मंचू), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

nabūwath नबूवथ् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **nabūvūs^u** नबूवंचू), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

nab^{az} नबज् नَبْ m. the pulse (Gr.M.).

nēcē न्यच, see **nēt^u**.

nicē निच्य, **nic^u** निचू, see **nyuk^u**.

nāch नाच् । नाच्य m. (sg. dat. **nācas** नाचस्), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. **naṣun**.

nēch नेच् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. **nēkh**.

nechu, see **nēcyuw^u**.

nēchōmot^u नेचोमंतु । सत्कीर्तिं सत्स्वभावमापन्नः adj. (f. **nēchēmūs^u** नेचेमंचू), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchanāwun**.

nēchanāwun नेचानावुन् । ख्यातीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchanōw^u** नेचनोवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchō-mot^u**. **nēchanōw^u-mot^u** नेचनोव-मंतु । ख्यातीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nēchanōv^u-mūs^u** नेचनोव-मंचू), extolled.

nēchapat^{ar} न्यचपत्र or **nēchapat^{ur}** न्यचपत्र् । (नचत्र)तिथिपत्रिका f. an almanac (cf. **bōsⁱ-nē^o**, p. 131b, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

nēchapatri-kūt^u न्यचपत्रि-कूट् । दीर्घाकृतिर्वर्षपद्याङ्ग-पत्रिका f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). **-pūthⁱ** पूथि । तिथिपत्रिकापुस्तकम् f. an almanac (in book form). **-warukh** वरुक् । तिथिपत्रिकापत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** वरकस्), a single leaf of an almanac.

nōchēr नोचर् । निष्फलता m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. **nōṭhun**.

nōch^{erun} नोचर्न । विघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōch^{er}** नोचर्), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. **nōṭhun**, of which it is the causal.

nēchot^u न्यचतु । नचत्रम् m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. **nēchatur** and **nēsh^{atur}**.

nēchatur न्यचतुर । नचत्रम् m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. **nēchot^u**; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. **nēsh^{atur}**.

nēchawun नेचवुन् । ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchow^u** नेचवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. **nēchanāwun**. Cf. **nēchōmot^u**.

nēchow^u-mot^u नेचवु-मंतु । ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **nēchūv^u-mūs^u** नेचवु-मंचू), extolled.

nēchawana āmot^u नेचवन आमंतु । ख्यातीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmūs^u** —आमंचू), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. **—yun^u** —यिबु । ख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

nācār नाचार, **nācāra** नाचार adj. c.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

nicēr निचर् । सूक्ष्मता m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. **ōs-ni^o**, p. 46b, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

nēcyuw^u न्यचिबु । पुत्रः (बालकः) m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. *nechū*) (cf. **bōlāki-nē^o**, p. 105b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, *nechu*; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. **baṭa-nē^o**, p. 138, l. 40; **khāra-nē^o**, p. 407b, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695-9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741-2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

nēcivⁱ-dōd^u न्यचिवि-दोदु । पुत्रात्पनीष्या m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. **-han**

-हन । एकमात्रबालकः f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, *nechiuhun*). **-khādar**

-खोदर । पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः m. the marriage festival of a person's son. **-lag^{an}** लगन् । पुत्रविवाहः m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). **-mahanyuw^u** महनिबु । पुत्रात्मजनः

m. a male child, a son. **-mōy** म्य । बालकमात्रः m. a single little son, a baby boy child. **-sond^u**

-सन्दु । पुत्रसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **-sūnz^u** संजू), of, or belonging to, a son. **-sōṅ^u** संजु । वर-पिता, अशुरः

m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called 'sōṅ^u' to each other). **-sōṅēṅ** संजन् । वरमाता, अशुरः f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being sōṅēṅ to each other. **-wājēṅ** वाज्जन् । प्रयत्नपुत्रका, वरमाता

f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from

the mother of the bride). -wōl^u -बोल् । प्रयत्नपुत्रकः, वरपिता m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bridegroom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

nad नद् । नदी f. a brook, a small river (cf. **nādī**) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

nād नाद् । आह्वानम् m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmirī) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); **kraka-nād**, screaming (Gr.M.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । संबोधनम् m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. —**dinⁱ** —दिनि to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); **anun nād dith**, to summon, send for (Gr.M.). —**lāyun** —लायुन् । अतिदूरात्संबोधनम् m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). —**yun^u** —यिनु । आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः, अनावृत्तौ गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

nāda-bēnd नाद-ब्यद्, i.q. **bindu-nād**, p. 111b, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891).

-nād नाद् । असहदाह्वानम् m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. —**nād karūn^u** —नाद् करञ् । बहूश आह्वतिः f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

nādas gabhun नादस् गकुन् । आह्वानाय यानम् m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. —**yun^u** —यिनु । आह्वानायगमनम् m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

nādī नदी । नदी f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. **nad**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. **nādīyē**) 586).

-both^u —बंठु । नदीकुलम् m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

nādi नाडि or **nōdī नोडी** । नाडी f. [sg. dat. **nādi नाडि**; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular **nōjī नांजि** or **nōj^u नांजू** (cf. **ōh-nōj^u**, p. 18a, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the

tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the *kanda*, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. **nādi**). —**dal -दल्** m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

nōjī नांजि or **nōj^u नांजू** । नाड्यः f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. —**khasañē** —खसञ् । नाडीविकासः f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). —**lagañē** —लगञ् । नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. —**lāgañē** —लागञ् । नाडीखेदापादनम् f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

naid, see **nōyid**.

nōdī नोडी । कुल्याविशेषः f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

nididyāsan निदिद्यासन् । निदिध्यासनम् m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

nēdāg 1 न्यदाग् । अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). —**phirānⁱ** —फिरंनि । स्ववृत्तव्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

nēdāg 2 न्यदाग् । निक्कलङ्कः adj. (f. **nēdōj^u न्यदांजू**), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. **dāg**.

nad^uhar नद्हर । कुररः m. (f. **nad^uhūr^u नद्हूर**, q.v.). a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit *kurara* means 'osprey').

nad^uharūn^u nath नद्हरञ्जू नठ । अतिभयम् f. a *nad^uhar's* trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

nad^uhūr^u नद्हूर । कुररी f. a female osprey (see **nad^uhar**).

nadāmāth नदामथ ندامت । दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषमन्यता) f. (sg. dat. **nadāmūṭh^u नदामूँठ**), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

nādān नादान् نادان adj. e.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

nēdān 1 न्यदान् or **nidān 1 निदान्** । कोशः (निधिः) m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

nēdān 2 न्यदान or **nidān 2 निदान** । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः
m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of
fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. —**lāyun** —लायुन् ।
कल्पितसंवादप्रचारणम् m.inf. to spread abroad a
false tale.

nēdān 3 न्यदान or **nidān 3 निदान** m. a primary cause,
the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

nādār नादार نادر adj. e.g. impecunious, poor, indigent
(El. *nadcor*) (Rām. 1351). Cf. **nēdōr**ⁱ.

nādōrī नादारी نادآری f. impecuniosity, poverty,
indigence (Śiv. 215).

nador^u 1 नदरु or **nador^u 1 नदुरु** । **विसम्** m. the stalk of
a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum*
(L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According
to El. (s.v. *nadir*) Hindūs cut this up into small pieces,
cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with
flesh or *dāl* (cf. **mōnjē-n^o**, p. 575a, l. 37) (L.V. 89;
cf. **nador^u 2**).

nadārⁱ-ācār नदरि-आचार । **विसखण्डसूदविशेषः** m. a

pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with
mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. —**curma** -चुर्म ।

खिहभर्जितविसखण्डसूदः m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks
fried in oil or *ghi*. —**catiñ** -चटिन् । **कुट्टितविससूदः**

f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. —**gand**

-गण्ड । **विसमूलग्रन्थिः** m. the lump or knot at the root of
a lotus from which the stalk issues. —**khüñd^u**

-खंडू । **विसखण्डम्** f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk
(as prepared for cooking). —**kūṭ^u** -कूटू । **विसखण्डिका**

f. (sg. dat. —**kōcē** -कोच्य), a long piece of lotus-stalk.

—**mōkun** -मोकुन् । **विसखण्डम्** m. a piece of lotus-
stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to

powder for toilet purposes; see **mōkun 1**. —**mōñd^u**

-मण्डू । **विसभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr.
75). —**mōthun^u** -मोथुन् । **विसखण्डम्** m. a short piece

of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped
like a drum bulging in the middle. —**nambal** -नंबल् ।

विसनडुलः f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where
lotuses grow profusely. —**nāta** -नाट । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः**

f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. **nāṭh**.

—**pālakh** -पालख् । **विससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः** (sg. dat.

—**pālaki** -पालकि), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach.

—**ras** -रस् । **विसरसः** m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed
with condiments. —**syun^u** -सिन् । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः**

m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. —**talōr^u** -तलारू ।
विससूदविशेषः f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks.

—**talōyⁱ** -तलायि । **विससूदविशेषः** a pancake (lit. a
blanket) of lotus-stalks. —**ṭakul** -तकुल् । **विसखण्डम्**

pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used
when other soup is not available. —**vāl** -वाल ।
विसवालः m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

nadarinⁱ zādⁱ नदरिनि जदि । **रोगविशेषः** m.pl. N.
of a certain disease, in which the body is covered
with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The
disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—
'may your body become like this'.

nador^u 2 नदरु । **अदुः** adj. (f. **nadūr^u** -नदूरू), not strong,
weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the
meaning of **nador^u 1**).

nēdōrⁱ न्यदारि or **nēdōr^u** न्यदोरू (= नदार) । **द्रवहीनः**,
सत्त्वहीनः, **धैर्यहीनः** adj. (f. **nēdōr^u** -न्यदोरू), wanting
strength, wanting durability (cf. **dār 3**); wanting
in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. **dōrī 1**);
wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken.
Cf. **nādār**.

nidrā निद्रा f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

nōdir नदिर ناد adj. e.g. singular, rare, uncommon,
wonderful (El.).

nēdarsh न्यदर्श । **दुर्दर्शनम्** m. a horrible vision conjured
up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach
of death. —**dyun^u** —दिन् । **मरणोन्मुखे दुर्दर्शान्तिः**

m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only
end in death. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । **दुर्दर्शानुभावनम्**

m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an
example of such, as a warning of the consequences

of evil conduct. —**wuchun** —वुकुन् । **दुरवस्थानुभवः**

m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another,
as the result of evil conduct).

nēdarshēn न्यदर्शन । **दृष्टान्तः** an instance, example,
illustration (Rām. 260).

nēdyōr^u न्यदोरू । **निर्द्वयः** adj. (f. **nēdyōr^u** -न्यदोरू),
without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken.

Cf. **dyār**.

naf-, for words beginning thus see under **naph-**.

nāf نائف, see **nāph**.

nāfi نافل, see **naphul**.

nāfar, **nāfrē**, see **naphar**.

nā-farmānī نافرمانی, see **nā-phōrmōnⁱ**.

nāg 1 नाग । **नागम्** m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

nāga-gōla नाग-गोल । **नागगोलकम्** m. a ball
(esp. a large ball) of lead. —**gūlⁱ** -गुलि । **नागगुलिका**

f. a leaden bullet. —**kōryun** -कार्युन् । **नागद्रावणम्**

m. the melting of lead (see **kārun**). —**mōñd^u**

-मण्डू । **सीसकखण्डम्** f. a piece or lump of lead melted
and cast into any desired shape. —**pal** -पल् ।

सीसकोपलः m. large boulder or rock of lead ore.
—**brūt^u** -ब्रूटू । **सीसकचक्रिका** f. a round disc of lead
(e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

nāguk^u 1 नागुकु । सीसकसंबन्धी, नागभवः adj. (f. **nāgūc^u** नागचू), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

nāg 2 नाग । नागः (महासर्पः), जलाशयः m. (f. **nōgīn** नागिन्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. **hāpuṭh-nāg**, p. 342b, l. 33, and **nila-nāg**, s.v. **nīl**, and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164-78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

nāga-bab^{ar} नाग-बबल । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, water-oress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72).

-bal -बल । अखाताश्रयः m. a spring sacred to some *nāga* demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. **-gāda** -गाड । अखातमत्स्याः f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.)

-kīsar -कीसर । नागकेसरः m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii*.

-lay -लय । नागाश्रयप्रदेशः f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. **-nikh** -निख् or **nāg-anikh** नाग-अनिख् । अनेकनागाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-niki** -निकि) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs.

-nēnd^{ar} -न्येन्द्र । सुखनिद्रा f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). **-nāth** -नाथ m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585).

-phūsⁱ -फूसि । नाग(सर्प)पाशः f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. **-rād** -राड् । विशिष्टनागाश्रयक्षेत्रम् m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964).

-rāza -राज़ । नागराजः m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). **-wōn^u** -वोनु । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. *nāgawōin*, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522).

-wuziñ -वुज़िन् । नागजलोच्छ्वासः f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. **-zal** -ज़ल् । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

nōgⁱ-rāy नागि-राय । नागराजः m., i.q. **nāga-rāza**, ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

nāguk^u 2 नागुकु । नागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **nāgūc^u** नागचू), of, or belonging to, a spring.

nagbath नग्वथ् (= نخوت) m. (sg. dat. **nagbatas** नग्वतस), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. **-khasun** —खसुन् । अतिगर्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. **-lagun** —लगुन् । अत्यहंकारमदसमापातः m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

nāgāh नागाह् गङ्गा or **nāgah** नागह् गङ्गा adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly.

nāgahūc^u balāy नागहचू बलाय । आकस्मिकोत्पातः f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

nigōlⁱ निगोलि । पशुगलाधस्तनभागः f. a dewlap.

nōgil नागिल् । पादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of pointed shoe.

nagma नगम نغمه m. a song (El. *naghma*); (in Kāshmiri) a dance of women or boys (El. *nagamah*) (Śiv. 1731); cf. **baca-na^o** (p. 79a, l. 20) and **hōphiza-na^o** (p. 342a, l. 38). **-lāgun** —लागुन् m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start duncing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

nigīn निगीन् (= نگیں) । मणिः m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

nōgind^{ar} नागिन्द्र m. (sg. dat. **nōgindras** नागिन्द्रस्), i.q. **nāga-rāza**, col. a, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

nōgīn नागिन् । विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनागः f. a female serpent (see **nāg 2**) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see **nāg 2**). **nōgīnē-bal** नागिन्-बल् । लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम् m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. **nāga-bal** (col. a, l. 18).

nag^{ar} नगर् । नगरी f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. **-naviūn^u** —नवचू । अतिसंतत्युल्लवः f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.).

nagar नगर । नगरम् m. (sg. abl. **nagra** नगर, K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589-90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

nagāra नगार (= نغار) । ढक्का m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also *nagār*, Gr.M., l. 459). **-kōnd^u** —कण्डु । ढक्कापात्रम् m. the body or bowl of a double drum. **-wāyēnwōl^u** —वायनवोलु n.ag. (f.

—wāyēnwājēñ —वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer (El. nagār wāyanwo).

nagār-khāna नगार-खाने نغارخانه m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

nāgr नाँय । पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). —karūñ^u —करूञ् । पुनःपुनर्याचना f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

nāgar नागर् adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. -pan -पन् । ताम्बूलपत्रम् m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

nāgarī नागरि । नागराक्षरमयः subst., f. and adj. e.g. the Nāgarī character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

nagorū^u नगाहू । अभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

nēgor^u न्यगृ । अघट्टितः adj. (f. nēgür^u न्यगृहू), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

nāgrilad नाँयिलद् । पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. nāgriladiñ नाँयिलदिञ्), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

nigarōnī निगरांनी नگرانی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

nāguw^u नागुवु । नागमयः adj. (f. nāgüv^u नागवू), made of lead, leaden.

nigay निगय् । पशुभोजनपात्रम् f. a feeding trough for cattle.

nigayē-kōr^u निगय-काहू । विनयशीलता f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. -püt^u -पटू ।

पशुभोजनपात्रपट्टिका f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

nah न, see na.

naih, see nay ḁ.

nēh 1 नह । निद्रा (निमीलना) f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

nēha drāv नह द्राव् । गतनिमीलनः adj. e.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. -gata -गट । रात्र्यान्धम्

f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time. -phōli -फुलि । प्रभातम् adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156,

where a word nēha-phōl^u, break of day, is also given).

nēh 2 नह f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— nēh anūñ^u नह अनूञ् । दूरप्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring' people (to prayer)]. —yiñ^u

—यिञ् । सुदूरपलायनम् f.inf. to flee to a distance.

nih निह्, see nyun^u.

nōh नोह् नوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

nōhⁱ नाहि or noh^u नहु । अन्तविशेषसमूहः m. the bowels of man or beast.

nōhⁱ (or nāhⁱ) gōsbür^u नाहि. (or नहि-) खन्नक ।

अन्तविशेषस्थितिः f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, ? the large intestine. -kala -कल । अन्तविशेषसमुदायोर्धभागः m. the head of the

bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. -pat^u -पत्तू । अन्तविशेषसमुदायाधस्तनभागः f. the 'mat of the bowels',

the lower part of the bowels. -ras -रस् । अन्तसमूहरसः m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. -raz -रज् ।

अन्तसमूहः f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). -brüt^u -ब्रूटू । अन्तसमूहचक्रम् f. the

'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, ? the small intestine.

nēhadāv नहदाव् । ईषदातयः m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

nahōjⁱ नहाजि । अन्तर्नाडिका f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. nādi. —khasañē—खसञ् । नाडीप्रादुर्भावः

f. inf. pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). —wōthanē—वृथञ् । नाड्याविर्भावः

f. inf. pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

nahāka नहाक । निहेतु (निरर्थम्) adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. —pahāka—पहाक । निष्कारणम् adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

nahākas-pēth नहाकस-पथ् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

nāhakh नाहख् ناحت adj. e.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. nahakh, K.Pr. nāhakh); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); nāhaka नाहक adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

nahékan-wól^u नहकन्-बोल n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाञ्ज), unable (El.). Cf. **hékun**.

nah^ala नहल । नवाङ्कयुक्तः adj. e.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3**.

nēhālⁱ नहलि for **nēhōlⁱ**, q.v., in **hāka-nē^o**, p. 326, l. 26.

nēhāl नहल । चाद्यः adj. e.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nēhōlⁱ नहलि नहलि । रोयशाखा f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *nihālⁱ*). —**karūñ^u** —करजू । लतारोपणम् f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. —**thōp^u** —थोपु । रोयलतासमूहः m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nēhālī-dāñ^ē नहलि-दाञ । धान्यविशेषः m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). —**dūr^u**

-डूर । रोयलताचेचम m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहंग । निर्भयः adj. e.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नहर or **nahar** नहर f. a river, stream, canal (Siv. 499). **nahri-tār** नहरि-तार m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahōrⁱ नहारि नहारि । भक्ष्यविशेषः breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. —**karūñ^u** —करजू । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम् f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahith नहीथ in **nahith ṭhunun** नहीथ हुनुन् m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **nahāvūñ^u** 1 नहावञ्जू; for 2, see **nahāwun^u**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन् । अदृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahōw^u** नहोवु), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buth^u na^o**, p. 142a, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahōw^u-mot^u नहोवु-मंतु । अपयापितः perf. part. (f. **nahōv^u-mūṭ^u** नहावू-मञ्जू), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. —**kal diñ^u** -कल दिञ्जू । बुद्धिब्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwun^u नहावुन् । निपात्यः fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvūñ^u** 2 नहावञ्जू; for 1, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwan नहावन् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस محس । दुराचरणः adj. e.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmirī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyēt नहायैत adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्तिः m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nijē नीज्य, see **nyūl^u**.

nij^u 1 नीजू (for 2, see **nyūl^u**) । वासन्तिकृतणसमूहः f. (properly f. of **nyūl^u**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhoea and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nijē-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर । अमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

-**bomburas** -बंबुरस्), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass.

-**boṭh^u** -बठु । हरितृणपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered with this grass. —**būṭh^u** -बूठु । हरितृणयुतकूलम् f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass.

-**dōd** -दद । हरितृणाखादनोद्भवदुग्धम् m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. —**dānd**

-दन्द । हरितृणचर्वणदन्ताः m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). —**khāv** -खाव ।

हरितृणादनासक्तः adj. e.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhoea and other ill effects; cf. -**mōr^u**, bel.). —**kyom^u** -क्यम । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. —**mōr^u**

-मोर । चीणमांसमेदस्कः adj. (f. -**mōr^u** -मोरू), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see -**khāv**, ab.). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु ।

हरितृणचर्वणारम्भः m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. —**syun^u** -स्यनु । हरितृणचारि

मेधाजमांसम् m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). —**tyūr^u** -त्यूर । हरितृणादी मेधाजपशुः m. (sg. dat.

-**tīris** -तीरिस्), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhoea).

-**wōñ^u** -वोज्जू । प्राद्वलप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम् m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

niji drāmōt^u नीजि द्रामंतु । परिशीलितहरिचृणः perf. part. (f. —drāmōs^u —द्रामंसू), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. —drāv —द्राव् । भुक्तहरिचृणसमूहः adj. e.g., id.

nōjī नांजि, **nōj^u** नांजू, see **nādi**.

nūj^u नूजू in **nūjō karṇē** नूज्य कर्णे (for —**karāṇē** —करञ्) । **ससंधमभर्त्सनम्** f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nījēr नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरिचृणसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. —**asun** —अचुन । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. —**phērun** —फेहन । नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). —**yun^u** —यिनु । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nij^arun नीज्रन् । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nij^ar^u** नीज्रु), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nij^arāwun नीज्रावुन् । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nij^arōw^u** नीज्रोवु), i.q. **nij^arun**. **nij^arōw^u-mōt^u** नीज्रोवु-मंतु । श्याम-(हरित्)-त्वमापादितः perf. part. (**nij^arōv^u-mūṣ^u** नीज्रावू-मंसू), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najis नजीस (= نجس) । विष्टाक्तः adj. e.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas** नजासतस), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt नाजत نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nij^y नीजूय, see **nyūl^u**.

naka नक । अशोभननासिकः adj. e.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. —**wōr^u** —वोर् । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakarār*). —**wōt^u** —वंटु । चिपिटनासः adj. (f. —**wūt^u** —वंटू), flat-nosed.

nēk नैक, see **nēkh**.

nēkⁱ नैकि, see **nyok^u**.

nika निक । बुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, बालकः m. (properly a contracted form of **nyuk^u**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyuk^u**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). —**cirna** -चिर्न । बुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass.

—**cirna-wād** -चिर्न-वाद् । लघुशो लघुगः m. that which is to be completed little by little. —**donz^u** -दंजू ।

दशतीक्ष्णप्रायबालकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dūnz^u** 1.

—**dūnz^u** -दंजू । दशतीक्ष्णा बालिका, दशिमप्राय-

बुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dūnz^u** 1. —**gāda** -गाड । बुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः

f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicē gāda**, s.v. **nyuk^u**. —**gula** -गुल ।

श्लोषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. —**gōrⁱ** -गारि । शुक्राटफलसमूहविशेषः

m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. —**khōr^u** -खर् । बुद्रगुलिकाकीडनशीलः m.

'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). —**nika** -निक । बुद्रखण्डामि m. a collection

of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). —**nika karun** -निक करन । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to

mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. —**nōr^u** -नोर् । अतिताडनम्

m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nōr^u** 2. —**nōt^u** -नोट ।

अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood,

vegetables, or the like, into small bits. —**phal** -फल् । बुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as

linseed, mustard, etc.). —**phol^u** -फेनु । बुद्रगुलिका-

विशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). —**suka** -सुक । बुद्रबुद्रम् m. small things

(as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money,

and the like). —**zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and

of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. —**zag^ar** -ज़ग्र । धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine

red grain, and growing in marshy land. —**zār** -ज़ार् । बुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका-)बूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling

game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. —**zōrⁱ** -ज़ारि । बुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका-)बूतकृत

m. one addicted to this game.

nikⁱ नैकि, see **nyuk^u**.

nīkī नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue. a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karūn^u** नीकी करजू । उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness

(to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nēkāba न्यकाव (= نكابه) । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmirī esp.)

nahëkan-wôl^u नहकन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाञ्ज), unable (El.). Cf. **hëkun**.

nah^ala नहल । नवाङ्कयुक्तः adj. e.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3**.

nëhâlⁱ न्हलि for **nëhölⁱ**, q.v., in **hāka-në^o**, p. 326b, l. 26.

nëhāl न्हाल । चाद्यः adj. e.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nëhölⁱ न्हलि (نہالی) । रोयशाखा f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *mihālī*). — **karūñ^u** — करजू । लतारोपणम् f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. — **thöp^u** — थोपु । रोयलतासमूहः m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nëhālī-dāñē न्हालि-दाञ । धान्यविशेषः m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). — **dūr^u** — डूर् । रोयलताचेचम m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहंग । निर्भयः adj. e.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नहर or **nahar** नहर f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). **nahri-tār** नहरि-तार् m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahörⁱ नहोरि (نہاری) । भक्ष्यविशेषः breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. — **karūñ^u** — करजू । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम् f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahith नहीथ in **nabith** ṭhunun नहीथ कुनुन m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **nahāvūñ^u** 1 नहावञ्जू; for 2, see **nahāwun^u**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन् । अदृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahōw^u** नहोवु), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buth^u** na^o, p. 142a, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahōw^u-mot^u नहोवु-मंतु । अपयापितः perf. part. (f. **nahōv^u-müṣ^u** नहावू-मञ्जू), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. — **kal diñ^u** — कल दिञ्जू । बुद्धिवावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwun^u नहावुनु । निपात्यः fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvūñ^u** 2 नहावञ्जू; for 1, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwan नहावञ्जू । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस (نہاس) । दुराचरणः adj. e.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmirī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyēt نہایت adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्तिः m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nijē नीज्य, see **nyūl^u**.

nij^u 1 नीजू (for 2, see **nyūl^u**) । वासन्तिकतृणसमूहः f. (properly f. of **nyūl^u**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhoea and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nijē-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर । भमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

-bomburas -बंबुरस्), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass.

-boṭh^u -बठु । हरितृणपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered with this grass. — **būṭh^u** -बूठु । हरितृणयुतकूलम् f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. — **dōd** -दद । हरितृणाखादनोद्भवदुग्धम् m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently

thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. — **dānd** -दन्द । हरितृणचर्वणदन्ताः m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition

when eating the dried winter grass). — **khāv** -खाव । हरितृणादनासक्तः adj. e.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhoea and other ill effects; cf. **-mōr^u**, bel.). — **-kyom^u** -क्यमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. — **-mōr^u** -मोरु । चीणमांसमेदस्कः adj. (f. **-mōr^u** -मोरु), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see **-khāv**, ab.). — **pyon^u** — प्यनु ।

हरितृणचर्वणारम्भः m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. — **-syun^u** -सिनु । हरितृणचारि

मेवाजमांसम् m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). — **-tyūr^u** -त्यूरु । हरितृणादी मेवाजपशुः m. (sg. dat.

-tīris -तीरिस्), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhoea).

-wōñ^u -वोजु । प्राद्वलप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम् m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

nji drāmōt^u नीजि द्रामंतु । परिशीलितहरिचूषः perf. part. (f. —drāmūs^u—द्रामंजू), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. —drāv—द्राव् । भुक्तहरिचूषसमूहः adj. c.g., id.

nōjī नांजि, **nōj^u** नांजू, see **nādi**.

nūj^u नूजू in **nūjē karṇē** नूज्य कर्णे (for —karāṇē—करञ्ज) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nījēr नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरिचूषसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. —abun—अबुन । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. —phērun—फेहन । नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). —yun^u—यनु । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nīj^urun नीज्रुन । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj^ur^u** नीज्रु), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nīj^urāwun नीज्रावुन । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj^urōw^u** नीज्रोवु), i.q. **nīj^urun**. **nīj^urōw^u-mot^u** नीज्रोवु-मंतु । श्याम-(हरित्)-त्वभापादितः perf. part. (**nīj^urōv^u-mūs^u** नीज्रोवु-मंजू), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najīs नजीस (= نجس) । विष्टाक्तः adj. c.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas** नजासतस), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt नजात m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nīj^uy नीजूय, see **nyūl^u**.

naka नक । अशीभननासिकः adj. c.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. —wōr^u—वोर् । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakawār*). —woṭ^u—वट्टु । चिपिटनासः adj. (f. —wūt^u—वट्टू), flat-nosed.

nēk नैक, see **nēkh**.

nēkī नैकि, see **nyok^u**.

nika निक । बुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, बालकः m. (properly a contracted form of **nyuk^u**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyuk^u**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). —cirn—चिर्न । बुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass.

—cirna-wād—चिर्न-वाट् । लघुशो लघुशः m. that which is to be completed little by little. —donz^u—दंजू ।

हृशतीष्णप्रायबालकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dūnz^u** 1.

—dūnz^u—दंजू । हृशतीष्णा बालिका, हृशिमप्राय-

बुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dūnz^u** 1. —gāda—गाड । बुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः

f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicē gāda**, s.v. **nyuk^u**. —gula—गुल ।

शोषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. —gōr^u—गारि । शृङ्गाटफलसमूहविशेषः

m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. —khor^u—खर् । बुद्रगुलिकाकीडनशीलः m.

'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). —nika—निक । बुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection

of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). —nika karun—निक करुन । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to

mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. —nōr^u—नोर् । अतिताडनम्

m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nōr^u** 2. —nōṭ^u—नोट्टु ।

अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood,

vegetables, or the like, into small bits. —phal—फल । बुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as

linseed, mustard, etc.). —phol^u—फेलु । बुद्रगुलिका-

विशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). —suka—सुक । बुद्रबुद्रम् m. small things

(as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money,

and the like). —zag—ज़ग । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and

of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. —zag^ur—ज़गर् । धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine

red grain, and growing in marshy land. —zār—ज़ार् । बुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका)-बूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling

game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. —zōr^u—ज़ारि । बुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका)-बूतकत

m. one addicted to this game.

nik^u निकि, see **nyuk^u**.

nīkī नीकी = نيكي f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karūn^u** नीकी करंजू । उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness

(to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nēkāba न्यकाब (= نقاب) । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmiri esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqa*) worn by respectable women. -*diūj*^u -दंजू । आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a network in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

nak-ciknī, f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

nak^ad नक्द नक्द । मुद्रितधनम् m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.); coin of a just standard.

nōkdār नोक्दार, نوکدار, see **nokhdār**.

nakh 1 नख । औषधिबीजविशेषः m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindi *nakh*). **nakha-t^uj^u** नख-तजू । तोदना f. a spike in the nail; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. **nakha-t^ajē**, s.v. **nakh 2**.

nakh 2 नख । स्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **nakhas** नखस्), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. **nal-nakh**, p. 631b, l. 42, and **nala-nakha**, p. 632a, l. 24). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । श्वशिविकोत्यापनम् m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. —**mōrun** —मोरुन । ईषदाहतीभवनम् m.inf. to suffer a slight blow; be lightly pressed down; cf. **mōrun**. The phrase apparently means literally 'to twist the shoulder' (?), or possibly it should be referred to **nakh 1**. —**mōrawānⁱ** —मोरवनि । ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under **nakh 1**. —**phuṭānⁱ** —फुटनि । स्कन्धायासाग्निः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. —**ṣānun** —ज्ञानुन । स्कन्धधारणम् m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. —**wālānⁱ** —वालनि । स्कन्धखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). —**wasānⁱ** —वसनि । स्कन्धवाधावाग्निः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

nakha नख । समीपम् adv. near, close by (El.; W. 152; Śiv. 274, 1631; H. ii, 9; K. 294; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133); near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96); (postpos. governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). —**chala wālānē** -क्ल वालत्र । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डहेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. —**chath** -क्थ । अनादरपूर्वकनियन्तिः f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly; cf. **chath nakha wālūn^u**,

p. 166b, l. 27. —**ḍakha** —डख । समीपाश्रयभूतः adj. c.g. close up to, near, come up close, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). —**ḍokh^u** —डंखु । सहायभूतः adj. (f. —**ḍiuch^u** —डंछू), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper; cf. **nokh^u**. —**ḍokh^u**, s.v. **nokh^u**. —**nakha** -नख । समीपे समीपे adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. —**nokh^u** -नंखु । अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे adj. (f. —**nūch^u** —नंछू) and adv. one who is very near; adv. (अतिसमीपे) very near. —**non^u** -नंनु । नपस्कन्धः adj. (f. —**nūn^u** —नंनू), bare-shouldered. —**palav** -पलव । स्कन्धगूहनवसनम् m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. —**pūr^u** -पूरु m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). —**t^ajē** -तज्य । सूतविशेषः f. pl. 'pins on the shoulder'. In former days Kāshmiris wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name; cf. **nakha-t^uj^u**, s.v. **nakh 1**. —**t^ajē lagañē** -तज्य लगत्र । वस्त्रातिहितिः f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. —**tal** -तल् । समीपे adv. under the shoulder; hence, near, close by (L. 152). —**tālⁱ** -तलि । समीपतः adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). —**taluk^u** -तलुकु । संनिष्ठभवः adj. (f. —**talūc^u** —तलचू), of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. —**būr^u** —बूरु । आधारकुण्डली f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. —**wālun** —वालुन । निष्कृतिः, संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring down from one's own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wālan*, L. 350); to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291); cf. **bēgōrⁱ nakha wālūn^u** (p. 92a, l. 26), **chath nakha wālūn^u** (p. 166b, l. 27), and **drath nakha wālūn^u** (p. 249b, l. 10), all meaning 'to do scamped work'. —**wālay** -वालय । संज्ञापनमात्रम् f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. —**wālay karūn^u** -वालय करंनू । संज्ञापनमात्रदानम् f. inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

—wasun —वसुन् । समाप्तिसमवाप्तिः m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). —wāth -वाट् । स्कन्धभागसंदापनम् n. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). —woth^u -वंथु । निर्मुक्तिः m. repayment of a debt, etc. —woth^u gashun -वंथु गकुन् । ऋणनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. a debt to be repaid. —woth^u karun -वंथु करन् । ऋणमोचनम् m.inf. to repay a debt. —woth^u-mot^u —वंथु-मंतु । समाप्तिं यातः perf. part. (f. —wūsh^u-mūsh^u —वंशू-मंशू), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

nākhⁱ नखि । स्कन्धारोहम् adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

nakhi नखि, i.q. nākhⁱ (K. 469). —khārun —खारुन् । स्कन्धे आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. —khasun —खसुन् । स्कन्धे आरोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

nakhan bata harun नखन् बत हरुन् । संपदर्जन-समर्धोभवनम् m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

nakhas khōr^u-mot^u नखस् खीर्-मंतु । स्कन्धे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —khōr^u-mūsh^u —खीरू-मंशू), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. —khārun —खारुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. —khasun —खसुन् । रूढीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. —khot^u-mot^u —खंतु-मंतु । आरूढः perf. part. (f. —khūsh^u-mūsh^u —खंशू-मंशू), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. —kēth -कथ् adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); —pēth -पथ् adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

nākh 1 नाख् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. nākas नाकस्), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. hāra-nā°, p. 343b, l. 47) (L. 350). —tang -टङ् । कपित्थफलविशेषः m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

nākh 2 नाख् ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:—
nākh dōla rōzun नाख् दोल रोजुन् । परस्माच्चद्रुकृष्टकार्य-

सिद्ध्याभिभवार्तिः m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). —dōla thawun —दोल थवुन् । उत्कृष्टसंपाद्या परस्व पराजयः m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

nēkh नेख् نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. nēch. —bakhtī 1 -बख्ती بختی adj. e.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. —bakhtī 2 -बख्ती بختی f. good fortune, happiness. —gashun —गकुन् । प्रशक्तीभावः m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. —nāv -नाव (= نیکام) famous, illustrious (El.). —pūr^u -पूर । वासना m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). —pūr^u ashun -पूर अशुन् । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). —pūr^u śānun -पूर शानुन् । स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). —sapazun —सपजुन् । प्रशक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

nēka-pākh नेक-पाख् । सुखदुःखादिमयः adj. e.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

nikh निख्, nikh नीख्, see nyun^u. Cf. also nāga-nikh, s.v. nāg 2.

nikāh निकाह نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. nikā). —karun —करुन् । विवाहिनियमनम् m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. —parun -परुन् । विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पत्रलिपिः m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

nōkh नोख् نوک m. (sg. dat. nōkas नोकस्), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. nōkhun); (in Kāshmirī) handsome dress, fine clothing. nōkh-cōkh नोख्-चोख् نوک چوک । वैशशोभा m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmirī) splendour of personal appearance. —cārun —चारुन् । वैशसंपादनम् m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. —thawun —थवुन् । वैशसंस्करणम् m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

nokh^u नंखु in nokh^u-dokh^u नंखु-डंखु । सहायाश्रयः m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. nakha-dokh^u, p. 628b, l. 3.

nakhea नख्च or nakh^{ch} नख्च् (نکش، نقش) चित्रम् m. (sg. nakheas नख्चस्), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. naksh,

- nakshē. nakh^ach-gor^u** नख्ख-गर्ग । चित्रकारः m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.
- nā-khōdā ना-खुदा** نا خدا e.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).
- nōkhdār नोख्दार** or **nōkdār नोक्दार** نوکدار । अययुक्तः वेशमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nōk(h)dārēn** नोख्(क्)दार्यन्), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.
- nōkhal नोखल्** or **nōkal नोक्ल्** । अययुक्तः adj. e.g. pointed, having a sharp point.
- nākhalph नाखल्फ** ناخلف adj. e.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).
- nōkhun नोखुन्** । नेत्रप्रान्तरोगः m. (sg. dat. **nōkhanas** नोखनस्), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. **nōkh**.
- nēkhop^u** न्यखूप । असावधानः, अशिक्षितः, मूढप्रायः adj. (f. **nēkhūp^u** न्यखूप), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).
- nākh^ara नखर** (= اخرد) । लीलाव्यञ्जनम् m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggery; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. —**karānⁱ** —करनि । लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. —**gashānⁱ** —गश्नि । सलीलानङ्गीकृतिः m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. —**rōtun** —रोटुन् । सलीलानङ्गीकारः m. inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).
- nākh^aral नखरल्** । लीलाविधानशीलः adj. e.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).
- nakhās नखास्** نخاس । घोटककरः m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. **nakhōsⁱ**) (K.Pr. 71).
- nakhōsⁱ** नखासि । अश्वकरसंयही m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).
- nākhōsh नाखुश्** ناخوش adj. e.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.
- nōkhta न्वख्त** or **nōkta न्वक्त** نکتہ m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. —**karun** —करन् (II. xii, 4) or —**ratun** —रटुन् (II. xii, 19) m. inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.
- nakhwaṭh नख्वट्** । कुरूपनासिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nakhwaṭas** नख्वटस्), having a nose like a
- globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).
- nākhēz नाखेज्** (= ناکس) । अङ्गहीनः adj. e.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). —**karun** —करन् । हीनाङ्गतापादनम् m. inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. —**zad** -जद् । हीनाङ्गः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -जदिन्), maimed, etc., i.q. **nākhēz**.
- nākhēzlad नाखेज्लद्** । हीनाङ्गतायुक्तः (कार्यायोग्यः) adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nākhēzladīñ** नाखेज्लदिन्), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).
- nakkāsh नक्काश्** نككاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377-8, 458 *nakāsh*).
- nakkōshī नक्काशी** نككاشی f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).
- nak^al नक्ल्** نقل । प्रतिरूपम् m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. —**karun** —करन् । उपहासापादिरूपविधानम् m. inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.
- nakul नकुल्** m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. *Nakula* (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).
- nōkal नोक्ल्**, see **nōkhal**.
- nēkama न्यकम** । अकार्यः adj. e.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.
- nēkun नेकुन्** । शुद्धाचारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nēkyōv** नेक्योव्), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. **nēkyō-mot^u** नेक्यो-मंतु । सत्स्वभावतामापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nēkyē-müs^u** नेक्ये-मञ्चू), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.
- nikun निकुन्** । हृशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nikyōv** निक्योव्), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, *nyikun*). **nikyō-mot^u** निक्यो-मंतु । हृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nikyē-müs^u** निक्ये-मञ्चू), become lean, thinned.
- nakār नकार** । निषेधः m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. —**karun** —करन् । अनङ्गीकारः m. inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (II. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

nākāra नाकार ناکار । निम्बः adj. e.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindi *barā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

nēkōr न्यकोर । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nēkōr** न्यकोर), ugly, unsightly. —**bēkōr** न्यकोर । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nēkōr** **bēkōr** न्यकोर न्यकोर), id.

nēkur न्यकुर । सूतविशेषः m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

nōkor न्वकस् pointed, having a point. Cf. **kh^anē-nō**, p. 405a, l. 43; **khṛāvi-nōk^ur**, p. 416b, l. 6.

nōkar नोकर نوکر । दासः m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). —**bāba** बाब । दासवृत्तिकः m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession.

—**bēhun** न्यहुन् m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). —**bāy** बाय । दासस्त्री f. a servant's wife. —**cākar** चाकर چاکر । दाससमूहः m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

nōkār नोकरि or **nōkarī** नोकरि نوکري । सेवा f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). —**cākār** चाकरि चاکري । सेवादिवृत्तिः f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

nākāragī नाकारगी ناکارگی । निम्बता f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

nik^aran निकरन् । खण्डशो भावः f. (sg. dat. **nik^arūn** निकरन्), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

nikaran निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् f. (sg. dat. **nikarūn** निकरन्), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

nik^arun निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् conj. I (I p.p. **nik^ar** निकरन्), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik^ar^u-mot** निकरन्-मंतु । खण्डशः कृतः perf. part. (f. **nik^ar^u-mūṣ** निकरन्-मंचू), chopped up, minced.

nik^arāwun निकरावुन् । क्षीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. **nik^arōw** निकरोवुन्), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nik^arōw^u-mot** निकरोवुन्-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nik^arōw^u-mūṣ** निकरोवुन्-मंचू), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nikarāwun निकरावुन् । बुद्धतापादनम् conj. I (I p.p. **nikarōw** निकरोवुन्), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarōw^u-mot** निकरोवुन्-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nikarōw^u-mūṣ** निकरोवुन्-मंचू), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nōkarōz नोकराङ्ग । दासवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

nōksa न्वक्स a corruption of **nōskha**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

nākis or **nōkis** (Gr.M.) ناکس, see **nākhēz**.

naksh नक्ष نكش m. painting, in **naksh karun** नक्षकरण् m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca**.

nakshē नक्ष نكشه m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf.

nakhca. —**tulun** तुलुन् m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

nakāsh, see **nakkāsh**.

nakshētr नक्षत्र m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nēchatur**, q.v., sometimes used by Paṇḍits (Śiv. 38).

nuksān नुक्सान نقصان m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). —**karun** करन् m.inf. to injure (El.).

nuksāndār नुक्सानदार نقصاندار adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānlad नुक्सानलद نقصانلاد adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānzad नुक्सानजद نقصانزاد adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nikta-gal^ar निक्त-गलर नक्तया मौनम् f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

nēkoṭ न्यकट, **nik^ot** निकट, or **nikut** निकुट । बुद्धः adj. (f. **nēkūṭ** न्यकटू, sg. dat. **nēkacē** न्यकच, and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

nōkta न्वक्त, see **nōkhta**.

nakāthi or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

nakawōr नकवोर m. a nostril, see p. 627a, l. 38.

nal नल । शाकादिनालिका, तनुः, जहास्थि m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal**, p. 326b, l. 28;

khārⁱ-nal, p. 410b, l. 46; **kōtar-nal**, p. 491b, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). —**cōd** चोद् । दुःशीलः adj. e.g.

dissolute, profligate, immoral. —**gindun** गिन्दुन् ।

याघातः m.inf. to impede, hinder. —**nakh** नख ।

अङ्गसमूहः m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. —**pūth** पूठ । स्थूलतनुकः adj.

(f. **-pūth^u** पूठू, sg. dat. **pōchē** पोच्छ), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse

(of cloth). —**sān** सान । व्यभिचारमाध्यस्थवृत्तिः m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to

dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. —**wot** वट । वप्राच्छादनम् m. the little roof put along the top of

a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). -vūt^u -वट् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच्य), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. 5
-woṭ^u, ab. (Śiv. 1562). -waṭh -वट् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -waṭas -वटस्), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, nalawit); a kind of small stone mortar used for 10
pounding pepper or the like.

nala-dab नल-दब् । जङ्घास्थाघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. -dor^u -दरु । दृढनालः, दृढतनुकः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूरु), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. -gōmot^u -गोमंतु । कार्यानीचित्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. -gōmūṣ^u -गामंशू), 15
having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. —gashun —गश्नु । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. -hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable with a hollow 20
stalk. —karun —करन् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम् m.inf. to render useless. -mōṭ^u -मटु । पुष्टनालकः adj. (f. -mōṭ^u -मटू), having a stout stalk (of a plant). -nakha -नख । दृढस्थूलावयवः adj. e.g. having strong 25
legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. -nakha gashun -नख गश्नु । सर्वाङ्गचीणापत्तिः m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. -nakha wasun -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गचीणतासंभवः m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. -phuṭ^u 30
-फुट् । भयजङ्घास्थिकः adj. (f. -phuṭ^u -फुटू), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. -ṣhōṭ^u -श्हटु । ह्रस्वनालः adj. (f. -ṣhōṭ^u -श्हटू), having a short stalk. -ṣūnd^u -शुंडु । जङ्घया ताडनम् f. a blow with the leg, a kick. -ṣot^u -शुटु । भिन्नजङ्घः adj. (f. -ṣūṭ^u -शुटू), having the stalk broken; having the 35
leg broken. -vyōth^u -व्यटु । स्थूलजङ्घः adj. (f. -vēṭh^u -व्यटू), stout-legged. -zyūth^u -ज्युटु । दीर्घनालः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीटू), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

nāl 1 नाल । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the 40
neck and down the breast (cf. **dōv-n^o**, p. 262a, l. 22; **marda-n^o**, p. 589b, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). —dāmāna (or dāmān¹) karun —दामान 45
(दामनि) करन् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). —phirun —फिरन् । वस्त्रव्यत्ययस्युतिः m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a

new lease of life). —walun —वलुन् । सकोपबलाकारः, सर्पकर्तृकशरीरावरणम् m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

nāla-dūj^u नाल-दजू । गलभागकर्पटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. -dol^u -दलु । आसक्त्या गतागतम् m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. -dol^u kaḍun -दलु कडुन् । गतागतप्रयासान्निः m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). -hoṭ^u -हटु । कण्ठप्रदेशः m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). —kaḍun —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). -khol^u -खलु । विशालगलः adj. (f. -khūj^u -खजू), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

nāla-mot^u नाल-मंतु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). -mot^u karun -मंतु करन् m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. **nālamati raṭun** नालमति रटुन् । अत्यालिङ्गनम् m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

nāla-pakh^ush नाल-पख्श । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. —rot^u-mot^u —रटु-मंतु । बलाद्गृहीतः perf. part. (f. —rūt^u-mūṣ^u —रटू-मंशू), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. —raṭun —रटुन् । बलाद्ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). -tr^uth -त्र्थ or -trith -त्रिथ । कण्ठभागखेदः m. (sg. dat. -tr^utas -त्रत्स् or -tritas -त्रितस्), the slit in a garment for the neck.

nōl¹ नालि adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). —gōmot^u —गोमंतु । सकोप परिभाषमाणः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ^u —गामंशू), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. —gashun

—गह्वन् । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). —**ṣhun^u-mot^u** —कुनु-मंतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ṣhun^u-mūṣ^u** कुनु-मंतू), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. —**ṣhunun** —कुनुन् । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nāl tsh^o*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

nāl 2 नाल نعل । **उपानच्छस्त्रम्** m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *nāc*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. —**band** -बन्द بند । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. —**bāndi** -बन्दि (= نعل بندي) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exacted under Musalmān rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country): —**bāndi laḡūn^u** -बन्दि लगजू । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. —**bāndi laḡūn^u** -बन्दि लागजू । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. —**lāḡānⁱ** —लागनि । अथादिशफादी शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m. pl. inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

nāla-khūnd^u नाल-खंडू । **उपानच्छस्त्रिकभागः** f. a piece of a horseshoe. —**khōr** -खूर् or -**khōr** -खोर् । **उपानच्छस्त्रिकपादिका** m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

nāl 3 नाल m. a ring (El.).

nāla 1 नाल । **मध्यकुल्या** m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

nāla 2 नाल نال । **आर्तनादः** f. pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 445, 875). —**diñē** —दिञ । **बह्नाक्रन्दनम्** f. pl. inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22-3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). —**trāwañē** —त्रावञ f. pl. inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

nālan laḡun नालन् लगुन् । **आक्रन्दारम्भणम्** m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

nālē नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

nālⁱ नलि । **नालिका** f. a pipe, a tube. —**cīr^u** -चीर f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018).

nali-wōn^u नलि-वोजु । **नालिकायन्त्रजलम्** m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

nīla 1 निल m. for **nīla 2** in the following:—**—phirānⁱ** —फिरनि or **—phirawānⁱ** —फिरबनि । **ख्याणुविशेषावर्तनाभ्यासः** m. pl. inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

nīla 2 निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:—**-khrūn^u** -ख्रू । **शोषधिविशेषः** f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. —**krōsh^u** -क्रोशु । **चाषपक्षी** m. (f. **-krōsh^u** -क्राशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraishi*); cf. **nīla-krōsh^u**, s.v. **nīl 2**. —**pūt^u** -पूतु । **पार्वतीयः कपोतः** m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

nīl 1 नील or **nīla-nāḡ** नील-नाग् । **नागराजविशेषः** m. N. of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāḡ 2**) (Śiv. 1169). It was by following his advice that Kūshmīr is said to have been freed from Pīśācas, and rendered habitable by men all the year round. Before that the country had been occupied by Pīśācas for six months in each year. His habitation was close to the famous spring now called Nīla-nāḡ, near the village of Vērnāḡ, and is the traditional source of the river Vēth or Jehlum (RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called by his name situated in a valley between two spurs descending from the Pir Panṣāl range (ib. 474).

nīl 2 नील نیل । **रागविशेषः**, **मूर्छा** f. the colour blue, dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmirī) convulsions (the disease of 'children'); cf. **nyūl^u**. —**gaṣhūn^u** —गहञ्जू । **मूर्छागमः** f.inf. an attack of convulsions to come on.

nīla-gur^u नील-गूर् । **श्वेताश्वः** m. a horse white [*śv*] all over, a grey horse. —**har** -हर् । **मण्डविकृतिः** m. the turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk, top-cream of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. —**khūr^u** -खूर् । **पक्षिविशेषः** f. a certain bird, described as small and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged sweet-sounding call. —**khūr^u** -खूर् । **लताविशेषः** f. name of a certain creeping plant, described as not tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit. —**kanth** -कन्तु m. (sg. dat. **-kanthas** -कंठस), he who possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). —**kūn^u** -कञ्जू । **श्यामशिलाविशेषः** a kind of

hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). -krôsh^u -क्रोशु । चाषपची m. (f. -krôsh^u -क्रोशु), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garuda*) (L. 136, nilakraish; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. nila-krôsh^u, s.v. nila 2. -kray -क्रय f. *Crozophora tinctoria*, *Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt -krai). -kūthⁱ -कूठि f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindi *nīl-kōthī*). -pal -पल । महाशिलाविशेषः m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. -ras -रस । विहृतजलम् m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. -sar -सर । विहृतसरः m., id. -sārⁱ gabhun -सरि गह्नुन् । अत्याहतिप्राप्तिः m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. -sārⁱ karun -सरि कर्नुन् । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). -tōg -तौग । आघातविस्फोटः m. a bruise (turned black and blue). -tōg khārānⁱ -तौग खारनि । आघातविस्फोटोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). -tōg khasānⁱ -तौग खसनि । आघातोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). -thōth -थुथ । तुत्याजनम् m. (sg. dat. thōthas थुथस्), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. -warih -वरिह । अपाकसंवत्सरः m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. -wath -वठ । श्यामशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -wathas -वठस्), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. *nīlawat*, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālimār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

nīla 2 नील (for 1, cf. nīl 1 and 2) । मङ्गाभ्याससृगः m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. nila 1. -böziⁱ -बाञ्जि । सृगपरिवर्तक्रीडा f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

nīlⁱ नीलि, nīli नीलि, nīlis नीलिस्, etc.; see nyūl^u.

nīlu, see nīlyuw^u.

nol^u नलु । अखण्डवराटकः m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. g^asa-nol^u, p. 307a, l. 18; hāra-nol^u, p. 344b, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

nālⁱ-baith नलि-बैथ । वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. -baitas -बैतस्), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. g^asa-nol^u baith dyun^u, p. 307a, l. 20).

nūl नूल । नकुलः m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः f. pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. -har -हर् । नकुलयुद्धम् f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. -kala -कल । नकुलमुखशिराः m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. -wōj^u -वाञ्जू । नकुलगृहम् f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

nalciband m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः f. bad, deceitful conduct.

niluj^u निलुजु or nilyuj^u नीलुजु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin *pōstins* are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called *kōṇḍal*) (El. *nīlij*; L. 129, *nīlij*). nīlijⁱ-tāj^u नीलिजि-ताज् । पक्षिविशेषचूडा m. the crest of this bird.

nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. -wōn^u -वोञ्जू । नालिकोत्पन्नम् m. water conveyed through a pipe.

nalām नलम् । अपहृवः m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). —hyon^u —ह्योञ्जू । अपहृवविधानम् m. inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

nilam नीलम् नीलम् । रत्नविशेषः (इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्) m. a sapphire (K. 922). nīlama-kān नीलम्-कान् । इन्द्रनीलाकरः f. a sapphire-mine.

nīlām निलाम् or lilām लिलाम् m. an auction (Gr.M.).

nālamot^u नालमंतु, see p. 632b, l. 23.

nālōnⁱ नालानि । सोपालक्षं समाक्रन्दन् adj. (f. nālōn^u 1 नालाञ्जू; for 2, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

nālun नालुन् । सोपालक्षसमाक्रन्दः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nālyōv नाख्योव्), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

nīlun नीलुन् । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णपत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nīlyōv नीख्योव्), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is nīlanāwun, not nīl^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174)). nīlyō-mot^u नीख्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील)-वर्णः perf. part. (f. nīlyē-mūṭ^u नीख्ये-मञ्जू), become blue; become green.

nīlanāwun नीलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nīlanōw^u नीलनोवु), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. nīlun).

nālōn^u 1 नालाञ्जू । समुपालक्षन्ती f. of nālōnⁱ, q.v.

nālōn^u 2 नालाञ्जू । उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of leather shoe.
nīlis नीलिस, see nyūl^u.

nōlish नालिश ناليش f. a complaint or accusation (in
a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).

nālawun^u नालवुनु । समाक्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. nālāvūn^u
नालवञ्जू), one who makes lamentations mixed with
reproaches.

nalawat, see nal-wath, p. 632a, l. 6.

nilyuj^u नीलिज्जू, see niluj^u.

nā-layēkh ना-लायख نالايخ adj. e.g. unworthy, unfit
(Gr.M., nā-lōikh).

nilyuw^u निलिवु or nilyuw^u नीलिवु । बलाहापनम्,
बलात्करणम् m. (sg. dat. nilivis निलिविस or nilivis
नीलिविस); the act of causing a person to give or
award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him
to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, nilu).
—āsun —आसुन् । बलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. compulsion
to exist. —pyon^u —प्युनु । बलात्कारापातः m.inf.
compulsion to be experienced. —shunun —शुनुन् ।
बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.

nam 1 नम । नखः, नौकायम् m. the nail of finger or toe
(cf. ong^uji-nam, p. 33b, l. 27; atha-n^o, p. 60b,
l. 5; khōra-n^o, p. 410b, l. 1; mōkhta-n^o, p. 561a,
l. 12; maizi-n^o, p. 615a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93; I. 462;
Rām. 1022; H. v, 6; YZ. 329, 546; K.Pr. 163,
243); the prow of a boat or ship (according to El.,
also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. nāvi-nam,
s.v. nāv 2). —dinⁱ —दिनि । आशयज्ञापनार्थ-
सात्वनादिः m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to
reveal a secret. —dyun^u —दिनु । नखविवृतिः m.inf.
to apply the nail; hence, to open out with the nails
compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like; to
scratch with the nails (oneself or another). —kāsanⁱ
—कासनि । नखच्छेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the
nails. —lath nāvi lath —लथ नावि लथ ।
दोलायितत्वव्ययता f. ‘a kick on the prow and a kick
on the boat itself’, bewilderment caused by having to
be in two places at once or having to do two things
at once. —phirun —फिरुन् । नौकायाः परिवर्तनम्
m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one
end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the
boat round with the other end to the shore (for
loading at that end also); cf. nama-phyur^u, bel.
—raṭun —रटुन् । नौकायभागस्थ कूलैः योजना. प्रोत्साहनम्
m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to
moor a ship in this way; to back one party in
wordy warfare. —thawanⁱ —थवनि । नखरक्षणम्
m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. —tal on^u-mot^u
—तल् अनु-मंतु । स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. —tal
ūn^u-mūṣ^u —तल् अञ्जू-मञ्जू), brought under one’s

nail, (a person or thing) completely brought
(after difficulty) into one’s power or under one’s
influence. —tal anun —तल् अनुन् । स्वायत्तीकरणम्
m.inf. to bring under one’s power or influence.
—tal thow^u-mot^u —तल् थु-मंतु or —tal thōw^u-
mot^u —तल् थो-मंतु । स्वायत्तस्थापितः perf. part. (f.
—tal thū(thō)v^u-mūṣ^u —तल् थ(था) वू-मञ्जू), brought
under a person’s power or influence. —tal thawun
—तल् थवुन् or —tal thāwun —तल् थावुन् ।
स्वाधीनस्थापनम् m.inf. to bring (a person or thing,
without delay) under one’s own power or influence.
—tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to lift the
nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do
extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). —tal
rūd^u-mot^u —तल् रूद-मंतु । वशे स्थितः perf. part.
(f. —tal rūz^u-mūṣ^u —तल् रूज-मञ्जू), staying, or
fixed, under another’s power or influence. —tal
rot^u-mot^u —तल् रट-मंतु । वशे गृहीतः perf. part. (f.
—tal rūt^u-mūṣ^u —तल् रटू-मञ्जू), kept wholly or
partly under one’s own power or influence. —tal
raṭun —तल् रटुन् । वशे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize and
put, or keep, a person or thing under one’s in-
fluence (esp. secretly). —tal rōzun —तल् रोजुन् ।
वशस्वितिः m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or
stay under a person’s power or influence. —ta māz
—त माज् । समीपसंबन्धी m. ‘nail and flesh’, very near
relationship, close kinship. —trakarun —त्रकरुन् ।
नौकायभागप्रोत्ततीभवणम् m.inf. the bow of a ship to
be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from
running aground). —ṣalānⁱ —शलनि । अत्यायासः
m. pl. inf. ‘the nails to run away’, to be put to
excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for
something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and
scouring cooking utensils). —ṣarānⁱ —सरनि ।
नखदीर्घ्यापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to become long
(e.g. in keeping a vow). —ṣaṭānⁱ —षटनि ।
अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails; to torture
a person (e.g. to acquire information). —wōthānⁱ
—वथनि । अतिखेदाग्निः m. pl. inf. the nails to rise
(K.Pr. 152); to be tormented (e.g. to perform some
difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

nama-khūnd^u नम-खंडू । नखखण्डम् f. a piece of
a nail, a chip of a nail. —phyur^u —फि ।
नौकाप्रान्तपरिवर्तनम् m. the turning of the prow,
i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the
shore (as in nam phirun, ab.). —sār —सार ।
नौकायभागवन्धनः f. the post at the prow of a boat
uniting the two sides. —sōr^u —सोरू । नखस्पर्शः f.
touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his
attention). —wāyun —वायुन् । अशे स्थित्वा

नीपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

nāmⁱ kod^u-mot^u नमि कडु-मंतु । अनायास-युक्तिसाधितः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^u-mūṣ^u** —कडू-मंजू), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । युक्त्या साधनम् m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. —**kāday** —काडय् । युक्त्या साधनम् f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). -**t^j** -तञ् । नखतुलिका f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. —**ṣol^u** —ṣṛṣṇु । अरोचकः adj. (f. —**ṣūj^u** -ṣṛजू), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nom^u 1** for this sense. —**ṣol^u-mot^u** —ṣṛṣṇु-मंतु । निरायाससिद्धीभूतः, अरोचकः, चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**ṣūj^u-mūṣ^u** —चजू-मंजू), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nom^u 1**); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). —**ṣalun** —ṣṛṣṇन् । निरायाससिद्धिः m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. —**kaḍun**, ab.). —**ṣūr** —चूर । नखचौरः m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one covey of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. —**ṣūrī** —चूरी । नखचौर्यम् f. cheating, as ab. —**ṣūr^u** —चूरू । नखाहतिः f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

namuk^u नमुकु । नखसंबन्धी, नीकायभवः adj. (f. **namūc^u** नमचू), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

naman kijē diṅē नमन् किञ्च दिञ् । अतितोदना f. pl. inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. —**mēṣ^u** **aṣūn^u** —स्यचू अचञ् । अतिखेदाग्निः f. inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

nam 2 नम or **nau** नौ card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1**, when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam**, one nine (W. 104).

nām नाम **نام** । नाम m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394,

1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1**. —**gandānⁱ** —गंडनि । परिवादप्रबन्धः m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. —**rōzānⁱ** —रीज़नि । चरित्रकथावशेषः m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. —**thawānⁱ** —थवंनि । चरित्रावशेषणम् m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). —**warī** -वरी **نام وري** । प्रसिद्धिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī**, bel.

nāma-lag नाम-लग् । प्रख्यातः adj. e.g. become famous, well-known. —**log^u** -लङ्गु । रुढीभूताभिख्यः adj. (f. —**lūj^u** -लजू), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. —**lagun** —लगुन् । नामोपन्यासः m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. —**pay** -पय् । संकेतः m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). —**pay hyon^u** -पय् ह्यनु । अन्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. —**war** -वर् (= **نام آوري**) । प्रख्याताभिख्यः adj. e.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. —**warī** -वरी (= **نام آوري**) । सत्कीर्तिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī**, ab.

nāma नाम **نامه** m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765).

—**pōgām** -पांगाम **نامه پيغام** । संदेशः m. a message (of news), news sent. —**pōgām anun** -पांगाम अनुन् । (संदेशानयनम्) वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). —**pōgām phērun** -पांगाम फेरुन् । वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). —**pōgām phirun** -पांगाम फिरुन् । वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम् m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). —**pōgām yun^u** -पांगाम यनु । संदेशप्राप्तिः m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

nāmⁱ नमि card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1**, nine, as in **z^h nāmⁱ aradāh**, two nines are eighteen.

nēm नेम । नियमः, धर्माचारः, नैतिकवृत्तिः, व्रतानुष्ठानम् m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nēti-nēma-kinⁱ**, s.v. **nēth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1532); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nēyēm**. —**darm** -दर्म् । नियमधर्मः m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. —**karun**

—कुरुन् । नियमकर्तृनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). —rachun —रकुन् । नियमपालनम् m.inf. to adhere to custom. —thawun —थवुन् । बलिनियमः, व्रतपालनम् m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

nēma-bod^u नेम-बडु । महातपाः, नियमासक्तः adj. (f. -būd^u -बडू), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. —pyōmot^u —प्योमत्तु । त्यक्तनियमः perf. part. (f. —pyēmūs^u —प्येमचू), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. —pyon^u —प्यनु । आचारपतनम् m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). —rost^u -रस्तु । नियमहीनः, अनियतम् adj. and adv. (f. -rūth^u -रठू), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. —sost^u -सस्तु । सद्व्यसंसेवनशीलः f. (-sūth^u -सठू), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. —wōl^u -वोलु । व्रतासक्तः adj. (f. -wājēn^u -वाज्यञ्), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

nēmuk^u नेमकु । धर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēmūc^u नेमचू), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc.

nēmī न्विमि, see nyomb^u.

nēmī नेमि । शिलामयोदूखलिका f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

nīm 1 नीम, see nyun^u.

nīm 2 नीम نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as nīm garm نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). nīm khanda نیم خندد m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

nīma निम, see nyun^u.

nōmī न्विमि, nōmī न्विमि, see yih 1. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.)

nōmī 1 नोमि, i.q. nōmī, in the following:—nōmī sūr नोमि सूर । प्रख्यातगुणकः m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

nōmī 2 नोमि in nōmī nāma नोमि नाम । प्रतिनामधेयम् adv. name by name.

nōmī नोमी نامی । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

nom^u 1 नमु । अल्पमात्रः, ह्रस्वः m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. hissa-n^o, p. 354a, l. 49); as adj. (f. nūm^u

नमु), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. nam 1. —abun —अबुन् । कार्यरूपतापत्तिः m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

nom^u 2 नमु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, nomwāh khandā, a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nōm^u नोमु । नामयुक्तः adj. (f. nōm^u नामू), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —) (Gr.M.); Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. nōv^u.

nēmbī न्विमि, see nyomb^u.

nambal नंबल् । नडुलसरः f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. gōrⁱ-n^o, p. 298a, l. 41; gāsa-n^o, p. 307b, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); nadārⁱ-n^o, p. 623a, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

nambala-syom^u नंबल-स्यमु । आनूपिकमलसंघातः m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

nambali-both^u नंबलि-बडु । आनूपिककूलम् m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. —dājī -दजि or -dūj^u -दजू । आनूपिकक्षेत्रम् f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. —dānē -दान । आनूपिकधान्यम् m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. —gām -गाम । नडुलक्षयामः m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. —gāsa -गास । अनूपतुणम् m. marsh-grass. —wōn^u -वोजु । नडुलानूपजलम् m. marsh-water.

nēmbis न्विमिस्, see nyomb^u.

namca-bal नमच-बल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrinagar, the ancient Namuci-bila, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. (Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.)

namda नमद نمد or namāda नमद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). —gor^u -गर् । आस्तरण-विशेषकारः m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). —gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय । आस्तरण-विशेषकारस्त्री f. his wife. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । खूलरूपतापत्तिः m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). —khūnd^u -खंडू । आस्तरणविशेषखण्डम् f. a piece of this felt. —mōd -मौड । आस्तरणविशेषसंयोजना f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them

together; cf. māḍ). -palav -पलव् । जीर्णवस्त्र-
प्रायास्तरणपटविशेषः m. a little ragged bit of a felt
quilt.

namūd नमूद् نمود adj. e.g. apparent, visible (El.);
shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

nā-umēd ना-أميد, **nā-umēdi** ना-أميدي; see **nā-wumēd**,
nā-wumidi.

namēdānam ناميدانم, the Persian for 'I do not know',
used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

nāmdār नामदार نامدار adj. e.g. noted, renowned,
illustrious (Śiv. 414).

namūdār नमूदार نمودار adj. e.g. apparent, visible,
manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); con-
spicuous.

namakh नमख نمک m. (sg. dat. **namakas** नमकस्),
salt. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु । भरणान्निः m.inf. to eat
(so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc.,
from someone.

nāman नामन् । तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **nāmūn**^u
नामंनु), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or
copper containing offerings and libations made in
place of the *śrāddha*, or full memorial rite, in the
name of a deceased child who has died before invest-
ment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is
performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half
of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. *Śrāvaṇa* = July-
August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana.
—**diñ**^u —दिञ् । तर्पणविधिविशेषः f.inf. to make this
offering.

namun नमुन् । नम्रीभवन्, प्रणामविधिः conj. 3 (2 p.p.
namyōv नम्योव्), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16;
K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean,
stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in
reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86);
to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103,
Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

namith rōzun नमिथ् रोजुन् । नम्रीभावः m.inf. to
remain in a bowed condition, to show continual
reverence, to be of humble mien.

namyō-mot^u नम्यो-मंतु । नम्रीभूतः, कृतप्रणामः
perf. part. (f. **namyē-mūts**^u नम्ये-मंजू), bowed,
bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in
pride, etc.

namūna नमून نمونه । परीक्षणनिमित्तमात्रा m. a sample,
specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.);
type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777).
-**wōr**^u —वाक् । परीक्षणार्थमात्रा f. a test sample, a sample
of a large consignment of grain or the like sent
to the consignee by another route (for comparison
with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

namnōki नमनाकी نمناکی । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता f. moistness,
humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

namnākh नमनाख نمناک । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः adj.
e.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing
to dampness.

namanamath नमनमथ् or **namānamath** नमानमथ् ।
नवनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **nama(mā)namatan**
नम(मा)नमतन्), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyum^u नमनमत्युम् or **namānamatyum**^u
नमानमत्युम् । नवनवतितमः ord. (f. **nama(mā)namatim**^u
नम(मा)नमतित्), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyun^u नमनमत्युन् or **namānamatyun**^u
नमानमत्युन् । नवनवतिमुखकः adj. (f. **nama(mā)-
namatin**^u नम(मा)नमतित्), costing, or worth, ninety-
nine (rupees, etc.).

nā-munōsib ना-मुनांसिब् ना-مناسب adj. e.g. improper,
unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

nēmantran न्यमंत्रन् । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation (to a
feast, etc.).

nēmantrun न्यमंत्रुन् । निमन्त्रणविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
nēmontr^u न्यमंत्रु), to invite, issue an invitation (to a
feast or the like).

namīn नमिन् । नम्रता f. modest demeanour, modesty,
humility (Gr.Gr. 120). **namīñē kramīñē** नमिन्
क्रमिन् । अनीद्वयेन adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

nāmīñār नमिञार । नम्रता m. bowedness, bentness;
modesty, humility.

nōmpun नोपुन्, **nōmpawun**^u नोपपुन्, see **nōpun**,
nōpawun^u.

namēr नम्यर् । ह्रशता, अरोचकता m. leanness, thinness,
of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance,
disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.).
Cf. **nam** 1 and **nom**^u 1.

namrūd नमरूद् نمروद् m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153).

namrūdānī dam dinī नमरूदनि दम दिनि ।
स्त्रीयौत्कर्षभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths
of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good
qualities, to brag.

nāmard नामर्द् نامرد adj. e.g. unmanly, cowardly, a
coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

nā-murād ना-मुराद् مراد نا adj. e.g. unsuccessful; (in
Kāshmirī) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

nam^arun नमरुन् । नामनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nam^or**^u नमंरु).
to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause
another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the
head, etc.) in reverence. **nam^or^u-mot**^u नमंरु-मंतु ।
नामितः perf. part. (f. **nam^or^u-mūts**^u नमंरु-मंजू).
caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by
bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's
own head caused to bow by one's self).

nōm^aran नीमरन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. nōm^arūn^u नीमरन्त्रु), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

nōm^arun न्वमरन् । नक्षीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^ar^u न्वमरन्), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow. (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. nōm^arāwun. nōm^ar^u-mot^u न्वमरन्-मन्तु । नक्षीकृतः perf. part. (nōm^ar^u-mūṣ^u न्वमरन्-मञ्जू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abused, abashed.

nōm^arun नीमरन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^ar^u नीमरन्), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. nōm^arāwun. nōm^ar^u-mot^u नीमरन्-मन्तु । संक्षिप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōm^ar^u-mūṣ^u नीमरन्-मञ्जू), abridged, as ab.

nōm^arāwun न्वमरावुन् । नक्षीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^arōw^u न्वमरोवु), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. nōm^arun. nōm^arōw^u-mot^u न्वमरोवु-मन्तु । नक्षीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōm^arōv^u-mūṣ^u न्वमरोवु-मञ्जू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^arāwun नीमरावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^arōw^u नीमरोवु), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. nōm^arun. nōm^arōw^u-mot^u नीमरोवु-मन्तु । संक्षेपितः perf. part. (f. nōm^arōv^u-mūṣ^u नीमरोवु-मञ्जू), abridged, etc.

nōm^anis न्वमिस, see yih 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

nāmūsdār नामुसदार adj. e.g. renowned, famous (El.).

nīmēṣh निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to wunmēṣh (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

namaskār नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

namātⁱ नमति card. the multiplicative form of namath, ninety, as in kāh namātⁱ nav hath ta namath, eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

nēmātⁱ न्यमति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose (of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, Nārān nē^o, for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. nēmath.

nīamat, see nēmath.

namath नमथ् । नवतिः card. (pl. dat. namatan नमतन्), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 548).

nāmath नामथ् । नामयहणम् f. (sg. dat. nāmūṣ^u नामथ्), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. —diñ^u —दिञ् । संकेतज्ञापणम् f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

namith नमिथ् conj. part. of namun, q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written namat on p. 185 by a misprint).

nēmath न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. nēmūṣ^u न्यमथ्), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. —diñ^u —दिञ् । संकेताभिज्ञापणम् f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. —wanūñ^u —वमञ्जू । निमित्ताभिज्ञापणम् f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. nēmātⁱ.

nēm^ath नैमथ् । स्वादिष्टभोजनम् f. (sg. dat. nēmūṣ^u नैमथ्), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, nīamat); a delicacy, dainty.

namatyum^u नमत्युम् । नवतिमः ord. (f. namatim^u नमतिम्), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

namatyūn^u नमत्युन् । नवतिमूखः adj. (f. namatiñ^u नमतिञ्जू), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

nīmūṣ^u नीमञ्जू, see nyun^u.

namawun^u नमवुन् । नमनस्वभावः n.ag. (f. namavūñ^u नमवञ्जू), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit): humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. अधिकपरिमाणेन (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

nōmyuk^u न्वय्युकु, see yih 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nimiyuz^u निमिजु नيميز, the Musalmān form of mimiyuz^u, q.v.

nēmāz^u न्यमाज़् (= نماز, Pahlavi nemāj) । उपासनाविशेषः f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. namāz; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

nēmōzⁱ न्यमाज़ि (= نمازی) । उपासनाविशेषासेवी m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

nēmazōla न्यमज़ल or nēmazōla नमज़ल e.g. or nēmazōl^u न्यमज़लु (f. nēmazōj^u न्यमज़जू) । अतिमन्दः adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

nān नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. nāni नानि, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

nāna ṣaṭiñ^u नान षटञ्जू । नाभिनालकृद्ः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). —dor^u —दरु । दृढचित्तः

दृढीदार्यः adj. (f. -diur^u -दरु), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

nāni-kūṭun नानि-कूटुन् । नाभिनालम् m. the navel cord.

nānā नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used —, as in nānā-prakōrī नाना-प्रकारि adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); -ranga -रंग, id. (K. 979); -rāngī -रंजि, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

nauñ, see nav 1.

nin निन्, nin नीन्, nina निन, ninī निनि, ni ni नि नि, ninī निनी, see nyun^u.

non^u ननु । नप्रः, प्रकाशः, निर्मलः, प्रत्यक्षम् adj. (f. nūñ^u नञ्), naked, bare (cf. nētha-non^u, s.v. nētha; nakha-n^o, p. 628b, l. 10; nanga-n^o, s.v. nanga) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. nōñ; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. nun; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

nānī pōthī ननि पांठि or nānī pōthīn ननि पांठिन् । प्रत्यक्षम् adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

nonuy ननुय । निर्लेज्जम् adj. (non^u + emphatic y), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

nañi rāgi ननि रागि । नपपृष्ठ adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

nōñī नानि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, nān نان, bread; hence, nōñī-yār नानि-यार् । छत्रिमित्रम् m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). nōñī-yār^o नानि-यार्ज् । छत्रिमित्रि f. superficial friendship.

nūn नून or sometimes spelt nun नुन् (which is also written for nun^u) । लवणम् m. salt (cf. basi-n^o, p. 131a, l. 48; dāka-n^o, p. 205b, l. 31; krēka-n^o, p. 470a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, nun; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. nun) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmir, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called Bōṭa nūn, from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. —dyun^u —दिनु । पशवे लवणभोजनम् m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. mēṣi nūn d^o, p. 609a, l. 6). —nābad gashun —नाबद् गकुन् । अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लभः m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-

caudy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). —pyon^u

—यन्तु । अतिखिदचिन्तापत्तिः m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). —ṣeṭani bēhun —सेटनि व्यङ्गन् । हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्याश्रुता m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

nūna-atha नून-अथ । निष्फलतापत्तिः m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). -bāth -बाद् । लवणवाहकः m. (sg. dat. bāthas बाटस्; his wife is -bāthēñ -बाथञ or -bōthīñ -बांठिञ्), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. -bōth^u -बाटू । लवणभारविशेषः f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. -guna, bel. -bōthil -बांठिल् । लवणवाहिवृत्तिः f. the trade of salt-carrying. -d^oh^ur^u -दहू । लवणत्रिसेटी f. three seers weight of salt (cf. d^oh^ur^u 2). -dūnd^u -डूण्डू । लवणतुलादण्डः f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. -drāg -द्राग् । लवणदुर्मूर्च्छता m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. -guna -गुन् । लवणमानभारविशेषः f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. -bōth^u, ab. -gurī -गुरि । असत्साम m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. -gurī hāwāñī -गुरि हावनि । व्याजसाम्बन्धनम् m.pl. inf. to display salt horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. -khan -खन् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. -khūñ^u -खञ्), a salt mine; cf. khān 3. -khēṣūr^u -ख्येशूरू । लावणमुद्रिका f. too salt pottage (see khēṣūr^u 2). -kamōyī -कमायि । लवणसंयद्दः f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. -kamyul^u -कमिलू । लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). -kān -कान् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. -kōñ^u -काञ्), a salt mine; cf. kān 2. -kūñ^u -कञ् । लवणशिला f. a lump of rock salt. -krēkh -क्रेख । लवणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -krēkas -क्रेकस्), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see krēkh). -kara-wōñ^u -कर-वोज् । लवणयुक्तपक्कजलम् m. salt water boiled down, brine. -maza -मज् । लवणाखादः m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). -nār hyuh^u -नार् हिहु । अतिकोपनः adj. (f. -nār hish^u -नार् हिशू), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

