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IŚVARA KAULA

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or senior angry with a servant or junior). -**phol^u** -फोलु । लवणखण्डम् m. a lump of salt (not more than about two pounds in weight) (K.Pr. 95). -**phālī gabhānī** -फलि गहनि । अतिशीतसंकोचापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become lumps of salt; (of the hands or fingers) to be shrivelled and shrunk with cold. -**pal** -पल् । चतुर्धटकमितलवणम् m. a piece of salt weighing about four *tōlās*. -**pēn** -पेन् । बलात्तलवणसमर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. -**pīn^u** -पीन्), forcibly putting lumps of salt into the mouth of a cow or similar animal. -**pyush^u** -पियु । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणम् m. a flea of salt, a very small speck of salt. -**shrād** -श्राद् । लवणश्राद्धविधिः m. an offering of salt to the manes of the deceased made on the fourth day after death by his heirs. -**tujī** -टुजि or -**tuj^u** -टुजू । लवणलोष्टम् f. a lump of salt; f. of -**tul^u**, bel. in a dim. sense. -**tukh** -टुख् । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **tukas** टुकस्), a very small piece of salt. -**tul^u** -टुलु । लवणलोष्टम् m. a lump of salt (larger than -**tuj^u**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 147). -**tral** -त्रल् । लवणमहाखण्डम् f. a large heavy lump of salt. -**trēsh gabhūn^u** -त्रेश गह्नु । निरोधेन खेदापत्तिः f. inf. salt-thirst to occur; hence, distress to be experienced by the non-obtainment or withholding of necessary supplies preventing the performance of some urgent and necessary work. -**trēsh karūn^u** -त्रेश करन् । निरोधेन खेदनम् f. inf. to cause distress, as ab. -**ṣāl** -झाल् । लवणप्रसृतिः f. a handful of powdered salt scattered through the fingers. -**ṣamal** -झमल् । मलिनचर्मा adj. e.g. salt-skinned, having the skin fouled by sweat, etc. -**ṣop^u** -रुप् । लवणबुद्धखण्डम् m. a small amount of salt (esp. powdered). -**wān** -वान् । लवणप्राप्तिस्थानम् m. a place where salt is to be got (e.g. a pit where it is dug, or a site where it is piled, or where it is sold). -**wōn^u** 1 -वोन् । लवणसंसृष्टजलम् m. salt water, water in which salt is dissolved, or which tastes salt. -**wōn^u** 2 -वोन् । लवणवणिकम् m. a salt merchant. -**wānīl** -वानिल् । लवणवाणिज्यम् f. the business of a salt merchant. -**zahār** -जहार । बद्धलवणविकृतः adj. e.g. (of food) spoiled, uneatable, on account of being *tan* salt.

nun^u नुनु । अतिलवणः adj. (f. **nun^u** नुन्), salty, too salt (of food or the like) (Gr.Gr. 15, *nun*; W. 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 93, *nun*).

nunⁱ-pōsh नुनि-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain wild flowering plant, the violet (so called because villagers exchange violets for salt; L. 464, *nuna* *posh*).

nun^u ṣam नुन् चर्म । मलिनचर्म f. the skin of a person foul with sweat.

nōnchēr न्नांछर्. see **nōchēr**.

nōnch^arun न्नांछरन्, see **nōch^arun**.

nand 1 न्द m. happiness, pleasure, joy; a son (cf. **jasōdā-nand**, p. 377b, l. 49); N. of a cowherd who was the foster father of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 990, 1461; K. 108, 127, 403, 471, etc.); (abl. of gen.) **nandani**, in Nanda's house (K. 44).

nanda-gōph न्द-गोफ (sg. dat. -**gōpas** -गोपस्), or **nanda-gūr^u** न्द-गूर् (sg. gen. -**gōryun^u** -गोर्युन्), Nand, the cowherd (common as a N.P.) (-**gōph**, K. 99, 115, 317, 345, 357; -**gūr^u**, K. 48, 66, 72, *et passim*, gen. 48, 71, 76, 143, 235, etc.). -**lāl** -लाल् m. Nanda's darling, a N. of Krushna (Śiv. 947, 1320, 1380, 1434, 1436, 1447). -**pūr^u** -पूर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a large village on the Dal lake near Śrinagar.

nand 2 न्द । ब्रूतविशेषगणना f. a certain term in gambling. (One player holds in his fist an unknown number of cowries, and his opponent guesses how many will remain over (three, two, one, or none) after dividing the whole number by four. The game thus is on the lines of our 'odd and even'. If the whole number is exactly divisible by four, so that there is no remainder, the result is called **nand**.) **nanda-pur** न्द-पुर । ब्रूतविशेषः f. the name of this gambling game.

nandī नन्दी m. N. of Śiva's door-keeper and chief attendant (cf. **nandikēshōr**). **nandi-rāza** नन्दि-राज m., id. (Śiv. 214).

nēnd 1 न्द । भक्तपिण्डिका f. a piled-up large heap of stale boiled rice (solidified owing to its staleness) (cf. **bata-n^o**, p. 137a, l. 34, and **nēng 1**).

nēnd 2 न्द । ऋषिशोधना f. (sg. dat. **nēndī** न्दि), the weeding of a rice-field (L. 327-8, 464, *nind*, *ninda*, 456; Śiv. 1111, 1532; K.Pr. 10); (cf. **atha-nēnda**, p. 60b, l. 6; **dal-nēnd**, p. 209b, l. 16; **gupan-n^o**, p. 294b, l. 40; **kach-n^o**, p. 383a, l. 44).

nēnda -**cōbur** न्द-चुबुर् । ऋषिशोधनगूरः m. (sg. dat. -**cōbaras** -चुबरस्), a man who is energetic at weeding. -**drāv** -द्राव् । संपन्नदृष्टिशोधन(चेचम) adj. e.g. that which has issued from weeding, (a field) that has been weeded. -**kāb** -काव् । ऋषिशोधनभोजनम् m. food brought in a cauldron to the field for the people engaged in weeding (cf. قاب). -**kād** -काद् or -**kād^ar** -काद्र् । ऋथ्याकर्षणकर्मकरः m. a man engaged to work at weeding.

nēndī drāmōt^u न्दि द्रामंतु । संपन्नदृष्टिशोधन(चेचम) perf. part. (f. **drāmūṣ^u** द्रामंशू). (a field) of which all the weeding has been completed. —**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । समापितदृष्टिशुद्धिः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^u-mūṣ^u** —कडू-मंशू), id. —**kaḍun** -कडुन् । ऋषिशोधनसमापत्तिः m. inf. to draw out from weeding, the weeding of a field to be completed. —**wasun**

—वसुन् । ऋषिशोधनारम्भः m.inf. to begin the weeding (of a field).

nēndā नंदा । अपवादः f. blame, censure, reproach, reproof.
nōndī नोन्दी. see nōdī.

nunda-bōn^u नुन्द-बोनु । अतिवत्सलः (बालकः) m. (f. -bōn^u -बोन्नू), a darling child (esp. a child born in old age, or born in a wealthy family); a darling generally (Śiv. 940, 1543; Rām. 247; YZ. 148, 173, 378); (of a child) pretty (El. *nundbōn*) (K.Pr. 156).

nundī-kōl^u नुन्दि-कोलु । नन्दिचेचम (चेचविशेषः) m. N. of a sacred lake on Mount Haramōkh (see p. 343a, l. 31) below lake Gangabal (see p. 291b, l. 33). Its Sanskrit name was Kālōdaka or Nandisarā (see RT.Tr. II, 407).

nēndakh नंदाख् । निन्दनशीलः m. (as subst., sg. dat. nēndakas नंदाकस्), blaming, reproachful; censorious, abusive, scurrilous.

nandikēshōr नंदिकेश्वर m. N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants (in Skt. Nandikēśvara) (Śiv. 84, 116, 388, 1167); a N. of Śiva himself (Śiv. 867).

nandun नंदुन् । नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. nandanas नंदनस्), a rejoicer; a son ('the rejoicer of his father'), esp. a darling son or the son of a wealthy person (Śiv. 1435-6, 1461).

nēndun 1 नंदुन् । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. nēndanas नंदनस्), a certain vegetable (described as having round leaves and a long sweet stalk). —wōsta-hākh —वस्त-हाख् । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas —वस्त-हाकस्), a certain stew made up of the two vegetables nēndun and wōsta-hākh.

nēndan-bar^g नंन्दन-बर्ग् । शाकविशेषपत्रम (समूहः) m. the leaf of the nēndun plant. —wōsta-hākh —वस्त-हाख् । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas —वस्त-हाकस्), i.q. nēndun wōsta-hākh, ab.

nēndun 2 नंदुन् । अपवादविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyond^u न्युन्दु), to blame, reproach (K. 1053).

nēnd^{ar} नंन्दर् (निद्रा f. sleep (müth^u nēnd^{ar}, deep sleep, see mot^u 1) (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1311, 1512, 1631; Rām. 674, 908, 1059, 1104; II. v, 6; K. 94, 119, 601; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 35, 95, 129, 154, 189, 253),

cf. nāga-n^o, p. 624a, l. 29. —karūn^u —करंनु f.inf. to sleep (3L.; II. v, 6; K. 605-6; K.Pr. 257).

—pēñ^u —पंञ् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् f.inf. sleep to fall, to become overwhelmed with sleep, to fall asleep (Rām. 872, 1175; II. v, 5, 7; YZ. 92, 153). —trāvūn^u —त्रावंनु m.inf. to betake oneself to sleep, to be asleep (Śiv. 861, 1702).

nēnd^{ri}-āchⁱ नंन्दरि-अच्छि । निद्राव्याप्ताच्चि f. a sleepy eye, an eye that cannot keep open owing to sleepiness.

-ding -डिङ्ग or -dingir -डिङ्गिर । ईषत्स्वापः f. a short sleep, a doze (cf. dingir). -dēp -देष । अतिनिद्राविकारः

(अतिनिद्रालुः) m. a sleep-demon; hence, sleeping sickness, a disease marked by excessive sleep night and day; a person who is habitually a great sleeper.

-hot^u -हुत् । निद्रालीनः adj. (f. -hūth^u -हुत्तू), attacked by sleep, sleepy (Gr.Gr. 136); sound asleep (L.V. 32; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1866; YZ. 47); (of a flower) closed, asleep. -habar -हब्बर । निद्राहतत्वम् n. sleepiness; the condition of sound sleep; the closed condition (of a flower).

-magⁿ -मग्न् । गढनिद्रालीनः adj. e.g. plunged in deep sleep. -mōth -मोथ् । निद्रामोहः m. (sg. dat. -mōtas -मोतस्), sleep-death, a very sound sleep (such that no sound can break it), a dead sleep.

-nāsh -नाश् । निद्रानाशविकारः m. breaking of sleep, (as a disease) broken sleep. -nōth^u -नोत्तू । नष्टनिद्रः adj. (f. -nōth^u -नोत्तू), one whose sleep has been broken (e.g. by a noise). -tāch -ताच् । अञ्जनविशेषः

f. a kind of powder (made from a certain black seed) which is used as an eye-medicine. -thōla -ठुल । निद्राकुलत्वम् f.pl. 'horn-thrusts of sleep', great sleepiness, the being unable to keep awake. -wud^u -वुदु । तत्कालतो गतनिद्रः adj. (f. -wuz^u -वुञ्जु), just awakened from sleep. —wud^u-mot^u —वुदु-मंतु ।

प्राप्तजागरः perf. part. (f. —wuz^u-müth^u —वुञ्जु-मंत्तू), awakened from sleep, awake. —wōthun —वुथुन् m.inf. to rise from sleep, to become awake (El.). -zōla -ज़ल । अल्पनिद्रा f. a pleasant little sleep, a doze, forty winks.

nūnadār नूनदार । लवणरससंयुक्तः adj. e.g. salty, salted (of food).

nang नंग् ننگ । लज्जा f. honour, esteem, reputation; shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; impropriety (El.). —aniūn^u —अनंनु । त्रीडोत्यादनम् f.inf. to do blaming, cause remorse. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । त्रीडोत्यत्तिः f.inf. shame to come, remorse to be felt.

nanga नंग । निरावरणः adj. e.g. naked, nude, bare (Gr.M.; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1258, 1309; K. 273, 276, 277; K.Pr. 154); (of a criminal or the like) detected (K.Pr. 221); (of a woman showing humility) uncovered, unveiled (K. 453). —karun —करन् ।

आच्छादनहीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make naked, make bare, strip (Gr.M.); to make manifest, display without concealment. —gashun —गकुन् । निराच्छादनीभवनम् m.inf. to become nude; to become manifest, to be displayed without concealment. —mast —मस्त् or

-masth -मस्थ् । नप्पो मत्तः m. naked and mad, a naked madman; stark naked (K. 276, K.Pr. 133). —mastān

-मस्तान् or -mastāna -मस्तान् । दिग्गम्बरः m. naked and mad, a naked Hindū ascetic. —non^u -नंनु । नपः adj.

(f. -nūñ^u -नंञ्जू), naked, bare, nude; bereft of all necessities, absolutely desolate.

nēng 1 नंग् । अतिभक्तम् f. a great pile of cooked rice. (cf. **nēnd 1**).

nēng 2 नंग्, see **nēnga**.

nēnga नंग । समयः(अवसरः) m. a time, an occasion, the time at which anything occurs (cf. **bata-nēng**, bel.) (L.V. 50); —° as adv. (in this connexion often **nēng नंग्** or **nēngan नंगन्**), at the time of, in the season of, in the period of. Cf. **bud^un-nēng**, in the period of old age, p. 87, l. 23; **bata-nēng**, dinner time, p. 137a, l. 36; **bata-nēngan**, at dinner time, id., l. 38.

nangagī नंगगी । आच्छादनापगमात् प्रकाशीभवनम् f. nakedness, nudeness, bareness; bareness, absence of covering, complete revelation, unveiling (a secret). —**gashūn^u** —गङ्गू । गूढस्य प्रकाशीभवनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), complete revelation to occur, to be disclosed. —**karūn^u** —करू । गूढप्रकाशनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), entirely to reveal, to disclose.

nōngil नंगिल, see **nōgil**.

nēngalan नंगलन् or **ningalan निंगलन्** । निगरणम् m. the act of swallowing, gulping down (cf. El. *nyingal*, swallowing).

nēngalun नंगलुन् or **ningalun निंगलुन्** । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēngol^u** नंगलु; f. **nēngūj^u** नंगजू), to swallow, gulp down (cf. **grōkh n^o**, p. 302a, l. 26; **grōth n^o**, p. 305a, l. 17) (El. *ningalun*; Śiv. 980, 1451; Rām. 415; Il. vi, 15; K. 191, 345, 737; K.Pr. 216).

nēngol^u-mot^u नंगलु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. **nēngūj^u-mūṣ^u** नंगजू-मञ्जू), swallowed, gulped down.

nēngalith bhunun नंगलिथ् कुनुन् । जीर्णनम् m.inf. to swallow down, to swallow completely (Rām. 413); to swallow and digest; met. to make away (another's property) and convert to one's own use.

nēngalāwun नंगलावुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēngalōw^u** नंगलोवु), to cause to swallow, to put something into a person's (or animal's) mouth with a view to his swallowing it, to induce a person to take (food, medicine, or the like); to swallow (Rām. 915, 985). **nēngalōw^u-mot^u** नंगलोवु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. **nēngalōv^u-mūṣ^u** नंगलोवू-मञ्जू), caused to be swallowed.

nēngan नंगन्, see **nēnga**.

nangar नंगर् । निष्किञ्चनः adj. (f. **nangür^u** नंगूर), absolutely destitute, possessing nothing at all (as if he were naked; cf. **nanga**) (Śiv. 1651).

nāngr नांग, see **nāgr**.

nān-gār नान्-गार् m. a menial cultivator (Il. xi, 10).

nēngur नंगर् or **nēngur नंगर्** । अस्थिरभाषणः. अरोचकालापः m. (f. **nēng^ur^u** 1 नंगूर or **nēng^ur^u** 1 नंगूर), one who speaks as if continually gulping

(cf. **nēngalun**); one who gabbles, who does not speak clearly, who swallows his words.

nēng^ur^u 2 नंगूर or **nēng^ur^u** 2 नंगूर or **nēngür^u** नंगूर । किट्टुमुलिका, बहा विट्ट f. a small hard lump of human ordure as excreted (esp. a child's) (cf. **g^usa-n^o**, p. 307a, l. 21).

ninagrākh निनग्राख्, see **nyun^o**.

nāngrilad नांग्रिलद, see **nāgrilad**.

ninahār निनहार, see **nyun^o**.

nānukh नानुख् । मुद्रामूर्त्वादिचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **nānakas नानकस्**), the inscription or device on a coin. The *nānak-shāhi* rupee is worth 12 to 16 British annas (L. 242).

nōnikh नोनिख् । नाडीव्रणः f. (sg. dat. **nōniki नोनिकि**), a cut or wound in a vein or artery.

nēnam न्यनम् or **nēnum न्यनुम्** a jingle of **anam** or **anum**, q.v., in the compound **anam-nēnam** or **anum-nēnum**.

nanun ननुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nanyōv नन्योव्**), to be (or become) naked; to be manifest, well known (Rām. 736, 1066, 1779); (of a secret or of a hidden thing or act) to be unveiled, to become disclosed, to become revealed, made manifest (cf. **bēd nanūn^u**, p. 83a, l. 31) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 559, 817, 990, 993, 997, etc.; Il. vii, 1). **nanyō-mot^u** नन्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nanyē-mūṣ^u** नन्ये-मञ्जू), made naked; unveiled, disclosed, revealed, made manifest.

nunun नुनुन् । लवणास्वादीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **nunyōv नुन्योव्**), to be (or become) salted (esp. too salt); (of something not salted, but for some other reason) salty, tasting saltish. **nunyō-mot^u** नुन्यो-मंतु । (अति-)लवणास्वादमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nunyē-mūṣ^u** नुन्ये-मञ्जू), salted, esp. too salt; become salty in taste (without salt, as ab.).

nunar 1 नुनर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Śrinagar in Lār Pargana, and (according to El.) said to be fruitful, populous, and salubrious (Śiv. 1681, 1889; Rām. 244 (*nūnar*)).

nunar 2 नुनर् । शाकविशेषः f. N. of a certain vegetable, described as cooling, bland, and purificatory of the blood. According to L. 75 it is used in medicine as an internal styptic. **nunari-byōl^u** नुनरि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. its seed.

ninas निनस्, **ninis निनिस**, see **nyun^o**.

nōnth नोन्ठ, see **nōth**.

nōnthā नोन्ठा, see **nōtha**.

nūnth^u नून्ठ, **nūnth^u-mot^u** नून्ठ-मंतु, see **nūth^u**, **nūth^u-mot^u**, s.vv. **nashun** and **nōthun**.

nōṭhun नोटुन, see nōṭhun.

ninawōl^u निनवोलु, see nyun^u.

nanawōr^u ननवोरु । नपपादः adj. (f. nanawōr^u ननवोरु), bare-footed (Śiv. 173; Rām. 1424, 1434, 1436; K. 1011, 1128; YZ. 99; K.Pr. 96, 153, 248).

nanawāri-nāv nērun ननवारि-नाव नेरुन । सङ्घीषि सदा परिवादपात्रीभवन्म m.inf. the name of 'Bare-foot' to issue; hence, a bad reputation to come from a single fault.

nanawāth ननवाथ । नपपादः adj. e.g. bare-footed (K. 494).

ninaway निनवय । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for portage.

nūnz^u नञ्जू । शाला f. a house, esp. a large dwelling in a village or in a forest. According to El. the word is in use towards Warahmul (Bāramūla).

ninay निनय, see nyun^u.

nān नाञ् । पितामही, मातामही f. a paternal grandmother, the mother (or stepmother) of a father (K.Pr. 24, 159, 165); a maternal grandmother, a mother's mother. Cf. bada-n^o (p. 82b, l. 23) and māsa-n^o, p. 596a, l. 27, and ōra-nōn^u (p. 42a, l. 2).

nānē-rost^u नाञ्-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -ररू), without a grandmother, one who has no grandmother (W. 141, nāni-rost).

-shrad^u -श्राद् । पितामह्या मातामह्या वा श्राद्धविधिः m. the shrad (Skt. śrāddha) or memorial rite in honour of the departed spirit of a paternal or maternal grandmother.

-tōn^u -तोनु । पिता(माता)महीवद्वृत्तिः m. the condition or state of being a paternal or maternal grandmother; affection, etc., such as that shown by a grandparent.

nañē नञ्, nāñi नञि, nūñ^u नञ्जू; see non^u.

nēñē 2 न्यञ् (for 1, see nyoñ^u) or nēñē चञ् । मांसम् f.pl. flesh (of man or beast), mutton (El. *ningi*).

-bōkh^uca -बुखच । अतिमांसलः adj. e.g. 'a bundle of flesh'; hence, a stout, fleshy man or woman.

-bōkut^u -बुकुतु । मांसलशरीरः adj. (f. -bōk^u -बुकू), 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a stout, fleshy person (esp. a child); a fine solid lump of meat (esp. cooked meat).

-bōk^uṣ^u -बुकूषु । मांसखण्डः f. a fleshy woman (esp. a girl), as ab.; a solid lump of spiced and cooked meat.

-kuṣor^u -कुषरु । मांसखण्डः m. 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a lump of spiced meat. -phol^u -फोलु । मांसखण्डः m. a piece of flesh ready cooked.

nēñē 3 न्यञ् in nēñē-mōṇḍūc^u न्यञ्-खंडूच or -mōṇḍūj^u -खंडूज (Gr.M.) f. a female frog; -mōṇḍukh^u -खंडुख m. (sg. dat. -mōṇḍakas^u -खंडकस), a male frog (Gr.M.; L. 156, 460, *ningi mundak*). Cf. miñē-mōṇḍukh, p. 485a, l. 48.

nōñ^u नाञ् for nāñ, q.v. in ōra-nōñ^u, p. 42a, l. 2.

nañēr नञर् । नपता, प्रकाशीभवन्म m. nakedness, bareness (cf. nētha-nañēr, s.v. nētha); the having had the covering removed, clearly visible (e.g. the sun or stars by the dissipation of clouds) (cf. naba-n^o, p. 619a, l. 1); manifestness (Śiv. 1068, Rām. 167); the condition of being revealed (of a secret or the like) (cf. ad-n^o, p. 10a, l. 42). —wanun —वनुन m.inf. to speak nakedness, to say unspeakable things, to reproach harshly, to abuse (Rām. 265, *peṭh*, against).

nuñēr नुञर् । लवणाखादता, गुणोत्कर्षः m. saltiness, a salty flavour, piquaney; the possession of excellent qualities, a deservedly high reputation. —gashun —गकुन । आघाशोभासभवः m.inf. saltiness to become; hence (of one who has long been childless, or whose position in life has been humble, etc.), a sudden rise in prosperity, repute, or happiness (by the birth of a son, increase in possessions, elevation in rank, etc.).

nañēran नञ्रन । प्रकाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nañēriūñ^u नञ्रञ्जू), the act of making naked; revealing, unveiling (something secret or hidden), revelation.

nañērun नञ्रन । प्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañōr^u नञ्रु), to make naked, unveil; to reveal, unveil, make manifest (some secret or hidden thing) (cf. bēd n^o, p. 83a, l. 34). nañōr^u-mot^u नञ्र-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañōr^u-mūṣ^u नञ्र-मञ्जू), made naked; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

nañērāwun नञ्रारवुन । नपीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañērōw^u नञ्रारवु), to make naked, unveil (Gr.Gr. 7); to reveal, unveil, make manifest (anything secret or hidden). nañērōw^u-mot^u नञ्रारवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañērōv^u-mūṣ^u नञ्रारवु-मञ्जू), made naked, unveiled; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

nāph नफ in napa-napa नप-नप । देदीयमानता m. splendour, shoen, glitter, refulgence; cf. nōpun. napa-napa karawun^u नप-नप करवुनु । देदीयमानः n.ag. (f. —karaviūñ^u —करवञ्जू), brilliant, sparkling, glittering, refulgent.

nāph नाफ ناپ । नाभिनाडी f. (sg. dat. nāphi नाफि), the navel (El. *nāfah*) (Śiv. 201, 501); cf. nāb. —dalūñ^u —डलञ्जू । नाभिनाडीप्रच्युतिविकारः f.inf. the navel to be ruptured. —gandūñ^u —गंडञ्जू । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सा f.inf. to tie up the navel, to cure rupture of the navel.

nāphi-gor^u नाफि-गर् । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सकः m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्, a female of this profession) a person whose profession it is to cure rupture of the navel.

napha नफ (= نفع), i.q. **naphā**, q.v.; (in Kāshmirī) plenty, enough; **napha chuh**, it is enough (El.): **-rost** रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), useless (El.).

naphā नफा or **naphāh** नफाह (= نفع) । **लाभः** m. gain, profit, emolument, proceeds, interest (Gr.M. *naḥā*, Rām. 164). —**āsun** आसुन । **लाभसंभवः** m.inf. profit to become, i.e. to accrue (esp. from trade). —**yun** यिन । **लाभाग्निः** m.inf. profit or interest to accrue (esp. from invested capital).

nāpha नाफ نافة m. the bag or bladder of musk, a musk-pod (as found in the musk-deer) (L. 116, 462).

nēph न्यफ् or **nēph** नफ् । **यासविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **nēpas** न्यपस् or **nēpas** नपस्), to eat with a champing sound, to crunch. (cf. **nyōph**).

naphadār नफदार نغدار adj. e.g. useful (El.).

nāphaham नाफहम् ناهم adj. e.g. not understanding, unintelligent, stupid (Śiv. 164, K.Pr. 149).

naphakh नफख نفع । **कुक्षिशूलरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **naphkas** नफकस्), blowing, puffing; inflation; flatulence (El.). —**karun** करुन । **शूलरोगोद्भवः** m.inf. an attack of flatulence to come on. —**yun** यिन । **वातशूलरोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

naphka-dījī नफक-डीजि or -dījī^u -डीजि । **वातगुल्फः** f. 'a flatulence lump', flatulence accompanied by gout or rheumatism. —**tujī** तुजि or -tujī^u -तुजि । **वातव्याधिगुल्फः** f., id.

naphul नफुल् (= نفل) । **विचित्रविशेषः** m. a voluntary act of religion which is not prescribed; certain prayers, the reading of which is not compulsory; special prayers made in times of calamity or the like, rogations (L. 288); a work of supererogation.

naphar नफर् or **nafar** نافر । **सेवकः** m. an individual; a servant; (in Kāshmirī revenue terminology) **nafrē** نफري a unit of persons for cultivation, consisting of a man, his wife, and one adult son, entitled to four acres of irrigated land. The **nīm nafrē**, or half unit, consisting of a man and his wife, entitled to two acres; and the **pāv nafrē**, or quarter unit, consisting of a bachelor, entitled to one and a half acres (L. 402).

nā-phōrmān ना-फूरमान نافرمان adj. disobedient, refractory; subst., m. N. of a purple-coloured flower, a species of poppy.

nā-phōrmōnī ना-फूरमानी (= نافرمانی) । **ईषत्सिन्दूरवर्णः** adj. e.g. of the colour of the *nā-farmān* poppy, purple.

naphrati नफरती i.q. **naphrath**, q.v. (Gr.M. *nafrati*).

naphrath नफरथ نفرت m. (sg. dat. **naphratas** नफरतस्), abomination, horror, disgust (El.).

naphās नफस् نفس or **naphās** नफस् । **उदरम्** m. breath of life; soul, spirit, self (K.Pr. 150); concupiscence,

lust, inordinate desire (K.Pr. 150); (in Kāshmirī) the belly (as the claimant for food), the craving for food (Śiv. 1633, K.Pr. 149); the belly (as the receptacle of food) (Śiv. 1795; H. x, 3). —**brūṭhī yun** ब्रूठि यिन । **उदराघेसरत्नम्** m.inf. the belly to come in front, to fill the belly greedily and without shame. —**kala kaḍun** कल कडुन । **उदरशीर्षोत्थनम्** m.inf. the belly to thrust up its head, i.e. to do anything (e.g. importunate begging, praising the unworthy, serving wicked people, taking to evil ways) under pressure of hunger or poverty. —**manz thawun** मन्ज थवुन । **परोशीलोचः** m.inf. to put the belly between, i.e. (when acting as a go-between in business matters) to seek or hope to make a profit unknown to either party. —**phaṭun** फटुन । **कुम्बलोद्भवः** m.inf. the belly to split, (when suffering from extreme hunger) to become ready to eat anything (no matter how unwholesome or unlawful). —**phuṭun** फुटुन । **अत्यल्पभोजितम्** m.inf. the belly to be brought low, (of a formerly hearty eater) to eat very little (owing to distaste, sickness coming on, or the like), to lose one's appetite.

naphsa-dōd नफस-दोद । **उदरबाधा(प्रोतिः)** m. difficulty of breathing (YZ. 398); belly-pain, i.e. belly anxiety, anxiety for food (which compels a man to take to uncongenial work). **naphsūn** हार्ड । **उदरपूर्तिक्लेशः** f. lamentation of the belly, labour to fill the belly.

nāpōkī नापाकी ناپاکی । **अशुद्धता** f. impurity, uncleanness, foulness, defilement, pollution, dirt; lewdness, licentiousness.

nāpōk नापोकु । **असिद्धपाकः** adj. (f. **nāpōc** नापाचू), badly cooked, imperfectly cooked and consequently indigestible.

nāpāk नापाक् ناپاک । **अशुद्धः** adj. e.g. impure, unclean, dirty, filthy, polluted, defiled; lewd, licentious.

naipāl नैपाल m. Nepal (Śiv. 865, 1257, 1411).

napumsakh नपुंसख् m. (sg. dat. **napumsakas** नपुंसकस्), a eunuch, one who is impotent (K. 617).

napun नपुन । **हलनम्(उत्कोचग्रहणम्)** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nop** नपु), to swindle or beggar (a person) (esp. by gambling), to rook (a person); to take dishonest bribes (for services the taker has no intention of rendering). Cf. **nēpun**.

nop-**mot** नपु-मंतु । **हलितः** perf. part. (f. **nūp**-**mūṣ** नपू-मंजू), swindled, rooked, as ab.; swindled into giving a bribe, as ab.

napith thawun नपिथ थवुन । **निःस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to beggar another by swindling. —**ṭhunun** ठुनुन । **उत्कोचादिग्रहणेन निःस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to beggar a

person by swindling (esp. in gambling) or by taking bribes for some service that will never be performed.

nēpun न्यपुन । हलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyop^u** न्यपु), to swindle another (esp. by taking bribes for services which the taker has no intention of rendering); cf. **napun. nyop^u-mot^u** न्यपु-मंतु । हलितः perf. part. (f. **nēp^u-mūṣ^u** न्यपु-मंजू), swindled, as ab.

nōpun नौपुन । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nōpyōv** नौप्योव्), to shine, gleam, beam, glow, sparkle, glisten, glitter, glare (Śiv. 1707, Rām. 1755); cf. **naph**. The causal of this verb is **nōpanāwun**, not **nōp^arāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **nōpyō-mot^u** नौप्यो-मंतु । शीतितः perf. part. (f. **nōpyē-mūṣ^u** नौप्ये-मंजू), polished so as to shine, (of something formerly not bright, but now rendered) brilliant, glittering, etc.

nōpanāwun नौपनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōpanōw^u** नौपनोवु), to cause to shine (Gr.Gr. 174). See **nōpun**.

nipari (ṣ spelling), breakfast (L. 458). Cf. **nēph**.

nāparhēza-gīri = نابرهيزگاري f. incontinence, intemperance (Gr.M.).

nēpōth^r न्यपथर् or **nēpōtur^u** न्यपतुर् । न्यपुत्रः adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **nēpōtras** न्यपत्रस्; f. **nēpōt^{ur}** न्यपत्रू), sonless (either through not having begotten a son, or whose son is dead) (W. 132, K. 606, K.Pr. 126).

nēpāv न्यपाव् । विनाशः m. ruin by a fall from a height (lit. or met.).

nōpawun^u नौपवुनु । दीपमानः n.ag. (f. **nōpavūn^u** नौपवञ्जू), gleaming, glittering, brilliant.

nar 1 नर । नडतृणम् m. a (hollow) reed (Śiv. 1806, K.Pr. 155); a reed generally, a reed-like plant (e.g. sugar-cane) (K.Pr. 155). **-both^u** -बधु । नडपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered by reeds. **-gāsa** -गास । नडतृणम् m. a reedy kind of grass, a reed with leaves.

-kacul^u -कचुलु or **-kacur** -कचुर् । शुण्डीविशेषः m. *Zinziber zerumbet*.

-kōn^u -कोनु । नडदण्डः m. a stick of reed (such as that used for making a pen), a pen.

-kōnⁱ dēl -कौनि-दल । नडलक् m. the outer bark of the preceding.

-kōnⁱ-kākaz -कौनि-काकज् । नडान्तरलक् m. the inner paper-like bark (lining the hollow pipe) of this stick-reed.

-kōn^u -कौञ्जू f. a reed found chiefly in the Anchar lake, of which the weaver's brush is made (El.) (cf. **gangañ**).

-nambal -नंबल् । नडुलं सरः f. a reedy marsh, a marsh in which reeds grow.

-pahōr^u -पहोरू । नडसदनम् f. a reed hut, a hut built of reeds.

-pash -पश । नडमयपटलम् m. a reed thatch. **-posh^u** -पंशु । नडमयपटलकः adj. (f. **-pūsh^u** -पंशू), (a house, etc.) possessing a thatched roof. **-patul^u** -पतुलु । उडुपम m. a reed raft. **-wōn^u** -वौञ्जू । नडुलसारसजलम् m. the water of a reedy marsh.

nara-gand नर-गण्ड । नडयन्त्रिः m. a knot in a hollow reed; the length of reed between two knots.

nārⁱ-khārⁱ 1 नरि-खरि (for 2, see **nor^u**) । नडादिव्याप्तम् adj. e.g. (of land) covered with reeds and swamp plants. **-khārⁱ gathun** —खरि गठुन ।

नडतृणादिमात्रफलतीभवनम् m.inf. to become covered with reeds and swamp plants (esp. of land sown with rice, but which produces only reeds).

nar 2 नर । नरूपः adj. e.g. a man, a male (of any animal) (Gr.M., W. 17, Śiv. 1771); a male human being (K.Pr. 262); as adj. e.g. male, masculine (H. viii, 1). **-kala** -कल । अतिधृष्टः adj. e.g. male-headed, bold, and intelligent (esp. of a child).

-māda —माद ماد. नर अर्गलविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः m. male and female; a hinge; a male and female screw; a certain medicinal plant (the tubers of which are said to grow in closely connected pairs, and are used as a tonic) (*Aconitum heterophyllum*, L. 74).

-māda-kyul^u -माद-कुलु । अर्गलविशेषोपयोगि कीलकम् m. the pin of a hinge.

-māda-tākh -माद-ताख । अर्गलविशेषचतुष्कम् m. the square projecting part of a hinge.

nara-nārāyēn नर-नारायण् (ण) m. Nara and Nārāyaṇa, originally regarded as identical (used hence as a N. of Kṛṣṇa (Kṛṣṇa)), but also considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Kṛṣṇa with Nārāyaṇa (Śiv. 1618). **-sing** -सिङ्ग m. Narasiṃha, N. of the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 857).

nār 1 नार । नारिः m. fire, light, flame (cf. **bēbi-n^o**, p. 77b, l. 26; **basa-n^o**, p. 131a, l. 45; **bāthⁱ-n^o**, p. 140b, l. 33; **dramba-n^o**, p. 245a, l. 43; **gāsa-n^o**, p. 307b, l. 42; **kāndⁱ-n^o**, p. 455a, l. 25; **kash^a-ri-n^o**, p. 481b, l. 36; **mēngan-n^o** 1 and 2, p. 578a, l. 46, and p. 579b, l. 4; **nabuk^u nār**, p. 619a, l. 42; **nūna-nār**, p. 640b, l. 48) (Gr.M.; W. 11; L. 460; L.V. 23, 25, 97; Śiv. 68, 118, 122, 417, 827, 948, 1685-6; Rām. 58, 93, 157, 186, 212, 257, 279, 1065 ff., etc.; H. iii, 4; YZ. 10, 60, 202, 307, 497, 514, 524; K.Pr. 3, 30, 60, 65, 101, 112, 125, 128, 137, 155, 204); met. rage, fury (cf. **dana-n^o**, p. 272, l. 11).

-badāwun —बडावुन । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw out the fuel from a cooking range (after cooking), to extinguish a fire.

-dyun^u —दिनु । गृहदाहनम् m.inf. to set fire (to a house), to commit arson (Rām. 179, 393, 407, 718); to light (firewood, etc.) (H. xii, 21-2, 24; K. 631).

-gōhun —खडुन । अग्न्यव्युज्ज्वलनम् m.inf. a fire to be or become bright.

(of a conflagration) to blaze up, increase in fierceness; met. (of prosperity) to show manifest increase.

—**gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to catch, fire to be kindled (Rām. 378, 507, 725) : to set fire (to) (cf. **landis nār g°**, p. 526n, l. 1) (Rām. 715, 739); met. (as a disease) internal burning to attack (a person). —**hyon** —ह्युन् । औत्पातिकाग्न्यापातः m.inf. a conflagration to occur to, fire to seize (such-and-such) (Rām. 103, 1014, 1169, 1560). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw a fire, to extinguish a fire (by withdrawing the fuel from a cooking hearth). —**lagun** —लगुन् । औत्पातिकापिसंयोगः m.inf. fire to catch, to be set on fire, to catch fire (K.Pr. 95). —**shēmun** —शमुन् । अपिशान्तिः m.inf. a fire to be extinguished; met. passion, rage, a violent quarrel, or the like, to be assuaged. —**shom^urun** —शमुदन् or **shom^urāwun** शमुरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay, or assuage, rage, passion, a violent quarrel, or the like. —**shāntun** —शान्तुन् । अपिशान्तिः m.inf. fire to go out, to be extinguished. —**shōṣ^urun** —शौचरुन् or **shōṣ^urāwun** शौचरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish a fire or a conflagration; met. to calm passion, rage, or the like. —**trāwawun^u** —त्राववुन् n.g. (f. —**trāwaviūn^u** —त्राववञ्जू), an incendiary (El.) (cf. —**trāwun**, Rām. 1386). —**shēta gaṭhun** —शत गकुन् m.inf. fire to become extinguished (Rām. 58, 1028; H. xii, 23). —**shēwun** —शवुन् । अपिदाहशान्तिः m.inf. fire to be extinguished; passion, rage, etc., to be allayed. —**shēw^urāwun** —शवुरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay or assuage passion, rage, or a violent quarrel. —**ṣāpun** —सापुन् । अतिप्रभावतीक्ष्णाविष्करणम् m.inf. 'to gnaw fire'; hence, to show unconquerable and violent energy in any work. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । औत्पातिकाग्निसन्तरोत्तरव्याप्तिः m.inf. a conflagration to spread. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to rise; a burning feverish sensation to be experienced; rage, passion, etc., to arise. —**zālun** —जालुन् m.inf. to make a fire, light a fire (Rām. 1069; H. iii, 1).

nāra-bād नार-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain unbearable disease, of which the symptoms include fiery rheumatism. —**bāgay** —बागय् । अपिन्यसनस्थानम् f. the fire-box of a stove, a fire-place. —**brah** —ब्रह् or —**brāh** —ब्राह् । अपिज्वाला f. (sg. dat. —**brūsh^u** —ब्रशू or —**brōsh^u** —ब्राशू), a high flame of fire, a pillar of flame. —**brāhⁱ** —ब्रह् । अपिज्वाला f. a high flame of fire, a pillar of fire. —**busar** —बुसर् । खरापिपूरः f. a torrent of blazing sparks (such as that from a rocket). —**basta** —बस्त । दाहविस्फोटः f. a blister caused by burning. —**būth^u** —बूठ् । चुल्लिरोधः f. the edge of the upper part of a stove (on which the burnt-out ashes

are thrown). —**dod^u** —ददु । अपिदग्धः adj. (f. —**dūz^u** —दूज्), burnt by fire (Rām. 1209). —**damōlⁱ** —दमलि । अग्न्युत्पातसंभवः f. the trampling of feet at a fire, the excitement (marked by people rushing about) at a conflagration. —**drāv** —द्राव् । अपिशुद्धः adj. e.g. issued from fire, purified by cleansing fires (K.Pr. 155). —**dēv 1** —दव् । अग्न्युत्पातः m. a fire-demon, a conflagration. —**dēv 2** —दव् । अद्यग्न्यासक्तः m. (f. —**dēviñ** —दविञ्), one who cowers over fire, a slave to the fire-place, a fire-worshipper. —**gāh** —गाह् । अपिप्रकाशः m. the glare of fire (esp. when this is visible but the fire is not itself seen); cf. —**gāsh**, bel. —**gājⁱ** —गजि or —**gūj^u** —गजू । अपिपूर्णा बुद्धिः f. a stove full of fire, a cooking stove (in which food is actually being cooked), a furnace (K.Pr. 54). —**gāsh** —गाश् । अपिप्रकाशः m., i.q. —**gāh**, ab., q.v. —**han** —हन् । अपिमात्रा f. a little fire, a small piece of fire handed to another, or a small fire collected together. —**har** —हर । अग्न्युत्पातसमर्दः f. a riot at the scene of a conflagration. —**jōsh** —जोश । अग्न्यौष्ण्यम्, अङ्गारधानिका m. the heat of fire; met. (from the heat it gives forth) a filled portable brazier or *kāngri* (**kāg^ur^u**). —**jōsh tapun** —जोश तपुन् । हसन्तिकापरियहः m.inf. to warm oneself with a *kāngri*. (This is done by keeping it close to the bare abdomen under the long nightgown-like garment worn by Kashmiris); cf. —**tot^u**, bel. —**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । अपि संशोधितः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^u-mūṣ^u** —कूड-सञ्जू), pulled out from the fire, purified by cleansing fires; (of a person) taught good manners, etc., by a course of abuse, beating, etc. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अपिशोधना m.inf. to pull out of the fire, to purify (e.g. gold or silver) by cleansing fire; to teach a person decent behaviour by abuse, etc. —**kāg^ur^u** —काङ्गू । अपिपूर्णा हसन्तिका f. a *kāngri* (see **kāg^ur^u**) or portable brazier filled with burning coals. —**khōḍ** —खुड् । अपिस्वधम् m. a fire-pit. —**khal** —खल् । अपितप्तः m. 'a fire threshing-floor', anything of metal or the like which is white or red hot. —**kan** —कन् । स्फुलिकः m. a spark of fire. —**kang** —कङ् । अपिराशिः m. a great blazing heap of fire (Rām. 1082 vr.1.). —**krakh** —कख् । अपिदाहकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. —**kraki** —ककि), the outcry at a conflagration, the confused clamour on such an occasion. —**kroṭh^u** —कड़ु । अपिनिरासनद्विः m. a fire-shovel. —**kūṭ^u** —कूटु । अपिसंभवः m. a pillar of fire. —**katur^u** —कतुर् । अङ्गारधानिकाविशेषः m. an earthenware basin or bowl (such as the bottom of a broken water-crock) filled with burning charcoal. —**kyom^u** —क्यम् । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect. (It suddenly issues from the forests, and is believed to be produced by forest-fires.) —**lējⁱ** —लैजि or —**lēj^u**

-**tyōl** । अपिस्थापनोखा f. an earthenware vessel with a cover, into which the burning charcoal is cast when withdrawn from a stove (at the end of cooking); cf. **-lyol**^u, bel. **-lēlⁱ-bata** -**ल्लि-बत** । खालीशुक्कधान्योत्थतपदुलभक्तम् m. boiled rice, the grain of which has been dried by putting it outside such a jar as the **-lējⁱ** or **-lyol**^u (instead of drying it in the sun); cf. **nārālⁱ hōkh^u**, s.v. **nārālⁱ**. **-lyol**^u -**ल्लु** । अपिस्थापनखाली m., i.q. **-lējⁱ** ab., but larger. **-muhūj^ū** -**मुहूजू** । अपिसंतप्तलोहदण्डविशेषः f. an iron rod heated red hot (e.g. for boring a hole in wood). **-muhul^u** -**मुहुल्ल** । उल्काविशेषः m. a terrible flash of lightning or a thunderbolt (looked upon as resembling a pestle). **-mahanyuw^u** -**महनिबु** । अग्न्युत्पातसूचकभूतविशेषः m. a kind of man-shaped demon or spirit believed to give warning of a forest conflagration. (In former times he was believed to give warning beforehand.) **-manan** -**मनन** । अपिपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. **manūn^ū** मन्जू), a portable brazier (*kāngri*). **-mōy** -**म्वय** । अपिमात्रा f. a small fire. **-nār** -**नार** । अग्न्युत्पातबाहुल्यम् m. fire on fire, a great conflagration, spreading on from place to place. **-pahōr^ū** -**पहाहू** । अग्न्योत्पातिकशाला f. a temporary hut used by people whose home has been destroyed by fire. **-pahur** -**पहूर** । अग्न्युत्पातमनु नूतनगृहनिर्माणम् m. the building or rebuilding after a house has been burnt down (esp. when, as often happens, only the upper stories of a house, containing the living rooms, are burnt down). **-pōr** -**पोर** । अग्न्युत्पातोत्तरकनूतनपुरम् m. the new upper stories of a house, as rebuilt after a fire (the stone lower story remaining unharmed). **-puran** -**पुरन** । दग्धगृहावशेषभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **purūn^ū** पुरजू), the site of a burnt-down house (on which nothing has been rebuilt). **-rēh** -**र्यह** or **-रह** । अपिशिखा, अपिज्वाला f. a flame; the glare of fire. **-thapul** -**थपुल** । अग्न्युत्पाते लुण्ठकः adj. (f. **-thapūj^ū** -**थपजू**), 'a fire-snatcher,' a man who plunders during a conflagration. **-thip^ūr^ū** -**तिपेरू** । तीक्ष्णाङ्गारचूर्णपूर्णा अङ्गारधानिका m. a portable brazier (*kāngri*) filled with a quantity of burning charcoal. **-tēmb^{ar}** -**तंबर्** । सूक्ष्मोऽपिकणः f. a spark of fire (Rām. 1613). **-traṭh** -**त्रट** । उल्काविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -**त्रटि**), a lightning flash of fire, a very bright torchlike flash of lightning, a thunderbolt (El. *nārtraṭ*). **-tot^u** -**तंतु** । तपनचिह्नम् m. a scar caused by the use of the *kāngri* or portable brazier. (It is carried for warmth under the clothes against the belly or thighs); cf. **-jōsh tapun**, ab. **-tātⁱ gashānⁱ** -**तति गहनि** । अपितापकिणसंभवः m. pl. inf. such scars to be formed. **-tyūgul** -**त्यूगुल** । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark, esp. a large one

(El. *-tēngul*, fire). **-tyol^u** -**तल्लु** । विस्फोटविशेषः m. a painful kind of blister or swelling. **-ḥhaṭh** -**हट** । दाहकदुर्वातः, अपिशिखासमापातः f. (sg. dat. **-ḥhaṭi** -**हटि**), a burning wind-storm (said to be caused by contact with lightning); a flare projected from a fiery source (igniting objects at a distance). **-ḥhēw^{ar}an** -**ह्वरन** । अग्न्युत्पातप्रशमनम् f. (sg. dat. **-ḥhēw^{ar}rūn^ū** -**ह्वरन्जू**), extinguishing (or trying to extinguish) a conflagration. **-ḥhēway** -**ह्वय** । अपिप्रशमनम् f. the being extinguished of fire. **-ḥhūnd^ū** -**हूण्ड** । अपिप्रचण्डः f. great fierceness of fire. **-ḥhūr** -**चूर** । अपिदः m. a fire-thief, one who privily sets fire to other people's houses, an incendiary. **-wōkhul** -**वखुल** । अपिपरिचायकः adj. (f. **-wōkhūj^ū** -**वखजू**), 'a fire trough,' one who, and without fear of being burnt, is always ready to heap up or collect fire. **-wōkhur** -**वखुर** । अग्न्यूर्ध्वार्धःकरणम् m. raising up and down, i.e. stirring the burning mass of charcoal in a portable brazier (*kāngri*). **-wura** -**वुर** । अपिपूर्णादीर्घसुली f. a large stove, with many openings, such as is used for cooking meals for many guests on festive occasions. **-wuzamal** -**वुजमल** f. fire-lightning, blazing lightning (Rām. 482, 862, 1017). **-wuziñ** -**वुजिञ्** । अपिसदीपनोद्गमः f. 'a fire-fount', the beginning of fire starting from some hidden place, the beginning of a burning sensation in the body. **-zōw^{ar}an** -**जोवरन** । अपिसदीपनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zōw^{ar}rūn^ū** -**जोवरन्जू**), lighting a fire, nursing a newly lit fire.

nāras narē diñē नारस नर्य दिञ् । सर्वथा अनङ्गीकारः f. pl. inf. to refuse entirely.

nār 2 नार । सञ्चभ्रामूमिः m. a long chasm or narrow valley at the foot of a mountain (often overgrown with brushwood), a glen, a defile, the 'nullah' of Anglo-Indian parlance. The word is a frequent termination of local names (cf. RT.Tr., notes to viii, 595 and 959, and **nōrⁱ-wath**, s.v. **nōr^u**); a precipice (El.). **-bal** -**बल** । सञ्चभ्रोपत्यकास्थानम् m. such a 'nullah', esp. when possessing a stream or waterfall; N. of a place about 14 miles to the south-west of Śrinagar, where there is a confluence of two mountain streams forming the **Chata-kōl** (q.v., s.v.) River. It is a sacred bathing-place of some repute (RT.Tr. II, 418).

nār 3 नार । m. a pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (YZ. 8).

nār 4 नार m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

nārⁱ नरि f. a kind of reed used as a swamp fodder (L. 71, 359). Cf. also **nar 1** and **nor^u**.

nēr नेर् for nyūr^u 2, in the following (cf. **aba-nēr**, p. 70a, l. 30).

nēra-nēr नेर-नेर । शीघ्रता(संभवः) f. a coming out at once, speedy production, speedy completion.

nēran-bāna नेरन-वान । धनापयानदिष्टम् m. 'a vessel of goings forth', i.e. a man whose wealth is habitually being dissipated. -kāl -काल । आवश्यकनिर्वाहावसरः m. the time for goings forth, i.e. the period, from first to last, during which a number of successive obligations must be performed.

nēri नेरि, see nyūr^u 1, 2, and 3, and nērun.

nīrⁱ नीरि, see nērun.

nīr^u नीरु, see nyūr^u.

nor^u नरु । वस्त्रभुजभागः m. the arm or sleeve of a coat (cf. ok^u-n^o, p. 19a, l. 28; cūri-n^o, p. 175a, l. 17; kōrāba-n^o, p. 468b, l. 2; marda-n^o, p. 589b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 9, 33; W. 135; K.Pr. 154, *marā*; 248, 262). —phirith —फिरिथ् adv., lit. having turned back the sleeves, i.e. with the cuffs turned up (L. 459).

nārⁱ-kōca नरि-कोच । वस्त्रबाहुखण्डः m. a piece of cloth cut for making a sleeve. —khārⁱ २ —खरि

(for 1, see nar 1) । विषमः adj. e.g. unevenly made or divided (of a garment, or piece of land). —khārⁱ

karun —खरि करुन् । विषमविभागः m.inf. (of a garment or piece of land) to make uneven, to divide unequally or unevenly. -kūt^u -कूटु । आधारस्तम्भविशेषः

m. a ceiling rafter. -śhōt^u -छोटु । इस्त्रभुजभागकः m. (of a coat) short-sleeved. -śhyon^u -छानु ।

हस्त्रिबाहुभागकः (f. -śhēn^u -छानू), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut or torn off. -śot^u -चोटु ।

भित्तभुजभागकः adj. (f. -śūt^u -चूटु), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut off. -wār -वार ।

वस्त्रभुजायवस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of embroidered cuff (made of brocaded silk, etc.) worn at the ends of the sleeves, donned by rich women or brides. -wār

khōt^u -वार खोटु । वस्त्रभुजप्रान्तिकवस्त्रभेदयुग्मेककम् m. the half of a pair of such cuffs, a single cuff of a pair. -zyūth^u -ज्यूथु । दीर्घ(वस्त्र)बाहुभागकः adj.

(f. -zīth^u -ज्जिठू), (of a garment) long-sleeved (cf. zēthēn *narēn*, a sign of respectability, K.Pr. 262).

nari-nērē नरि-नेरे adv. very near, close by (Rām. 248); cf. nyūr^u 3. -nor^u -नरु । गुप्तप्रायम्

adv. from sleeve to sleeve; hence, secretly, privately (esp. between two persons). -nor^u bōzun -नरु

बोजुन् । गूढव्यवहरणम् m.inf. (between two persons) to act in mutual privacy.

nōr^u नोरु । नालिका, अन्नम् m. a pipe, tube, drain-pipe, water-pipe, tubular conduit (cf. anēma-n^o, p. 37b,

l. 4; d^hi-n^o, p. 108b, l. 24; daman-n^o, p. 220a, l. 25; gaṇḍa-n^o, p. 289b, l. 8; kalam-n^o, p. 439b,

l. 46; any long hollow receptacle (cf. kāna-n^o, p. 449a, l. 17); a tubular intestine (esp. one of larger size)

(cf. and^u-ram-n^o, p. 32b, l. 44; bika-n^o, p. 99b, l. 33; dasta-n^o, p. 256a, l. 41; guhⁱ-n^o, p. 280b, l. 32; m^a-tra-n^o, p. 605b, l. 20; nika-n^o, p. 627b, l. 21); a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 1889).

nōrⁱ-dag नरि-दग् । जलनिपातः f. the fall of a spout of water issuing from a pipe high up. -kūt^u

-कूटु । धमननालिका m. a blow-pipe (the implement). -kabsul -कबुल् । अर्घपात्रम् m. a vessel with a spout,

used in offering liquid libations; cf. kabsul. -wan -वन् । मङ्गलसूत्रम् m. a red yellow and white thread

used for tying round the fore-arm on festive occasions. -wan-band -वन्-बन्द् । प्रादेशमात्रमाङ्गलिकसूत्रम् m. such a thread only one span long. -wan-dastār

-वन्-दस्तार् । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a turban ornamented with this thread, worn (esp. by boys) on festive or ritual occasions. -wan khārānⁱ -वन् खारनि ।

माङ्गलिकसूत्रेण केशवन्धनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. (at the ceremony of a Brāhmana boy's initiation with the sacred cord) the particular ceremony of tying his hair

with this thread. -wath -वथ । नालिकात्पदवी f. the narrow path along the bottom of a 'nullah' (cf. nār 2).

nōr^u 1 नोरु । स्नायुः m. (pl. nom. nōr^u नोरु), a muscle, a tendon; a tube of the body through which the vital

airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 969); a vein (El. nār, *nar*); the tough fibres or strings in a vegetable

(cf. nōr^u 1). —kadānⁱ —कडनि । अतिकुट्टनम् m.pl. 'to pull out the muscles'; hence, to pound rice

till it is reduced to powder. —khasānⁱ —खसनि । नाड्युच्छसनम् m.pl. the tendons to rise, i.e. the muscles

to swell up (from anger, e.g. the swelling of the muscles of the cheek).

nōr^u 2 नोरु । गलनिका f. (pl. nom. nārē नार्य), a water-jar, shaped like a gourd, with a neck (cf. cāhⁱ (or

cāyē)-n^o, pp. 158a, l. 12; 179a, l. 22; kalashē-n^o, p. 441a, l. 49); a cup, a dish, a trough (cf. anēma-n^o, p. 37b, l. 6; dōda-n^o, p. 189b, l. 40;

dōyēn-n^o, p. 269b, l. 46; guras-n^o, p. 304b, l. 2).

nārē-gol^u नार्य-गोलु । कुम्भगलः m. the neck of such a jar.

nōr^u 3 नोरु । कुल्या f. (pl. nom. nārē नार्य), a small stream, a conduit (such as that used in irrigating a rice-field).

nūr नूर m. light, brilliance, splendour (cf. bē-nūr, p. 114a, l. 40) (Śiv. 325, 619, 833, 1292, 1775;

H. vii, 6; YZ. 61, 114, 174; K.Pr. 159, 243); brightness, cheerfulness (K.Pr. 84, 160).

nār path gav az-nūr, the fire retreated from brightness, i.e. ceased blazing (Rām. 1081).

nūr, see nyūr^u 1.

nür^u नरु । बाङ्गः f. the arm (from the shoulder to the hand) (cf. khōvür^u n^o, p. 425b, l. 23; nāras narē diñe, p. 648b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 10, 33; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1065, 1441, 1725; Rām. 410, 630, 1578; H. xii, 15; K. 161, 563, 791, 827; K.Pr. 25, 57, 248, 261); the arm (of a garment) (K. 419).

narē-hol^u नर्य-हलु । वक्रबाङ्गः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-armed, bent-armed. -hor^u -हर् । बाङ्गयुगम m. the pair of arms (of a man). —tarañē —तरञ् । कलहाभिनयनम् f. pl. inf. to wave or flourish the arms, as if in a fight. -shōt^u -शुटु । ह्रस्वबाङ्गः adj. (f. -shōt^u -शुटु), short-armed. -shyon^u -शुनु । क्षिप्तबाङ्गः adj. (f. -shēñ^u -शुञ्), one whose arm has been cut off, armless. -bot^u -बटु । क्षिप्तबाङ्गः adj. (f. -būt^u -बटु), id. (cf. K. 791, 827). —wāyēñē —वायञ् । बाङ्गप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to throw the arms up and down (as in pain or trouble). -zyūth^u -ज्युथु । दीर्घबाङ्गः adj. (f. -zīth^u -ज्ठीदू), long-armed.

nari nyūr^u नरि न्यूरु adj. (f. —nīr^u —नीरु), close to the arm, very near (Rām. 248).

nērbal न्यर्बल or ni^o नि^o । बलहीनः adj. e.g. without strength, powerless, impotent, weak, feeble (esp. from sickness) (El. nyerbal, Gr.M. nirbal, K. 1026); weary, fatigued (Gr.M.).

nērbalī न्यर्बली or ni^o नि^o । चीणता f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness.

nērabimān न्यरवि(भि)मान् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism (Śiv. 1602).

nērbandan न्यर्बन्दन् or ni^o नि^o । निष्प्रतिगौरवः adj. e.g. impertinent, unmannerly, wanting in due respect.

nērabās न्यरावा(भा)स् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. without splendour, without lustre (Śiv. 1458).

nard नर्द نرد । बूतविशेषः m. a man or piece (in any game such as chess, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 280); any game played with counters or pieces, such as backgammon, chess, draughts or *causar* (Gr.M.).

narda-bāz नर्द-बाङ्ग । बूतविशेषप्रस्तावः m. a single game of chess, etc., as ab. -khor^u -खर् ।

अचबूतसमासक्तः m. 'a gambler scald-head', a man who is a habitual or professional dicer (and hence with an evil reputation). -pūt^u -पंतू । अष्टापदम् f. a chess-board or the like. -zōr^u -ज्जोरि । बूतविशेषासक्तधूर्तः (अचधूर्तः) m. a habitual or professional dicer, a gamester (and, as such, a rogue).

nārad नारद or nārada नारद, i.q. nārod^u, q.v. (K. 39, 172, 359, 573-4, 581, 628, 630, 749, 806, 918, 934, 964, 1000); esp. in the compounds nārad-munishōr, Nārada, the chief of sages (Rām. 1682, K. 47); nārada-munishōr (K. 355, 384, 386, 577,

582, 961); nārad-ryosh^u, Nārada the sage (Rām. 49, 144, 639; K. 817).

nārod^u नारदु or nārud नारदु or nārad नारद । कलहोत्पादकः m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a divine Rishi (in Skt., *ṛṣi*) or Saint, regarded as one of the four sons of Brahmā, and one of the ten principal *munis* or *rishis*. He acted as a messenger between gods and men, was a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), a leader of the heavenly musicians, and the inventor of the *vinā*, or lute. In the story of Krishna he often appears as a kind of Tempter, leading on Kāmsa and other evil people to further wickedness, so as to insure their destruction. He had a reputation for promoting quarrels by tale-bearing (false or true) (Śiv. 392, 631, 639, etc.; Rām. 590, 847, 943; K. 38, 296, 340, 358, 383, 387, 573, 584, 741, 896, 930-9, 1000); hence, anyone who makes quarrels, one who sets people at variance (esp. by tale-bearing, etc.).

niradhar (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta reflexa* (El.).

nērdan न्यर्द(र्ध)न् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. without wealth, poverty-stricken, poor (W. 110, *nerdān*, probably a misprint) (Śiv. 1041, 1211).

nāradār नारदार । कठिनाङ्गारजनकः adj. e.g. (of wood or other fuel) causing (when burnt) an exceptionally fierce flame.

nērdōr^u न्यर्दोरु or ni^o नि^o । कातरा f. a woman who is disheartened, heavy-hearted, downhearted, downcast.

nēradār न्यरादरु or ni^o नि^o । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, scorn.

nērdūsh न्यर्दूश् or ni^o नि^o । निर्दोषः adj. e.g. without fault, without defect, faultless (W. 110, *nirdush*).

nērday न्यर्दय् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. unmerciful (Gr.M.).

nrug नृग् or nruga-rāza नृग-राङ्ग m. N.P. name of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, who was reborn as a lizard (K. 840).

nērgōn निखन् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. devoid of all properties or qualities, without attributes (Śiv. 193, 275, 689, 770, 977, 991, etc.).

nargis नर्गिस نرگس m. *Narcissus tazetta* (El., Rām. 649).

nirāhār निराहार adj. e.g. foodless, fasting, abstaining from food (Śiv. 200, 689, 1272).

nōrij नारिज् or nōrij^u नारिजू । प्रणालिका f. a gutter, drain, conduit, waterpipe (Gr.Gr. 65, Śiv. 1213).

nōrija-dag नारिज-दग् । प्रणालिकाप्रवाहाहतिः f. the fall of a stream of water shooting out of an elevated drain or gutter and falling from a height to the ground. -wōñ^u -वोजु । प्रणालीजलम् m. water flowing through a conduit.

nōr^ujil नारिजील m. a coco-nut. Cf. nōrila.

narājāth नराजाथ् । पीरुषयुक्तः adj. e.g. manly, of a manly character.

narakī नरकी । नारकः adj. e.g. relating to hell, hellish, infernal.

narukh नरुख् । नरकः m. (sg. dat. **narakas** नरकस), a hell, a place of torment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 161, 417, 1539; Rām. 58, 366, 651, 1028, 1234; K. 495); the place to which souls go after death for judgment. —**anun** —अनुन् । नरकापाताक्रोशनम् m.inf. to curse a dead enemy or villain (the curse being one which consigns him to hell). —**yun**^u —यिन् । नरकवासापातः m.inf. to come to hell, to fall into hell (after death).

naraka-wōsⁱ नरक-वासि । नरकवासाद्यः adj. (as subst., f. -**wāsēn** -वास्त्रन्), one who dwells in hell, or fit to dwell in hell (Rām. 667, 1159). -**wāsēn** -वास्त्रन्, see the preceding.

narakuk^u **mēnzur** नरकुक् मंजुर । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **narakūc**^u **mēnzarēn** नरकचू मंजर्यन्), a wood-cutter of hell, a man who sells firewood in hell; hence, met. a vile, dirty, ugly, wretched fellow.

narakun^u **ṣāk'wār** नरकुनु षकिवार । अतिदुर्गतिः m. one who has a hell-bowl; hence (used in curses) as miserable as one who lives in the lowest pit of hell.

nērākār न्यराकार् or **ni**^o नि^o adj. e.g. formless, without form; a N. of the Supreme (Śiv. 178, 204, 284, 393, etc.; Rām. 846).

nārālⁱ नारलि in **nārāl**ⁱ **hōkh**^u नारलि हूखु । खालीशुक्कधान्यम् m. paddy (unhusked rice) dried by the application of artificial heat (as is done in winter when the sun has no heat). Cf. **nāra-lēl**ⁱ-**bata**, p. 648a, l. 4.

narēl नर्येल् adj. e.g. possessing an arm, used —^o as in **ok**^u-**narēl**, one-armed (p. 19a, l. 29).

narēla नरेल । नारिकेलपात्रम् m. a vessel made of an empty coco-nut.

nōr^u नार्ल । नाडीव्याघ्रः adj. e.g. stringy (of some vegetable which, even when cooked, is full of tough stringy fibres). Cf. **nōr**^u 1.

nōrila नारिल । नालिकेरफलम्, नारिकेलफलकधूमयन्त्रम् m. a coco-nut (Gr.M.); a *huqqa*, or tobacco-pipe, made of a coco-nut: cf. **nōr**ⁱ**jil**. -**dōd** -दद । नालिकेरफलरसः the milk of the coco-nut. -**gūj**^u -गुजू । नारिकेलसारः f. the kernel of a coco-nut.

nērlāb न्यरलाब् or **ni**^o नि^o adj. e.g. profitless, useless (El. *nyerlāb*).

nērlūb न्यलूब् or **ni**^o नि^o adj. e.g. free from desire (Śiv. 772, 888).

nārālad नारालद् । औत्पातिकापिहतकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nārāladīn** नारालदिन्), one who suffers from a conflagration, one who suffers heavy loss from his

house having been burnt down, one who is burnt out of house and home.

nērālam न्यरालम् (Śiv. 1754) or **nērālab** न्यरालब् (Śiv. 1846) or **ni**^o नि^o adj. e.g. having no prop or support (lit. or fig.).

nērliph न्यलीप् or **nīrlēph** निलेप् adj. e.g. unsmeared, stainless (Śiv. 1021, 1757).

narm नर्म **नर्म** । कोमलः adj. e.g. soft (to the touch), delicate, tender (Gr.M.); smooth, sleek (II. vii, 24); ductile, plastic; mild, tender (in disposition), peaceable (Gr.M., Śiv. 873); soft, low, subdued (of a sound); slack, depressed, dull (of a market, trade, or the like). -**dil** -दिल् **दिल्** नर्म adj. e.g. gentle, kind, soft-hearted (Gr.M.). -**garm** -गर्म **गर्म** । उच्चनीचः.

nyūnādhik adj. e.g. neither very hot nor very cold, of moderate heat; mild and sharp, mild and rigorous, now forbearing and now severe; the good and the bad, the vicissitudes of fortune; (of the market of anything) sometimes rising and sometimes falling, sometimes in demand and sometimes not. -**hyuh**^u -ह्युहु । कोमलतमः adj. (f. -**hish**^u -ह्यिशु), very soft (etc., in all the meanings of **narm**).

-**pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्कोमलः adj. e.g. somewhat soft, moderately soft, a little soft (etc., in all the above meanings). —**zamin** —ज़मीन् । सर्वसहः adj. e.g. soft soil; met. meek, tolerant, patient, submissive, long-suffering.

narmī नर्मी **नर्मि** । कोमलता f. softness, smoothness, sleekness (K.Pr. 167); pliancy; tenderness, delicacy, gentleness, mildness, civility (Gr.M.); want of firmness, tameness.

nāram नारम् in **nāram-nōr**^u नारम्-नोर् । लताविशेषः m. name of a certain medicinal creeping plant. When pounded it is applied to boils, etc.

narmadā नर्मदा f. N. of a river in Central India, the Nerbudda of the maps.

narmadēshōr नर्मदेशर् m. 'the Lord of the Narmadā', a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 857).

nērmajyār नर्मज्यार् or **ni**^o नि^o । प्रसन्नता m. clearness, brightness, (of the sky) freedom from clouds.

nērmal नर्मल् or **ni**^o नि^o । निर्मलः adj. e.g. free from foulness, clean, clear, bright, shining, translucent (Gr.M.; W. 110; Śiv. 24, 27, 162, 330, 348, etc.; Rām. 87, 1056, 1063, 1692, 1703, 1707, 1728); (of the sky) clear, serene (Gr.M.).

nērmāl न्यर्माल् or **ni**^o नि^o । निर्माव्यजलम् m. the remains of an offering made to a deity; esp. water which has been used in a libation.

nērmālⁱ न्यर्मलि or **ni**^o नि^o । निर्मलाचारः adj. e.g. cleanly conducted, one who is particular as to cleanliness, including his dress, appearance, food, and drink.

nērmōlī नर्मोली or **ni°** नि° adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a *nērmāl* or libation water. —**karun** —करुन ।

कभख्यादित्वापादनम् m.inf. to make like water which has been used in a libation, to make any food or drink taboo or unusable, to make food unconsumable.

nērmūl नर्मूल or **ni°** नि° adj. e.g. without root; hence, baseless, unreasonable (Gr.M.).

narmun नर्मुन । **कीमलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **narmyōv** नर्म्योव्), to become soft; to become mild, gentle, appeased. **narmyō-mot^u** नर्म्यो-मंतु । **कीमलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **narmyē-mūṣ^u** नर्म्ये-मञ्जू), softened; become mild, become gentle.

narmāwun नर्मोवुन । **कीमलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **narmōw^u** नर्मोवु), to soften; to make mild, appease, assuage (a person's wrath). **narmōw^u-mot^u** नर्मोवु-मंतु । **कीमलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **narmōv^u-mūṣ^u** नर्मोवु-मञ्जू), made soft, appeased, etc., as ab.

nērmāyā नर्मया or **ni°** नि° adj. e.g. free from illusion, free from unreality, free from the delusion by which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1430, 1803); (as subst.) freedom from such illusion (Śiv. 1742, 1824).

nērāmay नैरामय् or **ni°** नि° adj. e.g. free from disease, free from defects or blemishes, infallible (Śiv. 1759, 1863).

nārān नारान् । **नारायणः** (ईश्वरः) m. a Kāshmirī corruption of **Nārāyēn**, q.v., generally used as a N. of the Supreme Deity (El. *Narain*) (L.V. 107, 109; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 79, 178, 226, 975, etc.; K. 14, 16, 58, 98, 113, 153, 173, etc.). The word is also a common proper name, as in Gr.Gr. 96, 97. **-chith** -छिट् । **चित्रपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-chitī** -छिटि), a kind of cloth coloured with patterns of yellow and red, and specially used in religious worship.

nērun नेरुन । **निर्गमनम्** conj. 2, irreg. (1 p.p. **drāv** द्राव्, Gr.Gr. 229, 236; 2 p.p. **drāyōv** द्रायोव्, Gr.Gr. 229, 241. The regular past participle **nyūr^u** न्यूर occasionally occurs in compounds, see **nyūr^u-mot^u**, bel. In Śiv. 56, the 1 p.p. is **drōw^u** द्रोवु for the sake of rhyme), to go out, come out, issue forth, emerge (cf. **bara n°**, p. 116b, l. 38; **brōth n°**, to go out ahead (of so-and-so), p. 128a, l. 31; **brōtha n°**, to go out to meet (a guest), id., l. 43; **canga-tala n°**, p. 173a, l. 16; **gang nērūn^u**, p. 291b, l. 21; **nēbar n°**, p. 620b, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 21, 246, 249-50; Gr.M.; Śiv. 56, 85, 97, 121, 349, etc.; Rām. 121, 239, 299, 371, 390, 462, 467-8, etc.; K. 178, 245, 408, 416, 491, 738, etc.; YZ. 113, 178, 208; K.Pr. 57, 62, 102);

to appear, become manifest (cf. **bruk^u n°**, p. 122a, l. 28; **g^r nīrith yun^u**, p. 295a, l. 9; **khashur^u n°**, p. 419b, l. 3) (Śiv. 347, 523, 666, 668, 1503, 1548); to rise (as a heavenly body), come out (Gr.M.; Rām. 1013, 1257); to go forth (from privacy), to become celebrated, to become well known (of reputation, a person, etc.) (cf. **mātⁱ mātⁱ n°**, p. 607b, l. 4; **nāv n°**, s.v. **nāv 1**) (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; Rām. 92; K. 842); to go beyond bounds, to overflow (Gr.M.);

to be produced, take rise (from), issue (from) (Śiv. 25, 30-1, 60, 99, 181, etc.; Rām. 97, 1517; K. 114; YZ. 394); to issue, be born, be produced (Rām. 88, 621, 1456); to issue (from), be the son (of) (cf. **dala n°**, p. 210b, l. 7) (Rām. 634, 1458, 1493); to germinate, shoot (cf. **hēli n°**, p. 364b, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291, 1297, 1848);

to depart, disappear (of pain, etc.) (cf. **mus^u n°**, p. 596b, l. 5) (Śiv. 923; Rām. 50, 348 (life), 647 (winter), 1106 (a stain), 1127; K.Pr. 154); to depart (from a custom) (cf. **krāni n°**, p. 472a, l. 46); to go forth (from), be excluded (from), have no part or share (in) (cf. **bāgi n°**, p. 90b, l. 49); to go forth (in the sense of being pulled out, or of being put an end to) (cf. **bēkh**, or **bum**, **nērūn^u**, pp. 99b, l. 16; 107b, l. 16; **baṭha n°**, p. 139b, l. 26; **cilikh nērūn^u**, p. 171a, l. 48; **haḍ nērānⁱ**, p. 322b, l. 8, or **haḍa nērānē**, id., l. 26; **mūl n°**, p. 567a, l. 22) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427, 1633);

to come out of a certain condition, to have done with a condition (cf. **bēmāri drāv**, p. 108a, l. 46; **kama n°**, p. 442b, l. 42; **nīji drāmōt^u**, p. 627a, l. 1); to come out or appear (as a balance or share) (cf. **bāganay** or **bāgay nērūn^u**, pp. 91b, l. 44; 93b, l. 15; **mōth^r nērūn^u**, p. 606a, l. 27); to result, prove, turn out (cf. **chiwalayē nērānē**, p. 168a, l. 12; **dēka n°**, p. 204b, l. 14; **hyot^u n°**, p. 367b, l. 37) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 585, 995, 1820, 1830, 1899; Rām. 487; II. vi, 11; ix, 9; K. 860; YZ. 23); to be deduced (Rām. 1261);

to sally forth, go out (from a house, etc.), go away, set out, depart (cf. **ālī n°**, p. 23b, l. 21; **ātī ātī n°**, p. 69a, l. 10) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 92, 102; Śiv. 927, 998-9, 1493; Rām. 119, 165, 174, 192, 515, 560, etc.; K. 28-9, 76, 83, etc.; YZ. 30, 49, 138, 159, 474; K.Pr. 10, 67); to sally forth (for combat) (cf. **mōkha n°**, p. 560a, l. 15) (Rām. 917, 975, 1300; K. 452, 553, 715, 760, 775, etc.); to go forth (with an intention), to take to something out of doors as a profession (cf. **bēchani n°**, p. 80a,

l. 48; **māgayē n°**, p. 552b, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4);

to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. **atha n°**, p. 60b, l. 10; **bēha drāv**, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94b, l. 7; **braka n°**, p. 122b, l. 5; **byāli n°**, p. 150b, l. 38; **dōbi n°**, p. 183a, l. 2; **dala-draka n°**, p. 209b, l. 22; **khati n°**, p. 422a, l. 8; **lāy nērūn^u**, p. 543a, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104-5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmot^u द्रामंतु । निर्गतः perf. part. (f. **drāmūṣ^u** द्रामंशू), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīrⁱ nīrⁱ **gabhun** नीरि नीरि गह्नु । अतिशीघ्रता-विधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmot^u नीरिथ गोमंतु । उल्लङ्घितसीमः perf. part. (f. —**gōmūṣ^u** —गोमंशू), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct).

—**gabhun** —गह्नु । सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उच्छ्रुलीभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūr^u-mot^u न्यूर-मंतु perf. part. (f. **nīr^u-mūṣ^u** नीरू-मंशू). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as **hada nyūr^u-mot^u**, issued beyond bounds, p. 322a, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. (sg. dat. **niranas** निरानस), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bod^u निरन्-बंदु । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. —**gor^u** —गंरु । पटलशाखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. —**kōn^u** —कांनु । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. —**zand** —जंड । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारंग m. or (Gr.M.) **nārangī** नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन (Śiv.) or **niranzan** निरंजन (Itām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nēranth न्यरथ or **ni^o** नि^o adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nērantas** न्यरतस), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nērantar न्यरंतर or **ni^o** नि^o adj. c.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nērnay न्यर्नय or **ni^o** नि^o । सिद्धान्तः (निर्णयः) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyur^u नेरि-न्यूर, see **nyūr^u** 3.

nērāparā न्यरापरा । असमीचया adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. **parī** 1.

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान् । खानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrinagar on the east bank of the river Vēth (Jehlām). It was anciently known as **Narśvarimāṭha**.

nērēr नेर्यर् । सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. **nyūr^u** 3.

nērargal न्यरगल् or **ni^o** नि^o । निर्निरोधः adj. c.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, *ni^o*).

nērarth न्यरर्थ or **ni^o** नि^o । निष्फलः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस, see **nyūr^u** 1, 2, and 3.

nērāsh न्यराश or **ni^o** नि^o adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (of, **nishē**, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., *nīrāsh*; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, *nyerāsh* is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nārūṣh^u नारूष् । नाराचदण्डः m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, *nārūṣh^u*); a hook (El. *nārūṣh^u*).

nārāshⁱ-dan नारंशि-दन् । शूलीयन्त्रदण्डः m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. —**gōd^u** —गोडू । शूलीयन्त्रविदमत्स्यः f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. —**kān** —कान् । नाराचबाणः m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. —**kāndī** —कंडि । मत्स्याघात्ययसमूहः m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nērwhā न्यर्वाह or **ni^o** नि^o । निर्वाहः m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nērwhān न्यर्वान् or **ni^o** नि^o । श्मनम्, सुखम्, अन्वयसंस्कारविधिः m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Śiv. 1014, 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the soul of a dead Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary householder, a peaceful life.

nērawun^u नेरवुन् । निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः n.ag. (f. nērawūn^u नेरवुन्), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of nērun, q.v. (II. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawaṅ नेरवन् । उत्सर्जनशीलता f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. —zānūn^u —ज्ञानञ् । दानशीलता विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nār^uwār नरिवार् adj. e.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in chith-n^o, p. 166b, l. 45, and jāwār-n^o, p. 379b, l. 31.

nēr^uwair नैर्वैर् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nēr^uwāsan नैर्वासन् or ni^o नि^o । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryuk^u नैर्युक, see nyūr^u 1, 2, and 3.

nārāyēn नारायन् or (m.e.) narāyēn नरायन् । नारायणः m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Vishnu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt nārāyēn, with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.e., so that we find narāyēn, e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988-9, 1478-9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmiri as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. nārān.

nārāz नाराज़ नارااض । अन्तःकोपयुक्तः adj. e.g. dissatisfied, discontented (Gr.M.); unwilling; displeased, offended, affronted (Gr.M.).

nārōzⁱ नाराज़ि (= ناراضی) । अन्तःकुपितः adj. e.g., i.q. nā-rāz, q.v. : as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; unwillingness; displeasure.

nau-rōz नौरुज़ m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kashmir as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

nārāzagī नाराज़गी नाराङ्गी । अन्तःकुपितत्वम् f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

nēr^uzalā-kāh नैर्ज़ला-काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -kōsh^u -काशु), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Zēth (in Skt., *Jyāishṭha* = May-June) on which Hindūs fast.

nēr^uzan नैर्ज़न् or ni^o नि^o । मनुष्यादिजन्तुहीनस्थानम् m. unpeopled, uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate; depopulated, deserted.

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । नीराजनम् f. (sg. dat. nīrāzūn^u नीराज़ुन्), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. nast, q.v. (Rām. 929). -dōg^u -द्वंगु । नासिकायसंहतिः m. snub-nosedness. -sēr -सेर् । नासारक्तस्रावः f. bleeding at the nose. —ḥōmbūn^u —ह्वंबञ् । नासिकायै रन्ध्रविधानम् f.inf. to bore the nose. -ḥēmbur^u -ह्वंबुर् or -ḥēmur^u -ह्यमुर् । संकुचितनासायः adj. (f. -ḥēmbūr^u -ह्वंबूर् or -ḥēmur^u -ह्यमूर्), snub-nosed. -ḥēpot^u -ह्यपटु । नतनासिकः adj. (f. -ḥēpūt^u -ह्यपटु), flat-nosed. -ḥōt^u -ह्यटु । ह्रिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. -ḥūt^u -ह्यटु), having the nose cut off or slit. —ḥūt^u phērūn^u —ह्यटु फेरञ् । कलहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । नस्यम् m. snuff. Cf. nāst.

nasib नसीब نسيب m. luck, destiny (cf. kam-n^o, p. 442b, l. 16).

nēs^ubath नैस्बथ نسيث (in Kāshmiri) adj. convenient (EL.).

nisf نشف, see nēs^uph.

nāsh नाश । नाशः m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. ōlⁱ-n^o, p. 23b, l. 25; dath^uri-n^o, p. 258a, l. 47; kōla-n^o, p. 437a, l. 31; nēnd^uri-n^o, p. 642b, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. nōshⁱ.

—gāshun —गहञ् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so nāshēs gāshun (K. 547).

—karun —करन् । सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872).

nāshē-rost^u नाश-रस्तु । अविनाशः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashē नश (= نشا) । मदः, गर्वः m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. —āsun —आसुन् । अतिगर्वः m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. —khasun —खसुन् ।

(गर्व)मदारोपः m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. -woth^u -वथु । अपगतमदः adj. (f. -vūsh^u -वहू), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । मादकासेवनशीलः adj. e.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश or nishē निश । समीपम् adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities **nish** is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and **nishē** only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (**nishē**, L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (**nish**, W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; **nishē**, Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4; **asē nish**, near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); **amis nishē**, with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); **pānas nishē**, near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); **nyūn pānas nish**, he took (it) with him (K. 204); in the possession of (**mē nishē chuh sēthāh**, I have plenty, Gr.M.) (**nish**, Śiv. 432, 900-1; Rām. 1524; **nishē**, Śiv. 58-60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (**tim śāl¹ rāzas nishē**, they fled to the king) (**nish**, Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1-5, 11, etc.; K. 485; **nishē**, Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81-2, 123, etc.); **nishē pānas** (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); **tas nishē prakhot^u**, known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (**chuh mē nishē jān**, in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (**nish**, Rām. 1460; **nishē**, Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (**nishē**, Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishi*) (**nish**, with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; **nishē**, with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111-12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it takes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, as in **wanas nishē**, from the forest (Rām. 1198), **phalis n^o**, (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (**nishē**, L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (**rājē nish sēr**, satod with royalty, Rām. 365; **nāra nish**, by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (**nishē**, L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in **chuh dāndas nishē khōtān**, he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); **mōkalana nishē nā-wumēd**, despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (**nish**, with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in **rōpa nishē chuh sōn jān**, gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); **kañē-handi** (or **kañi**) **nishē chuh trakur^u**, he is harder than a stone (id.) [**nish**, with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (**tawa nish dōgan zīth¹**, twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (**tawa nishē kō-na**, why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nōsh नश (or, by paṇḍits, नश्) । **सुषा** f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. **bēnath-n^o**, p. 114*b*, l. 12; **bāpath-n^o**, p. 116*a*, l. 44; **bāw^za-n^o**, p. 148*a*, l. 43; **dyārath-n^o**, p. 271*a*, l. 43; **dyārath-r-n^o**, p. 271*b*, l. 1; **hashē-nōshē**, p. 352*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157-8, 164, 214, 246).

nōshē-bāv नश्-बाव । **सुषात्म** m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^u -महनिवु** । **सुषाजन** m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tōn^u -तोनु** । **सुषावृत्ति** m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश् نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. **nōshē-dārōh**, p. 236*a*, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nōsh^u नोशु m. a destroyer, as in **wata-nōsh^u**, a way-destroyer; hence, a highway robber (L.V. 43).

nōshⁱ नाशि f. destruction, waste (cf. **dōha-nōshⁱ**, p. 200*a*, l. 21), i.q. **nāsh**, q.v.

nōshī नाशी । **नाशस्वभाव**: adj. e.g. destructive, destroying; perishing, perishable, destructible, mortal (Gr.M.).

nēsh^{ebōd^u} नश्बुदु or **nishbōd^u निश्बुदु** । **बुद्धिहीन**: adj. (f. **nēsh^{ebōz^u}** नश्बुजू), wanting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated, silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nēshⁱbōzar नश्बुजर । **बुद्धिहीनता** m. want of understanding, want of intellect, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M. *nēshbōzar*).

nishcay निश्चय m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1759); **-thawun -थवुन** m.inf. to be assured (Gr.M.).

nēshēd न्यशद् । निषिद्धः adj. e.g. prohibited, forbidden.

nēshid न्यशीद् । निषेधः m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

nēshikī न्यशीक, see **nēshyūk^u**. **nēshūk^u** न्यशूक, i.q. **nēshyūk^u**, q.v.

nāshēkēbā नाशकेबा ناشکيبا adj. e.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुख् m. (sg. dat. **nāshēkas** नाशकस्), a destroyer (cf. **kōl-n^o**, p. 437a, l. 1).

nēshkal न्यशकल् or **ni^o** नि^o । निर्वासनः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509): unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

nēsh¹kāl न्यशिकाल् or **nishkāl** निशकाल् adj. e.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:—**dēshun** —डेषुन् । दुष्फलप्राप्तिः m.inf. an ill omen to come true. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf. an ill omen to occur. —**wuchun** —वुकुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نو شکم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

nēshkām न्यशकाम् or **ni^o** नि^o adj. e.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

nēsh¹kapaṭh न्यशकपट् or **nishkapaṭh** निशकपट् । कपटहीनः adj. e.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

nēsh¹kāran न्यशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) **nishkāran** निशिकारन् । अहेतुकम् adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

nēsh¹kriy न्यशिक्रिय् or **nishkriy** निशिक्रिय् adj. e.g. inactive, not performing actions, actionless (Śiv. 772).

nashēl नशल । मद्गुणकः adj. e.g. (of a drug) intoxicating, producing intoxication, intoxicant.

nashēlad नशलद् । मादकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nashēladiñ** नशलदिञ्), one who is perpetually fuddled owing to the habitual consumption of intoxicants, a drunken sot.

nashun नशुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. २ (1 p.p. **nūth^u** नूत् or **nūth^u** नूत् or **nosh^u** नशु; 2 p.p. **nashyōv** नश्याव्. Cf. **nōth^u** and **nōthun**), to become destroyed, to disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to be worn away, worn out (W. 156, K.Pr. 262).

nosh^u-mot^u नशु-मत्, **nūth^u-mot^u** नूत्-मत् or **nūth^u-mot^u** नूत्-मत् । नष्टः, नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nūsh^u-mūsh^u** नशु-मञ् or **nū(nū)th^u-mūsh^u** नू(नू)त्-मञ्), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashēni नशनी । भाविनाशः impers. fut. part. e.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:—

nashēn-bāna नशन-बान । नाशार्हता m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nāshun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōsh^u** नोशु), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, *nōsh^u* for *nōsh^u*).

nishāna निशान نشان, نشان । चिह्नम् m. (El. also *nishān*), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. **nēb-n^o**, p. 619b, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (II. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). —**marun** —मरन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. —**mārun** —मारन् । संगतीकरणम् m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. **pyon^u** —प्युन् । लक्ष्यनिपातः. संगतीभवनम् m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. **marun**, ab. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । चिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन adv. and postpos., i.q. **nish**, q.v.; near (II. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; II. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. an. m. noun, dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) (Rām. 1442, **tas n^o** (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like **nishē**) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as, in **pōnis n^o**, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishōnī निशानि نشانی, हस्ताक्षराद्यङ्कना, विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः f. a mark, sign, token: a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, *nishān*).

nēsh^hphal न्यशफल or **nēsh^hphāl¹** न्यशिकल or **nishphal** निशफल । **फलहीनः** adj. e.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. —**gashun** —गकून m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nēsh^hphāl¹ karun न्यशिकल करन् । **निरर्थतामापादनम्** m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nēshpartith न्यशप्रतीथ adj. e.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpāt¹ नाशपति (= نَاشِپَاتِي) । **फलविशेषः** m. a pear, *Pyrus communis*.

nēsh^hpath न्यशपथ or **nishpath** निशपथ adj. e.g. without truth, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nēsh^hpōtur^u न्यशिवभृत् । **पुत्रहीनः** adj. (f. **nēsh^hpōt^ur^u** न्यशिवतक), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nāsh^hran नशरन् । **नाशनम्** f. (sg. dat. **nāsh^hrūn^u** नशरन्), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. **nōsh^hran**.

nāsh^hrun नशरन् । **नष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nāsh^hr^u** नशरन्), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. **nōsh^hrun**, **nāsh^hrāwun**, **nōsh^hrāwun**. **nāsh^hr^u-mot^u** नशर-मन्तु । **नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nāsh^hr^u-mūṣ^u** नशर-मञ्जू), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nōsh^hran नाशरन् । **नाशनम्** m., i.q. **nāsh^hran**, q.v. The word is reported to be m., but **nāsh^hran** is f.

nōsh^hrun नाशरन् । **नष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōsh^hr^u** नाशरन्), i.q. **nāsh^hrun**, q.v.; cf. **nōsh^hrāwun**. **nōsh^hr^u-mot^u** नाशर-मन्तु । **नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nōsh^hr^u-mūṣ^u** नाशर-मञ्जू), i.q. **nāsh^hr^u-mot^u**, s.v. **nāsh^hrun**, q.v.

nāsh^hrāwun नशरावन् । **नष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nāsh^hrōw^u** नशरोव), i.q. **nāsh^hrun**, q.v. (Śiv. 1003). **nāsh^hrōw^u-mot^u** नशरोव-मन्तु । **नष्टतामापादितः** perf. part. (f. **nāsh^hrōv^u-mūṣ^u** नशरोव-मञ्जू), i.q. **nāsh^hr^u-mot^u**, s.v. **nāsh^hrun**, q.v.

nōsh^hrāwun नाशरावन् । **नष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōsh^hrōw^u** नाशरोव), i.q. **nōsh^hrun**, see **nāsh^hrun** (Rām. 959). **nōsh^hrōw^u-mot^u** नाशरोव-मन्तु । **नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nōsh^hrōv^u-mūṣ^u** नाशरोव-मञ्जू), i.q. **nōsh^hr^u-mot^u**, s.v. **nōsh^hrun**.

nishēsta 1 निशस्त । **लाक्षाद्रवविशेषः** m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishēsta 2 निशस्त نشسته adj. e.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nashṭ नशट् [ष्ट] adj. e.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasihath नसीहथ نَسِيحَات f. (sg. dat. **nasihūṣ^u** नसीहञ्जू) advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (EL. Gr.M., Rām. 827). —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू f.inf. to advise, admonish (EL., K.Pr. 149).

nishṭh निशट् [ष्ठ] adj. e.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in **brahma-nishṭh**, p. 120b, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishṭhā निशटा [ष्टा] f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ (= نَسِيحَات) । **उद्यानविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **nishātas** निशातस), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of ‘Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmir (EL., Śiv. 1823).

nēsh^htur न्यशितुर । **नक्षत्रम्** (मूहर्तः) m. (sg. dat. **nēsh^htaras** न्यशितरस), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. **nēchot^u**, **nēchatur**. **nēsh^htar ganṣ^hrān¹** न्यशितर गंशरनि । **चिन्ताकुलत्वम्** m.pl.inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nēsh^htiz न्यशतीञ् । **तेजोहीनः** adj. e.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nēsh^hṣitan न्यशिषीतन् । **निश्चिन्तः** adj. e.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nēsh^hyūk^u न्यश्यूक । **शङ्काविनाभूतः** adj. (f. **nēsh^hic^u** न्यशीचू), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). **nēsh^hik¹ pōth¹** न्यशिकि पांठि । **शङ्कानुज्ञावनपूर्वकम्** adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheerfully.

nasakh नसख نَسَخ । **दण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **nasakhas** नसखस), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmir, also) punishment generally. —**karun** —करन् । **दण्डपातम्** m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). —**kūrun** —कूरन् । **दोषारोपणव्युत्प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख् f. (sg. dat. **nāsiki** नासिकि), the nose (L.V. 33).

nōskha नसख نسكه or **nōksa** नक्स م. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition) (Gr.M.).

nā-sakrī ना-सक्री f. in the following: —**karūn**^u —करञ्जू । अपथ्यसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. **sakrī**. —**gashūn**^u —गहञ्जू । अपथ्यसमापातः f.inf. unwholesome feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that he becomes worse).

nēsom^u न्यसंमु । असमः adj. (f. **nēsūm**^u न्यसंमू), unequal (by birth or in quality), different.

nēsamēr न्यसम्यर् । असमादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or quality), difference.

naisān नैसान نيسان m. N. of a certain month, April-May, in the phrase **ab^{ar}-i-naisān** अबरि-नैसान ابر نيسان vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nēsang न्यसंग् । सङ्गानासक्तः adj. e.g. not attached to, indifferent, not caring for association (with any work or person).

nēsangā न्यसंगा । नयः adj. e.g. naked, nude, stark naked (esp. when connected with impropriety). —**pōthi** —पांठि । प्रकाशं निर्लेज्जम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and shamelessly.

nasnās नसनास نسناس । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. a satyr; (in Kāshmiri) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nēsph न्यसफ्, **nēsaph** न्यसफ् or **nisph** निसफ् نصف s.m. the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. —**sheb** —शब् । نصف شب m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). —**shēban** —शबन् adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nēsph-ā-nēsph न्यसफा-न्यसफ् نصفًا نصف adv. half-and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141, *nāsūr*, 154, *nāsūr*; K.Pr. 37).

nēsar न्यसर । गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep (L.V. 32). —**pēn**^u —पञ्जू । गाढनिद्रोद्भवः f.inf. deep sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nēsār न्यसार । सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. e.g. sapless, pithless, fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nōsūr नोसूर f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney, i.q. **bukhōr**ⁱ, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nēsārāv न्यसारव् । दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives, and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant.

nast नस्त or **nasth** नस्थ । नासिका f. (sg. dat. **nasti** नस्ति). This word, especially in composition, often takes the form **nas**, q.v.), the nose (cf. **kh^anē-n^o**, p. 405b, l. 1; **muka-n^o**, p. 559a, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137;

L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147, 155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed object.

nasta-hol^u नस्त-हलु । आभुयनासिकः adj. (f. **-hūj**^u -हञ्जू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasti-hol**^u, bel. —**khanzar** -खञ्जर । शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e. curved and thin). —**mōṇḍ**^u -खंडु । खूला नासा m. a 'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. —**nasth** -नस्थ । (नासासंयोगात्) दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. **-nasti** -नस्ति), (of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen foreboding a quarrel. —**shyon**^u -श्यनु । क्षिप्रनासिकः adj. (f. **-shēn**^u -शञ्जू), having had the nose wholly or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape that has apparently been cut off. —**wōj**^u -वाञ्जू । नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas) (El.). —**wājē-raz** -वाज्य-रज् । नासाजङ्कारसक् m. a gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dōg^u नस्ति-द्वंगु । निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a (sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising another's rage. —**dōgur**^u -द्वगुरु । वर्तुलखूलनासः adj. (f. **-dōgūr**^u -द्वगुरु), a short globular nose. —**dōgis-pēth rōzun** -द्वगिस-पथ रोजुन् । रोषार्थकिद्रान्वेषणम् m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek for an occasion for enraging a person. —**hol**^u -हलु । वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. **-hūj**^u -हञ्जू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasta-hol**^u, ab. —**r^akh** -रख् or **-rikh** -रिख् । शपथविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-r^akhi** -रखि or **-rikhi** -रिखि), a line on the nose, esp. when a person convicted of some fault makes a black line on his nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may be cut off.

nāst नास्त or **nāsth** नास्थ । नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **nāsti** नास्ति), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior; cf. **kōshir**^u n^o, p. 481b, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. **nās**.

nāsti-chōḍ नास्ति-चूट । नस्यात्प्रभीप्सा f. (sg. dat. **-chōḍ**^u -चूञ्जू), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual snuff-taker is deprived of it). —**daba** -डव । नस्यसंपुटकः m. a snuff-box. —**dūj**^u -दञ्जू । स्यन्दानमार्जनपटखण्डः f. a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping the nose. —**gor**^u -गर् । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker or -seller. —**gār**ⁱ-wān -गरि-वान् । नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम् m. a snuff shop. —**gōḥ**^u-r^u -खञ्जू । नस्यस्यूतः f. a small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. —**kh^un**^u -खञ्जू । नस्यस्यन्दानम् f. the mucus expelled by snuff. —**mūshikh** -मुशिख् । अङ्घ्रतर्जन्मयाहामितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas** मुशिकस), a pinch of snuff (L. 464, *uṣṭ mushk*). -**phēkh** -फयख् । नख्यपूरविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**phēki** -फयकि), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. -**phuṭ^āji** -फुटंजि । बृहती नख्यपूरिका f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). -**phuṭul^u** -फुटुलु । बृहती नख्यपूरिका m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. -**phyok^u** -फयकु । नख्यपूरः m., i.q. -**phēkh**, ab. -**phyoṭ^u** -फयटु । नख्यपूरविशेषः m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three fingers. -**pūrⁱ** -पूरि । नख्यपूरिका f. a packet of snuff. -**shōda** -शोद । नख्यव्यसनी m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. -**shīshē** -शीश । नख्यकाचसमुद्रकः m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nēsāta न्यसात । अशुभसुहृते adv. at an unlucky time. (f. **sāth**.)

nōstⁱ नास्ति । नख्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nōst^u नस्तु । ह्रस्वनासिकः, विद्यः adj. (f. **nūst^u** नस्तु), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **kh^anē-n^o**, p. 405a, l. 47; **muka-n^o**, p. 559a, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नख्य, see **nast**.

nāsth नाख्य, see **nāst**.

nāstēkh नास्त्यख् । नास्तिकः m. (sg. dat. **nāstēkas** नास्त्यकस), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nastōn^u** नस्ताञ्जू), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर (= نشتار) । सूचीविशेषः m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). -**dyun^u** -दिनु । सिरामोचणम् m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

nēstār न्यस्तार । निर्वाहः m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

nastūr^u नस्तूरु । दुर्नासिकः, खुरणसः adj. (pl. dat. **nastūrēn** नस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **nastūr^u** नस्तूरु), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **kh^anē-n^o** means having a nose plugged with mucus, see p. 405b, l. 4.

nēstraph न्यस्त्रफ् । पूर्णः adj. e.g. (of a vessel) full. -**yun^u** -यिनु । निःशेषेण पूर्णोभवनम् m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be choek full.

nastuv-nō नस्तुव्-ना । नकारः m. the N. used in schools for the letter न *na*, when written in the Śāradā character. -**nō karun** -ना करन् । विलासविशेषविधानम् m.inf. to say 'na, na', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nās'yēth नसियथ or **nasiyēth** नसीयथ (= نسيث) f. (sg. dat. **nās'yūb^u** नसियबू or **nāsiyūbⁱ** नसीयबू), advice, counsel, admonition (II. xii 17). -**kariūn^u** -करंबू m.inf. to give instruction (II. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सजा ناسزا adj. e.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh** ना-सजाह m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun** ना-सजाह परन् m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964). **na-ta** न-त, see **na**.

nata नत in **nata-nata** नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi**, p. 20a, l. 42).

nāta नाट, see **nāth**.

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-tūṭi** नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोधः adj. e.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. (cf. **nāth**.)

nēṭ^u न्यटु । वधना f. (sg. dat. **nēcē** न्यच्य), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nēth**. -**kaḍūn^u** -कडंबू । दानवधना f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nēcē-tār न्यच्य-तार । अल्पेन निर्वाहः m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitē नित्य, another spelling of **nityē**, q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nēth** नितो-न्यथ, see **nēth** 2.

noṭ^u नटु । कुम्भः m. a jar, a picher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ācār-n^o**, p. 9b, l. 47; **māga-noṭ^u** **darun**, p. 551b, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nāṭⁱ-bāv**, p. 146b, l. 27).

nāṭⁱ-ōr^u नटि-ओरु । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-ropes used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. -**bēha** -ब्यह । कुम्भाधारः m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar.

-**gol^u** -गलु । कुम्भयीवा m. the neck of a water-jar. -**kāh** -काह । एकादशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**kōsh^u** -कांशु), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēth (Skt. Jyāiṣṭha = May-June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. -**katur^u** -कतुरु । कुम्भकपालः m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. -**katūr^u** -कतूरु । कुम्भखण्डः f. a potsherd. -**mal** -मल । कुम्भमलम् m. the sediment which collects and fouls the bottom

of the inside of a jar. -sag -सग् । कुम्भसेकः m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). -sör^u -सोरु । कुम्भशः संगहः f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭ^u 1 नोटु । मांसखण्डम् m. a piece of flesh (cf. nika-n^o, p. 627b, l. 24, and nyuk^u n^o); cf. nāth. nōṭi-wāza नाटि-वाज़ । अशिक्षितसूपकारः m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭ^u 2 नोटु or nōṭ^u नोटु (cf. p. 461b, l. 23) । शिलाखण्डम् m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. kañi-n^o, p. 461b, l. 23).

nath नथ् a nose, used in the compound nath-wōj^u नथ-वाञ्ज f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

nath 1 नट । नटः m. (sg. dat. naṭas नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

nath 2 नट । कम्पः f. (sg. dat. nati नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. nad^aharūn^u n^o, p. 622b, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. atha-n^o, p. 60b, l. 12). —aṣūn^u —अञ्जु । कम्पोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246).

—lāgūn^u —लागञ्जु । व्याजकम्पः f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). —nath —नट । अतिकम्पः f. severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. —ṣānūn^u —ज्ञानञ्जु । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम्, कम्पोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc., to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc. (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ् । स्वामी m. (sg. dat. nāthas नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V. 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in amarnāth, see s.v., bōlānāth, see s.v., bōravnāth, p. 130a, l. 7, dīnānāth, see s.v., all names of Śiva; dwārakānāth, p. 264b, l. 11, gōpī-nāth, p. 294a, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; kamalaza-nāth, the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); suraguru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e. the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65). So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāth नाट । मांसम् f. (sg. dat. nāṭi नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. drōti-n^o, p. 249a, l. 50; nadārī-nāṭa, s.v. nador^u) (El. nāṭā; K.Pr. 11, naṭān, misprint for nāṭan, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. nôṭ^u 1 and nāṭā. —aḍij^u —अडिञ्जु । मांसास्थिसङ्घः f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dēgul^u नाट-दग्गुलु । मांसपूर्णाखाविशेषः m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat.

-dēv -दव् । मांसभोजी m. (f. -dēviñ -यविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. -jōrāba -ज्वराब । सूक्ष्मीपानदाच्छादनम् m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle. —khasañē —खसञ् । पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the flesh to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.). -khāv 1 -खाव् । मांसादनशीलः adj. (as subst., f. -khōviñ -खाविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess). -khāv 2 -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. —ladañē —लदञ् । मुदा पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to 'build flesh', to swell with joy. -lēj^u -ल्यञ्जु । मांसलघूखा f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. -pash -पश् । मांसपूर्णता m. a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. —vēndañē —व्यंदञ् । अतितुष्ट्याप्तिः f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. —vēz^arañē —व्यञ्जराञ् । आयासादविचारण्या असहकार्यनियोगः f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन । मांससमूहः f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. -phol^u -फोलु । मांसखण्डम् m. a bit of meat.

nāthⁱ नथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nēth 1 न्यथ् । पशुरोमरुन्तम्, अचेतनभृतिः f. (sg. dat. nēṭ^u 1 न्यञ्जु, for 2, see nēṭun), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. atha-n^o, p. 60b, l. 15, and pōha-n^o, s.v. pōh) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. atha-n^o, as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. —hēñ^u —ह्यञ्जु । अचेतनभृतिविधापनम् f.inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nēth 2 न्यथ् । नित्यम् adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. nityē.

nēta-mamun^u न्यत-ममुनु । आपन्ननिश्चिष्टताविकारः adj. (f. -mamūn^u -ममञ्जु), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. -mamañēr -ममञ्जर or -mamañār -ममञ्जार । निश्चितनत्वम् m. paralysis, motionlessness. -nēm -नेम । नित्यकर्म m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals; cf. nityē-karm, p. 663a, l. 45. -nīmī -नीमी । नित्यदा adv. continually, daily, everyday. -sōṭi -सवती । निश्चितनता f. the insensibility of profound

sleep or the like. -sōth -स्वथ् । निश्चिंतनः adj. e.g. doud asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nēt¹ न्यति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nēti-nēma-kin¹ न्यति-नेम-किनि । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. -nēma-wōl^u -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः adj. (f. -nēma-wājēñ -नेम-वाज्यञ्), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nēth नितो-नथ adv. continually, without cessation (Siv. 642).

nēth 3 नथ, see yih 1.

nēth नथ । असदुपहासः m. (sg. dat. nētas नथत्स्), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. nēt^u.

nētha नथ just the following:— nētha-non^u नथ-ननु । नपः adj. (f. -nūñ^u -नञ्), naked, bare, nude (Gr.M.; W 102; L 462, *actūn*; Siv. 88, 890, 998-9, 1057, etc.; Rām. 1517; K. 271-2; K.Pr. 126). -nañēr -नञर् । नपत्वम् m. nudity, nakedness.

nēth^u 1 नथ । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. kōth¹-n^o, p. 489a, l. 25); a thumb-ring (II. vi. 16). Cf. nyoth^u.

nēth^u 2 नथ । कुट्टः f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (nyoth^u) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ, nith nith निथ निथ. nith 1 नीथ, see nyun^u.

nith 2 नीथ । नीतिः, सम्बन्धना f. (sg. dat. nīṣ^u 1 नीचू. K. 1018; for 2, see nyūt^u, for 3, see nyūṣ^u), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018); good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). —karūñ^u —करञ् f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). —diñ^u —दिञ् । नीत्युपदेशः f.inf. to give moral advice; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīṣ^u-wōl^u नीचू-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nōth नथ, see yih 1.

noth (El.), see nyoth^u.

nōth नोत् m. (sg. dat. nōtas नोटस्), a bank-note (the English word).

noth^u नथु । लघुकारशिञ्जम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nōth^u नोत् । नष्टकल्पः adj. (f. nōth^u नोत्, sg. dat. nāché नोच्च), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of

order (cf. nēnd^r-ri-n^o, p. 642b, l. 14); as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. nūth^u, s.v. nashun and nōthun.

nōth नाथ in nōth-hyuh^u नाथ-हिहु । परिगुप्तः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशू), satiated (with food), gorged, replete surfeited.

nōth नोत् f. (sg. dat. nōthi नोत्ति), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. āch¹-nōth, p. 8a, l. 47; (Siv. 1209, K. 206).

nōtha नोत् । क्लीबकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man; impotent, incapable of begetting children; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. -dād -दौद । षण्डवभः m. a castrated ox, a bullock. -mon^u -मनु । निष्फलव्यापारः adj. (f. -mūñ^u -मञ्जू), one employed in a fruitless task; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. -pyāv -याव । गर्भनाशः m. a fetus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūth^u नूत्, nūth^u नूत्, nū(nū)th^u-mot^u नू(नू)त्-मत्, nū(nū)th^u-mūṣ^u नू(नू)त्-मञ्जू, see nashun and nōthun.

nōthun नोत्तुन् । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलभवनम् conj. -3 (2 p.p. nōthyōv नोत्थोव. Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. nūth^u नूत्, which is also attributed to nashun, q.v., cf. nōth^u), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.); to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.); to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. nōch^r-run and nōth^r-run, which are causals of this verb.

nūth^u-mot^u नूत्-मत् । विहृतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. nūth^u-mūṣ^u नूत्-मञ्जू), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nōthyō-mot^u नोत्थो-मत् । विनष्टी-(विहृती-)भूतः perf. part. (f. nōthyē-mūṣ^u नोत्थो-मञ्जू), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nēthanon^u नथननु, see nētha.

nēth^r 1 नेथर् । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. gānda-n^o, p. 289b, l. 11 (W. 136; K. 23, 24, 615-17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139; K.Pr. 22, 241). In kāha-n^o (p. 387b, l. 11) and māsa-n^o (p. 596a, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. *nethar* or *nyethar*). —gāndun —गंडुन् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमः m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. —karun —करन् m.inf. to marry (El.; Rām. 324; II. viii, 2; xii, 15; K.Pr. 2); to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). -pōth^r

-पाथर् । विवाहादिव्यवहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up).

nētra-bôg^u नेत्र-बोगु । विवाहोपायनम् m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. —drāv —द्राव् । संपन्नविवाहः adj. e.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person.

-gāday -गाडय् । भाविवाहसंबन्धालापः f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. -ganda-gand

-गंड-गंड् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमनम् f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. -grākh -ग्राख् । संपन्नविवाहः m. (sg. dat.

-grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), one whose marriage has been completed. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मंतु । विवाहोत्तारितः perf. part. (f. —küđ^u-müš^u —कडू-मञ्चू), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. —kađun —कडुन् ।

समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). —kāday —काडय् । विवाहनिर्वाहणा

f. the carrying out a marriage, the marrying off of a person. -kath -कथ् । विवाहसंबन्धालापः f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256).

-katha śhunañē -कथ कुनञ् । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशदानम् f. pl. inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people).

-katha yinē -कथ यिञ् । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः f. pl. inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. -mahārēñ -महार्यञ् । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री f. the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony).

-mahārāza -महाराज् । विवाहदीक्षितवरः m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. —mēlun —मेलुन् ।

विवाहसंबन्धः m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). -wahara-wôd^u -वहर-वोट्टु । विवाह-

वार्षिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. -wôl^u -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is either immediately about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nētruk^u नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nētrüc^u नेत्रुञ्चू), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyut^u नेत्रस् कित्तु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēth^ar 2 नेथर् another form of nith^ar, q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nēthur नथर् in the following:— nēthur-pathur नथर्-पथर् । अशक्तीयोजनम् m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nith^ar निथर् or nēth^ar २ नेथर् (q.v.) । नयनम् m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश् । चतुर्च्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. -kamal -कमल् । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम् an eye-lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. -prakāsh -प्रकाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nōth^aran नौठरन् or nūth^aran नूठरन् । विहतीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. nōth^arūñ^u नौठरञ्चू or nūth^arūñ^u नूठरञ्चू), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nōth^arun नौठरन् or nūth^arun नूठरन् । विहतीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. nōth^ar^u नौठर् or nūth^ar^u नूठर्), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to debauch. nōth^ar^u-mot^u नौठर्-मंतु or nūth^ar^u-mot^u नूठर्-मंतु । विहतीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōth^ar^u-müš^u नौठर्-मञ्चू or nūth^ar^u-müš^u नूठर्-मञ्चू), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is a causal of nōthun, q.v.

nūth^arāwun नूठरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. nūth^arōw^u नूठरोवु), i.q. nōth^arun, q.v. nūth^arōw^u-mot^u नूठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nūth^arōw^u-müš^u नूठरावु-मञ्चू), i.q. nōth^ar^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōth^arun.

natija नतीज نتیجه m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nātukh नाटुख् । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसमुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. nātakas नाटकस्), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nētakani न्यटकनी or nētakay न्यटक्य् । सर्वथा adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. e.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नट्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See naṭh 1.

naṭilad नटिलद । कम्पयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. naṭiladiñ नटिलदिञ्), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied. Cf. naṭh 2.

naṭun नटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. naṭyōv नट्योव; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. not^u नटु), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. bindur^a n°, p. 112a, l. 35; dimbur^a n°, p. 218b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). naṭān naṭān नटान् नटान् । समयकम्पम् adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs. of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nēṭun न्यतुन् । रोमकृन्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyot^a न्यत्; f. nēṭ^u 2 न्यत्, for 1, see nēth 1), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. nyetun; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). nyot^a-mot^a न्यतु-मत् । कृत्तोर्यः perf. part. (f. nēṭ^u-müṣ^u न्यत्-मञ्), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnēth नितोन्यथ Śiv. 645, see nēth 2.

natiñ नटिञ् । कम्पः f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

nāṭ^anēl नटनल । कम्पी adj. e.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

nē-trihun^a न्य-त्रिहुन् or ni-trihon^a नि-त्रिहुन् । निष्प्रिमा, adj. (f. nē(ni)-trihūn^a न्य(नि)-त्रिहून्), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭ^aran नटरन् । कम्पना f. (sg. dat. naṭ^arūn^u नटरञ्), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭ^arāwun नटरावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṭ^arōw^a नटरोवु), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave (Gr.Gr. xli). naṭ^arōw^a-mot^a नटरोवु-मत् । सकम्पीकृतः perf. part. (f. naṭ^arōw^a-müṣ^u नटरोवु-मञ्), caused to tremble, as ab.

nā-tawān ना-तवान् نائوان or nōtuwān नोतुवान् adj. e.g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

naṭa-wōr^a नट-वोर् । कुम्भिका m. a kind of small-sized earthen water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow neck shaped like the *ghayā* of India, but smaller. Cf. not^a.

nāty नाट्य m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay न-तय्, see na.

nityē or nitē नित्य adv., i.q. nēth 2, q.v. It occurs °— in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as nityē-karm नित्यकर्म m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. nēta-nēm (p. 660b, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, -karma -कर्म adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); nityē-muktī नित्य-मुक्ती f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); nityē-siwakh नित्य-सीवख् m.

one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); nityē-vrēth नित्य-वृथ f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nēṭ^u न्यत्, see nēth 1 and nēṭun.

nīsa नीस, see nyūṣ^a.

nīṣ^a नीञ्, nīṣ^a 1 and 2 नीञ्, see nīth, nyūt^a, nyūṣ^a.

nūṣ^a 2 नञ् (for 1, see nasun) । ननिकानिरोधवञ्जु f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). —lagūn^a —लगञ् । रन्ध्रनिरोधोन्नवः f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. —balūn^a —बलञ् । रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम् f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhoea to come on.

nīṣ^agī नीञ्जिगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

naṣal नञल् । नर्तकः m. (a female dancer is nabiñ नबिञ्, q.v.) a professional male dancer.

nasun नसुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. noṣ^a नञ्, f. nūṣ^a 2 नञ्, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. nabōv नञोव. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. bangimanz n°, p. 113a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724-5, 1874-5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. —phēsun —फसुन् । अल्पमात्रावशेषः m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

nāṣ^a nāṣ^a khyon^a नञि नञि ख्युन् । निश्चिन्तया भोगः m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

naṣan-thurung^a नञन्-थुङ्गु । नर्तनावर्तणम् m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. -thurung^a dyun^a -थुङ्गु दिनु । नर्तनावर्तनविधानम् m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. -vil -विल् । नर्तनावसरः f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

naṣanāwun नञनावुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṣanōw^a नञनोवु), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). naṣanōw^a-mot^a नञनोवु-मत् । नर्तितः perf. part. (f. naṣanōw^a-müṣ^u नञनोवु-मञ्), one who has been set dancing.

naṣanay नञनय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

nabiñ नबिञ् । नर्तकी f. (a male dancing as a male is naṣal नञल्, q.v.), a female professional dancer,

a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nībar नीबर । कदर्यता, बुद्धत्वम् m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nībis नीबिस, see **nyūt^u**, **nyūṭ^u**.

nībuth नीबुथ । ह्रपणत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nībatas नीबतस**), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

nabawun^u नबवुनु n.ag. (f. **nabavūn^u** नबवंचू), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

nabay नबय । नर्तनम् dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव । नव card. (sg. abl., in comp., **nawa 1 नव**; pl. dat. **nawan नवन्**), nine (El. *nav*, *navū*, i.e. *navī*; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; II. iii, 8); cf. **nam 2**. **-shēth -शथ** । नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम् card. (pl. dat. **-shētan -शतन्**), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357b, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार् । अत्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. **-dwār -द्वार्** m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783).

-mara -मर card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). **-mōs^u** -मोसु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. **-mōs^u** -मांसू), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. **-mōsyun^u** -मांस्युनु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. **-mōsīn^u** -मांसिचू), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. **-nō -ना** । नवाङ्कः m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Sāmādā character. **-ryot^u** -र्योतु । नवमासिकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-rētis -र्येतिस**; f. sg. nom. **-rēt^u** -र्येचू), nine months old, that which has completed nine months. **-shrād -श्राद्** । श्राद्धविधिविशेषः m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights. **-shot^u** -शोतु । नवशततन्नुवितानः adj. (f. **-shēt^u** -शेचू), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. **-shētuk^u** -शेतुकु । नवशतसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **-shētūc^u** -शेतंचू), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. **-shētyum^u**

ord. (f. **-shētīm^u** -शेतिम्), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). **-shētyun^u** -शेत्युनु । नवशतसूक्तः, नवपणिकः adj. (f. **-shētīn^u** -शेतिचू), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). **-wuhur^u** -वुहुरु । नववार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish^u** -वरिशू), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nāvⁱ नवि in **nāvⁱ nawaway नवि नववय**, i.q. **nawaway**, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawuk^u नवुकु । नवमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **nāvūc^u** नवंचू), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवन् अन्दर । नववर्षायुः adj. e.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). **-hond^u** -हण्डु । नवसंवन्धी, नवमसूक्तः adj. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हूंनु), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय card. (acc. **nawawanī नववनी**; ag. **nawawānⁱ** नववनि), even the nine; cf. **nāvⁱ** **nawaway**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय । नवैव card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव (obl. **nawa 2 नव**), i.q. **now^u**, in the following:— **-bōn^u** -बोचू । नित्यमपरिचेयभाण्डपात्रसमूहः f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. **-gara -गर** । नवघट्टितः adj. e.g. newly made, bran-new. **-gor^u** -गुरु । नवघट्टितः adj. (f. **-gūr^u** -गूरू), id. **-jawān -जवान** نوجوان e.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). **-phal -फल** । नवफलम् m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. **-sādan -सादन** । चूर्णविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-sādūn^u** -सादंचू), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). **-shīn -शीन्** । नव्यहिमपातः m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). **-shīn khārun -शीन् खारुन्** । नवहिमपातपणारोपणम् m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. **-shīn khasun -शीन् खसुन्** । हिमपातपणारोपः m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) **-sāl -साल** m., i.q. **nawa-rēh-sāl**, bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rēh नव-र्यह । नववर्षाहः m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of **Tithar** (Skt. *Caitra* = March-April) (L. 265). **-rēh bāgi -र्यह बागि** । नववर्षारम्भनिमित्तम् adv. for the new year. **-rēh bōg^u** -र्यह बोगु । नववर्षाहःसुदायः m. a new year's

gift (esp. that given to a female relative). -rēh dōy -र्यह द्य । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). -rēh sāl -र्यह साल । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. nav-sāl, ab.). -rēh tray -र्यह त्रय । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, trēh). -rēh zang -र्यह जंग । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) -rēha-kani -र्यह-कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rēhuk^u नव-र्यहकु । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंबन्धी adj. (cf. rēh^u -र्यहवृ), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rēhs^u kyut^u नव-र्यहस-कितु । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-वान । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.
nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. e.g. marked with the figure 9.
Cf. nah^ala.

nāv 1 नाव् । नाम, यशः m. name, appellation (El., nāo; Gr.M.; L. 462, nāo; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; Il. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116-17, 120-1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. nēkh-nāv (p. 629b, l. 13) and nām. —badal gashun —बदल् गकून् । नामपरिवर्तः m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. —bōd^arāwun —बुड्रावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम् m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. —bāshun —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). —dār —दार् । उट्टुङ्कितनामाचरम्. सव्यशस्वी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -dārēñ -दार्यञ्), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. —dōri -दारी । यशस्वित्वम् f. good repute, reputation, fame. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271). —kadun —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम् m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). —khārun —खारुन् । नामोद्धारणम् m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous

by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). —karun —कारुन् m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). —nērun —नेरुन् । कीर्तिव्याप्तिः m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; K.Pr. 180, 248). —pyon^u —प्यनु । अभिधानहृदिः m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). —thawun —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). —wālung —वालुन् । नामो लाञ्छनविधानम् m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. —wasun —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). —zēnun —जेनुन् । यशोलाभः m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person rebuilding a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव् postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). —bod^u —बडु । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. (f. -būd^u -बडू), having a great name, famous, of high repute. —bajēr -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम् m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. —kāday -काडय । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम् f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). —nāwa -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारणम् adv. name by name. —phēra -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). —phiran -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम् f. (sg. dat. phirūñ^u फिरुञ्), giving a thing a new name. —phyur^u -फिर् । नामपरिवर्तना m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. —path nāwa -पथ् नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारणम् adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). —rost^u -रस्तु । नामहीनः adj. (f. -rūbh^u -रहू), nameless; as adv. (विना नामाङ्कम्), without naming, without mentioning.

nōvⁱ नावि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in myāni nōvⁱ (given) for me; cyāni n^o, for thee; tasandi n^o, for him; rāmani n^o, for Rāma. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । प्रशंसनम् m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. —hyon^u lāyēkh —ह्यनु लायख् । प्रशंसनामयुक्तः adj. (f. —hēñ^u lāyēkh —ह्यनु लायख्), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव् । नौका f. a boat, a ship (cf. *dēmba-n°*, p. 217*b*, l. 32; *dāsa-n°*, p. 252*a*, l. 23; *dasta-nāwa gaṭhañē*, p. 256*a*, l. 43; *dōtha-nāv*, p. 258*a*, l. 2; *lari-n°*, p. 530*b*, l. 5) (El. *nāo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L. 458, *nāo*; L.V. 106-7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr. 66, 208, 232, 254). — *badal gaṭhūn*^u — *बदल् गह्नु* । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभवः f.inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. *nāwa-badal*, etc., bel.). — *bōḍarāvūn*^u — *बुडरावन्नु* । नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. — *badāvūn*^u — *बडावन्नु* । नौप्रस्थापनम् f.inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. — *lagiūn*^u — *लगन्नु* । नौनिरोधः f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. — *raṭiūn*^u — *रटन्नु* । नौस्थापना f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa-badal नाव-बदल् or *-badāl*ⁱ -बदलि । मृतजीवनम् f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). — *badāl*ⁱ *gaṭhūn*^u — *बदलि गह्नु* । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f.inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. *nāv badal gaṭhūn*^u, ab.). — *-chān* -छान् । नौतच्चा m. (f. *-chōn*^u -छान्नु = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. — *-chōnil* -छानिल । नौतच्चवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. — *-dokh*^u -डखु or *nāvi-dokh*^u नावि-डखु । नौपटलम् m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. — *-ḍakhij*^u -डखिजू । नौपटलाधारदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or lower the outer edge; cf. *nāvi-dāch*ⁱ, bel. — *-damb* -डम् । नौमध्यभागः m. the womb of a boat, i.e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. — *-dāñē* -दाञ् । नौधान्यम् m. boat-paddy, i.e. unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. — *-duvyun*^u -डुविनु । नाविकं संकीर्णम् m. the sweepings of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. *duviūn*^u. — *-gāñēr* -गञ् । नौकासंकटः m. a crowd of boats massed together. — *-gāsa* -गास । नौकातृणम् m. fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. — *-gāth* -गाठ् । नौकास्थानम् m. (sg. dat. *-gāthas* -गाठस्), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. — *-hōnz*^u -हान्नु । नाविकः m. (cf. *-hanzañ* -हान्नुञ् = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman

or sailor. — *-hōnzil* -हान्जिल् । नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. — *-kāḍ* -काड् । नौदीर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat. — *-kāḍ*ⁱ -कडि or *-kadal* -कदल् । नौसितुः m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. — *-kōth*^u -कथु or *nāvi-kōth*^u नावि-कथु । नौसंस्कारविशेषः m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. — *-kōthur*^u -कथुरु । नौकासंस्कारकशिखिविशेषः m. a boat- or ship-caulker. — *-mēṭh*^u -म्यन्नु । श्वेतकोमल-मृद्विशेषः f. a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. — *-mōzūr*ⁱ -म्वजूरि । नौवेतनम् f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. — *-nīrith gaṭhañē* — *नीरिथ गह्नु* । शीघ्रतासमापातः the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). — *-pash* -पश् । नौपाश्वपट्टिका m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. — *-pūt*^u -पटू । नौपट्टिका f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. — *-rād* -राड् । नौकादीर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat or ship. — *-sōl* -साल् । नावा संचारः m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. — *-sōl khyon*^u -साल् ख्यनु । नौसंचारोपभोगः m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. — *-sār* -सार । नौदण्डविशेषः f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. — *-sōr*^u -साह् । नावा संग्रहः f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. — *-tār* -तार् । नौतरणम्. नौतरणवेतनम् m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). — *-tōr*^u -ताह् । नौविलम्बः f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. — *-ḥraṭh* -ह्रट् । विकारविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *ḥraṭas* ह्रटस्), sea-sickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. — *-wōl*^u -वोलु or *nāvi-wōl*^u नावि-वोलु । नौस्वामी m. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ् i, a ship-owner.

*nāvi-dāch*ⁱ नावि-डह्नि । नौपटलाधारदण्डम् f. i.e. *nāwa-ḍakhij*^u, ab. — *-daka dith gaṭhun* — *दक् दिथ गह्नु* । सर्वथा परित्यागः m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. — *-dokh*^u -डखु । नौकदि m. see *nāwa-dokh*^u, ab. — *-khasun* — *खसुन्* m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). — *-kēth* -कथ loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). *kōth*^u -कथु । नौकासंस्कारः m. see *nāwa-kōth*^u, ab. — *-nam* -नम् । नौकायम् m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1810). — *-r^ukh* -रख् । नाविहम् (माखिम्) f. (sg. dat. *-r^ukhi* -रखि-

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). -**ṣop^u** -चपु । अत्यनीकम् m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. -**wōl^u** -वोलु । नौखामी m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्, i.q. **nāwa-wōl^u**, ab. —**wōl^u-mot^u** —वोलु-मंतु । स्वाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. —**wōj^u-müṣ^u** —वाजू - मञ्जू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. —**wālung** -वालुन् । स्वाचारयोजनम् m.inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or customs. —**wasun** -वसुन् । परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. -**wath** -वथ । नौमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -**wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. —**woth^u-mot^u** —वथु-मंतु । स्त्रीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. —**wüṣh^u-müṣ^u** —वकू-मञ्जू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

now^u 1 नवु । नवतपहुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-now^u**, p. 22b, l. 21, the festival of the new pumpkin crop. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nāvⁱ-bōg^u नवि-बीगु । नूतनान्नसुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. -**sāl** -साल् । नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

now^u 2 नवु (= نو) । नवीनः adj. (f. **nüv^u** नवू), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nū, nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M.; L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 943, 1597; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, 1369, 1464; H. i, 11; K. 210-11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159); recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, fresh (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); strange; (as adv.) recently (El., K.Pr. 158). In some compounds this word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2**. **nowuy now^u**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; K. 324). The fem. of this word **nüv^u**, a new woman, is used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' (married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navē-hond^u**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). —**bahār** -बहार ।

(= نو بهار) । वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). —**kadal** -कदल् । सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vēth, or Jōhām, in the city of Śrinagar (El. *nū kadal*).

navē-hond^u नव-हन्दु । नव्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. -**hünz^u** -हञ्जू), (gen. of **nüv^u**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). -**hond^u** **navīd** -हन्दु नवीद् । नवीढाया नूतनतयोत्पत्त्यापत्तम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nāvⁱ-sond^u नवि-सन्दु । नव्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. -**sünz^u** -सञ्जू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

navi sara नवि सर । पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nüv^u puy नवू पुय् । नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyuk^u नव्युकु । नवसंबन्धी adj. (f. **navic^u** नविचू), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action.

nōw^u नोवु adj. (f. **nōv^u** नोवू), for **nāv 1**, at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-n^o**, p. 506b, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nōm^u**.

nawāb नवाब् نواب m. a nawwāb, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद् نوید । नैवेद्यम् m. good news, glad tidings (cf. **navē-hond^u** **n^o**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmirī) a humble offering (K. 1046).

nāwid (K.Pr. 111), see **nōyid**.

nawāh नवाह نواح । अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmirī) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख् نايك m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas** नावकस्), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstānī the word is f.).

nāwakh 2 नावख् or **nōwakh** नोवख् । गभीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki** ना(नो)वकि), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nēwal नवल् । कुङ्कुमशाखायम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sun-dried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nēwal**. These are collected and sold (L. 344, *nīcal*).

nēwāl न्यवाल (= نوال) । यासमात्रात्रम् m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नैवाल m. a vine (*vitis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम् । नवमी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. navium^u नवम्), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. hāra-nawam, p. 343b, l. 50).

navium^u dōh नवम्-दह । नवमीतिथी adv. on the ninth lunar day. -hondu -हन्दु । नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day.

nawam 2 नवम् in nawam-nowuy नवम्-नवुय् adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. now^u 2.

navim^u नविम्, see navyum^u.

nā-wōmēd 1 ना-व्वमेद् f. (sg. dat. -wōmiz^u -व्वमीजू), hopelessness, despair (for nā-wōmīdi, q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wōmēd 2 ना-व्वमेद् (= نا امید) adj. e.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr.M. nā-ummēd); despairing (of, nishē with abl.) (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wōmīdi ना-व्वमीदी (= نا أميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navina नवीन । नव्यः adj. e.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन् । नवीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. navyōv नव्योव्), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr.M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. nag^{ar} navūn^u, p. 624b, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. nauun); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. navyō-mot^u नव्यो-मंतु । नवनवविस्तारमाप्तः perf. part. (f. navyē-müṣ^u नव्ये-मंजू), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^u नोवु), to cause to bathe, to bathe (something) (Śiv. 24, 1057, 1351, 1397, 1489; Rām. 676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772); to purify (Rām. 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met.) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973).

nōw^u-mot^u नोवु-मंतु । शोधितः perf. part. (f. nōv^u-müṣ^u नोवु-मंजू), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. niwanōw^u निवनोवु) (causal of nyun^u), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun^u निवनाववुन् n.ag. (f. niwanāwaviūn^u निवनोववुन्), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । डोरकविशेषः m. coarse, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षस्तम्भायधिकारपदम् m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. nawōriⁱ.

nāwāra नावार نوار । निर्गुणः adj. e.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navēr नवर् । नवत्वम् m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. narir, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). —chāwun —चावुन् । नवीनतोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.).

—dyun^u —दिनु । नव्यताविष्कारः m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु । नव्यतोपभोगः m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in —chāwun, ab. but with an added sense of appreciation), —raṭun —रटुन् । नव्यतोद्भवः m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawōriⁱ नवारि । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षस्तम्भायधिकारी m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. nawāra 2.

nēwar न्यवर् । निवारणम् m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nēwār न्यवार् m. warding off, in nēwār dyun^u न्यवार् दिनु । याथातथ्येन समापनम् m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nēwōriⁱ न्यवारी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, nēwōriⁱ is m.c. for nēwōriⁱ, see nēwārun.

niwar निवर् । तण्डुलविशेषः a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 niwar, 463 niwar).

nēwārakh न्यवारख । निवारणशीलः m. (sg. dat. nēwārakas न्यवारकस्), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nēwāran न्यवारण । निवारणा f. (sg. dat. nēwārūn^u न्यवारुन्), the act of warding off, keeping off, preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nēwārun न्यवारुन् । निवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōriⁱ न्यवोर्), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889); to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. nēwōriⁱ-mot^u

nōw^a-m̄ntu । निवारितः perf. part. (f. nēwōr^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वारु-मंञ्चू), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nōw^aran न्व्वरन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nōw^arun न्व्वरन् or nōw^arāwun न्व्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^or^u न्व्वरु), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. naurārun). nōw^or^u-mot^u न्व्वरु-मंतु । अतिशयोक्तिसमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōv^or^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वरु-मंञ्चू), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^uran न्व्वरन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. now^urūn^ū न्व्वरन्-ञ्चू), making new, renovation.

now^urun न्व्वरन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^ur^u न्व्वरु), to renew (Śiv. 1506, 1756, now^urāwun), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. now^ur^u-mot^u न्व्वरु-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादितः perf. part. (f. now^ur^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वरु-मंञ्चू), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruth निवृथ् । निवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. nivrēb^ū निवृञ्चू), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to pravruth, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nōw^arāwun न्व्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^arōw^u न्व्वरोवु), i.q. nōv^arun, q.v. (El. naurārun). nōw^arōw^u-mot^u न्व्वरोवु-मंतु । अतिशयमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōw^arōv^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वरोवु-मंञ्चू), i.q. nōw^or^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōv^orun.

now^urāwun न्व्वरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^urōw^u न्व्वरोवु), i.q. now^urun, q.v. (Śiv. 1506, 1756). now^urōw^u-mot^u न्व्वरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृतः perf. part. (f. now^urōv^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वरोवु-मंञ्चू), i.q. now^ur^u-mot^u, s.v. now^urun, q.v.

nēwās न्व्वास । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. —karun —करन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nēwōsⁱ न्व्वासि । वास्तव्यः adj. e.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ् । अपथ्याः f. (sg. dat. nawati नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ् । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. nav^uṭh^ū नवञ्चू), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming renewed.

nawuth नवुथ् । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. nawatas नवतम्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new renewal. Cf. navyuth.

nawawun^u नववुन् । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. nawavūn^ū नववंञ्चू), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^u निववुन् n.ag. (f. niwavūn^ū निववंञ्चू), one who takes away, etc. (as in nyun^u, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192 Śiv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Śiv 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववञ् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawayay नववय्, naway नवय्, see nav 1.

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf gar-n^o, p. 296a, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नीवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in pāwah nāwai (K.Pr. 87). Read pāwanāway, see pāwanāwun.

navyum^u नव्युम् । नवमः ord. (f. navim^ū नविम्), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नव्युथ् । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. navētas नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. nawuth.

nēwāz न्व्वाज़् (= نواز) । निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nēwōzⁱ न्व्वाज़ि (= نوازي) । निवेदकः m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nēwāzun न्व्वाजुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōz^u न्व्वोजु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014).

nēwōz^u-mot^u न्व्वोजु-मंतु । निवेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. nēwōz^u-m̄iūs^ū न्व्वाजु-मंञ्चू), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyio, see nyōw^u.

nav 4 नय् ني (for 1, 2, and 3, see p. 618a, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी (वाद्यविशेषः) f. (pl. dat. nayēn 1 नयन्, for 3 see s.v.), a reed, cane: a tube, a pipe (cf. khāra-n^o, p. 407b, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, *passim*). —shēkar —शकर् شکر m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. nāishēkar). —wāyūn^u —वायञ्चू । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nav 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. (pl. dat. nayēn 2 नयन्), a hill forest (Śiv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in

the mounds (? mountains) (El. *nāh*) (K.Pr. 156).
naeyn phērun नयन् फेरन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to wander about in a hill forest.

nāy नाय्, see p. 618^{1/2}, l. 4.

nōyī नायि f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nāi*).

nōyī नायी m. a barber (El. *nāi*). Cf. **nōyid**.

nāyāb नायाब् नाياب adj. e.g. not to be found or got, unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

nōyid नायिद् । नापितः m. (f. **nāyēz**^u नायञ्जू), a barber (El. *nāid*; L. 457, 458; II. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *nāwid*). **-bāpār** -बापार् । नापितववृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber, a barber's work (even when done by one who is not a barber by profession). **-bāy** -बाय् । नापितस्त्री f. a barber's wife. **-khyus**^u -खिसु । नापितशस्त्रखतः m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools). **-wān** -वान् । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. **-zang** -जङ्ग् । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nōyidgī नायिद्गी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a barber.

nyok^u न्यक् । बद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.).

nekī lāyānī न्यकि लायनि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyuk^u न्युकु । कृशः, बुद्धः adj. (f. **nic**^u निचू), slender, lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160); mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny (in this case often at the end of a compound as in **khōra-n°**, small footed, p. 410b, l. 2; so **āchi-n°**, p. 8a, l. 50; **ōs-n°**, p. 46b, l. 9; **atha-n°**, p. 60b, l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. **nika**. **-nōt**^u -नोटु । बुद्धखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. **-nyuk**^u -न्युकु । कृशः कृशः adj. (f. **nic**^u **nic**^u निचू निचू), small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things) each small; slender all over (K. 74); **nyuk**^u **nyuk**^u **gāsh**, very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr. 176). **-suk**^u सुक् । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. **nic**^u **süc**^u निचू संचू), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small) (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicē gāda निच्य गाड । बुद्धमीनसमूहः f.pl. a shoal of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a net. Cf. **nika** gāda (p. 627b, l. 8).

nic^u **pic**^u निचू पिचू । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman) slender or delicate in every limb. **-yēd** -यड् । वसिः f. (sg. dat. **nicē** yūd^u, निच्य यडू), the lower belly, the part below the navel.

nāyuk^u नायुकु । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **nāyēkis** नायकिस), a boatman, a sailor.

nāyēkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. **nāyēkas** नायकस्), a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a foreman, overseer (Śiv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see **nikun**.

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). **-hāwun** -हावुन् । शेषचिह्नज्ञापनम् m.inf. to display the traces left by something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment). **-thawun** -थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or for sentimental reasons).

nyūl^u न्यूलु । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **nilis** नीलिस, abl. **nili** नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59; f. **nij**^u 2 नीजू, for 1, see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf. **ada-n°**, p. 11b, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green (cf. **ada-n°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured, livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not dried (cf. **ada-n°**, as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not cooked, raw, fresh; cf. **nil** 2. **-kāsh** hyuh^u -काश् हिहु । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. **nij**^u **kāsh** hish^u नीजू काश् हिशू), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g. a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nij^u नीजूय्, see **nyūluy**, bel.

nīl^u-phol^u नीलि-फोलु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women, hanging down from the hair behind. **-phāl^u-dār** -फालि-दार् । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. e.g. wearing a string of green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīl-gōta नीलि-गवत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into, or soaked in, a blue dye. **-khum** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुम् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye. **-phēkh** -फयख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **-phēki** -फयकि), blue dye powder. **-ranga** -रङ्ग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. e.g. green coloured.

nilis drōt^u **dyun**^u नीलिस द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्कनाश-विधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop); met. to destroy something before it is ripe or completed, to destroy at the very inception. **-drōt**^u **lagun** -द्रोतु लगुन् । उद्गमादन्वेव विधातः m.inf. to be destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय् । अपक्कः (आमः) adj. (f. **nij**^u नीजूय्), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy; not cooked, raw.

nyōmī न्यामि or **nyōm**^u न्यामू । अरमोदूखलविशेषः f. a kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded) (W. 6, *niām*).

nēyēm न्ययम् or **niyēm** नियम् । नियमः m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyēm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. **nēm**. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyomb^a न्यंबु । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. **nēmbⁱ** न्यंबि, or, in composition, sometimes **nēmⁱ** न्यंमि), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nēmⁱ-bar^ag न्यंमि-बर्गम् । निम्बवृक्षपत्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nēmbⁱ-ras न्यंमि-रस । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmōt^a न्यूमंतु, see **nyune**.

nyāmāth न्यामथ् (= نعمت) m. comfort, convenience, ease; benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. **niyēmāth**. —**hyuh^a** -हिहु । चत्वास्त्रादः 20 adj. (f. **-hish^a** -हिगू), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyēmāth नियमथ् نعمत m. (sg. dat. **niyēmātas** नियमतस्), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. **nyāmāth**.

nyun^a निनु । हरणम् conj. I irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. 25 part. **nyun^a** निनु or **nyūn** (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. **ninas** निनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or **ninis** निनिस् (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. **ninan** निनन् (Śiv. 1004); abl. **nina** निन or **nini** निनि (K. 74); gen. **nyunuk^a** निनुकु (Rām. 953); pl. nom. **ninⁱ** निनि (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. **nin^a** निनू (Rām. 613); pres. part. **niwān** निवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. **ninī** निनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **nith** निथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. **ninay** निनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **ni ni** नि नि (Gr.Gr. 105) or **nith nith** निथ् निथ् (id.); adverbial participle **niwōnⁱ** निवोनि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **niwawun^a** निववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 **ninawōl^a** निनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); 3 **ninagrākh** निनग्राख् (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **nima** निम (Śiv. 1579); **nimāth** निमथ्, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); **nimas** निमस्, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 **nikh** निख् (Śiv. 635); **nihan** निहन्, her (Śiv. 413); 3 **niyi** नियि (K.Pr. 83, *nēyi*), with hon. suff. **niyō** नियो (Śiv. 227); **niyēm** न्ययम्, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 **nimav** निमव् (Il. xii, 19); **nimōn** निमोन्, him (YZ. 119); 2 **niyiv** नियिव्; 3 **nin** निन्

(Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 89; Rām. 363); **ninay** निनय्, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninay*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **nimahō** निमहो; 2 **nihōkh** निहोख्; 3 **niyihē** नियिहे; pl. 1 **nimahōv** निमहोव्; 2 **niyⁱhiv** नियिहोव्; 3 **nihōn** निहोन्.

impv. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 **nih** निह; **nim** निम्, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); **nin** निन्, him (Rām. 941; Il. xii, 25); 3 **niyin** नियिन; **niyⁱnay** नियिनय्, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 **niyiv** नियिव् (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. **niyⁱvē** नियिवे (Śiv. 952); **niyūn** नियून्, him (Il. x, 5); 3 **niyin** नियिन; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **nita** नित (Śiv. 1647); **nitam** नितम्, me (Śiv. 283); 3 **niyⁱtan** नियितन् (Rām. 684); pl. 2 **niyⁱtav** नियितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 **niyⁱtan** नियितन्; fut. **nizi** निञि (Gr.Gr. 250); **nizēn** निञेन्, him (K.Pr. 159); past **nizihē** निञिहे.

I p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m sg. **nyūv** न्यूव् (H. viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, **nyūy** न्यूय, K.Pr. 147 *nai*); **nyuv** न्युव् (Rām. 82, 822, 1287-8; K. 287); **nēv** न्यव् (Il. iii, 7); **nyūm** न्यूम, by me (Gr.Gr. 218, YZ. 232); **nyūth** न्यूथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); **nyūtham** न्यूथम्, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); **nyūn** न्यून, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 124, etc.; YZ. 129); **nyūnam** न्यूनम्, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); **nyūnas** न्यूनस्, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673-4, 751, 1144); **nyūv** न्यूव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūwa** न्यूव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūkh** न्यूख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; Il. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); **nyūham** न्यूहम्, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); **nyūhas** न्यूहस्, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. **niy** नीय् (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. v, 9); **nīm** नीम, by me (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīth** नीथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H. x, 1); **nīn** नीन्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); **nīnas** नीनस्, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); **nīy** नीय्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niy** निय्, by us (Rām. 531); **niwa** नीव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīkh** नीख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); **nīhawa** नीहव, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *nīhawah*); f. sg. and pl. **niyē** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); **niyēs** नियेस्, I (Rām. 685); **niyēm** नियम, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); **niyēmas** नियमस्, by me of her (Rām. 1162); **niyēth** नियथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); **niyēn** नियन्, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); **niyēnas** नियनस्, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); **niyēnakh** नियनख्, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); **niyē** निय, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyēwa**

नियव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyëkh** नियख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmot^u** न्युमंतु (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv** नियोव् (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm** नियोम्, by me; **niyōth** नियोथ्, by thee; **niyōn** नियोन्, by him; **niyōv** नियोव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyōwa** नियोव, by you; **niyōkh** नियोख्, by them; pl. **niyēy** नियेय्; **niyēm** नियेम्, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth** नियेथ्, by thee; **niyēn** नियेन्, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy** नियेय्, by us; **niyēwa** नियेव, by you; **niyëkh** नियेख्, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyē** नियेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेम्, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेथ्, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेन्, by him; **niyēyē** नियेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेख्, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyāv** नियाव्, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām** नियाम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth** नियाथ्, by thee; **niyān** नियान्, by him; **niyāv** नियाव्, by us; **niyāwa** नियाव, by you; **niyākh** नियाख्, by them; pl. **niyēyēy** नियेयेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेयेम्, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेयेथ्, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेयेन्, by him; **niyēyēy** नियेयेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेयेख्, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yun^u** निन यिनु (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun** न्यावुन् or **niwanāwun** निवनावुन्, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun** निन अनुन्, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n^o**, p. 66a, l. 2; **kadith n^o**, p. 386a, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927-8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, l, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñ^u**, p. 264b, l. 47; **hōsh n^o**, p. 353a, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); to take away (dishonestly), steal (cf. **lūta n^o**, p. 538a, l. 30; **muhith n^o**, p. 555b, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off (Śiv. 995, 1312-13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162-3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673-4); to take, seize, capture (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374,

470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brāmⁱ n^o**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123a, l. 43; **būzith n^o**, p. 154a, l. 23; **kānⁱ tālⁱ n^o**, p. 448b, l. 34; **mangith n^o**, p. 579a, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n^o**, p. 237a, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyol^u n^o**, p. 426a, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **bözⁱ niñ^u**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñ^u**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kadith nyun^u**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñ^u**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nēngalith nyun^u**, to swallow down (K. 345); **rañith n^o**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n^o**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **ṣhāl niñ^u**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñ^u**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmot^u निन आमंतु । व्ययीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmüts^u** —आमंतू), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. —**on^u-mot^u** —अनु-मंतु । व्याकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**ün^u-müts^u** —अनु-मंतू), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. —**anun** —अनुन् । **व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. (causal of **nina yun^u**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. —**bāgi** —बागि । दूरे प्राणार्थम् adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. —**hār** —हार । **नयनयोम्यः** n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. —**wól^u** —वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n^o**, p. 422a, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. —**wath** —वथ । **नयनद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. —**viz^u** —विञ्जु । **नयनकालः** f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. —**yun^u** —यिनु । **व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. (forming

passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is **nina anun**, ab.

ninas kyut^u निनस कितु । सदा प्रतियहणशीलः adj. (f. —**kiṭṭ^u** —कित्तू), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय । अनीत्वा neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-mot^u न्यू-मंतु । नीतः perf. part. (f. **nī-mūṭṭ^u** नी-मंतू), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

naÿén 3 नयन् (for 1, 2, see **naÿ 4, 5**) । नेत्रम् m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyond^u न्यंद. see **nēñdun 2**.

nyingai m. swallowing (El., cf. **nēngalan**).

nyon^u न्यु or **nēñē 1 न्यज** (for 2, see s.v.) or **nōñ^u** न्नू । निसेत्रकः । अधीरः adj. (f. **nēñ^u** न्यजू or **nēñ^u** न्नू), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nēñē-mōñdājⁱ न्यज-खंडजि or **-mōñdūj^u** -खंडजू । भेकी f. a female frog. **-mōñdājⁱ-hāyukh** -खंडजि-हायुख् । निःशृङ्खलसमाजः m. (sg. dat. **-mōñdājⁱ-hāyēkas** -खंडजि-हायकस्), a scapula of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. **-mōñdukh** -खंडुख् । मण्डूकः m. (sg. dat. **-mōñdakas** -खंडकस्), a male frog.

nyop^u न्यपु, see **nēpun**.

nyōph न्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **nyōpas** न्यपस्), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. **nēph** or **nēph**. —**karun** —करुन् । यसनम् m.inf. to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyōpas ladun न्यपस् लदुन् । युगपन्निरणम् m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

nyāra न्यार । बाह्यः adj. e.g. separate, distinct, different. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । श्रीदासीनवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. —**thawun** —थवुन् । बहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side; to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūrⁱ न्यूरि or **nūrⁱ** नूरि । पशुखुरनखम् f. (sg. dat. **nyōrē** न्योर्य, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. **kaṭa-n^o**, p. 487a, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). —**pēñ^u** —प्यंजू । पशुनखरोगः f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

nōrē नोर्य । नैवादिखुराधीभागः f.pl. the lower (left) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chōkh न्योरि-कुख् । पशुनखाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-chōkas** -कुकस्), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūr^u 1 न्यूह । उपत्यका m. (sg. dat. **nīris** नीरिस, abl. **nēri** नेरि, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. **aṭa-n^o**, p. 68a, l. 42; **dūd^uwanas nyūr^u yun^u**, p. 191a, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. *nūr*; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). —**khasun** —खसुन् । उपत्यकासंचारः m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēri drāv 1 नेरि द्राव् (for 2, see **nyūr^u 3**) । अतिपुष्टीभूतः adj. c.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. —**woth^u** —वथु । पुष्टीभूतः adj. (f. **-wūṭṭ^u** -वत्तू), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūr^u 2 न्यूह m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. **añēma-n^o**, a sty in the eye, p. 37b, l. 7; **ōs-n^o**, p. 46b, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word *asun*, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with **nyūrⁱ**, q.v.). —**yun^u 1** —यिनु । पशुरोगविशेषः m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūr^u 3 न्यूह । संनिष्ठः adj. (f. **nīr^u** नीरू or **nyūr^u** न्यूरू) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. **nari-nērē**, p. 649a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). —**pahān** —पहान् adj. (f. **nīr^u** **pahān** नीरू पहान्), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). —**yun^u 2** —यिनु । निकटागमनम् m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन् । समीपस्थितिः m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). —**āsawun^u** —आसवुनु । समीपवर्ती n.agg. (f. —**āsaviñ^u** —आसवंचू), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). —**drāv 2** —द्राव् (for 1, see **nyūr^u 1**) **समीपप्राप्तः** adj. c.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. —**neri** —नेरि । समीपं समीपम् adv. near and near, each near the other. —**nyūr^u** -न्यूह, adv. and postpos. governing dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). —**pakun** —पकुन् । समीपगतिः m.inf. to come or go from near, to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । समीपे स्थितिः m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *hāẓir rahū*).

nēryuk^u नेर्युक । समीपसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēric^u नेरिच), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.

nyūr^u-mot^u न्यूर-मत्, see nērun, p. 653a, l. 35.

nyāryun^u न्यार्युनु । नखकर्तनी m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 414).

nyās 1 न्यास् । उपनिधिः, मुद्राविशेषः m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —thawun —चवुन् । उपनिधानम् m.inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.

nyās 2 न्यास् । नासा(दार) m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. bar-n^o, p. 116b, l. 23; hanga-n^o, p. 338b, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). nyāsa-hang न्यास-हंग । नासा(दार)मुखम् m. the face of a lintel (cf. hanga-nyās, ab.).

nyāsuth न्यासुथ । उपनिधिव्यवहारः m. (sg. dat. nyāsatas न्यासतस्), the business or practice of giving pledges.

nayistān नयिस्तान نیستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26-9).

nyot^u न्युत्, nyot^u-mot^u न्युत्-मत्, see nētun.

nyūt^u न्युत् । नीतः adj. (f. nīṣ^u 2 नीष्; for 1, see nīth; for 3, see nyūṣ^u), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).

nyōth न्युत् । अङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. nyōthas न्युत्स), the thumb (cf. atha-n^o, p. 60b, l. 18; khōra-(khōra)-n^o, the great toe, p. 409b, l. 22; p. 410b, l. 4) (K. 631; El. noth, nyut, nyaut, nyet, nyut).

nyōtha-jōrāba न्युत्-ज्वराब । पादाच्छादनविशेषः m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe). —bhyun^u —ब्धुनु । किन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -ṣhēñ^u —ष्णञ्जू), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off. —ṣot^u —ःषट् । मिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -ṣūt^u —ःषूट्), id.

nyōthas ṣōg^u dazun न्युत्स षौंगु दजुन् । अपहारिवृत्तिः m inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.

nyōtha न्युत् । गणनातीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.

nyōth^u न्युत् or nyoth^u न्युत् । अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम् m. a thumb-ring (cf. gōda-n^o, p. 277a, l. 48). Cf. nēth^u 1.

nyōthⁱ ong^u j^u न्युत्-अंगुजू । असत्यतिज्ञानम् f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).

nēyēth न्येयथ । निश्चितः adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.

niyēth नियथ نییت । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. niyūṣ^u नियञ्जू; K.Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. niyētas नियतस्), inten-

tion, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. nyut) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. —gandūn^u —गंडुनु ।

उद्योगवासना f. inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. —karūn^u —करुनु ।

अभिजाषनियमः (वासना) f. inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. —rōzūn^u —रौजुनु ।

सदासनास्थानम् f. inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). —thavūn^u —थवुनु ।

सदासनावृत्तिः f. inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoiled by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see nēth^{ar}.

nyot^u-mot^u न्युत्-मत्, nyetun, see nētun.

nyūṣ^u न्युष् । नीचः, कृपणः adj. (f. nīṣ^u 3 नीष्; for 1, see nīth 2; for 2, see nyūt^u), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīṣa-bāv नीष्-बा(भा)व् m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). —pān -पान् m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīṣⁱ-bāpār नीष्-बापार । नीचव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyōw^u 1 न्योवु । खलपद्मम् m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. nyō, a flower of Kashmir; probably the *neoō posh* of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. baḍa-n^o, p. 82b, l. 25. nyōvⁱ-wudar न्योवि-वुडर् । खलपद्मिनी m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्युव, see nyun^u.

nyāwun न्यावुन् । अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 pp. nyōw^u 2 न्योवु) (causal of nyun^u), to cause to take, to cause to take away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. niwanāwun. nyōw^u-mot^u न्योवु-मत् । नायितः perf. part. (f. nyōv^u-mūṣ^u न्योवू-मञ्जू), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय । विवादः m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. ash^ēka-n^o, p. 48b, l. 37; ducē-n^o, p. 185b, l. 15; duk-n^o and duka-n^o, p. 207a, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 1816, Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. nyāi); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. the resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation, Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 1710).

—**andun** —अन्दुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). —**anz^hrun** —अञ्जुहन् or —**anz^hrāwun** —अञ्जुरावुन् । आचिपसिद्धान्तविधानम् m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). —**pyon^u** —प्युन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel to occur. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel. —**wōthun** —व्वथुन् । कलहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a quarrel to arise.

nyāyē-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr.M.). —**rost^u** —रस्तु । निर्विवादः adj. (f. —**rūbh^u** —रूब्हु), without dispute, indisputable. —**sost^u** —सस्तु । विवादाश्रयः adj. (f. —**sūbh^u** —सूब्हु), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).

nyöyī न्यायी adj. e.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).

nyāyukh न्यायुक् । विवादाशीलः m. (sg. dat. **nyāyēkas** न्यायकस्), quarrelsome.

nyēza (El.) न्येज़, see **nēza**.

nāyēz^u नायजू f. a barber's wife (H. xi, 19). Cf. **nöyid**.

niyāz नियाज़ नياز m. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. —**karun** —करुन् । बलिदानम् m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. —**thawun** —थवुन् । बलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.

nāz नाज़ ناز विलासः m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (H. ii, 7). —**bōzānⁱ** —बोज़नि । मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम् m. pl. inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. —**hēnⁱ** —ह्यनि । ह्यन्दानुवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. —**karānⁱ** —करनि । व्याजानिच्छास्थापनम् m. pl. inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). —**parward** —परवर्द् (= ناز پرورد) e.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).

nāza-thür^u नाज़-थूरु । विलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāziic^u thiür^u नाज़िचू थूरु । रूपलावण्यविलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzan kharidār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार आसुन् । अभीप्सितसहायसंपत् m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Šiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see **na**.

nēza नेज़ نيزد or **nyēza** न्येज़ । कुलः m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (H. v, 4). —**bardār** —बर्दार نيزد بردار । कुलायुधकः m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. —**dyun^u** —दियु । कुलाघातः m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. —**kil** —किल् । कुलाघातः f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. —**lagun** —लगुन् । कुलाघाताभयः m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. —**lāyun** —लायुन् । मर्माघातः m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.

niz निज़् adj. e.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).

niz नीज़् conj. likewise, also (El.).

nazdikh नज़्दीख़ نزدیک or **nāz^hdikh** नज़्दीख़ (Šiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; H. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Šiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. **nizikh**.

nizikh नीज़ीख़ (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (H. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (**maranas n^o**, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (H. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. **nazdikh**.

nōzukh नोज़ुख़ or (El.) **nāzūk** نازک adj. e.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).

naz^l नज़ल् (= نزل) । प्रतिश्वायरोगः m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. *nazal*; L. 459, a cough). **nazla-shōr** नज़ल-शोर । प्रतिश्वायरोगविकारः m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.

nāzal नाज़ल् । विलासविधानशीलः adj. e.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.

nazlāwār नज़लावार । प्रतिश्वायरोगोत्पादकः m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.

nazm नज़म् نظم m. poetry, verse (El.).

nizⁱmī नीज़िमी । अतिविनयः f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). —**din^u** —दिन् । चान्तिप्रार्थन-साग्लना f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.

nazun नाज़ुन् । भङ्गः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nazyōv** नज़्योव्), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. **nazyō-mot^u** नज़्यो-मंतु । भङ्गाप्या चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nazyē-mūb^u** नज़्ये-मञ्चू), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.

nāzun नाज़ुन् । कार्यापेक्षाशंसनम् m. (sg. dat. **nāzanas** नाज़नस्), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness)

that some work will be undertaken by some one else, to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders. Cf. **nāzanun**.

nāz'nīn नाज़नीन نازنین । विलासिनी f. a thin delicate woman (El. also *nāznīn*); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām, 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुनु । सहायाश्रयाग्राधृति: m., i. q. **nāzun**, q. v. **nazar** नज़र् نظر । दृष्टि: f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M. ;

W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 457, 848, 1168; II. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11; xii, 23; YZ. 185, 450; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.); regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. **bad nazar**, p. 81b, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). — **dīn^u** 15

— **dīnū** । दृष्टिदानम् f. inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396).

— **guzar** - गुज़र् گذر । समीक्षणादि: f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. — **karūn^u** — **karūnū** 20 f. inf. to observe, inspect, watch (II. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). — **pilūn^u** — **pilūnū** । पिलञ्चू f. inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785).

— **pēn^u** — **pēnū** । दृष्टिपातः f. inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. — **thavūn^u** 25

— **thavūnū** । आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम् f. inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon): look sweet (upon). — **trāvūn^u** — **trāvūnū** 30 । चावञ्चू f. inf. to throw a glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1294; YZ. 224).

nazari on^u-mot^u नज़रि अंनु-मंतु । दर्शनविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. — **ūn^u-mūṣ^u** — **ānū-ṣmū**), brought under view. — **anun** — **anunū** । दृष्टिविषयीकरणम् m. inf. to bring under view, take a look at: — **bēhun** — **vṛṇū** 35

m. inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (II. x, 7).

— **gashun** — **gashunū** । दर्शनपथागमनम् m. inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). — **koḍ^u-mot^u** — **koḍ-ṣmū** । समालोचितः perf. part. (f. — **kūḍ^u-mūṣ^u** — **kūḍ-ṣmū**), criticized, commented on, passed under review.

— **kaḍun** — **kaḍunū** । समालोचनम् m. inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. — **khasun** — **khāsunū** ।

हार्दविषयीभवनम् m. inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. — **khōt^u-mot^u** — **khōt-ṣmū** । हार्दविषयीभूतः

perf. part. (f. — **khūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** — **khūṣ-ṣmū**), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. — **tal on^u-mot^u** - **tal**

ānū-ṣmū । दृक्पथमानीतः perf. part. (f. — **tal ūn^u-mūṣ^u** - **tal**

ānū-ṣmū), brought under view. — **tal anun** - **tal**

ānū-ṣmū । दृक्पथे आनयनम् m. inf. to bring under view. — **tal āsun** - **tal** आसुनु । स्मरणे स्थितिः m. inf. to be borne in memory. — **tal thow^u-mot^u** - **tal** थवु-मंतु

or — **tal thōw^u-mot^u** - **tal** थोवु-मंतु । स्मृती स्थापितः perf. part. (f. — **tal thū(thō)v^u-mūṣ^u** - **tal** थ(थी)वू-**ṣmū**), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind.

— **tal thawun** - **tal** थवुनु or — **tal thāwun** - **tal** थावुनु । स्मरणे स्थापनम् m. inf. to put into memory, to keep in memory.

nazīr नाज़िर نظير, an example, instance, specimen, in **bē-nazīr**, incomparable (p. 115a, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nōzīr नाज़िर ناظر । मुखसूपकारः a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmirī) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़रबाज़ نظاربا m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (II. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nōzīsh नाज़िश نازिश । सहायाश्रयः f. blandishment; (in Kāshmirī) a source of hoped for help.

nēzuw^u नज़वुनु अशक्तः adj. (f. **nēzuv^u** नज़वू), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^u नज़वुनु भङ्गचलत्स्वभावः, संचलत्स्वभावः n. ag. (f. **nazavūn^u** नज़वूनु), spoilt by having parts broken, shaky, unstable (from this cause).

ñ ञ् ञ. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by **ñ**, as in **ن** for **wuñ** वुञ्; **س** for **sapūñ** सपञ्; and **ك** for **ūñ** **kh** अञ्ख.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmirī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the *ñ* in the Spanish word *campañā*, or of that of the *gn* in the French *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by *ɲ*.

In schools this letter is named **khōna puṭi ñē** खन फुटि ञ. Kāshmirī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit *ñ* ञ्, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ्) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmirī, ञ् is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ**, written वुञ्, not वुञ्. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* **ñ** ञ् is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants **ṣ** ष्, **ṣh** ष्ह, and **z** झ. With these, **n** न्, not **ñ** ञ्, is used, as in **nṣa** ष्, **nṣha** ष्ह, and **nza** झ. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmirī word **pōñsh** पञ्श, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañṣa** पञ्च.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmirī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may

be written with either **ñ** ञ् or **ny** न्य, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñōñ** is sometimes written अञ् and sometimes न्यञ्.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhava* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmirī **dāñē**; Skt. *panyam*, Ksh. **pōñē**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañēkh**; and Skt. *pānyam* (through **pānyam*, **pānyam*), Ksh. **pōñ**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n** न् followed by *ü-mātrā*, **ē**, or **y**, for examples of which see art. **n**.

As in the case of **y** य् and **sh** श्, the inherent vowel of **ñ** ञ् is **ē**, not **a**, so that ञ् must be transliterated **ñē**, not **ña**. When followed by *ü-mātrā*, as in **ñ** ञ्, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *ü-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ञ्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ**, the wages for doing, and **karavūñ**, she who does, if both are written करवञ्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ् and करवञ्, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñēm-ñēm जम-जम् । मचणरावः m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñēmazōla जमञ्जल, see **nēmazōla**.

ñēngur जंगुर, see **nēngur**.

ñēng^{ur} 1 जंगुर, see **nēngur**; 2, see **nēng^{ur}** 2.

ñēñē जञ, see **nēñē** 2.

ñōñ जञ्, see **nyōñ**.

ñēñēma जञम । मूढप्रायः adj. e.g. dull, stupid, unintelligent.

ñēph जफ, see **nēph**.

ñōrē जोर्य, **ñūr** जूरि, see **nyūr**.

P प ष. PH फ फ़

p प ष. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ṣ**, **ṭh**, and **z**, the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **paḍurī pō पड़ुरि पां**. It is sounded like an English *p*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph फ़**, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ṣ**, **ṭh**, and **z**, the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **phariñ phō फरिञ् फां**.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter *f* ف, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the ف is usually pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqīr فقير** is usually pronounced **phakīr फकीर**. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakīr पकीर**. In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the *f*-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear **mupht मुफ्त** pronounced **muft**, and **māph माफ** (for معاف) pronounced **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu'āf**.

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmirī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा म. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā**, (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 454); **sar-ba-pā**, from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** بر پا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh** बर्-पाह, adj. e.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ē-pā**, s.v. **pusht**.

pā पां, for words beginning thus, see under **pōn**.

pai, see **pay**.

páo, i. q. **pāv** 1, 2, 3, q. v.

pau, see **pāv** 3.

pē 1 य in **pē-koṭ** य-कटु । सुद्रमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः m. a

kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-küṭ** कटू । सुद्रमीनविशेषः, बालिका f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pē 2 य in **pē pē य य**, see **pyon**.

pai, see **pyā**.

po, see **pōh**.

pō पां, see **paḍurī pō**, s.v. **paḍur**.

pū पू interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiáb, see **pāy** 3.

pōb^r पौब^र or **pōbūr** पौबूर । **राङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः** f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pambar*, 165 *pambar*).

pōb^ri (or **pōbari**)-**dōb** पौबरि (or पौवरि)-दुब ।

राङ्गवपटनिर्णोजकः m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār**

-यार । **सुदायविशेषः** m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom,

representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra** -जोर । **राङ्गव-**

प्रावरणयुग्मम् m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun**

-मदुन । **राङ्गवप्रच्छादनविलासी** m. (sg. dat. **-madanas**

-मदनस्), a young man who swaggers about wearing one of these shawls. **-palav** -पलव । **लघुराङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः**

m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh**

-पोश । **राङ्गवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः** m. one who wears one of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wōwur**

-वोवुर । **राङ्गवतनुवायः** m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاچه । **पशुजङ्गा** f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-hol** -हल । **वक्रजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-hūj** -हजू), (of a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged.

-ras -रस । **रसपाकविशेषः** m. a soup made of trotters.

pacē 1 पच adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°**, village-like, as in villages (p. 287a, l. 8); **grist¹-p°**, equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman

(p. 306b, l. 1).

pacē 2 पच, see **pūt**.

pacē 3 पच, f. pl. of **pok**, q.v. See also **pakun**.

pic पिचू, a jingle of **nic**, see p. 670a, l. 45.

pōc पांचू, see **pōk**.

pūc पचू, see **pok**, **pakun**, and **pacun**.

pach 1 पक् । पचः(मासाधिकाः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षः), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kōbari-p°**, p. 382b, l. 16; **khīna-p°**, p. 328b, l. 37; **pēt°ra-p°**, s.v. **pētur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach**, q.v., s.v. **zūna**, and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gata-pach** (p. 310a, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K. 57).

pacha-bod° पक्-बद्धु । वज्रलपचकालः adj. (f. **-biüz°** -बज्जू), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār** -वार् । आद्यविशेषः f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (*śrāddha*) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachuk° पक्कु । पचकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachüc°** पक्चू), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.


pach 2 पक् m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षः), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पक्-पाथ m. (sg. dat. **-pātas** -पातस), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rost°** -पातरस्तु adj. (f. **-pāta-rūsh°** -पातरस्तू), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pacēy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun**.

pachē पच्छ, see **poth°**.

pachi, see **pash**.

pēch पेक्  । कीलविशेषः, कुचिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas** पेचस), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **-dyun°** -दिनु । आवृत्तिवन्धनम् m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **-yun°** यिनु । कुचिशूलोद्भवः, निषेधनम् m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pich पीक् । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **-karun** -करन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.


poch° पक्कु । पाचिकः adj. (f. **püch°** पक्चू), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānṣ**) **pōnṣa-p°**.

pāch¹ पंक्छि । पचकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach** -पक् । समस्तपचः m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-pāch¹** -पंक्छि । प्रतिपचानन्तर्येण, पचं पचमनु adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pōch पौक् or **paich** पैक् । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pōcas** पौचस), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a *pancāyat* (El. *pañch*); cf. **panch**. **-anz°ran** -अञ्जरन् । पञ्चायतनविधानः f. (sg. dat. **-anz°rūn°** -अञ्जरन्तू), the deciding or decision of such a body. **-bēhun** -ब्यञ्जन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **-karun** -करन् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम् m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

pach° पुक्, see **pōsh°** 1.

pichād पिक्काँड् । पृष्वभारः m. a load carried on the back. **-anun** -अनुन । पृष्वभारे चावेष्टनम् m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेक्दार्  । आवृत्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. twisted, convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पकान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachōn°** पकान्), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **-karūn°** -करन्तू । परिचयारथः f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **-thavūn°** -थवन्तू । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम् f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पक्छिन । पक्षी m. (f. **pachiñ** पक्छिन्), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (cf. **khōda-p°**, p. 392b, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694; El. s.v. *pachin* describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, *soḥ pachin*, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr. 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-bōv°** -बावू । पक्ष्यरः f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūt°** -पुतु । पक्षिपोतः m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-thūl** -ठुल् । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. the egg of such a bird. **-tir** -तीर् । पक्षिगवत् f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichād पिक्काँड्, see **pichād**.

pachānun पकानुन । विज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pachōn°** पकानुः; 2 p.p. **pachānōv** पकानोव्), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachōn°-mot°** पकानु-मंतु । प्रतिज्ञातः perf. part. (f. **pachōn°-mūt°** पकानु-मंतू), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पच्छिन् । पच्छिणी f. of **pachin**, q.v.

pachēr पछर or **pōchēr** पोछर । **पुष्टता** m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. **myāda-p°**, s.v. **myāda**); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 606, l. 22).

pachīr पछीर । **पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः** f. (pl. **pachēra** पछेर), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. **pot^u-p°**, s.v. **pot^u**); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachōrī पछोरि । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी** f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. **pachīr**, q.v. (cf. **pot^u-p°**, s.v. **pot^u**).

pachārē **dīnē** पछार्ये दिने । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal.

—**lagañē** —लगने । **निश्चयमागमीभवन्** f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchēr पोछर । **पुष्टता** m., i.q. **pachēr**, q.v.

pachitōvī पछितावी adj. e.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachatāwun पछतावुन् or **pachitāwun** पछितावुन् । **पश्चात्तापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pacha(i)tōw^u** पछ(कि)तोवु), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyum^u पछिसु । **पश्चाद्देशः** m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. —**kun** —कुन् । **पश्चात्पार्श्वे** adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachimī **kinī** पछिमि किनि । **पश्चात् पार्श्वतः** adv. from the west.

pachimi **kani** पछिमि कनि । **पश्चात्तः** adv. in the west; from the west. —**kanyuk^u** —कन्युकु । **पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. —**kanic^u** —कनिकू), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyuk^u पछिम्युकु । **पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. **pachimic^u** पछिमिकू), western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).

pēcukh प्यचख् (= پيچک) त्रसरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pēcakas** प्यचकस), a reel of thread (cf. **pana-p°**, s.v. **pan 3**); the bottom on which thread is wound.

pacēl पचल । **पुष्टः** adj. e.g. over stout, over thick, too fat.

püc^u-müß^u पंचू-मंचू, see **pakun** and **pacun**.

pacun पचुन् । **जीर्णीभवन्म** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poc^u** पंचु, fem. **püc^u** पंचू; 2 p.p. **pacyōv** पच्योव्; **püc^u** and **pacyōv** also occur in the conjugation of **pakun**, q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. **poc^u-mot^u** पंचु-मंतु । **जीर्णीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **püc^u-müß^u** पंचू-मंचू, which is also

the perf. part. f. of **pakun**, q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. **pacyō-mot^u** पच्यो-मंतु । **जीर्णीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **pacyē-müß^u** पच्ये-मंचू), id.

5 **pēcān** पेशान् پيچان adj. e.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. **ash^hka-p°**, p. 486, l. 40.

pēcēñ प्यचन् । **पितृव्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a paternal uncle. (**pēth^{ar}** or **pēt^{ar}**, q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. *pihchān*).

10 **pacēr 1** पचर । **पक्वता** m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacēr 2 पचर m. in **pacēr-bandī** पचर-बन्दी । **पट्टिकावृत्तिबन्धः** f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (*pacar bandi*) for particulars. Cf. **püt^u**.

15 **pīcish** पीचिश् پيچيش कुबिश्चूलरोगः f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

20 **pacyul^u** पच्युलु । **पट्टिकाविक्रयी** m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-müß^u पच्ये-मंचू, see **pacun** and **pakun**.

pacyōv पच्योव्, see **pacun** and **pakun**.

picyōv पिच्योव्, see **pitun**.

pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. **aṭala-p°**, p. 676, l. 36; **para-p°**, s.v. **par 4**; **parama-p°**, s.v. **param**) (L.V. 10, 77-9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. **dada-p°**, p. 1876, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

30 **pad 2** पद् । **विकीर्णता** f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. —**lagūñ^u** —लगुञ्जू । **विकीर्णना** f. inf. scattering to occur; esp.

35 powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । **पर्दना** f. (sg. dat. **piüz^u** पंजू), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । **पादतलम** f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । **पादः**, **ग्रन्थभागः** m. the foot; cf. **padma-p°**, s.v. **pad^m** (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. —**malānī** —मलनि । **पादसेवा** m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). —**namānī** —नमनि m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. **pādi**

namun, bel. —**phalānⁱ** —फलनि । गमागमात्तिखेदः m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. **pādⁱ ph^o**, s.v. **pod^u**. —**ratānⁱ** —रटनि । पादाभिवादनम् m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). —**siwānⁱ** —सिवनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद-कमल m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in **pādi nom^unas**, it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, to prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). —**pranām** प्रनाम । पादप्रणतिः m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). —**r^akh** —रख् or **pādē-rikhā** पाद्य-रीखा । पादतलरेखाचिह्नविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —**r^akhi** —रखि), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन् लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016-17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. **pādan pyon^u**, ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādē पाद्य, see **pādy**.

paidā پیدا or **pōdā** पांदा adj. e.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329-30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. —**gabhun** —गहुन् m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; II. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., **gōdāni p^o k^o**, to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; II. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. —**karan-wōl^u** —करन्-बोलु n.ag. (f. —**karan-wājēñ** —करन्-वाज्यन्), a creator (Gr.M.). —**sapanun**

—सपनुन् m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

péd पद । वृत्तचत्ता f. (sg. dat. **pēz^u 1 खजू**; for 2, see **pyod^u**), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. **phēran-p^o**, s.v. **phērun**, and **pyod^u**). —**abiūn^u** —अबिनु । ब्यसनासक्तिः f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. —**bānūñ^u** —बाननु । ब्यसनीत्साह्वनम् f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

pid पीड f, i.q. **pidā**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pidā पीडा । रोगादिबाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. *pidā*); fever (El.).

pod^u पदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. **paizār-p^o**, s.v. **paizār**); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185-6). In the compound **lod^u-pod^u** the word **pod^u** is merely a jingle. See **lod^u**.

pādⁱ-dyār पदि-द्यार । उपायनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot.

—**hol^u** —हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hūj^u** —हजू), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. —**lagānⁱ** —लगनि । पादतलाङ्गोन्नवः m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. —**phalānⁱ** —फलनि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. **pād ph^o**, col. a, l. 1. —**zyūṭh^u** —ज्युटु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^u** —ज़ीटू), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014).

—**path padi** —पथ पदि or —**pēṭha padi** —पथ पदि adv. step by step, by degrees (El. *padi pat padi*, W. 96). —**rāh** —राह । बङ्गगमनप्रयासः m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

pādēn mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ पद्यन् कीटि दिनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). —**pēṭh** —पथ् adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

pôd^u पौदु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation: esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. **pôn**. —**wasun** —वसुन् । योनिबाधापत्तिः m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pödā पांदा, see paidā.

paidal पैदल् or pödal पांदल् adj. e.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). —**gashun** —गहसुन् m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

pad^m पद्म m. (sg. dat. **padmas** पद्मस्), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt.:—

padma-nāb पद्म-नाब्(म्) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). —**pād** -पाद् m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). —**paṭh^r** -पथर् m. (sg. dat. —**paṭras** -पथस्), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान् f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is *Padmīnī* (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. **pad^m**.

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pod^u** पंदु; 2 p.p. **pazōv** पजोव्), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

paḍun पडुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. **parun**, q.v.

paidun, see pēdun.

pēdun प्यदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēdyōv** प्यद्योव्), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. **pēdyō - mot^u** प्यद्यो - मंतु । सोत्साहीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pēdyē-müṣ^u** प्यद्ये-मंचू), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēdun प्यदुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēdyōv** प्यद्योव्), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also *paidun*) (Gr.Gr. xlvi, 246). The causal of this verb is **pēdanāwun**, not **pid^rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīdun पीडुन् । कर्तनयन्त्रस्थलोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. **pīdanas** पीडनस्), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pud^{na} पुदुन् (= بودينه, پودينه) । लताविशेषः m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis*. According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhoea of children (El. *pūdinah* and *pūdina*). —**caṭiñ** -चटिञ् । लताविशेषकुटुनम् f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

pūdina, pūdinah بودينه, see pud^{na}.

pēdanāwun पेंदानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pēdanōw^u** पेंडनोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदार् पद m. a father. **ba-dargāh-ē-padar** بادگاد in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

padar-s^h पादार्-सह् or pād^r-s^h पादार्(रि-सह् । महासिंहः m. a lion (El. *pādir suh*; Gr.M., by error, **padar^o**; Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशीलः, यायावरः m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. **padōri phalañē** पदोरि फलञ् । गत्या खिदान्निः f. pl. inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

paḍur पडुर् । शफम् m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras** पडरस्), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. **gurⁱ-p^o**, p. 299a, l. 1; **khar-p^o**, a kind of pear, p. 407a, l. 28; **khraṇvi-p^o**, the under part of a patten, p. 416b, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

paḍar-chot^u पडर्-कतु । अप्रशस्तः adj. (f. **-chüt^u** -कचू), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. —**hol^u** -हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hūj^u** -हजू), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

paḍurⁱ pō पडु(रि पां) । पकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter **pa** प when written in the *Sārādā* character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तीक्ष्णगतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry.

pādāsh पादाश پاداش । दुर्गतिः m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmirī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). —**anun** —अनुन् । दुर्गत्यापत्तिः m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). —**yun^u** —यनु । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or pād^ashāh पादशाह پادشاه or pādshēh पादशह پادشه, pāthchāh पाथ्चाह (q.v.), or pāta-shāh पातशाह (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.: W. 140 ^oshāh; Śiv. 432, *pādushāh*; Rām. 748, 927, ^oshāh; 452, ^oshēh; YZ. 2, 103, ^oshāh; 161, ^oshēh; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, ^oshāh).

pādshōhī पादशाही پادشاهی f. royalty, sovereignty; sway, rule (cf. **pāthshōhī** and **pātashōhī**).

pādav पौडव्, i.q. **pāḍav**, q.v. (K.Pr. 47).

padavī पदवी f. a way, road, path (cf. **param p^o**, s.v. **param**); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार or **pōdāwār** पोदावार **پیداوار** m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य m. water for washing the feet. —**arig^u** —अरिगि । **pūjāvishēṣ:** m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **pād-pūjāvishēṣ:** m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādē-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). —**pūz** पूज । **pād-pūjā** f. the ceremony of offering this worship. —**rikhā** -रीखा, see **pādi-r³kh**, p. 681a, l. 17. —**zal** -जल m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

pōf (? **pōph^u** पोफु) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग । **shirōvēṣṭanm** f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or **pagrī** (K. 419). —**badaliūn^u** —बदलानू । **mīchīvidhānam** f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). —**badalāvūn^u** —बदलावनू । **mīchīsanyog:** f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । **naś:** m. destruction. —**yun^u** —यिनु । **vināśāpatti:** m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-kūṭ^u पोग-कूट । **vināśanimitta kanyā** f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. —**kath** -कठ । **vināśanimittabalak:** m. (sg. dat. **-katas** -कटस्), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग (? = بوق) । **shārkāvāyavishēṣ:** m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). —**wāyun** —वायुन । **shārkāvāyavishēṣvādnam** m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramazān.

pagāh पगाह । **ś:** adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, **pagā**; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (**pagah**) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). —**kani** -कनि । **ś:** **prāye** adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). —**kyut^u** -क्युतु adj. (f. **-kiṣ^u** -किञ्चू), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). —**tām** -ताम् or **-tāmāth** -तामथ् or **-tān** -ताञ् or **-tānēth** -ताजथ् । **ś:** **paryanam**, until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahuk^u पगहकू । **śyānan:** adj. (f. **pagahūc^u** पगहचू), of, or belonging to, to-morrow.

pāgal पागल । **ukhāt:** adj. e.g. mad, insane. —**gashun** —गहून् । **bhīrbhāvanm** m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). —**karun** —करन् । **bhīṣkragam** m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad पोगलद् । **vināśāpatti:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pōgaladiñ** पोगलदिञ्), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām पैगाम or **pōgām** पांगम् m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. **nāma-p^o anun**, p. 636b, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or **pōgambar** पैगम्बर m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन । **nīdrālīnībhāvanm** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pug^u** पुगु (conj. 2), f. **puj^u** पुजू; 2 p.p. **pugyōv** पुग्योव् (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). **pug^u-mot^u** पुगु-मंतु । **nīdrālīnībhūt:** perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 1) (f. **puj^u-mūṣ^u** 1 पुजू-मञ्चू, for 2, see **pujun**), suddenly fallen fast asleep. **pugyō-mot^u** पुग्यो-मंतु । **nīdrālīn:** perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 3) (f. **pugyē-mūṣ^u** पुग्ये-मञ्चू), id.

pag^u-r^u पंगरू । **chūdrāyashirōvēṣṭanm** f. a small turban, a little **pagrī** (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. **pagir**).

phā फ़, for such words as **phā-wāl**, **phā-wōñ^u**, **phā-wār**, **phā-vūṭ^u**, **phā-watun**, see under **phamb**.

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. **phēw**. Sg. dat. **phuwas** (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह । **viśādimlāsāghāt:** f. (sg. dat. **pōsh^u** पांशू, Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. **pah**, Gr.M.). —**trāvūn^u** —त्रावनू । **mlāsāghātprāy:** f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). —**śhunūn^u** —शुनञ्चू । **chēṣhū** घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम् f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). —**wahārūn^u** —वहारञ्चू । **mlāsāghāt-sāyōjanā** f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह, in **bar-pāh** (Rām. 573) for **bar-pā** برپا, see **pā**, p. 678a, l. 37.

pahā पहा or **pāha 1** पाह । **parakīy:** adj. e.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned). The same as the Persian *ariyat*; cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 60b, l. 25. —**on^u-mot^u** —अनु-मंतु । **parśānāśhīkṛat:** perf. part. (f.

—iū^ū-mūṣ^ū —अञ्जु-मञ्जू), taken on loan, as ab.
 —anun —अनुन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्प्रार्थ-
 स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to take on loan (for use).
 —dyun^ū —दिनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम् m.inf. to
 give on loan (for use, as ab.). —nyun^ū —निनु ।
 ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम् m.inf. to take away on loan
 (as ab.). —pōth^ī -पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन् । प्रार्थनया
 ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम् adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in pāha-lara पाह-लर । पार्थ्वम् f. pl. the
 ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. lar 2.

pāh^ī 1 पंहि in pāh^ī-pan पंहि-पन् । संकुललोकसमाजः m. pl.
 a corruption of pōh^ī-pan, q.v., l. 49, bel. In the
 month of Pōh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the
 trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is
 used to signify a great crowd of people collected together
 in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

pāh^ī 2 पंहि, see poh^ū.

pah^ī पही । नेमिः f. (sg. dat. pahiyē पंहिय, Gr.M.),
 the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf.
 ratha-p^o, s.v. ratha); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the
 wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. krī^r-p^o,
 p. 475b, l. 34).

pāhū, see pōh^ū.

pōh प्वह or pōh पोह or (L.V.) puh पुह । पौषमासः,
 सुदायविशेषः m. (the sg. gen. of this word is puhuk^ū
 पुङ्कुकु or puhun^ū पुङ्गुनु, see bel.), N. of the tenth
 month of the Hindū year (December-January), the
 Skt. pausa (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present
 given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations
 on the birth of her first child.

pōha-bōg^ū प्वह-बोगु । सुदायभागधेयः m. the
 property given as the ab. present. -gāda -गाड ।
 बलिदानविशेषः f. pl. an offering of fish and other food
 made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a
 Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of
 Pōh. -gaṭa -गत । पौषतामिस्रम् f. the darkness of
 the month of Pōh. In this month the nights and
 sometimes even the days are particularly dark. -nēth
 -न्यथ । अशुद्धोष्णी f. (sg. dat. -nēṣ^ū -न्यञ्जू), wool shorn
 in or about the month of Pōh. It is close and rough
 and unsuitable for spinning. -rāth -राथ f. (sg. dat.
 -rōṣ^ū -रांञ्जू), a night in the month of Pōh. In Śiv.
 1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word
 paharāth, q.v. -tūr^ū -तूह । पौषशीतम् f. the cold
 of the month of Pōh. It is the coldest month of the
 year.

pōha-kūk^ūr^ū पोह-कंकूह । पौषशीत्यम् f. the freezing
 cold of Pōh. See kūk^ūr^ū.

pōh^ī-pan पंहि-पन् । शीर्णपलाशसमूहः m. pl. the
 (fallen) leaves of Pōh. In this month the ground is

covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves;
 met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. pāh^ī-
 pan, col. a, l. 11, and puhun^ū wāv (L.V. 83) (Śiv.
 1208; Rām. 206, 1634). -poṭ^ū -पंटु । अतिथूलोष्णपटः
 m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of
 Pōh a whole family will sleep under one. -bhaṭh
 -हट्ट । पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. -bhaṭ^ī -हट्टि),
 the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pōh.
 -wunar -वुनर् । पौषनीहारः f. the fog of the month
 of Pōh.

pōh^ī-pan पोहि-पन् । शीर्णनावस्था m., i.q. pōh^ī-
 pan, ab.

pūhi पूहि । पौषप्राये adv. in the month of Pōh.

puhuk^ū पुङ्कुकु । पौषमाससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. puhūc^ū
 पुहञ्जू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh.

puhun^ū पुङ्गुनु । पौषमासिकः sg. gen. (f. puhūn^ū
 पुहञ्जू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh (used
 esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also
 otherwise). puhun^ū wāv, m. the wind of Pōh
 (L.V. 83).

pōhas kani प्वहस् कनि । पौषमासप्राये adv. in about
 the month of Pōh. —kyut^ū —कितु । पौषमासे adv.
 in the month of Pōh.

poh^ū पंहु । स्त्रीहा m. the spleen (El. pauh, poh). pāh^ī-
 khūnd^ū पंहि-खंडु । स्त्रीहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. khanjē
 खंज्य), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pōh^ū पोहु । दासविशेषः m. a kind of wood (it grows
 straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for
 making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from
 it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El.
 pāhū; ? also the poh, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see pōh.

phabēh फब्यह । लाभः m. mercantile profit.

phabun फबुन् । फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
 phabyōv फब्योव्), to turn out well, to turn out
 successfully; (of a human being) to become successful,
 become wealthy. phabyō-mot^ū फब्यो-मंतु । फलितीभूतः
 perf. part. (f. phabyē-mūṣ^ū फब्ये-मञ्जू), turned out
 successfully; (of a human being) become successful,
 become wealthy.

phabēr फब्यर् । फलितता m. the turning out successfully
 of any act or business; (of a human being) the
 becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawun^ū फबवुनु । इष्टफलोत्पादकः n.ag. (f. phabavūn^ū
 फबवञ्जू), one who (or that which) causes or produces
 a successful result.

phacē फच्य, see phaṭun.

phācē फाँच्य, see phaṭun.

phēcē फच्य, phēci फचि, see phēt^ū 1 and 2.

phōcē फुच्य, see phūṭ^ū 2.

phucē फुच, see phuṭun.

phūc^u फूचू, see phūkun.

pihchain, see pēcēñ.

phacakh फचख in the following:—**phacakh-phol^u**

फचख-फोल । उपहासचूर्णः m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.

phuc^u-mūb^u फुचू-मूबू, see phukun.

phacēr फचर । भयता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. *dam-ph^o*, p. 216b, l. 5.)

phucēr फुचर । भयत्नम् m. the condition of being burst, broken.

phacyōv फच्योव, see phakun and phaṭun.

phācyōv फाच्योव, see phāṭun.

phucyōv फुच्योव, see phukun and phuṭun.

phūcyōv फूच्योव, see फूकुन्.

phaid फैद or phöd फाद् । स्वर्णबिन्दुः m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.

phōda-lāgay फाद-लागय । बिन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. -wāth -वाढ । बिन्दुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.

phaida फैद, phōda फाद्, see phōyida.

phēd फेद । बुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.

phidā फिदा । द m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. e.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). —*gabhun* —*गहुन्* । अत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).

phūd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.

phūd^u फूद् । उपहासः f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).

phēdur^u फेदूर । बुद्रकठोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.

phēd^ur^u फेदूरू । बुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking.

phūd^{er} फूद् । उष्णीषः f. a turban (as worn on the head). —*wālūn^u* —*वालून्* । अनादरविधानम् f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. —*wasūn^u* —*वसून्* । अनादरावाप्तिः f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.

phad^{er}run फदरुन् । शाकलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *phad^{er}ranas* फदरनस्), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. -*hyuh^u* हिहु । दुश्चर्यः adj. (f. -*hish^u* -हिशू), like this plant :

hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.

phōg फोग । उत्सवविशेषः m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.

phagahor^u फगहूर । लताविशेषः m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.

phāg^{an}i फागनि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. —*gōg^{aj}i* —*खगजि* । फाल्गुनिकसूतकम् f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.

phāgun 1 फागुन् । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. *phāganas* फागनस्), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February–March), in Skt. *Phālguna* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). *phāganun^u rēth* फागनुन् रथ । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. *phāgananis rētas* फागननिस् रतस्), the month of Phāgun.

phāgun 2 फागुन् । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat. *phāganas* फागनस्), emptiness. —*zyon^u* —*ज्युन्* । शून्यतोन्नयः m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).

phāgūn फागुन् । शिशुमाज्जररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *phōg^u* फागु; 2 p.p. *phājyōv* फाच्योव, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.

phōgra फौग । अतिनिःस्वः adj. e.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). —*gabhun* —*गहुन्* । निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to become penniless as ab. —*karun* —*करुन्* । निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).

phōgragi फौगगी । निःस्ववृत्तिः f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in *phōgra*, q.v.

phāgawun फागवुन् । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *phāgow^u* फागवु), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.

ph^{ah} 1 फह । कुचिविभेदः m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). —*dyun^u* —*दिनु* । मध्यविदारणम् m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).

ph^{ah} 2 फह । विरोधः m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).

phāh फाह । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171,

204. 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). —**barun** —बरुन् । भरणाग्निः m.inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । आखेदनम् m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support, cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-būth^ū फाह-बूठ । औष्ण्याश्रयः f. (sg. dat. -**bachē** -बछ), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. -**dār** -दार् । औष्ण्योत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). -**kōkūr^ū** -ककूर । उष्णासक्तिः f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. -**kūthūr^ū** -कूठूर । उष्णकोष्ठकम् f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. -**laṭur** -लटूर । औष्ण्याश्रयः m. 'a warmth-stick' (*quasi*, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. -**laṭūr^ū** -लटूर । औष्ण्याश्रयः f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. —**barun** —बरुन् । संतापः m.inf. to suffer such longing. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम् m.inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. —**karun** —करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). —**pyon^u** —प्यन् । भेदापातः m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । भेदावशेषः m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phoh^u फहु or **phōh^u** फोहु, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyun^u** फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः m.inf. to impale (II. v, 10). —**dyut^u-mot^u** —दितु-मंतु । शूलमारोप्यहतः perf. part. (f. —**diṣ^ū-müṣ^ū** —दिचू-मचू),

one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. -**kūt^u** -कूटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्बः m. an impalement-post. —**lagun** —लगुन् । शूले वधदण्डानुभवः m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिचा m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh karūn^ū** फुह करंजू । कमसंचयः f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फहम् m. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. (cf. **kam-ph^o**, p. 442b, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

ph^hahun 1 फहून् or **phuhun** फुहून् । कुविदिदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^hū^ū** फहु or **phuh^u** फहु; f. **ph^hū^ū** फहु or **phuh^ū** फहु; 2 p.p. **ph^hhyōv** फह्योव् or **phuh^ūyōv** फहुयोव्), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). (cf. **phāshun** and **ph^h 1**).

ph^hū^ū-mot^u फहु-मंतु or **phuh^u-mot^u** फहु-मंतु । विदारितकुचिः perf. part. (f. **ph^hū^ū-müṣ^ū** फहु-मचू or **phuh^ū-müṣ^ū** फहु-मचू), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

ph^han-wōl^u 1 फहन-वोलु or **phuhan-wōl^u** 1 फहन-वोलु । मध्यभिदकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

ph^hahun 2 फहून् or **phuhun 2** फुहून् । पीडोद्भवः, अन्तःकोपीद्भवः m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **ph^hū^ū**. **ph^han-wōl^u** 2 फहन-वोलु or **phuhan-wōl^u** 2 फहन-वोलु । विरोधापादकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहून् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōh^u** फोहु, f. **phōsh^ū** फोशू, K. 738), i.q. **ph^hahun 1**, q.v., noted only in the **phōsh^ū** of K. 738.

ph^hū^ū फहू or **phuh^ū** फहु । तीव्रपीडानुभवः, अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **ph^hū^ū** फहु or **phuh^ū** फहु; 2 p.p. f. **ph^hhyēyē** फह्येय or **phuh^ūyēyē** फहुयेय. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **ph^hhi-y** फहिय, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **ph^hhān chē-s** फहान् छस्, there is inward anger

to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph^hu^s** फहूस, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^hun 2** फहन् (q.v.) or **ph^hūn^u** फहून्, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun**, not **phuh^hrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). — **diñ^u** — दिञ् । (कोप-)विरोधीत्साहनम् f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. — **lagiñ^u** — लगञ् । कोपोत्तेजनायोगः f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). — **ph^hūn^u diñ^u** — फहून् दिञ् । पीनःपुन्वेनकोपोत्साहनम् f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^u फहर् or **phohur^u** फहूर् । परुषः adj. (f. **phah^hr^u** फहहूर्), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 606, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गासम् m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghās*).

phah^hra-kād फहर्-काड् । अतिकर्कशः adj. e.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. — **wāv** -वाव् । संघर्षणवस्तु m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihraçáo*) (H. v, 10).

phōhūr^u फहूर, **phuh^hr 1** फहर्, or **phuh^hr^u 1** फहहूर् । भिस्सटा f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phuhar*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^hur^u*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^acha-phōharē**, p. 506b, l. 31). — **bēhūñ^u** — बहूञ् । दग्धिकास्थितिः f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. — **lagiñ^u** — लगञ् । दग्धमण्डस्थितिः f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pōhari-chal फहरि-चल् । भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. — **khünd^u** — खंड् । भिस्सटाखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. — **khanjē** — खन्ज्ये), a bit of this scum or sediment. — **khāv** — खाव् । भिस्सटाभोजी e.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). — **kōka** — कोक । ह्यभोजी m. a foster-brother (Turkī कوك) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise

treated with contumely. — **bok^u** — बकु । भिस्सटाभीभागः m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. — **waguw^u** — वगुव् । अतिविस्तीर्यभिस्सटाखण्डम् m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^hr 2 फहर् or **phuh^hr^u 2** फहहर् or **phuhūr^u** फहूर । प्रत्नधनसंचयः f. inherited wealth (cf. **prōñ^u ph^o**, s.v. **prōñ^u**). — **āsūñ^u** — आसूञ् । सहायसंपत् f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन् । पारुष्यम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharūñ^u** फहरञ्), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहरन् । परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv** फहर्योव्), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharēr फहर्यर् । पारुष्यम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 606, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharawāv फहरवाव्. **phihrawáo**, see **phah^hra-wāv**, col. a, l. 30.

phaharāwun फहरावुन् । परुषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaharōw^u** फहरोवु), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharōw^u - mot^u** फहरोवु-मंतु । परुषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phaharōv^u - m^uṣ^u** फहरोवु-मञ्), made hard, etc., as ab.

phēhis फहिस, **phibis** फिहिस. see **phyoh^u**.

ph^hawun^u फहवुन् । पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^havūñ^u** फहवञ्), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.). smarting.

phauj फौज् or **phōj** फोज् m. or f. an army (El. m.; Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860).

phōj-dar-phōj फोज्-दर-फौज् or **phōj** adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 570). **phōja - lashkar** फौज-लश्कर्, for **ولشکر** f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phōj^u फुज्, see **phōlun**.

phūj^u फुज्, see **phol^u 2** and **phalun 1** and **2**.

pahōj^u पहाज् । पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahōl^u**.

pah^uj^u पहज्, see **pahul^u**.

phijāh फिजाह्. see **jajā phijāh**, p. 372a, l. 33.

phōj^u - mūṣ^u फुज्-मञ्, see **phōlun**.

phūj^u - mūṣ^u, see **phalun**.

phōjēr फुज्यर् । विकसितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities,

beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव्, see phalun.

phājyōv फाँज्योव्, see phāgun.

phōjyōv फुज्योव्, see phōlun.

phāka फाक 𑂣𑂗𑂢𑂰। अनशनम् m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. pēt^ara-ph^o, s.v. pētur) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). —bāna —वान्। व्रतपात्राणि m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. —bata -वत। व्रतान्नम् m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. —dor^u -दरु। धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूरु), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. —darun —दरुन्। अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). —dyun^u —दिनु। अनशनम् m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). —hot^u -हंतु। अनशनबाधितः adj. (f. -hüb^u -हूबु), fasting, starving. —khēn -खन्। व्रतादेरनु भोजनम् m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. —karun —करुन्। अनशननिधमः m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). —lagun —लगुन्। अनशनापातः m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. —phākh -फाख्। निरन्तरव्रतागमः f. (sg. dat. —phāki -फाकि), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. —thawun —थवुन्। अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. —wōl^u -वोलु। व्रती m. (f. —wājēn -वाज्येन्), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय्। विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phākⁱ फाकि adj. e.g. emitting a stench, stinking. phākⁱ gashun फाकि गहनुन्। मनोहतीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. —karun —करुन्। परित्यागः m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phēkⁱ फेकि, phēki फेकि, see phyok^u 1 and 2.

phōka फुक। अन्नःसुषिरः adj. e.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Siv. 1310). —basta —बस्त। भस्त्रा f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows; a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —bastūr^u —बस्तूरु or —böstūr^u

—बस्तूरु। उच्छ्वसितचर्म m. or उच्छ्वसितचर्मा adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —dam —दम्। पुटपाकः m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. —damōlⁱ —दमालि। अतिधमनम् f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). —dūn^u —डूनु। बुबुदः m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Siv. 1774-5). —drāv —द्राव्। अप्रितापशुद्धः adj. e.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). —mēb^u —म्येबु। मृद्विशेषः f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. —sēph, bel. —nēcyuw^u —न्येचिवु। असमर्थबालकः m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. —nōr^u —नोरु। धमननालिका m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. —nērun —नेरुन्। अप्रितापशुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. —phol^u —फोलु। सुषिरफलम् m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). —sēph —स्यफ्। श्वेतमृद्विशेषः f. (sg. dat. —sēpi -स्यपि), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. —mēb^u, ab.

phōkⁱ फाकि। प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phūk, see phyok^u 1.

phūki फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phuk^u फुकु m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. phukh (q.v.) (K. 152-3). phukⁱ trāwānⁱ फुकि त्रावनि। कल्पितवृत्तख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

phāka पहाक in nahāka-pahāka, a jingle of nahāka, q.v. (cf., however, pahākh).

puhuk^u पुहुकु, see pōh.

phōkaddam फुकहम् m. (a jingle of mōkaddam), a subordinate officer of a mōkaddam, q.v. (K.Pr. 231).

phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. ōs-ph^o, p. 46b, l. 14; d^aha-ph^o or d^ahi-ph^o, p. 198a, l. 36; b, l. 26; gūnz^u-ph^o, p. 293b, l. 17; g^asa-ph^o, p. 307a, l. 23; kanzan-ph^o, p. 460a, l. 30; krāran-ph^o, p. 476a, l. 24; phārⁱ-ph^o, s.v. phor^u 1; prāna-ph^o, s.v. prān 2; rahna-ph^o, s.v. rahun) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). —tulun —तुलुन्। दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. —**trāwun** —चाबुन् । दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. —**wōthun** —ब्रथुन् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). —**yun^u** —यिन् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (H. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing alms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । तीव्रदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. -gōnz^u -गांञ्), a bad stink, a horrible stench. —**nōr^u** -नोर् । मस्रोत्सर्गनाडी m. the rectum. —**phor^u** -फर् । मलिनकुचिः m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. -phūr^u -फूर्), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. —**tōc^u** -टौच् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. —**tōj^u** -टौज् । फलविशेषः f., id. —**hēr^u** -हेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. —**zod^u** -जौद् । गुदम् m. the anus (used in abuse). —**zyur^u** -ज़िर् । दुर्गन्धिजीरकः m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरन् तुलुन् । कलङ्काविक्रणम् m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. —**wurun hshunun** —वुरन् ह्शुनुन् । कलङ्कगोपनम् m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phākas** फाकस्), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmir on the north side of the Vēth (Jehlam) River, close to Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phēkh फख् । चूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phēki** फकि), powder, dust (cf. **mardi-** or **marēdi-ph^o**, p. 589b, l. 50; **nāsti-ph^o**, p. 659a, l. 2; **nili-ph^o**, p. 670b, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. **dā-ph^o**, p. 230b, l. 2).

phēka-dawāh फक-दवाह् । चूर्णात्मीषधम् m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. —**nūn** -नून् । लवणविशेषः m. powdered salt, salt powder. —**wād** -वाद् । अंगवृत्तिकः m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phōkh फूख् । मुखश्वासवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः m. (sg. dat. **phōkas** फूकस्), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. **pīra-ph^o**, s.v. **pīr** 1) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); broath (El.; K.Pr. 11, **phukh**); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. **āma-ph^o**, p. 26b, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. **phuñ^u ph^o**, s.v. **phuñ^u**) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. **āchⁱ-ph^o**, p. 8b, l. 1); cf. **phukār**. —**āsun** —आसुन् । प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । मुखवातेन धमनम् m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). —**khasun** —खसुन् । शीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). —**ladun** —लदुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, stimulate. —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्रोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फूख् । आध्माननालिका, मुखपुषत्सेकः m. (sg. dat. **phukas** फूकस्), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the mouth (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. **phuk^u**).

phūkh फूँख् । आघ्राणम् f. (sg. dat. **phūki** फूँकि), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). —**hēñ^u** —हैन् । गन्धग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phūki phērun फूँकि फेरुन् । उपकण्ठतो गमनम् m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). —**pakun** —पकुन् । गूढतथोपकण्ठागमनम् m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । आरण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **pahāki** पहाकि), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pēhōkh प्यहौख्, see **pyon^u**.

phākhta फाख्त **فَاخْتَه** । रागविशेषः f. a dove; adj. e.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phūkhēth फूँख्यथ् । धनादिवलम् f. (sg. dat. **phūkhēṣ^u** फूँख्यैश्चू), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल् । दुर्गन्धिः adj. e.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gen.), a certain fibre plant. *Carex* sp. (L. 68, *fikal*).

phōkal फुकल् । प्रोत्साहकत् adj. e.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phakaladiñ** फकलदिञ्), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phākalad फाकलद् । अनशनी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phākaladiñ** फाकलदिञ्), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 154).

phakun फकुन् । दारिद्र्य-(असामर्थ्य-)ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phok^u** फंक्; 2 p.p. **phacyōv** फच्योव्), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phēkēn फक्कन्, see **phyok^u** 1 and 2.

phōkun फुकुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phōk^u** फूक्), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । अपिसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuk^u** फूक्, 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुच्योव्), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. **phūkun**); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K.Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. **phuk^u-mot^u** फुकु-मंतु । आघातः perf. part. (1 p.p. **phuc^u-müs^u** फुचू-मञ्चू), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phūkun फूकुन् । गन्धग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phūk^u** फूक्, f. **phūc^u** फूचू; 2 p.p. **phūcyōv** फूच्योव्), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in **mad phūkun**, to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. **phukun**) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). **phūk^u-mot^u** फूकु-मंतु । आघातः perf. part. (f. **phūc^u-müs^u** फूचू-मञ्चू), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakir फकीर् فقير (often pronounced **pakir** पकीर्) । भिक्षुः, संयमी m. (f. **phāk'rōñ^u** फकिराञ्, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. **chōka-ph^o**, p. 150b, l. 28; **damāli-ph^o**, p. 219b, l. 21; **phālⁱ-ph^o**, p. 694b, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1-3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7-9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). **-bāpār** -बापार । दरिद्रवृत्तिः m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. **-kūt^u** -कट्टू । दरिद्रजाता f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. **-kath** -कट् । दरिद्रजन्मा m. (sg. dat. **-katas** -कटस), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. **-phol^u** -फल्लु । अर्चविशेषः m. a bead on

fakeer's rosary. **-pōth^{ar}** -पांथर् । दरिद्रव्यवहारः m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. **-tuluk^u** -तुलुकु । भिक्षुपात्रम् m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. **-tulūc^u** -तुलूचू), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakiri फकीरी فقيرى । संयमः f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). **-hēñ^u** -ह्यञ् । संयमनिष्ठा f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फकिर् فکر or **phikir^u** फिकिह् । चिन्ता f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. *fkir*); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. **pot^u** **ph^o**, s.v. **pot^u**) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; II. xii, 5, 20). **-karūñ^u** -करञ् । विवेकासक्तिः f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. **-pēñ^u** -यञ् । चिन्ताकुलीभवनम् f.inf. anxiety to be felt. **-rōzūñ^u** -रोञ्जञ् । चिन्तावेशः f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. **-thavūñ^u** -थवञ् । भरणचिन्तनम् f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañē फिकिर करञ् । मनसि चिन्तनम् f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things.

phikiri abun फिकिर अबुन् । हृदयंगमीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. **-gaṣhun** -गकुन् m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). **-khasun** -खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. **-pyon^u** -यणु । बोधापातः m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. **-tarun** -तरुन् । ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. **-tārun** -तारुन् । बोधविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gaṣhun फिकिरन् गकुन् । व्यथयति चिन्तनम् m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. **-lagun** -लगुन् । चिन्तासक्तिः m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फुकार । निःश्वासवातः m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. **āma-ph^o**,

p. 266, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phōkh**. — **anun** — अनुन् । **ईषत्याकः** m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat.). — **dyun**^u — दिनु । **त्वगुच्छोथः** m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. — **trāwān**ⁱ — चावनि । **अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m.pl.inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. — **trāwun** — चावुन् । **ईषत्याकेन मलनिःसारः** m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिरदार فکیردار । **बोधयुक्तः** adj. e.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārūn फुकारुन् । **कोपयुतमदालापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukōr**^u फुकोर्), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukōr**^u-**mot**^u फुकोर्-मन्तु । **ईषत्याचितः** perf. part. (f. **phukōr**^u-**mūs**^u फुकोर्-मूस्), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phāk'rōn^u फकिरान् । **दारिद्र्योपहता** f. (f. of **phākīr** फकीर्, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phāk'rūth फकिरथ् । **भिक्षुत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **phāk'ratas** फकिरतस्), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārāwun^u फुकारवुन् । **समदकोपेनालपन्** n.ag. (f. **phukārāvūn**^u फुकारवन्), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phāk'rōz^u फकिरान् । **भिक्षुत्वम्** f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukot^u फुकोटु । **बुद्बुदः**, **विस्फोटः** m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. — **khasun** — खसुन् । **शोथविस्फोटोद्भवः** m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ् فکث . **केवलम्** adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawun^u फुकवुन् । **उच्छ्रासेन दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **phukāvūn**^u फुकवन्), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल । **फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, यहचारादिकफलम्, शाकनिकम्, गवाक्षम्** m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph**^o, p. 619a, l. 13; **nika-ph**^o, p. 627b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212,

1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; II. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph**^o, p. 664b, l. 30; **phāl-ph**^o, p. 694b, l. 15; **pot-ph**^o, s.v. **pot**^u) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505-6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061-3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph**^o, p. 244b, l. 30; **karma-ph**^o, p. 471b, l. 35; **pōñē-ph**^o, s.v. **pōñ**; **pāpa-ph**^o, s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **āl'shi-ph**^o, p. 256, l. 11; **hēma-ph**^o, p. 33a, l. 49; **hēl-ph**^o, p. 364b, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal**, **-phol**^u, and **-thathūj**^u, bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-gor**^u, bel.). **-dal** -दल् । **फलसमूहः, गवाक्षम्** m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dānd** -दांद् । **बीजवृषः** m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. — **dyun**^u — दिनु । **गवां बुसाद्यात्मभोजनखादनम्** m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab. **-gun**^u -गुन् । **फलज्ञापकपत्रविशेषः** m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-gor**^u -गर् । **पाचितवनमुद्गादिविक्रेता, रागविक्रेता** m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gār**ⁱ-**wān** -गंरि-वान् । **रागद्रव्यापणः** m. a dye-seller's shop. **-hond**^u -हंडु m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār** -हार् । **फलात्मकं भोजनम्** m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf. **ala-phal-hār**, p. 22b, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gāri-ph**^o, p. 298a, l. 1). **-hōr**ⁱ -होरि । **फलाहारी** m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wōl**^u -हार-वोलु । **फलाक्षभोजी** m. (f. **-wājōñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kul**^u -कुल् । **फलवृक्षः** m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kath** -कट् । **मेदुरमेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a fruit-ram, a ram led on

grain, a fattened ram. -lund^u -लुंडू । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज्य), a fruit-laden bough. -phol^u -फोलू । फलसमूहः m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. -phrēbar -फ्रेबर । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). -phryūst^u -फ्र्यूस्तू or -phryūs^u -फ्र्यूस्तू । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. -phrīṣ^u -फ्रीशू or -phrūs^u -फ्रूशू), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. -sēr 1 -सेर् । सेटकमितद्रव्यम् m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). -sēr 2 -सेर् adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. phala-sēr, bel.). -sōr^u -सोरू । धान्यसस्यफलसंयहः f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. -thathūj^u -ठठजू । बुसपात्रिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. -ṣandār -षंदरू । प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः m. a bright moon. -zyun^u -ज़िनू । फलवाचैन्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-बरिथ adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (E.L.). -dāta -दात । कर्मगुणपरीक्षकः m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. -gōb^u -गंबू । फलभारयुतः adj. (f. -gōb^u -गंबू), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). -gōbēr -गंब्यर् । फलभारवत्ता m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). -gon^u -गंनु । घनफलः adj. (f. -gūn^u 1 -गंजू, for 2, see phal 2), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. -gañēr -गञर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). -mūl -मूल । फलमूलम् m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). -pur^u -पुरू । फलपूर्णः adj. (f. -pur^u -पुरू), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. -purn -पुर्न । फलपूर्णः adj. e.g., id. -prāpath -प्रापथ । फलोपगमः f. (sg. dat. -prāpūṣ^u -प्रापूशू), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. -pūrēr -पूर्यर् । अन्ततः पूर्तिः m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. -rost^u -रस्तू । फलहीनः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूशू), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. -rashar -रशरू । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc., as ab. -sēr -सेर् । फलतृप्तः m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full

amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. phal-sēr 2, ab.). -sost^u -सस्तू । फलसहितः adj. (f. -sūbh^u -सूभू), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. -sasbar -ससबरू or -sashar -सशरू । फलसाहित्यम् m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. -sōw^u -सोवू । फलसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). -sāvēr -साव्यर् । फलाद्वयम् m. richness of fruit. -sāway -सावयू । फलाद्वयता f., id. -ṣhor^u -षोरू । फलहीनः adj. (f. -ṣhūr^u -षूरू), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). -ṣharēr -षर्यर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. -ṣor^u -षोरू । बज्रफलः adj. (f. -ṣūr^u -षूरू), bearing much fruit. -ṣarēr -षर्यर् । फलबाज्रत्वम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. -wāl -वाल । त्याज्यकणः f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. -wāl hēn^u -वाल ह्यंजू । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f. inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. -wōlu 1 -वोलू (for 2, see phal 2) । अन्नविक्रयी m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. -vēṣar -व्येशरू । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). -vyot^u -व्यंतू । फलभरितः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्येशू), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. -zēchēr -जेछरू । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ)-फलत्वम् m. the condition of having far-reaching results. -zyūth^u 1 -ज़्यूथू (for 2, see phal 2) । दीर्घफलः (f. -zīth^u -ज़ीथू), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. -wōlⁱ-zad -वालि-ज़द or phala-wōlⁱ-zad फल-वालि-ज़द । मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-gūn^u 2 फल-गंजू । विभेदितखण्डः f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. —karañē —करञ । अत्याहतिः f. pl. inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. —tulañē —तुलञ । अत्याहननम् f. pl. inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (II. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. -wōl^u 2 -बोलु m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. —wālanē —वालन । खण्डशो विभेदनम् f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. -wōl^u-zad -वाल-जद, see phal-wōl^u-zad, ab. -zyun^u -ज्यु । विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः m. firewood consisting of long split logs. -zyūth^u 2 -ज्युथु । दीर्घखण्डः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीठू). split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल । फालः m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. kāna-ph^o, p. 449a, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल । फालः, तप्तशस्त्रगोलः m. a ploughshare (cf. ala-ph^o, p. 23a, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. liwānē-ph^o, p. 542a, l. 9, and phal 3); a red-hot lump of iron. -hyuh^u -ह्युहु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशू), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वट । आघातशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -waṭas -वटस्), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल फाल । फलादेशः m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. fāl) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). —wuchun —वुकुन् । फलादेश-परीक्षणम् m. inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phēl फल । विषविस्कोटः m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. dada-ph^o, p. 187b, l. 42; dāmbi-ph^o, p. 218a, l. 17; kāñi-ph^o, p. 460b, l. 40). —phaṭānⁱ —फटनि । अनेकाविष-विस्कोटोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a crop of carbuncles to appear on a person. —phaṭun —फटुन् । विस्कोटविभेदः m. inf. a carbuncle to burst. —pyon^u —प्यनु । विषस्कोटोद्भवः m. inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phēla-cār फल-चार । विस्कोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. -dag -दग् । विस्कोटव्यथा f. the pain of a carbuncle. -gōg^āji -खगुंजि or -gōg^ūji -खगुंजू । विस्कोटमूलम् f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. -gar -गर । विस्कोटयन्त्रिः m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. gand. -grūt^u -ग्रूटु । विस्कोटाधारश्चयुः f. (sg. dat. -gracē -ग्रच्ये), the hard core of a boil, etc. -gāsa -गास । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. -hākh

-हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. -hot^u -हुतु । विस्कोटवाधितः adj. (f. -hūb^u -हुबू), suffering from a carbuncle. -wōd^u -वादू । विस्कोटभिक्षक m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phēlas dēl khēwawun^u फलस दल खववुनु । दुर्मुख्युद्रवृत्तिः n. ag. (f. —khēwawūn^u —खवववू), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K.Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फल फल m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21).

—bāz -बाज़ । फल नैल । अकार्यकरणाधीनः adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. —gashun —गकुन् । अकस्मादकार्यसंपत्तिः m. inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. —karun —करुन् । अकार्यकरणम् m. inf. to commit a crime.

phōl^u फूल adj. (f. phōj^u फुजू) (this word is properly the 1 p. p. of फूलन् q.v., used —° as an adj.), as in aḍa-phōl^u, half-blown, p. 11b, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so nēha-phōl^u, and adv. nēha-phōli, at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625a, l. 47).

phol^a 1 फल । फलम्, गुल्फमणिवन्धास्त्रि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते. योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्धः grain (the generic term) (El. phaut, phol, phul; L. 460, phul) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. phēki-ph^o, s.v. phyok^a 1); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. aṭa-ph^o, p. 56a, l. 25, and phālⁱ-wār, bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. bata-ph^o, p. 137a, l. 40; cana-ph^o, p. 172, l. 27; dōn^u-ph^o, p. 223b, l. 11; muṭhⁱ-ph^o, p. 605a, l. 13; rata-ph^o, s.v. rath) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367-8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. caphkālⁱ-ph^o, p. 173b, l. 35; dūra-ph^o, p. 239a, l. 1; dōtha-ph^o, p. 258a, l. 4; haṭi-ph^o, p. 356a, l. 42; kana-ph^o, p. 449a, l. 29; kañi-ph^o, p. 461b, l. 24; II. xii, 15, a pebble; lēz^u-ph^o, p. 508b, l. 34; lāla-ph^o, p. 522a, l. 29; māli-ph^o, p. 565a, l. 49; nika-ph^o, p. 627b, l. 29; nilⁱ-ph^o, p. 670b, l. 27; phōka-ph^o, p. 688b, l. 20; phakir-ph^o, p. 690a, l. 50; phōta-ph^o, s.v. phōta; pira-ph^o, s.v. pīr 1; pita-ph^o, s.v. pita 2; ranga-ph^o, s.v. ranga 2) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph^o**, p. 224b, l. 48; **khōra-ph^o**, p. 409b, l. 24; **khōra-ph^o**, p. 410b, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph^o**, p. 522a, l. 30; **mañē-ph^o**, p. 585b, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph^o**, p. 614b, l. 48; **nūna-ph^o**, p. 641a, l. 1; **nēñē-ph^o**, p. 644a, l. 43; **nāti-ph^o**, p. 660b, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph^o**, p. 43a, l. 16; **ōṭi-ph^o**, p. 53a, l. 34; **athi-ph^o**, p. 66a, l. 5; **bēcha-ph^o**, p. 79b, l. 35; **basi-ph^o**, p. 131b, l. 1; **bāthi-ph^o**, p. 141b, l. 35; **byōli-ph^o**, p. 151a, l. 1; **haka-ph^o**, p. 326a, l. 37; **hāra-ph^o**, p. 344b, l. 20; **khaṇḍa-ph^o**, p. 402b, l. 49; **māgayē-ph^o**, p. 552b, l. 40; **mōnga-ph^o**, p. 578b, l. 12; **mardi-ph^o**, or **marēdi-ph^o**, p. 589b, l. 48; **mōchē-ph^o**, p. 604b, l. 38; **mēsi-ph^o**, p. 609a, l. 9; **mēwa-ph^o**, p. 611a, l. 35; **māyā-ph^o**, p. 612b, l. 30; **phacakh-ph^o**, p. 685a, l. 4; **prōpini-ph^o**, s.v. **prōpyun^u**; **pōyē-ph^o**, s.v. **pōyē**; **tōm^ola-ph^o**, s.v. **tōmul**; **ṭāñē-ph^o**, s.v. **ṭāñ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachē-ph^o**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185b, l. 46; **dā-ph^o**, p. 230b, l. 5; **kara-ph^o**, p. 466a, l. 12; **kāshⁱ-ph^o**, p. 480a, l. 36; **lāyē-ph^o**, p. 543b, l. 3; **macāma-ph^o**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mahā-ph^o**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mōkhta-ph^o**, p. 561a, l. 15; **makāyi-ph^o**, p. 563b, l. 6. The plural **phālⁱ** फलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

phol^u barun फलु बरुन् । **विषद्वसूचनम्** m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). — **dalun** — डलुन् । **अस्थिविशेषभंगः** m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. — **phyot^u** — फ्योतु । **धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः** m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). — **wāṭun** — वाटुन् । **संबन्धविधानम्** m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phālⁱ-bōng^{ar} फलि-बंगर् । **काचकटकविशेषः** f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bōng^{ar}**) studded with coloured beads. — **chula** -कुल । **कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. — **chōmba** -कुम्ब । **कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chōmb**. — **kökür^u** -ककूरु । **अतिचुद्रवृत्तिः** f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). — **makōyⁱ** -मकायि । **मर्दितगवधुसमूहः** f. Indian corn freed from the cob. — **phakir** -फकीर् । **अतिदरिद्रः** m. (f. **phākⁱrōn^u** -फकिराञ्जू), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. — **phal** -फल । **संपूर्णतोपेतः** adj. e.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. — **phala** -फल । **संपूर्णतया** adv. completely, entirely. — **sōr^u** -सांरु । **फलशः संग्रहणम्** f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). — **sōriñ** -सांरिञ् । **अभिप्रायान्वेषणम्** f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. — **s^oṣan** -सञ्चन् । **सूचीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **s^oṣūñ^u** -सञ्चू), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. *phalsatsan*). — **wād** -वाद । **फलक्रमवृत्तिकः** m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. — **wār** -वार । **खण्डविशेषः** m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwoṭ^u फलि फलि बावोटु । **अतिधृष्टः** m. 'an armllet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata** फलि वसिथ बत । **रूचत्तरलभक्तम्** m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

phol^u २ फलु adj. (f. **phūj^u** फजू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun** 1 and 2, q.v., used —^o as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. (Cf. **aḍa-ph^o**, p. 11b, l. 26; **kana-ph^o**, p. 448a, l. 21).

phul फुल् । **(सुधा)रसभेदः** f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). — **khasūñ^u** — खसञ्जू । **अतिस्थील्यापत्तिः** f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. — **ladūñ^u** — लदञ्जू । **अतिमांसलतापत्तिः** f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bōd^u**, q.v. 2 **bōd^u** = 1 **ṣaph** (q.v.), and 4 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **ṣaph**, and 2 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुली (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay**.

phul^u फुलु । नेत्रविन्दुः m. cataract (of the eyes).

phulⁱ pēni फुलि प्येनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chōkh फुलि-छुख् । अल्पपाकः m. (sg. dat. -**chōkas** -छुकस्), a slight boiling of vegetables.

-gañēr -गञ् । संततिवाङ्मयम् m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). (cf. **phulayē-gañēr**, s.v. **phulay**).

pahōl^u पहोलु । जाबालः m. (f. **pahōj^u** पहाजू, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol*, *pōhul*, *pahul*, and *pūhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohol^u*).

pahōlⁱ-bāy पहालि-बाय् । (जाबाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahul^u पङ्गुलु । साश्रिः, साश्रिवर्तुलः adj. (f. **pah^uj^u** पङ्गजू), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, **phōlād** फोलाद् فُولَاد, i.q. **pōlād**, q.v.

phōlūda फोलूद (= فُولُود) । मण्डम् m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार । विशिष्टफलोपेतः adj. e.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal** 2).

phalhār फलहार, see p. 691b, l. 38.

phalakh फलख् । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phalakas** फलकस्), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. —**ṣatānⁱ** —सटनि । अतिकोपाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkōrⁱ फुलकौर । सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phōlⁱla फुलि । पुष्पसत्तैलविशेषः m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). —**kangañ** -कङ् । सुगन्धतैलविशेषाक्त-केशप्रसाधनशीला f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. —**-wōd** -वुड् । पुष्पसुगन्धितैलविशेष-परिमलितशिरस्का f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phullād फुलिजद् । नेत्रविकारयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phullādīn** फुलिजदिन), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phöllun फुल्लुन्, see **phōlun**.

5 **phōllanāwun** फुल्लानावुन्, see **phōlanāwun**.

phōllawun^u फुल्लवुन्, see **फुल्लवुन्**.

pahlmund (? **pah^ul-mōnd^u** पहल्-खंडू), ? f. *Pyrethrum* sp., a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mōnd^u**) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

10 **phalōnⁱ** फलानि (= فَلَان) । असुक्तः m. (f. **phalōn^u** फलानू), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *falān*, *falāngi*).

phalun १ फलुन् । सत्फलीभवनम् conj. २ (1 p.p. **phol^u** ३

15 **फंलु** (for १ and २, see s.vv.), f. **phūj^u** फंजू; २ p.p. **phajyōv** फज्योव्), to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

phol^u-mot^u १ फंलु-मंतु । सुफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^u-mūṣ^u** १ फंजू-मंचू), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

25 **phalith gashun** फलिथ् गह्नुन् । फलितीभवनम् m. inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun २ फलुन् । विभेदः, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. २ (p.p. as in **phalun** १. The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun**, q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalānⁱ**, p. 60b, l. 30; **pād phalānⁱ**, p. 681a, l. 1; **phēkⁱ phalānⁱ**, s.v. **phyok^u**) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phālⁱ phālⁱ mahārāza फलि फलि महाराज । अतद्दृढः m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

phol^u-mot^u २ फंलु-मंतु । विभागनाप्तः, जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^u-mūṣ^u** २ फंजू-मंचू), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन्-हार । सुभेदः, दृढः n. ag., e.g. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phölun फूलन or **phöllun** फूलन । विकासः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **phöl^u** फूल or (Śiv. 54) **phöll^u** फूल, f. **phöj^u** फुज् (Śiv. 1684, 1686) or **phöjj^u** फुज्ज्; 2 p.p. **phöjyōv** फुज्योव् । The causal of this verb is **phöl(1)anāwun**, **phöl^urun**, **phöl^urāwun**, or **phöl(1)awun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. **pōsh phölānⁱ**, s.v. **pōsh 1**; **pushē ph^o**, s.v. **pushē**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 46; Śiv. 54 (*phöll^o*), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (*ll*), 1180, 1270, 1536 (*ll*), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (*ll*); Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777; K. 250; YZ. 46; K.Pr. 138, 256); to bloom, flourish (El. *phalun*; Gr.Gr. (*phöll^o*), 174, 205; Rām. 204; YZ. 170); to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141); (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. **gāsh phölun**, p. 308b, l. 18) (Śiv. 1684; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636; K. 79; II. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2); (of a work begun) to turn out successfully; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. **dambi-ph^o**, to blossom from the belly; hence, to have good children, p. 218a, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). **phöl^u-mot^u** फूलु-मंतु or (Śiv. 498) **phöll^u-mot^u** फूलु-मंतु । विकसितः perf. part. (f. **phöj^u-müš^u** फुज्-मञ्जू, Śiv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Śiv. 44, 498, 1727); successfully accomplished, as ab.; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun फालनावुन । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālanōw^u** फालनोवु), causal of **phalun 2**, to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. **phālanōw^u-mot^u** फालनोवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णीकृतः, संकलनविभाजितः perf. part. (**phālanōv^u-müš^u** फालनोवु-मञ्जू), split; properly shared out; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phōlanāwun फलनावुन or **phöllanāwun** फलनावुन । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōlanōw^u** फलनोवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Śiv. 26 (*phöllanāwun*), 1809); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phōlanōw^u-mot^u** फलनोवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. **phōlanōv^u-müš^u** फलनोवु-मञ्जू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation,

etc.); made popular, as ab.; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phal^r फलर् । बुद्धखण्डिका f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of **phal 2**, q.v.).

phöl^uran फूलरन् । विकासना f. (sg. dat. **phöl^urūn^u** फूलरञ्जू), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.); spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phöl^urun फूलरन् । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phöl^ur^u** फूलरु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.); to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phöl^ur^u-mot^u** फूलरु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. **phöl^ur^u-müš^u** फूलरु-मञ्जू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, handsome, etc., as ab.; caused to prosper, as ab.; spread out, as ab.

phöl^urāwun फूलरावुन । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phöl^urōw^u** फूलरोवु), i.q. **phöl^urun**, q.v. **phöl^urōw^u-mot^u** फूलरोवु-मंतु । विकासितः 1 p.p. (f. **phöl^urōv^u-müš^u** फूलरोवु-मञ्जू), i.q. **phöl^ur^u-mot^u**, q.v., s.v. **phöl^urun**.

phulsel m. *Virburnum stellulatum* (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. **phālⁱ-s^ašan**, p. 694b, l. 22.

phulaṭh फुलट् । गदाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phulati** फुलटि), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. **phulaṭa-bōzⁱ** फुलट-बाँज f. wielding, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav फालव् । आपणकपाटसमूहः m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. — **dyun^u** —दिनु । आपणकपाटनिरोधः m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 1248). — **lagun** —लगुन् । खिलीभवनम् m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. — **pūt^u** —पटू । आपणद्वारपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **-pachē -पच्य**), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā फाल्वा, i.q. **phol^u 1** with suff. of indef. art. Cf. **bata-ph^o**, p. 137a, l. 41.

phalawun फलवुन् । विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phalow^u** फलवु), to split a post or log; cf. **phalun 2**. **phalow^u-mot^u** फलवु-मंतु । विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **phalūv^u-müš^u** फलवु-मञ्जू), split (by some one).

phalawun¹ 1 फलवुनु । सुफलतीभवनम् n.ag. (f. **phalaviñ^u** फलवञ्जू), that which bears good fruit (lit. and met.).

phalawun^u २ फलवुनु । संभवद्विभेदः, सुजीर्णोभवन, चिरपरिचयाहः n.eg. (f. phalavüñ^u फलवञ्जू), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. phalan-hār, s.v. phalun 2.

phālawun फालवुन । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phālow^u फालवु), to tear, rend, split, cleave (wood) (cf. atha ph^o, p. 60b, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. phalun 2, of which this is the causal.

phālow^u-mot^u फालवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णोन्नतः perf. part. (f. phāliiv^u-müñ^u फालिवू-मञ्जू), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyun^u फालविथ् दिनु । विभज्य वितरणम् m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फिलवान् adj., e.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. pahalwān, q.v.

phōlawun फूलवुनु conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōlow^u फूलवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of phōlun, q.v. phōlow^u-mot^u फूलवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phōliiv^u-müñ^u फूलिवू-मञ्जू), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.): spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phōlawun^u फूलवुनु or phōllawun^u फूलवुनु । विकासन n.eg. (f. phōlavüñ^u फूलवञ्जू), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (phōllawun^u)): one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase gāsh phōlawun^u or phōlawani gāshē, is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.: Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahalwān पहलवान् پہلوان or pahalwān पहालवान् । मज्जः m. (f. pahalwōñ^u पहालवाञ्जू, q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, pahal^o): an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, pahlwān); brave. Cf. phailwān.

pahālwōñi पहालवाणी । मज्जवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwōñil पहालवाणिज । मज्जवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

5 pahālwōñ^u पहालवाञ्जू । मज्जस्त्री f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. pahalwān.

phūlwōri फूलवारी m. the white rose (Rosa brunonia) (El.).

10 phalāwath फलावट । यद्येष्टलाभः f. (s.g. dat. phalāwati फलावटि), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. —pēñ^u —यञ्जू । यद्येष्टलाभप्राप्तः f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

15 phalwōyi फलवायि । वानूलावस्थः adj. e.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). —gashun —गहनु । उन्मत्तावस्थतीभवनम् m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

20 phalay फलय्, also written phalai फलि । फलावसरः f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written phulai फुली । विकासः f. blossoming, blooming (cf. bādām-ph^o, p. 86b, l. 15; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 9; gördöl-ph^o, p. 300b, l. 25; 25 pōshē-ph^o, s.v. pōsh 1) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); spring time (El. phulai: Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. —lagūñ^u —लगञ्जू । विकाससमागमः f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

30 phulāyē-gon^u फुलय-गनु । बहूपुत्रादिमान् adj. (f. -gūñ^u -गञ्जू), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. —gañēr —गञर् । बहुपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम् m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. phuli-gañēr, p. 695a, l. 13. -dār -दार् । पुष्पचिन्तितः m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. -mot^u -मंतु । विकासचित्तः adj. (f. -müñ^u -मञ्जू), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. -rang -रंग । अचिरनाशः m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transience, evanescence, impermanence. -sāl -साल् । पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम् m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम, see phamb.

45 phamb फंब (cf. فمبه) । तूलः m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become phā फँ or pham फम), cotton wool (cf. dōñē-ph^o, p. 231b, l. 10; 50

ḍigi-ph°, p. 267*b*, l. 8; **jaga-ph°**, p. 371*a*, l. 34; **khaphari phamb ṣānun**, p. 406*a*, l. 14; **phāt'la-ph°**, s.v. **phāt'la** (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6.13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladākī goat (cf. **bōṭa-ph°**, p. 138*b*, l. 24; **kēli-ph°**, p. 436*a*, l. 38; **phēri-ph°**, s.v. **phyūr° 2**) (L. 465, *panb*; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. **phrasta-ph°**, s.v. **phrast**); birds' down or the like (cf. **braga-ph°**, p. 120*a*, l. 27).

pha-wāl फँ-वाल or **pham-wāl** फम्-वाल । **राङ्कवो-
र्णावाल**: m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and dis-
carded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in
the soft wool of the Ladākī goat, and similarly discarded
before spinning. — **wōn°** -वोन् । **राङ्कवोर्णाविकयी** m.
a seller of the wool of the Ladākī goat. — **viūt°** -वूत् ।
राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चय: f. a light bale of Ladākī wool (weighing
eight to twelve pounds). — **watun** -वतुन् । **तूलपत्रम्** m.
(sg. dat. **-watanas** -वतनस्), a square sheet of cotton
wool (about a span across). It is so prepared after
having been opened out and picked clean by the
fingers).

pham-phēran फम्-फ्यरन् । **तूलवस्त्रम्** m. a Kāshmirī
coat (see **phēran**) wadded with cotton wool (and worn
in winter, a quilted coat). — **pan** -पन् m. shawl-thread
(EL.).

phamba-ūt° फम्-अूत् । **तूलखण्डः** f. a long piece of
cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-māl**, bel.).
-dag°la -दगल । **सतूलास्तरणम्** m. a wadded quilt or coat
(stuffed with cotton wool). — **-ḍij°** -डौजि or **-ḍij°**
-डौजि । **तूलगोलकः** f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool.
-dār -दार् । **सतूलः** adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool,
wadded, quilted. — **dastār** -दस्तार । **राङ्कवोर्णाशिरोवासः**
m. a kind of cap made of *pushniwa*, i.e. the cloth made
from Ladākī wool. — **dēv** -दव् । **तूलपुत्तलिका** m. a doll
made of cotton wool. — **dyūg°** -ड्युग । **तूलगोलः** m. a
large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589; K.Pr.
136). — **māl** -माल् । **तूलमाला** f. a necklace of cotton
wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready
for spinning (cf. **-ūt°**, ab.). — **sir°** -सीरु । **तूलप्रसृतितः**
f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton
wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the
hand (cf. **-tōmb°**); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694).
-thōs -थवस् । **तूलमुष्टिः** f. as much cleaned cotton wool
as can be taken up by the fingers. — **thōs°** -थवसु ।
तूलसमूहः m. as much cotton wool as would form
the wick of a lamp or the like. — **tōmb°** -तंबु ।
शुद्धतूलखण्डम् m. the piece of cotton wool held in
the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning
(cf. **-sir°**, ab.). — **tūp°** -टूपि । **सतूलशिरस्त्रम्** f. a cap
wadded or quilted with cotton wool. — **tāsa** -तास ।

तूलपात्रविशेषः m. the covered earthen pot in which
cleaned cotton wool is kept. — **ḥōryun°** -हौरिन् ।
तूलावकरः m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.

phēmb फंम् । **खेदः** f. the distress displayed by a nursing
child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress
felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or
speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's
demand satisfied. — **bariün°** -बरिन् । **बद्धखेदानुभवः**
f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced
by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving
or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded).
— **khārün°** -खारिन् । **आक्रन्दादावुपेक्षादिना खिन्नी-
करणम्** f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. — **khasiün°**
— खसिन् । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucas cephalotis* and *aspera* (EL.).

phōmphalun फांफलुन्, see **phōphalun**.

phamwār फंवार, see **phāwār**.

phan 1 फन् । **स्फटा** m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन् । **सूक्ष्मपाशविशेषः** m. a noose, snare, trap, gin
(for small birds). Cf. **phand**.

phanā फना । **मृत्यु** m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death;
as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct;
non-existent, extinct; cf. **phanōy°**. — **gaḥhun**
— गह्कुन् । **विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be destroyed, to
perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die.
— **karun** — करन् । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy,
cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान् m. *Rhus Cotinus* (EL.).

phīna फीन । **फिनः** f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth
from the mouth. — **anün°** — अनन् । **खेदापादनम्**
f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence,
to distress a person by putting him to some difficult
and exhausting work. — **lōsh°** -ल्वकु । **फिनसंदोहः** m. a clot
or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from
the mouth). — **yiñ°** — यिन् । **खेदापत्तिः** f.inf. foam
to come; distress to come, as ab.

phōn° फोन् m. in **phōn°-kōl°** फांनि-कोलु । **खिलीभवनम्**
m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness,
desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken.
(cf. **phuñ°**).

pahān पहान् । **क्विक्षित्** adv. somewhat, a little, used with
adjectives and adverbs, as in **bod°-p°**, somewhat big,
p. 85*a*, l. 3; so **brōth-p°**, p. 138*a*, l. 34; **dūr-p°**,
p. 238*b*, l. 32; **kam-p°**, p. 442*b*, l. 19; **kōshur°-p°**,
p. 481*b*, l. 43; **nēbar-p°**, p. 620*b*, l. 28; **narm-p°**,
p. 651*b*, l. 22; **nyūr°-p°**, p. 673*b*, l. 32; **path p°**,
s.v. **path 3** (EL. *pahān*; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pēhōn प्हहान्, see **pyon°**.

pihan पिहन् f. (sg. dat. **pihün°** पिहून्), the act
of grinding. — **karün°** — करिन् । **असहत्वेरणम्** f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihon^u पिहनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *pañā* of Hindostān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिङ्गन् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuh^u पिहु**, f. **pish^u पिशू**, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. **pishyōv पिश्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. **dāda-p^o**, p. 187*b*, l. 13). —**karun** —करन् । अतितोदनम् m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pihⁱ pihⁱ bhunun पिहि पिहि कुनुन् । असकृद् बाङ्गत्वेन शिष्यणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan - wōl^u पिहन - वोलु । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuh^u-mot^u पिहु-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f. **pish^u-müṣ^u पिशू-मंशू**), ground (in a mill).

puhun^u पुङ्गनु, see **pōh**.

phūnc^u फूंचू. **phūnc^u-müṣ^u फूंचू-मंशू**. **phūncyōv फूंच्योव्**, see **phūkun**.

phand फंद فند । क्लम(माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150): deceiving by magic: falsehood (cf. **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31) (Siv. 277): a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words: working a puppet-show or the like. **phanda-wōl^u फंद-वोलु** । व्याजकृत् m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a swindler, deceiver.

phanda फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 60*b*, l. 36). —**dyun^u —दिनु** । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). —**khyon^u —ख्यंनु** । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. —**karun** —करन् । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. —**pyon^u —प्यंनु** । आघातापातः m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phāndⁱ फंडि or **phūnd^u फंडू** । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **phanjē फंज्य**), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). —**yiñ^u —यिञ्नु** । विपत्संनिपातः f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phēnd फंङ् in **phēnda-shōj^u फंङ-शोजू** । गोमायुशाविका f. a female jackal cub. Cf. **phēnd^ur^u**.

pahand (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretic (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख (= فندخ m. (sg. dat. **phi(f)ndakas फिंदकस**), the nut of the *Corylus avellana* (Bl.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. e.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phinalad फीनलद । श्वित्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phinaladīn फीनलदिन्**), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress.

phandun फंदुन् । छलनम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas फंदनस**), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phandun फंदुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas फंदनस**), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) f. a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phēnd^ur^u फंङ् । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. **phēnd**.

phōng^u फुंगु । निःसारः adj. (f. **phōnj^u फुञ्जू**), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. **phōnsa**.

phōngil फुंगिल् । अप्रसाधितकेशा f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phāngun फांगुन, see **phāgun**.

phungun फुंगुन् । अपर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phung^u फुंगु**; 2 p.p. **phunjyōv फुञ्योव्**), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished: (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting). **phung^u-mot^u फुंगु-मंतु** । अपर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phunj^u-müṣ^u फुञ्जू-मंशू**), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phōngra फांग्र, see **phōgra**.

phungur फुगुर् । वातादिमौत्रा m. (sg. dat. **phungaras फुंगरस**), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phōngragi फांग्रगी, see **phōgragi**.

phāngawun फांगवुन्, see **phāgawun**.

phanj फंज्, see **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31.

phanjē फंज्य, see **phāndⁱ**.

phōnj^u फुञ्जू, see **phōng^u**.

phunj^u - müṣ^u फुञ्जू - मंशू. **phunjyōv फुञ्योव्**, see **phungun**.

phūnk^h फूङ्ख, see **phūkh**.

phūnk^hēth फूङ्खथ्, see **phūkhēth**.

phūnkun फूकुन्, see **phūkun**.

phānun फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōn^u**; 2 p.p. **phānōv फाञोव्**), to empty entirely (a dish or

the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phön^hran**, **phön^u-mot^u** फोन-मंतु । निःशेषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phön^u-mü^h** फानू-मंत्रू), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab.

pahanun पहलुन् । चल्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahon^u** पहनु), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned. **pahon^u-mot^u** पहनु-मंतु । आभूषितः perf. part. (f. **pahiün^u-mü^h** पहनु-मंत्रू). This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman, dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

phānsi, see **phūsⁱ**.

phōnsa फोनस । निःसारः adj. e.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phong^u**.

phōnūs फोनूस فانوس । काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम् m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rām. 1659).

phīnth फीठ, see **phīth**.

phāntun फांटुन्, see **phātun**.

phēntun फेदुन्, **phīntun** फीदुन्, see **phētun**.

phīntun फीतुन्, see **phītun**.

pihanāwun पिहनावुन् । संघूर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanōw^u** पिहनोवु), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun**, q.v. **pihanōw^u-mot^u** पिहनोवु-मंतु । घेषितः perf. part. (f. **pihanōv^u-mü^h** पिहनावु-मंत्रू), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanöyⁱ फनायि (= فنا) । विनाशः f. total destruction, i.q. **phanā**, q.v. **phanāyi-mögul^u** फनायि-म्वगुल । विनाशापातः m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phēnzār फयज़ार् । विलापः m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf. **zār** 1. — **barānⁱ** — बरनि । विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. — **dinⁱ** — दिनि । विलापासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñ^u फुत्रु in **phuñ^u** **phōkh** फुत्रु फुल् । शून्यता m. (sg. dat. — **phōkas** — फुक्स्), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy-site, frequented only at certain seasons). — **phōkh gashun** — फुल् गहून । सर्वनाशः m. inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phōn^u**.

phön^hran फांत्ररन् । निःशेषीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phön^hrūñ^u** फांत्ररंजू), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel; entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phānun**.

phuñut^u फुत्रुटु । विस्कोटः m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phāñov फाञोव्, see **phānun**.

phēph-tēng फयफ्-खंग् । उदताविनीतप्रायबालकः m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phōph फुफ् (sg. dat. **phōphi** फुफि), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rām. 734).

phoph^u फंफु । लोहलः adj. (f. **phūph^u** फंफू), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kār फफ-कार् । लोहलः adj. e.g. i.q. **phoph^u**. — **karawun^u** — करवुनु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **karavün^u** — करवंजू), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuph^uj^u फुफजू or **phuphūj^u** फुफजू । शिरः f. (dim. of **phuphul^u**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hēri-ph^o**, p. 345b, l. 41; **kala-ph^o**, p. 435a, l. 25).

phuphul^u फुफुलु । शिरः m. the head of man or beast.

phōphalun फौफलुन् । क्रियायोग्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phōphalyōv** फौफलोव्), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphēr फफयर् । लोहलता m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phēphur फयफुर । विस्कोटः m. (sg. dat. **phēpharas** फयफरस्), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashērⁱ-ph^o**, p. 419b, l. 10; **pāka-ph^o**, s.v. **pāk^h** 1; **pēta-ph^o**, s.v. **pēth** 2) (El.; W. 144. *phēphara*, pl. nom.: L. 458, *Jafār*; K.Pr. 111).

phēphar-dag फयफर्-दग् । विस्कोटपीडा f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. — **vēphar** — व्यफर m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. *phēphar-acephar*).

phēpharlad फयफर्लद् । विस्कोटबाधितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phēpharladiñ** फयफर्लदित्र्), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaph^hran फफरन् । लोहलवदृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phaph^hrūñ^u** फफरंजू), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन् । समयव्ययता m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharānⁱ lagānⁱ** फिफरनि लगनि । समयचिन्तोद्विभीभवनम् m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur.

phōphatur^u फुफतुर् adj. (f. **phōphat^r** फुफतर or **phōphat^ur^u** फुफतर्), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt (**phōph**) (Gr.Gr. 132). **bōy^u**

—बोयु m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phôphat^r bēñē फ़फ़त^r ब्येन f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

ph^r 1 फ़ or phar 1 फ़ । मिथ्यावाचः m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219). —trāwun —चानुन् । उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn. —wanun —वनुन् । मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम् m.inf. to tell such a story.

ph^r 2 फ़ m. in ph^r-ph^r फ़-फ़ । शब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. ph^a-ra-ph^a-gashun फ़-फ़ गह्नुन् । पर्णदाह-तुल्यबाधा m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur: a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फ़ । बूतस्थानम् m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bēhun फ़रस ब्येहन् । बूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers. —bēhawun^u —ब्येहनुनु । बूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणः n.ag. (f. bēhavūñ^u ब्येहवञ्जू), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. —byūth^u - mot^u —ब्यूठ-मंतु । बूतगोष्ठी समासक्तः perf. part. (f. —bīth^u-mūth^u —बीठ-मञ्जू), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house: hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फ़ in māch-phar, p. 547b, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फ़ेर । भ्रमः m. (sg. abl. phēri 2 फ़ेरि: for 1, see phīr^u), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. dōri-ph^o, p. 239b, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. nāwaph^o, s.v. nāv 1) (Śiv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder. —dār —दार । सशङ्कः adj. e.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). —gēra —गेर । परितः आवरणम् m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides. —gashun —गह्नुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. a mistake to occur. —kôl^u mēlun -कोलु मेलुन् । भ्रान्तिसमापातः m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. phira-kôl^u mēlun, s.v. phir. —kôl^u gashun -कोलु गह्नुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. a mistake to arise. —karun —करन् । गमगमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम् m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards: to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. —pyon^u —प्यंनु । विवादाश्रयसंयोगः m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. —rost^u -रंस्तु । निर्बाधः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रंस्तु), unobstructed (by error,

inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). —thawun --थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). --yun^u --य्युन् । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फ़ेरि द्राव् । विक्रयवृत्ती निपुणः adj. e.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about: passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. —gashun —गह्नुन् । पालनसंचारः m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phēri फ़ेरि, phēri फ़ेरि, see phyor^u.

pheri in aki pheri (W. 95) for aki phiri, see phiyur^u 1.

phir फिर m. (sg. abl. phira 1 फिर), inversion, used in the following:— phir-phyār फिर-फ्यार । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). —phyār gashun -फ्यार गह्नुन् । विपर्ययसमापातः m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. —phyār karun -फ्यार करन् । विपरीत्येन विनाशनम् m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work or policy of a public officer.

phira-kôl^u फिर-कोलु । व्यत्ययः m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. —kôl^u mēlun -कोलु मेलुन् । विपरीतवृत्तिः m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. phēra-kôl^u mēlun, s.v. phēra. —kath कथ । माङ्केतिकोक्तिः f. (sg. dat. —kathi -कथि), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions (by bāds (see p. 82a, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 312, phirkat)). —mahārēñ -महार्येञ् । प्रथमागता वधूः f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. —mahārāza -महाराज । द्विरागमनिमन्वितवरः m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.) —mal -मल । शोकमलम् m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 phir mal). —mal kaḍun -मल कडुन् । शोकमलापहरणम् m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. —mal thawun -मल थवुन् । शोकमालिन्यधारणम् m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. —mala-wājēñ -मल-वाज्येञ् । धृतशोकमला f. a woman who is in such mourning. —mot^u -मंतु । उन्नतकल्पः adj. (f. —mūth^u -मञ्जू), one who acts contrary

to all established custom, one who acts like a lunatic. **-sāl** -साल् । वरख प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम् m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsāl*). **-sāl mahārāza** -साल् महाराज् । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast. **-thur¹** -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः adj. e.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. **-thur¹ pōth¹** -थुरि पांठि or **-thur¹ pōthin** -थुरि पांठिन् । विपर्ययेण adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front. **-thur² 1** -थुर् । व्यतिक्रमः m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. **-thur² 2** -थुर् । विपरीताचरणः adj. (f. **-thur² -थुर्**), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. **-thur² karun** -थुर् करन् । (द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः m.inf. to do reversing (Siv. 1477); esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. **-thurē** -थुर्यर् । विपरीतत्वम् m. reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year. **-wōr²** -वोर् । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननीका f. transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges. **-wārē-dāñē** -वार्य-दाञ् । परिवर्तितधान्यम् m. grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside down out of a heap. **-wārē-hōnz²** -वार्य-हांजू । धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. **-wārē-hānzān** -वार्य-हांज़न् । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife. **-zang** -ज़ग् । अपशकुनम् f. an ill omen. **-zang lagūn²** -ज़ग् लगञ् । दुर्निमित्तापातः f.inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । व्यावृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see **phir¹ 1** and **phyur¹ 1**.

phir² फिर f. a time, turn, used in the ablative **phiri**, (so many) times [as in **aki phiri** (p. 20a, l. 43) one time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; **phiri aki**, once again, once more (K. 572); **dōyi phiri**, twice (K. 27); **dōyimi phiri**, at the second time (YZ. 13); **pōnti phiri**, five times (see **pānti**); **trayi ph²**, thrice (K. 63); **sadāhi ph²**, seventeen times (K. 570, 999); **biyē ph²**, at another time, once again (K. 565); **yimi ph²**, this time (K. 577); **kāisi ph²**, now and then (p. 390a, l. 4); **kūsi ph²**,

how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.₁; (see **kūt¹**, p. 485a, l. 26) (Gr.M.₁.)]

phir² 2 फिर f. of **phyur²**, 1 p.p. of **phirun**, q.v.

phir² फीर् । वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. **phēri 1 फेरि**; for 2, see **phēra**), a coarse kind of shawl thread (EL), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phor¹ 1 फर् । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. **phaka-ph⁰**, p. 689a, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. **phūr² 2**). —**sādun** —सादुन् । शरीरप्रतिक्रतिविधिः m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

phār¹-buz¹ फेरि-बुजू । दग्धकुचिः adj. (f. **-buz¹ -बुजू**), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngri*

or portable brazier. **-buzay** -बुज़य् । कुचिदाहः f. the burning of the belly, as ab. **-dōd¹ -दोदु** । अपत्योत्कण्ठा m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. **-dag** -दग् । कुचिपीडा f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation).

-dag tulūn² -दग् तुलञ् । बुभुचाबाधो-त्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. **-kāg²r² gaḥhūn² -काँग्ग् गहञ्** । कन्यादिर्गतप्रत्यागमात्संतापापत्तिः f.inf. a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime).

-phakh -फख् । कुचि-दुग्धं. कुत्सितापत्यम् (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly: (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill conducted, child. **-wōv** -वोव् । बुद्धाधा f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him.

-wōv tulūn² -वोव् तुलञ् । बुद्धाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. **-wōv wōthūn² -वोव् वथञ्** । अतिबुद्धाधोपगमः f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phor² 2 फर् m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 121 (pl.), here translated by the Latin *merces*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). (cf. **ph²r 1**).

phur, see **phyor²** and **phyur² 2**.

phūr 1, see **phyūr¹**.

phūr 2 adj. coarse (EL). (cf. **pharyush²**).

phurāo, in **basta-phurāo** (L. 463, see p. 135a, l. 30).
phūr^u 1 फूर । **भृष्टमत्स्यः** f. roasted fish (El. *phar*, a kind of fish) (El. ; K.Pr. 168, 242 ; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharē gashāñē फर्य गश्न । **बुभुषाकुलीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to become starved (for want of food).
—karañē —करज । **अतिबुभुषाकुलीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to starve (a person). Cf. **phārⁱ-dag**, p. 702b, l. 20.

phari-gāda फरि-गाड । **भृष्टमीनाः** f. pl. small fish roasted together. **-gōd^u -गोडू** । **भृष्टमीनविक्रयी** m. a seller of roasted fish. **-hōnz^u -होजू** m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr. 168). **-bar -बर्** । **भृष्टमीनसूदः** m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phūr^u 2 फूर । **मृतशरीरम्** f. a man's dead body, a corpse ; cf. **phor^u 1**. **—gashūn^u —गश्नू** । **शारीरकी अतिशीणता** f. inf. to become a corpse; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phūr^u 3 फूर in **kañi-phūr^u**, p. 461b, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर । **प्रहरः** m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. **prath pahara**, s.v. **prath 2**; **patyum^u pahar, patim paharan**, etc., s.v. **patyum^u**) (Gr.Gr. 158 ; W. 106 ; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712 ; K. 969 ; II. iii. 1 ; v. 8) ; a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (II. viii. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13).
pahara-wōl^u पहर-वोलु । **यामिकः** m. a watchman, sentinel (II. viii. 8).

pahār पहार । **पार्वतीयदेशः** m. a hill, mountain ; a mountainous tract, 'the hills.' **pahāruk^u पहारुकु** । **पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pahāruc^u पहारूचू**), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । **यामिकः** m. a watch, watchman, sentinel ; a guard, a corporal and his men (K 968).
—dyun^u --दिनु । **यामिकत्वासक्तिः** m. inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahōr^u पहोरू । **पार्वतीयप्रवहद्गदीविशेषः** m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid) ; N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. *pahōr*).

pahōrⁱ पहारि । **पार्वतीयप्रदेशभवः** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahōr^u पहारू । **कुटी** f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. **dāka-p^o**, p. 205b, l. 17 ; **grāṭa-p^o**, p. 304b, l. 48 ; **gāsa-p^o**, p. 307b, l. 43 ; **khal-p^o**, p. 396b, l. 50 ; **nar-p^o**, p. 646a, l. 45 ; **nāra-p^o**, p. 648a, l. 22 ; **pēṣi-p^o**, s.v. **pēṣ^u** ; **rēshⁱ-p^o**, s.v. **ryosh^u**) (El. *pahar* ; Gr.M. ; K. 1160, 1162) ; cf. **pāhūr^u** and **pōr^u 2**. **pahārē-hond^u पहार्य-हण्डू** । **कुटीसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hiñz^u -हण्डू**), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahur^u पहरू or **pahur पहर** । **हृदिः** m. (sg. dat. **paharas पहरस्**), a roof, a thatch (cf. **nāra-p^o**, p. 648a, l. 24). **—tārun —तारन** । **हृदिविंतावनम्** m. inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhūr^u पाहूरू f. a hut, cottage, i. q. **pahōr^u**, q.v. (YZ. 477).

pōhar 1 प्वहर (for 2, see **pōhur^u**) or **pōhur प्वहर** । **गृहपटलः** m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i. e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. **kōñ^u-p^o**, p. 461a, l. 1 ; **kāñēñi-p^o**, p. 462a, l. 27.)

pōhur^u प्वहरू or (Gr.Gr. 39) **pōhar 2 प्वहर** । **अतिचिः, उत्सवे निमन्वितः** m. (f. **pahurēn^u प्वहर्यन्** or **pōharēñ^u प्वहर्यन्** (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhur^u पुहरू । **विषधर(सर्प)विशेषः** m. a scorpion (El.) (?) ; a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, *puhur*). **—āsun —आसुन्** । **प्रमादसंभवः** m. inf. mad fury to have attacked a person. **—yun^u —यिनु** । **प्रमादापत्तिः** m. inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhārⁱ-balāy पुहरि-बलाय । **प्रमादोपप्लवः** f. an attack of mad fury ; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury. **-dēṣ -देष** । **प्रमादावेशः** m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon) ; a demon who causes such mad fury. **-dēviñ -देषिन्** । **प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी** f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब فریب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. *farēb*).

phrācēr फ्राचर । **विभेदः** m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. **phrāṭh**.

ph^aracyōv फरचोव, see **ph^arakun**.

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow ; next day, on the morrow (II. vi, 11).

phar^d फर्द فرد । **पत्रम्** m. a single (person or thing) ; a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf.

phar^di फर्दि or **phar^duⁱ फर्दू** (cf. **فردی**) । **राङ्गव-प्रकृदपटः** f. a roll, catalogue ; (in Kāshmiri) a wrapper of *pashmīna* cloth.

paharadar पहरदर । **यामिकः** m. a watchman, sentinel.
paharadarī पहरदरी । **यामिकव्यवहारः** f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ فرانت । **मनःखास्थम्** f. (sg. dat. **pharāgūṭh^u फरागूठू**), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304) ; easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. **phārēkh**.

pharhād फर्हाद् فِرْهَاد । व्यभिचारिणी f. an old bawd. ;
(So in Kāshmiri. In Persian it is the name of a
man, whose mistress was Shirin, and who to please
her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharhāng¹ फर्हंगि فِرْهَنگِي । सामुद्रिकानूपदेशभवः m. a 5
Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman
(K.Pr. 169 *pharhāng*).

pharhong^u फर्हंगु । सामुद्रिकद्वीपविषयविशेषभवः (f. phar-
hūnj^u फर्हजू), European, of, or belonging to, Europe,
etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath फरहत (? gender) joy, gladness (El. *forhat*).

pharj फर्ज فِرْج m. the anus (El.).

phar²j फर्ज (= فِرْج) । फलकम् f. a shield.

phrika फ्रिक । चञ्चलमन्दस्वभावः m. fickle, vain, worth-
less in character. —shōda —शोद् । अस्थिरव्यसनः,
अस्थिरकोपः m. one who is capriciously or fitfully
dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose
wrath is quickly appeased. —shūdil —शूदिल् ।
अस्थिरव्यसनिता f. fitful dissoluteness; quick appease-
ment of wrath.

phur^aki wanañē फुरकि वनञ् । सगर्वमिथ्याप्रलापः f. pl. inf.
false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. ph^ar 1).

pharkidār फर्किदार । न्यूनाधिक्ययुतः adj. e.g. approximate,
more or less. Cf. pharkh.

phrakh फ्रख् or ph^arakh फ्रख् । श्वासविकारः m. (sg. dat. 25
phrakas फ्रकस), breathlessness (El. *phrēk*), asthma
(El. also has *phrak*, breath); breathlessness from fear
or the like (Siv. 1810). —kadun —कडुन् । उद्वेगत्यागः
m. inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack
of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to

terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a
person from such terror or exertion. —khasun
—खसुन् । श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भवः m. inf. breathlessness to
come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an
attack of asthma, etc., to come on. —trāwun 35
—त्रावुन् । उद्वेगत्यागः m. inf. to be relieved from breath-
lessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense
labour, etc.

phraka - dār फ्रक - दार । भयोद्विषः adj. e.g.
breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether
anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). —drāv 40
—द्राव् । स्वभक्तः m. issued from (i.e. successfully
passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed
through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is
now well skilled in any occupation. —hot^u —ह्तु । 45
तात्कालिकभयोद्विषः adj. (f. —hūṣ^u —हूचू), struck by
terror (at something that has occurred). —kadun
—कडुन् । स्वभक्तीकरणम् m. inf. to pull out from
breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving
experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child) 50

skilled and experienced. —nērun —नेरुन् । भयोन्नी-
र्णभवन् m. inf. to become skilled and experienced
(see —drāv, ab.). —phrakh -फ्रख् । घनश्वासविकृतिः
f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breath-
lessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected
cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). —phrakh
lagūn^u -फ्रख् लगुन् । भयोद्वेगोद्भवः f. inf. such terror to
be felt. —zad -ज़द् । भीरुः adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
—zadiñ जदिञ्), one who is terror stricken (at some
task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar
task before, or to his belief in his inability to
accomplish it).

pharkh फर्ख् فِرْخ् । अन्तरम् f. (sg. dat. pharki फर्कि),
separation, intervening space, interval; distinction,
difference, discrepancy (Siv. 647, f.; El. makes
this word m.). —gashūn^u —गशून् । न्यूनतापत्तिः
f. inf. deficiency to occur. —nērūn^u —नेरून् ।
अन्तरक्षपिः f. inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy
to be found. —rōzūn^u —रोज़ून् । अन्तरावशेषः f. inf.
a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result.
—thavūn^u —थवून् । अन्तरावशेषणम् f. inf. to cause a
discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh फारेख् (= فَارِخْ) adj. e.g. free from care, free
from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, un-
employed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. pharāgath.

phirākh फिराख् فِرْاِخْ m. separation, disunion, abandon-
ment, departing, departure; distance, distinction;
anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence).

—dyun^u —दिनु । खेदानुचिन्तनम् m. inf. to recall
before others former sorrows. —lagun —लगुन् ।
संतापाविशधारणम् m. inf. to bear sorrow in the heart
(owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal फ्रकल् or ph^arakal फ्रकल् । घनश्वासविकृतिः
adj. e.g. one who is liable to become breathless with
only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to
be terrified.

phrakalad फ्रकलद् or ph^arakalad फ्रकलद् । घनश्वास-
विकृतिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. phr(ph^ar)akaladiñ
फ्र(फर)कलदिञ्), one who permanently or continually
suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun फ्रकुन् or ph^arakun फ्रकुन् । घनश्वासितम्
conj. 1 (1 p.p. phr(ph^ar)ok^u फ्र(फर)कु; 2 p.p.
phra(ph^ara)cyōv फ्र(फर)च्योव. This verb is im-
personal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to be
breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror).

pharkun फर्कुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phork^u फर्कु
f. phürk^u फर्कू, not phürce^u फर्चू), to test, put to the
test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phork^u-mot^u फर्कू-मत् । परीक्षितः perf. part. cf.
phürk^u-müṣ^u फर्कू-मूचू, tested, examined; compared.

pharkan-wōl^u फ़कन-वोलु । ख्यापयन्, ख्यातीभवन्, ख्यापनीयः n.g. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ़कनावुन् or **ph^arakanāwun** फ़रकनावुन् । खिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phra-(ph^ara)kanōw^u** फ़(फ़)कनोवु), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). **phrakanōw^u-mot^u** फ़कनोवु-मंतु or **ph^arakanōw^u-mot^u** फ़रकनोवु-मंतु । उद्विपीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phra(ph^ara)kanōv^u-mūs^u** फ़(फ़)कनावु-मंसू), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawun^u फ़कवुन् or **ph^arakawun^u** फ़रकवुन् । उद्विपीभवन् n.g. (f. **phra(ph^ara)kavūn^u** फ़(फ़)कवुन्), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फ़कावुन् । परीचार्यप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pharkōw^u** फ़कोवु), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). **pharkōw^u-mot^u** फ़कोवु-मंतु । परीचार्यं ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **pharkōv^u-mūs^u** फ़कावु-मंसू), exposed or published for examination, advertised.

pharal फ़रल् । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. **ph^ar** 1.

phurilī फ़ुरीली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhār^ulad पुहारिलद् । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **puhār^uladiñ** पुहारिलदिञ्), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. **puhur^u**.

phōrmān फ़ुर्मान् فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. **nā-phōrmān**).

pharmōshī फ़र्माशी (= فرماشي) (in Persian), adj. e.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmirī) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashti*, and the third quality *Kalamdōni* (p. 439b, l. 38) (L. 380).

phōrmāwun फ़ुर्मावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōrmōw^u** फ़ुर्मोवु), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फ़रुन् । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phor^u** फ़हु), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. **atha pharānⁱ**, p. 60b, l. 37, and **marg pharun**, p. 590b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154,

1587-8; K. 551, 883; II. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phor^u-mot^u फ़हु-मंतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. **phūr^u-mūs^u** फ़हु-मंसू), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wōl^u फ़रन-वोलु । अपहारकः n.g. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc., as ab.

phēran फ़ेरन् । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmiris, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called **lōch^u**, and when made of cotton it is called **pōsh^u**, q.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. **mal-ph^o**, p. 564a, l. 12; **marda-ph^o**, p. 589b, l. 27; **pham-ph^o**, p. 698a, l. 22; **phirith pheran thunun**, p. 707b, l. 26; **pōshē-ph^o**, s.v. **pōsh** 1; **pata ph^o**, s.v. **path** 3) (Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 3; K. 270, 272-3; YZ. 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204). **-janda** -जन्द । पटच्चरम् m. an old patched **phēran**. **-jōr** -जोर । वसनयुग्मम् m. a double **phēran**, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. **-palav** -पलव् । चुद्रवसनम् m. a worn out, too small, **phēran**. **-pairāwun** -पैरावुन् m.inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). **-shikhur^u** -शिखुर् । क्लिन्नभिन्नवसनम् m. a rag of a **phēran**, a dirty tattered **phēran**. **-züṭ^u** -ज़टु । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **zacē** जच्ये), a tattered **phēran**.

phērun फ़ेरुन् । संचारः, विलोमीभवनम्, अवकाशान्तिः, विलोमीभवनम्, पञ्चात्तापोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phyūr^u** 1 फ़्यूर, f. **phīr^u** फ़ीरु; 2 p.p. **phēryōv** फ़ेर्योव, for **phyūr^u** 2, see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is **phirun**, q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. **pānas ph^o**, s.v. **pāna**); **path ph^o**, s.v. **path** 1 (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K. 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882-3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K. 413, 659, 663); (with **path-kun**) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. **carkh ph^o**, p. 174b, l. 29; **lari ph^o**, p. 529b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563);

to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. **bōlⁱ ph^o**, p. 104a, l. 20; **dēra ph^o**, p. 236b, l. 16; **nayēn ph^o**, p. 670a, l. 2; **phūki-ph^o**, p. 689b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122-3,

146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 5; YZ. 40, 89, 541-2); to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **dūgi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 9);

to walk round (anything) (cf. **āndi ph°**, p. 31*b*, l. 23; **charka ph°**, p. 174*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339);

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phērāni**, p. 60*b*, l. 41; **duba phērun**, p. 183*a*, l. 23; **dōv ph°**, p. 362*a*, l. 25; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204; Rām. 278, 315); to be done backwards; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275); **lari** (or **larē**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286); to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot^u ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot^u**) (Rām. 843; H. v, 4); to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847); to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256); to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērañē**, p. 235*b*, l. 8);

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nījēr ph°**, p. 627*a*, l. 16; **nāma-pōgām ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924); to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607*b*, l. 13; **nas-śūt^u phērūn^u**, p. 654*b*, l. 14; **prañēr ph°**, s.v. **prañēr**; **pay ph°**, s.v. **pay** 1 and 2) (Rām. 1363, 1763; K. 474, **murthā phērūn^u**, swooning to come on);

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919); to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11);

to cease from work, take a holiday. (L.V. 12);

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204); to become changed (cf. **āchi phērañē**, p. 8*b*, l. 2; **mañē phērañē**, p. 586*a*, l. 1; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595*a*, l. 4); regret to arise (cf. **lōth ph°**, p. 537*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204; Śiv. 574-5, 838, 841; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फेरन् थोरन् । स्वेच्छयेतस्ततःसंचरणम् m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty), to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur^u thur^u**, s.v. **phyur^u** 1.

phēran-dōh फेरन्-दोह । अवकाशदिनम् m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal** -कल् । संचारव्यसनम् f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). —**pēd** —पद् । संचरणानुरागः f. (sg. dat. —**pēz^u** —पेजू), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who wanders about; one who

turns back (from something begun); one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīri phīri फीरि फीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फीरिथ conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana**, (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1035); back again, in return (K. 822); often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply'; see **phīrith dapun**, bel. (K. 1105) and **pot^u phīrith**, s.v. **pot^u**. —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). —**dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811; K. 581; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. to turn back, go away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566; K. 685, 864); to retreat; to turn away from; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gathāni**, p. 61*a*, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). —**ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). —**nērun** —नेरन् m.inf. to go forth back again (H. x, 14; xii, 19). —**sōzun** —सोजुन् m.inf. to send back, to send home (Rām. 304). —**wanun** —वनुन् m.inf., i.q. —**dapun**, ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385; H. v, 2, 4; x, 7). —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). —**wōthun** —वथुन् m.inf. to rise back again, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return, come home (Gr.M.; Śiv. 97; Rām. 1541; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060; H. ii, 3; v, 1, 4, 10; viii, 10; YZ. 138, 178, 416); to pay a circuit of visits, to go from house to house (**prath garas**) (K. 147).

phyūr^u-mot^u फ्यूर्-मंतु । परिनिवृत्तः, विवर्तितमापन्नः । उज्जीवनापन्नः perf. part. (f. **phīr^u-mūb^u** फीरू-मंबू), turned back, inverted, crooked; returned, come back, come home; one who has changed his mind; turned (to), inclined (to, *kun*); gone bad (of food, etc.); come back (to life). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take back (El.). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (El.).

phiran फिरन् । व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phīrūn^u** फिरून्), inversion or turning upside down (of things piled up in a heap); a certain dish of spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk; altering, changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran**, p. 665*b*,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun**, q.v. —**diñ^u** —दिनु । निम्नीधीकरणम् f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरन । परिवर्तनम्, आसत्त्वाधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyur^u** फिर; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun**, q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph^o**, p. 529b, ll. 26 and 31; **nila phirānⁱ**, p. 633b, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750; H. vii, 18); to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644); to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pōgān ph^o**, p. 636b, l. 36) (Rām. 679); to toss up and down (cf. **dūgi ph^o**, p. 195a, l. 6); to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855); to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pōrān phirānⁱ**, s.v. **pōrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612);

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.); to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314); to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103); to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph^o**, p. 283a, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513);

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 45; **buth^u ph^o**, p. 142a, l. 6; **duba ph^o**, p. 183a, l. 25; **mōkh ph^o**, p. 559b, l. 34; **man ph^o**, p. 572a, l. 15; **nam ph^o**, p. 635a, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847; K. 146; H. iii, 5; YZ. 259); (with **pot^u**) to turn some one back; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013; Rām. 790); to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like); to turn aside (**zēv phiriñ^u**, to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108); to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañēr ph^o**, s.v. **prañēr**); to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph^o**, p. 632a, l. 49; **nor^u phirith**, p. 649a, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169); to do a thing backwards (cf. **bōd^u ph^o**, p. 84a, l. 24; **dana-kinⁱ ph^o**, p. 22a, l. 38);

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870); to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123); to cause to surround (cf. **gand phirun**, to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816; **pālang ph^o**, s.v. **pālang**);

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a

tale of past woes (cf. **lōth ph^o**, p. 537b, l. 47; **nēdāg phirānⁱ**, p. 622b, l. 27).

phirun pyon^u फिरन प्यनु । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —रोडुन । औत्सुखावशेषवेदः m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phirⁱ phirⁱ फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140); turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phirⁱ phirⁱ ṭhunun** फिरि फिरि हुनुन । अतिसंपदागमपावभावः m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wōl^u फिरन-वोलु । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाञ्चन्), one who inverts; one who points out clues; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyun^u फिरिथ दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —करन । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down; to bring a counter accusation; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyun^u** —निनु । सर्वापहारः m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phēran ṭhunun** —फेरन हुनुन । आवेपप्रत्यारोपः m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front'; hence, to bring a counter accusation. —**thawun** —थवुन । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम् m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse. —**ṭhunun** —हुनुन । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phōti phōti phirith ṭhunun**, s.v. **phōt^u**). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phirith yun^u**, p. 706b, l. 32).

phyur^u-mot^u फिर-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phir^u-müt^u** फिर-मंतू), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc.; reversed, turned upside down; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out); emptied out (of some vessel); turned over (of the pages of a book); turned inside out (of a garment, etc.); repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like); (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोहन । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūr^u** फूर. The causal of this verb is **phōra-nāwun**, not **phūr^urāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **āchⁱ phōrañē**, p. 8b, l. 4; **bulⁱ bulⁱ phōriñ^u**, p. 106a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206); a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510); to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331); to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. **d^ada ph^o**, p. 187*b*, l. 35).

phëringistân फरिंगिस्तान فرنگستان m. Europe (El.).

phëranāwun फेरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phëranōw^u** फेरनोवु), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phiranōw^u** फिरनोवु), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.); to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404); to cause to wander about (cf. **haṭ^{ri} haṭ^{ri} ph^o**, p. 359*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861); to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948); to surround (El.). **phiranōw^u-mot^u** फिरनोवु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phiranōv^u-müṣ^u** फिरनोवु-मंजू), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ^u फरिञ्, see **pharyun^u**.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रफुरणम् f. quivering, palpitation; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. **phurish**); angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurēñ पहर्येञ् or pōharēñ प्वहर्येञ् । गृहागता f. of **pohur^u**, p. 703*b*, l. 12.

pharphar फर्फर् फर्फर् ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. —**karān** —करान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharpharī फर्फरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. e.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । अतीत्युक्तम् m. longing, ardent desire. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh^u फर्फशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **pharphūsh^u** फर्फशू or **pharphāshⁱ** फर्फेशि), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार् फरार् । अकिञ्चनः m. flight, running away, absconding; (in Kāshmiri) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । निःस्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. —**karun** —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirōrⁱ फिरारि फरारि । अकिञ्चनः adj. e.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway; (in Kāshmiri) i.q. **farār**, q.v.

phrāsⁱ फ्रसि, see **phrast**.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see **phryūst^u**.

phrūs^u फ्रुसु or phrūst^u फ्रुसु (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) **phryūst^u** फ्र्युसु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः adj. (f. **phrūṣ^u** फ्रुशू or **phrūṣh^u** फ्रुशू), praiseworthy, commendable; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. **phrūs**).

phāras, see **pāras**.

phiris फिरिस्, see **phyr^u** 1.

phōrsī फारसी फारسي f. the Persian language (El. **phārsi**; K.Pr. 146, **phārsi**); as adj. e.g. Persian (El. **fārsi**).

phōris फारिस्, see **phōryus^u**.

pharsh or phar^{sh} फर्श فرش । विशिष्टास्तरणम् m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084; Rām. 571); a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825); **pharsh-ē-ārām**, a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phār^{sh}shē फरिश, phār^{sh}sh^u फरिशू, phār^{sh}sh^u फरिशू. see **pharyush^u**.

pharōsh फरोश فروش m. a seller. Used —**o** (as in **lāl-ph^o**, p. 522*a*, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phōrⁱ-shō फारि-शा । षकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgari cerebral *ṣa* ष.

phurish फुरिश् f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person). satyriasis, nymphomania; cf. **phūriñ**. —**lagūn^u** —लगून् । बवायेच्छा f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phār^{sh}shēr फरिश्शर् । पारुष्यम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 606, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138); harshness, cruelty, unkindness; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food). —**wōthun** —व्वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrōsⁱlyuw^u फ्रांसिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrōsⁱliv^u** फ्रांसिलिवू), made of poplar wood. (cf. **phrastuw^u**. **pharāsium** or **farāsium** (فارسيون) m. *Salvia moorcroftiana* (El. *farāsium* and *farāsium*, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. *farāsīyan*, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phōrisis फारिसिस्, see **phōryus^u**.

phrast फ्रस्त or **phrasth फ्रस्त** । वृक्षविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phrastas फ्रस्तस**). In some compounds this word takes the forms **phrás^t** and **phrás^t** the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Śiv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. **dōda-ph^o**, p. 189b, l. 42, and **kābuli ph^o**, p. 382a, l. 30.

phrás^t-zyun^u फ्रसि-ज़िनु । दग्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-zinis -ज़िनिस**), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mōnd^u फ्रस्त-मंडु । वृक्षविशेषस्याणुः m. the trunk of the poplar tree. **-mura -मुर** । वृक्षविशेषमञ्जरी f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. **-phamb -फंब** । वृक्षविशेषपक्वपुष्पसमुच्चयः m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. **-pan -पन्** । वृक्षविशेषपर्णानि m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrás^t-mūr फ्रसिति-मूर । वृक्षविशेषशाखा m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastuk^u फ्रस्तुकु । वृक्षविशेषसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phrastūc^u** फ्रस्तूकू), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रेस्त, see **phryūst^u**.

phrūst^u फ्रुस्तु, see **phrūs^u**.

phursath फुरसथ فرست । अवसरः f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (II. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). **-lagūn^u** —लगनू । अवसरावाप्तिः f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuw^u फ्रस्तुवु or **phrás^ttyuw^u** फ्रसितिवु । वृक्षविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrastūv^u** फ्रस्तवू or **phrás^tiv^u** फ्रसितिवू), made of poplar wood. (Cf. **phrōs^tlyuw^u**.)

phrás^ttyuw^u फ्रसितिवु, see **phrastuw^u** फ्रस्तुवु.

phrita फ्रित । लङ्कालिका m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. **-paiwand -पेवद्** । लक्ष्मणवृष्टवन्दा m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phrōtⁱ फ्रोटि । अनुगतिः f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). **-dīn^u** —दिनु । अनुगमनवृत्तिः f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). **-mārūn^u** —मारनू । गृहानुगमनम् f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrōt^u फ्रोटु । अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phrōt^u** फ्रोटू), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. **bula-ph^o**, p. 105a, l. 47; **jina-ph^o**, p. 375a, l. 16; **phuṭ^u-ph^o**, s.v. **phuṭ^u**). (Cf. **phyōt^u**.)

phrōt^u 1 फ्रोटु । ऋषिसनना m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). **phrōtⁱ dīnⁱ** फ्रोटि दिनि । वेचरुष्टिकर्म m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

5 **phrōt^u** 2 फ्रोटु adj. (f. **phrōt^u** फ्रोटू), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. **phuṭ^u ph^o**, s.v. **phuṭ^u**). See **phrāth** and **phrāṭun**.

phrōtⁱgī फ्रोटिगी । मीढम् f. stupid boorishness (cf. **phrōt^u**).

10 **phrath फ्रथ** or **phrith 1 फ्रिथ** । क्षिन्नमित्तोपानत m. (sg. dat. **phratas फ्रतस**), an old worn-out shoe (cf. **kōshi-ph^o**, p. 480b, l. 16; **pulahārⁱ-ph^o**, s.v. **pul**; **paizār-ph^o**, s.v. **paizār**).

phrāth फ्रथ । अकस्मादातः m. (sg. dat. **phraṭas फ्रटस**), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). **-dyun^u** —दिनु । अज्ञाताघातः m.inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. **-gabhun** —गहनु । मृत्यवस्थानुच्चनिश्चेष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). **-karun** —करन् । मरणावस्थानुच्चनिश्चेष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

25 **phraṭa-mār** फ्रट-मार । अज्ञाताहतिः m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares. **-marun** —मरन् । अकस्मात्मृतिः m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. **-māz -माज़** । अज्ञातमृतकर्मासम् m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter). **-tam -तम्** । चणत् विनाशः m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke). **-tam gabhun -तम् गहनु** । आकस्मिकचणिक-विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāth फ्रथ । दीर्घविभेदना f. (sg. dat. **phrāṭi फ्राटि**), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. **dāda-ph^o**, p. 187b, l. 18, where the word is n.). Cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**.

phraṭa gashañē फ्रट गहञ्ज । विभेदनोद्भवः f. pl. inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like). **-zad -ज़द्** । भङ्गिर्भुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phraṭazadiñ फ्रटज़दिञ्**), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ (for 1, see **phrath**) । प्रसवः m. (sg. dat. **phritas फ्रितस**), a fetus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. **-trāwun** —त्रावुन् । गर्भमोचनम् m.inf. to release the fetus, (of a woman)

to be in chillbed (and in the act of bringing forth), to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ् । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. **phurūṣṣ**^u फुरंश्चू), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness: activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ् । पात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paharōṣṣ**^u पहरंश्चू), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on **pōha-rāth**, a night in the month of Pōh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल् । दीर्घविभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and hence rejected). (Cf. **phrāth**.)

phrāṭalad फ्राटलद् । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭaladiṅ** फ्राटलदिञ्), cracked or scratched, covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf. 15 the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिलद् । विभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭiladiṅ** फ्राटिलदिञ्), scratched or cracked, marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrāṭun फ्राटुन् conj. I (1 p.p. **phrōṭ**^u फ्रोटु), to split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf. 20 **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**). See **phrāth** and **phrōṭ**^u.

phrātyōm^u फ्र्यामू or (Hindū) **phrātyōm**^u फ्र्यामू । धिक्कारः m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. (Cf. 25 **phrāth**.)

phrēsa फ्रेञ्, see **phryūst**^u.

phrōṣṣ^u फ्राञ्चू, see **phrōṭ**^u.

phrīs^u फ्रीञ्चू, **phrūṣṣ**^u फूञ्चू, see **phrūs**^u or **phrūst**^u, and **phryūst**^u.

phrēshē फ्रेञ्छ, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of **phrūsh**^u, see **phryūst**^u.

phrūsh^u फूञ्छू, see **phryūst**^u.

phrāsar फ्राञ्चर् । उन्नतकल्पत्वम् m. acting like a lunatic (i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to 35 custom), boorishness. Cf. **phrōṭ**^u.

phrēsar फ्रेञ्चर् or **phrēshar** फ्रेञ्छर् । प्रशस्तता m. the condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent fruitfulness (cf. **atha-ph**^o, p. 61a, l. 6; **phal-ph**^o, p. 692a, l. 5); good fortune (El. *frēsar*); cf. **phrūs**^u and **phryūst**^u. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to produce good fruit, to cause excellent fruitfulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit, excellent fruit to result. —**lagun** —लगुन् । 45

प्रशस्ततासंभवः m.inf. good results to come.

ph^urasūr^u फ्रञ्चूर । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman, one in agitated hurry.

phursar फुञ्चर् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness. Cf. **phurath**.

phrōw^u फ्रोव् in the following:— **phrōw**^u zālun फ्रोव् जालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः m.inf. according to tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmir had every winter to leave the country for six months in the possession of demons. Before departing they set their houses on fire and left them in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at the end of the month of Ōshid (in Skt. Āśvina = September–October). This phrase is used to imply the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawun^u फरवुन् । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. **pharavūn**^u फरवंचू), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures the results of another's work; one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawun^u फेरवुन् । भ्रमणशीलः, निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **phēravūn**^u फेरवंचू), one who wanders about (Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **phiorw**^u फिरवु), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. **atha ph**^o, p. 61a, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something) (Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be reversed or turned upside down (**pot**^u **ph**^o, to turn some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf. **pālang ph**^o, s.v. **pālang**); to circulate (a proclamation or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into action (as a change); to cause to come into existence (as a change) (cf. **pay ph**^o 1 and 2) (s.vv. **pay** 1 and 2); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order.

phiorw^u-**mot**^u फिरवु-मंतु । परिभ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **phirūv**^u-**mūṣ**^u फिरवू-मञ्चू), caused to revolve, caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawun^u फिरवुन् । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. **phiravūn**^u फिरवंचू), one who causes to revolve (cf. **nila-phirawān**ⁱ, p. 633b, l. 8); one who causes to wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns (something) upside down; **pot**^u **ph**^o, one who causes (another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद् فرياد or **phāryād** फरियाद् m. a complaint (El. *faryād*, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496).

—**dyun**^u —दिनु m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain (El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of justice (II. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress (Rām. 381; II. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām. 491). —**karun** —कचुन् m.inf. to complain (El. f.); to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). —**lāyun** —लायुन्

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyōdī फर्यादी فریادی or **phāryōdī** m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *Juryōdī*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyun^u फरिनु । अपहारकः m. (f. **phariṅ^u** फरिञ्चू), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

phariṅ^u phō फरिञ्चू फा । फकारः m. the name used in schools for the Sārādā form of the Nāgarī letter **pha** फ.

phōryus^u फोरिसु । पारसिकविद्या m. (sg. dat. **phōrisis** फारिसिस), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature).

phōris-wōl^u फारिस-वोलु । पारसिकविद्याभिज्ञः m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyush^u फरिषु or **phāryush^u** फरिषु । कर्कशः adj. (f. **phāri^{sh}^u** फरिषू or **phāri^{sh}^u** फरिषू), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 64a, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisū* for *pharyushuy*). **phāri^{sh}^u** **kād** **hyuh^u** फरिष-काँड हिहु । अतिकर्कशः adj. (f. **-kād** **hish^u** -काँड हिषू), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). **-kāl** -काल । दुर्भिक्षावसरः m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūst^u फ्र्युस्तु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादकः adj. (f. **phrūst^u** फ्र्युस्त, **phrīst^u** फ्रीस्त, or **phrūst^u** फ्र्युस्त; sg. dat. **phrēstē** फ्र्येस्त or **phrēstē** फ्र्येस्त; m. sg. obl. **phrēsa** फ्रैस, **phrēsta** फ्रैस्त, **phrēsa** फ्रैस्त, or **phrēsha** फ्रैस्त), praiseworthy, commendable (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 61a, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. **phal-ph^o**, p. 692a, l. 7); cf. **phrūs^u** or **phrūst^u** and **phryūst^u**.

phrēsa-(**phrēsta**- or **phrēsa**-)**kul^u** फ्रैस-(फ्रैस्त- or फ्रैस्त-)कुलु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. **-kujⁱ** -कुजि or **-kuj^u** -कुजू), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūst^u फ्र्युस्तु i.q. **phryūst^u**, q.v.

pharzand फरज़न्द فرزند m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

ph^as फस । रोषः m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition: general

discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection. —**gashun** —गश्तुन । रोषोज्ज्वः m.inf. such disaffection to occur. —**karun** —करुन । रोषापादनम् m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास । विभेदः m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). —**shunun** —शुनुन । विरोधीत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस । शङ्का m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस m. in **phis-phis** फिस-फिस । मन्दसरोषावापः m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). **-phis-gōbur^u** -फिस-ग्वबुर् । मन्दसरोषालापी adj. (f. **-phis** **gōst^u** -फिस ग्वस्त), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; cf. **gōst^u**. **-phis** **lagun** -फिस लगुन । सरोषमन्दा-लापप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस । लघुशिश्नेन्द्रियम् f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phis फीस । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. **phash** 1. —**karun** —करुन । सुवेशविधानम् m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. —**wālun** —वालुन । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phōsⁱ फासि । पाशः f. a noose (Siv. 504, pl. nom. **phōsⁱ** for **phāse**, m.e.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). (f. **phūsⁱ**).

phāsi **dyun^u** फासि दिनु । पाशवधः m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —लगुन । पाशवधानुभवः m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस m. old dry grass or straw (cf. **gās-ph^o**, p. 307b, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūsⁱ फूसि । शिरस्त्राणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phōsē** फोस्). a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yēchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yēch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yēch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). —**band** **gashūn^u** —बन्द गश्तुन । अत्यन्ताधीनीभवनम् f.inf. the Yēch's cap

to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phūsⁱ फूसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. *phānsi*) (cf. **nāga-ph^o**, p. 624a, l. 33) (Rām. 702-4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. **phōsⁱ**.

phasād फसाद् فساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. —**karun** —करन् । **विरोधोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). —**tulun** —तुलन् । **विरोधोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). —**wōthun** —वृथुन् । **विरोधोद्भवः** m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gor^u फसाद्-गर्ह । **विरोधोत्पादकः** m. (f. **-gariñ** -गरिञ्), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasōdⁱ फसादि فسادی । **विरोधोत्पादकः** adj. e.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश् । **सुवेशः** m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. **masta-ph^o**, p. 601a, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. **phīs**. —**gash** -गश् । **वेशपरिशोभना** m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश् । **प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्नादः** m. a violent wind-storm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. **mātⁱ-ph^o**, p. 602a, l. 46; **pit^r-ph^o**, s.v. **pitur 2**) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश् । **मार्जनम्, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम्** m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. **ḍuwan-ph^o**, p. 262a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.), erasure (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 61a, l. 22, and **phēsh**); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'leaping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. **brād-ph^o**, p. 119b, l. 11; **liwan-ph^o**, p. 542a, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. **kashēn-ph^o**, p. 481a, l. 47; **mōthi-ph^o**, p. 604b, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. **lahawan-ph^o**, p. 516a, l. 47). —**anun** —अनुन् । **विनाशः**

m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. **phash 1** and **masta-ph^o**, p. 601a, l. 1). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). —**phash dyun^u** —फश् दिनु m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashē-kōn^u फश्-कोनु । **सर्वनाशः** m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. **kōn^u 1**). —**nāv** -नाव् । **विनाशः** f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश् فاش । **परुषवाक्** adj. e.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmiri) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; II. xii, 7). —**parānⁱ** —परनि । **दुर्वाक्यपरिभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश । **लोपः** m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 61a, l. 24, and **phash 3**); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **लोपविधानम्** m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. **phēshun**) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). —**lagun** —लगुन् । **सुप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped.

phish फिश् in **kānⁱ-phish**, p. 147b, l. 5; i.q. **phyush^u 2**, q.v.

phosh^u फशू । **प्रमादी** adj. (f. **phūsh^u फशू**), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. **phash 2**, **phāshⁱ-pōth^r फेशि-पाथर्** । **उन्मत्तवृत्तिः** m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phōsh^u फाशू, see **phāhun**.

phāshēl फशल । **वेशासक्तः** adj. e.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, a dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phēshēl फशल or **phēshil फशिल** । **अप्रशस्तः** adj. e.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. **pōna-ph^o**, s.v. **pōn**) (K.Pr. 96). —**buth^u** —बुथु । **अप्रशस्तदर्शनम्, अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः** m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in

the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buthi-ph°**, p. 142b, l. 34. —**kād°r** —कौद्र । अपशस्तफलसूचकः m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. —**kādaryun° wān** —कौदर्युन् वान् । अपशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. —**kūt°** —कूट । अपशस्तकन्या f. (sg. dat. —**kačē** —कच्य), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. —**kath** —कट । अपशस्तवासकः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a son who brings bad luck. —**zang** —जंग । अपशस्तशकुनम् f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashēlad फशलद् । सोन्मादः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phashēladiñ** फशलदिञ्), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crazy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2**. —**gashun** —गहून् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. —**karun** —करन् । वञ्चितीकरणम् m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phēshun फशुन् or **phēshun** फेशुन् । ओष्ठलेहः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh°** फंशु or **phyūsh°** फयूशु; 2 p.p. **phēshyōv** फशोव् or **phēshyōv** फेशोव्), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshān°**, to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61a, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phōshun फुशुन्, see **phōshūn°**.

phēshēnāwun फेशनावुन् । आतुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshēnōw°** फेशनोवु), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phēshun**. **phēshēnōw°-mot°** फेशनोवु-मंतु । आतुरीकृतः perf. part. (**phēshēnōv°-müt°** फेशनोवु-मंतू), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phōshūn° फुशून् or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushūn°** फुशून् । अन्तःकोपः conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phōshān chēs**, there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phōshēs**, there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phōsh°s**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form **phōshun** फुशुन्, the fem. form referring to the

wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh°** फुशू inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph°sun**. **phōsh°-müt°** फुशू-मंतू । अन्तःकोपावेशः perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashēr फशर । उन्मत्तकल्पता m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish°r° फिशर । प्रसाववाहिनाडी f. the urethra.

phōsh°rāvūn° फुशरावन् । अन्तारोषाविष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phōshūn°**, q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh°rōv°** फुशरावु), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phōsh°rāvān chēs**, inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phōsh°rōv°-müt°** फुशरावु-मंतू । अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फिशिस, see **phyush°**.

phēshēwun° फेशवुन् । ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः n.ag. (f. **phēshēvūn°** फेशवन्), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phēshun**).

phisk फिस्क فسق m. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav** फिस्क-पलव् । अपर्याप्तवसनम् m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph°sakār° फसकरि । विहत्या विस्सक्तः adj. e.g. (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. —**gashun** —गहून् । विस्सक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. —**karun** —करन् । विस्सक्तीकरणम् m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फीसल् । वेशपरिशीलनोपलक्षितः adj. e.g. well-dressed, elegant, fashionable.

phasāna फसान فسانه m. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1405).

ph°sun फसुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph°syōv** फसोव्), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phōshūn°**.

phasun 1 फसुन् । (बद्धी)निरुद्धीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos°** फंसु; 2 p.p. **phasōv** फसोव्), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasānāwun**

or phas^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). phos^u-mot^u 1 फसु मंतु । निरुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. phüs^u-müts^u फसू-मंतू), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phos^u फसु; 2 p.p. phasōv फसोव्), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. phos^u-mot^u 2 फसु-मंतु perf. part. (f. phüs^u-müts^u फसू-मंतू), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phasanōw^u फसनोवु), i.q. phas^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फसर् । दाहापच्या चर्मोत्कृत्तिः f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. phsara wasaṅē फसर वसञ् । दाहापच्या चर्मविच्छंसोद्भवः f.pl.inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phās^ar फासर् । विरोधीत्यादकः m. (f. phōs^arēn फास्येञ्), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. phās.

phīsū^u फीसू । सुवेशविधानशीलः m. (f. phīsūr^u फीसू), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phas^aran फसरन् । बद्धीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. phas^arūn^u फसरन्तू), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

ph^as^arun फसरन् । सरोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ph^as^ar^u फसरू), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phas^arun 1 फसरन् । बद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^ar^u फसरू), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. phōs^arun, phōs^arāwun. phas^ar^u-mot^u फसरू-मंतु । बद्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. phas^ar^u-müts^u फसरू-मंतू), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phas^arun 2 फसरन् । विभिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^ar^u फसरू), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. phas^ar^u-mot^u 2 फसरू-मंतु perf. part. (f. phas^ar^u-müts^u फसरू-मंतू), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phōs^aran फासरन् । विरोधना f. (sg. dat. phōs^arūn^u फासरन्तू), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. phās.

phōs^arun फासरन् । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^ar^u फासरू), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an

opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. phōs^ar^u-mot^u फासरू-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phōs^ar^u-müts^u फासरू-मंतू), i.q. phas^ar^u-mot^u 1, q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phōs^arēn फास्येञ् । विरोधीत्यादिका f. of phās^ar, q.v. phisarāray फिसरारय f. whispering, in kān^l. phisarāray, p. 448b, l. 21.

ph^as^arāwun फसरारवुन् । अन्तारुद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ph^as^arōw^u फसरोवु), i.q. ph^as^arun, q.v.

phas^arāwun फसरारवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^arōw^u फसरोवु), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v. (cf. atha ph^o, p. 61a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phōs^arāwun फासरारवुन् । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^arōw^u फासरोवु), i.q. phas^arun 1, q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^arun, phas^arāwun, phāsawun. phōs^arōw^u-mot^u फासरोवु-मंतु । अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः perf. part. (f. phōs^arōw^u-müts^u फासरोवु-मंतू), i.q. phōs^ar^u-mot^u, s.v. phōs^arun, q.v.

phēsta फस्त, phēstis फस्तिस, see phyost^u.

phāsawun फासवुन् । विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāsow^u फासवु), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^arāwun. phāsow^u-mot^u फासवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phāsōw^u-müts^u फासवु-मंतू), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phata फट in phata-phata फत-फत । बुद्धखण्डानि m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. phuta. phata-phata gaḥhun फत-फत गहून् । बुद्धखण्डशिक्षिणीभवनम् m.inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. —karun —करन् । बुद्धखण्डांशतच्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम् m.inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. phita.

phata फट m. in the following:— phata-phata āsun फट-फट आसुन् । अत्यभिमानीद्भवः m.inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

phoṭ^u 3 फट् adj. (f. **phūṭ^u 1 फटू**; for 2, see s.v.) (properly the p.p. of **phaṭun**, q.v., but used as an adj. —°), split, cracked, broken (cf. **ada-ph^o**, p. 11b, l. 32; **kana-ph^o**, p. 448a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. **kōla phāṭi gashun**, p. 437b, l. 23).

phāṭi फटि used as adv. in the following:— **dam phāṭi gashun**, p. 216b, l. 7; **dam phāṭi karun**, id., l. 11; **kōla phāṭi gashun**, as ab.

phuta फुत in **phuta-phuta फुत-फुत** । **बुद्दखण्डानि** m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. **phta**. —**phuta gashun** -फुत गकुन् । **बुद्दखण्डशोभवनम्** m.inf. to crumble, as ab. —**phuta karun** -फुत करन् । **वेशविधानम्** m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuṭa फुट f. a morbid swelling, in **dōda-phuṭa**, p. 189b, l. 46; i.q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭ^u 1 फुटु m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **rata-ph^o**, s.v. **rath**); i.q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭ^u 2 फुटु adj. (f. **phuṭ^u 1 फुटू**, sg. dat. **phucē फुच्य**), (properly 1 p.p. of **phuṭun**, q.v.), broken, used —° as in **banda-ph^o**, p. 111a, l. 23; **dand^{ri}-ph^o**, p. 226a, l. 49; **hēnga-ph^o**, p. 339a, l. 46; **lanjē-ph^o**, p. 526a, l. 30; **nala-ph^o**, p. 632a, l. 29. —**phrōṭ^u** —फ्रोटु । **भपद्रव्यसमुदायः** m. a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phuṭ^u 2 फुटु । **वलिः** f. (sg. dat. **phucē फुच्य**), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (EL.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. —° a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf. **aina-ph^o**, p. 30b, l. 9; **kalama-ph^o**, p. 440a, l. 1; **kangañi-ph^o**, p. 457a, l. 18; **kangavi-ph^o**, p. 457a, l. 35; **kārī-ph^o**, p. 467a, l. 4; **lējē-ph^o**, p. 517a, l. 5).

phūṭ^u 2 फटू (for 1, see **phoṭ^u 3**) । **पटलकोष्ठिका** f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). **phōcē फुच्य** । **पचद्वारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम्** f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phuṭadār फुटदार । **भङ्गियुतः** adj. e.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

phath फट् in **phath-kār फट्-कार** । **धिक्करणम्** m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. —**kārun** —कारन् ।

धिक्करणम् m.inf. to reproach, censure. —**kōr^o-mot^o** —कोर-मंतु । **धिक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. —**kōr^u-mūṣ^u** —कार-मंतू), reproached, censured.

phāṭh फाट् m. (sg. dat. **phāṭas फाटस्**), in **phāṭh karun फाट् करन्** । **विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phat^h फतह् (فَتْح) or **phatah फतह** or **phatih फतिह** m. victory, conquest, triumph (EL. *fatah*); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So **phatih pharāngī**, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). —**kad^h** —कदल् m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrīnagar (EL.); —**mand** —मंद محمد adj. e.g. victorious, triumphant (EL. *fatahmand*).

phith फिथ् in the following:— **phith phith lagun फिथ् फिथ् लगुन्** । **अनुचितप्रवृत्ती अत्युत्कलम्** m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phīṭh फीट् । **आघातः** f. (sg. dat. **phīṭi फीटि**), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. —**dīn^u** —दिन् । **आहननम्** f.inf. to give such a blow. —**lagūn^u** —लगन् । **आघातापातः** f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phōṭh फुट् । **पाकगुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **phōṭas फुटस्**), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phōṭa-ras फुट-रस । **असम्यक्पाकः** m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). —**sas** -सस । **असंयुक्तरसदाली** m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). —**wāgun** —वागुन् । **दुर्वृत्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. —**wāganas** —वागनस), a naughty bold boy.

phōṭh फोथ् (= فَوْث) m. (sg. dat. **phōṭas फोतस्**), death. —**gashun** —गकुन् । **विनाशपत्तिः** m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. —**karun** —करन् । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught (a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuṭh 1 फुट् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **phuṭa** and **phuṭ^u**, also **rata-ph^o**, s.v. **rath**).

phuṭh 2 फुट् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. **phūṭh**. —**asūn^u** —असून् । **वल्युञ्जवः** f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. —**dīn^u** —दिन् ।

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). — hōñ^u — ह्यञ् । वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). -kara -कर । परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. — śānūñ^u — शानञ् । वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phūta-wād फुट-वाद् । बुद्रसंकलनः m. very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). -wōt^u -वोटु । भङ्गसंध्यपेतः, भपद्रव्यम् adj. (f. -wōt^u -वाटू), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūth फूठ m. (sg. dat. phūtas फूत्स), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf. phūth 2. — pyon^u — यण् । विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). — bhunun — ह्यनुन् । विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf. to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōthakh फोठख् । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. phōṭaki फोठकि), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phaṭhkūr^u फटकूरु । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭ^u फुट्जि or phuṭ^u फुट्जू । फोटलिका f. (f. of phuṭul^u, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. buh^u-ph^o, p. 96b, l. 28; burza-ph^o, p. 130b, l. 47; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 20; khaṇḍa-ph^o, p. 403a, l. 1; nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोटक । निधनः m. a [poverty-stricken man (in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phāṭla फतिल (= فتيلة) । वर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). -khōb^u -ख़ोबु । शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. -tūpⁱ, bel. -kosh^u -कशु । वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. -phamb -फम्ब । वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. -tūpⁱ -टूपि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. -khōb^u, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭul^u फुटुलु । बडद्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large

package (cf. nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 6); (a small bundle is phuṭ^uji, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). phuṭ^uli khasānⁱ फुट्लि खसंलि । चययुग्मवः m. pl. inf. 'bundles to rise', i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । चापन्नवलिकः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन । विभित्तीभवनम्. उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phoṭ^u फटु, f. phaṭe फथ, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. phacyōv फथ्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, to be torn, to be rent (cf. āchⁱ phāṭāñē, p. 87, l. 8; atha phaṭāñi, p. 61a, l. 32; bōg^u phaṭun, p. 132a, l. 5; gag^ur^u phaṭūñ^u, p. 280a, l. 25; lāy phaṭūñ^u, p. 543a, l. 29; naph^u ph^o, p. 645b, l. 15; phēl ph^o, p. 693a, l. 35; pōna phaṭūñ^u, s.v. pōna) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together);

to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. phēl phaṭāñi, p. 693a, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf. ḍambi ph^o, p. 218a, l. 25; lēmbi pampōsh ph^o, p. 524b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. pīshi ph^o, s.v. pīsh);

to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyēkh फटुन लायख् । विनिपाताहः adj. (f. phaṭūñ^u lāyēkh फटून् लायख्), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phāṭⁱ phāṭⁱ nērun फटि फटि नेरुन् । धृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phoṭ^u-mot^u फटु-मंतु । निमजः perf. part. (f. phūt^u-mūṭ^u फटू-मंतू), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭān phrāṭān फटान् फ्राटान् । (बहुलविवादा-यनन्तरम्) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. phrāṭh.

phaṭith bēhun फटिष् व्यञ्जन् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158). — **drāmōt^u** — **द्रामंतु** । प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाश्रयादेः बहिर्भूतः perf. part. (f. — **drāmūṣ^u** — **द्रामंशू**), sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. — **nērun** — **नेरुन्** । उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम् m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. — **yun^u** — **यिनु** । प्रस्फुटनम् m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (**āyēs phaṭith zēv**, his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phāṭun फाँटुन् । अन्तरिदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōṭ^u** फाँटू, f. **phōṭ^u** फाँटू, dat. **phācē** फाँच; 2 p.p. **phācyōv** फाँचोव्), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). **phōṭ^u-mot^u** फाँटू-मंतु । अन्तरिदाहेन शोधितः perf. part. (f. **phōṭ^u-mūṣ^u** फाँटू-मंशू), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phēṭun फेँटुन् or **phīṭun** फीँटुन् । बुद्धशरीरेष्वनम् m. sg. dat. **phē(phī)ṭanas** फेँ(फीँ)टनस्), a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. **dastār-ph^o**, p. 256b, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. **dajē-ph^o**, p. 203a, l. 37). Cf. **phīṭun**.

phitna फित्तन فتنه m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. — **trāwun** — **त्रावुन्** m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitnī फित्ती m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.). Cf. **kokan-bēr**. **phīṭun** फिटुन् । मदीज्ञासः m. (sg. dat. **phīṭanas** फिटनस्), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. **phīṭa**.

phīṭun फीँटुन् । बुद्धखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. **dajē-ph^o**, p. 203a, l. 40). Cf. **phēṭun**.

phīṭanⁱ **gashānⁱ** फीँतनि गहूनि । बुद्धकेदीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. — **karānⁱ** — **करनि** । बुद्धखण्डशो विभेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments.

phūṭun फुटुन् । भङ्गः, श्मनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phūṭ^u** फुटू, f. **phūṭ^u** फुटू, dat. **phucē** फुच; 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुचोव्). Its causal is **phuṭanāwun** फुटनावुन् or **phuṭ^arāwun** फुटरावुन्, (Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. **bāna phuṭanⁱ**, p. 109b, l. 49, and p. 110a, l. 21; **khōr phuṭun**, p. 410a, l. 11; **lyol^u ph^o**, p. 544a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. **khōr ph^o**, p. 410a, l. 11; **nakh phuṭanⁱ**, p. 628a, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. **naph^aṣ ph^o**, p. 645b, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. **parē phuṭanē**, s.v. **parē**).

phuṭ^u-mot^u फुटू-मंतु । आप्तभङ्गः perf. part. (f. **phuṭ^u-mūṣ^u** फुटू-मंशू), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. **phuṭan-hār** फुटन-हार । सुभङ्गः n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phaṭēng फचंग m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī *pha-tiñ*).

phutang फुतंग् । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). — **tulānⁱ** — **तुलनि** । तीदनम् m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. — **wōthānⁱ** — **वथनि** । व्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phātanāwun फाटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phātanōw^u** फाटनोवु), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. **phāṭawun** and **phatun**.

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭanōw^u** फुटनोवु), i.q. **phuṭ^arun** and **phuṭ^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within.

phōṭ^ar फुत्र् or **phōṭ^r^u** फुत्रू । लघुकण्डोलः f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. **dājē-ph^o**, p. 202b, l. 39; **dā-ph^o**, p. 230b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (= فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. **phutūra tulun** फुतूर तुलुन् । कलहोद्भवनम् m.inf. to raise discord, bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). — **wōthun** — **वथुन्** । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭ^aran फुटरन् । अधिचिपः f. (sg. dat. phuṭ^arūn^u फुटरून्), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). —karūn^u —करून् । विनयनम् f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭ^arun फुटरन् or phuṭarun फुटरन् । विभेदनम्. विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭ^arū^u फुटरून्), to break, smash (something) (cf. hēng phuṭarānⁱ, p. 339a, l. 34; khōr phuṭ^arun, p. 410a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. hāth ph^o, p. 358a, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. bāna-khōr^u phuṭarūn^u, p. 109b, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭ^arū^u-mot^u फुटरू-मंतु । विभेदितः, शिञ्चितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. phuṭ^arū^u-mūṣ^u फुटरू-मञ्जू), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭ^arith ṣhunun फुटरिथ् कुनुन् । भञ्जनम् m.inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासायून् m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrāsālyūn*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phat^arath फतरथ् (= فترث) । क्लेशः f. (sg. dat. phat^arūṣ^u फतरूष्), languor, debility; (in Kāśmīrī) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and so rendering its completion difficult). —anūn^u —अनून् । खेदापादनम् f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. —yīn^u —यिन् । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phat^arūṣ^u-dār फतरू-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. c.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭ^arāwun फुटरावुन् or phuṭarāwun फुटरावुन् । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭ^arōw^u फुटरोवुन्), i.q. phuṭ^arun, q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. dēkas dūnⁱ phuṭarāwānⁱ, p. 205a, l. 18, and hāth phuṭarāwun, p. 358a, l. 12; (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something)

open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). phuṭ^arōw^u-mot^u फुटरोवु-मंतु । भञ्जितः perf. part. (f. phuṭ^arōv^u-mūṣ^u फुटरोवु-मञ्जू), i.q. phuṭ^arū^u-mot^u, s.v. phuṭ^arun (K.Pr. 11).

photuwā फंतुवा = فتوى m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7. *photuwāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

phaṭawun फटवुन् । विभेदनाहः, उद्विग्नमानः, निमज्जनम् n.ag. (f. phaṭavūn^u फटवञ्जू), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

phāṭawun फाटवुन् । विभेदनम्, बाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāṭow^u फाटवुन्), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. bōṣ^a ph^o, p. 132a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. phātanāwun.

phāṭawan-wād फाटवन्-वाद । मौनेन बाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

phāṭow^u-mot^u फाटवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, द्वासनिरोधं विवर्धितः, निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. phāṭūv^u-mūṣ^u फाटवु-मञ्जू), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

phīṭawun फिटवुन् । मदेनोन्नसन् n.ag. (f. phīṭavūn^u फिटवञ्जू), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

phuṭawun फुटवुन् । भञ्जमानः n.ag. (f. phuṭavūn^u फुटवञ्जू), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

phēṣ^u फय़्श । दीर्घदशा f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. dāri-ph^o, p. 238a, l. 29). Cf. phāṣh and phēṣh.

phīṣ^u फिश् । विस्मृतिः f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

phēśadār फय़द्दार । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phash फह् । निःसारसूत्रपटः, लघुमशु f. (sg. dat. **phasi** फसि), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. **phëss^u** and **phëth**); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called **mīri mīri phash**. The larger hole is called **mīr** (cf. **mīr 2** and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phëth फह् । लघुमशु f. (sg. dat. **phëthi** फथि), a thin, tail-like, scraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). (cf. **phëss^u** and **phash**).

phatal फवल । तनुरमशु: m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard.

phëthal फथल । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phëssun फथुन् । noted only in the compound **našun phëssun**, p. 663b, l. 27, q.v.

phisun फिथुन्, see **phisūn^u**.

phisūn^u फिथुन् । विश्रुतुद्भवः cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. **phis^u** फिथु; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in **phisān chës** फिथान् च्यस्, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so **phis^us**, he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, **phisun** फिथुन्. **phis^u-müth^u** फिथु-मथु । संपन्नविश्रुतिः perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phëth^r फथर् । लघुदीर्घमशु (शिखा) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. **phëss^u**); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phëssawun फथवुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phëssow^u** फथवु), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phisawun^u फिथवुन् । विश्रुतुन् n.ag. (f. **phisavūn^u** फिथवुन्), one who is forgetful, absent-minded.

phëw फव । उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः m. making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl. ? a porcupine (cf. **löh** and **pōshalōw^u**; but El. **phū**, a dog, and **loh**, a fox).

pihawun^u पिहवुन् । पेषणकृतं n.ag. (f. **pihavūn^u** पिहवुन्), one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.

pihawañ पिहवन् । पेषणभूतिः f. wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.

phāwār फँवार् । उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम् m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. —**wōthānⁱ** —वथनि । उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फुवस्, see **phū**.

phöyida फाचिद् فائد, or **phaida** फिद् or **phōda** फाद् m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, **phaidah**); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. **faida**. —**mand** -मद् -مَدَّ adj. e.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). —**rost^u** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **riüth^u** -रंथु), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ्याह् m. in **phyāh barun** फ्याह् बरुन् । अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः m.inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). —**dinⁱ** —दिनि । अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh^u फहु or **phyuh^u** फिहु । द्वेषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phëhis** फथिहस् or **phihis** फिहिस), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok^u 1 फंक् । स्कन्धाङ्गम् m. (sg. dat. **phëkis** फथिकिस), the shoulder (El. **phük**, **phyuk**, **pyuk**) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phëkⁱ-ör^u फंकि-आरु । स्कन्धाधारिका f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. —**dajal** -दजल् or —**dajel** -दजल् । स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः adj. e.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. —**gōgal gashānⁱ** —खगल् गहंनि । स्कन्धभारक्षेशानुभवः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. —**gav** -गव । जीर्णक्षिन्नस्कन्धभागः m. a garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. **gāv 1**). —**hol^u** -हलु । वक्रस्कन्धः m. (f. **-hüj^u** -हजु), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. —**phol^u 1** -फलु । स्कन्धास्थि m. the round bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton.

—**phol^u 2** -फलु adj. (f. **-phüj^u** -फजु), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. —**phalanⁱ** —फलनि । स्कन्धखेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy burdens to be felt. —**palav** -पलव । स्कन्धभाशिकखण्डम् m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. —**sum^ath** -सुमत् । स्कन्धत्वष्टुर्दण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **sum^ati** सुमति), a pinch or nip on the bare shoulder. —**šünd^u** -सुन्दु । स्कन्धचपेटिका f. a slap

on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. —**wasānⁱ** —वसनि । स्तम्भखिदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. —**wāth** —वाठ । स्तम्भसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. —**wātas** —वाटस), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is adled).

phēkēn-hond^u shrapun phyārēn फक्कन-हंदु अणुन् फयार्यन् । स्त्रीयस्व स्त्रीपकाराय भवनम् m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. **phyōr^u**) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phēkyuk^u फक्कुक् । स्तम्भसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phēkic^u** फक्किचू), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok² फंक् । चूर्णसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **phēkis** फक्किस्), a pinch (of any powder or the like). It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. **nāsti-ph^o**, p. 659a, l. 8). Cf. **phēt^u** 1, **phyot^u**, and **pyuk^u**. **phēki phēki dawāh** फक्कि फक्कि दवाह । अतिरोचकीभवनम् m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय । विद्योगाक्रन्दः f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. **phyāh**.

phyār 1 फयार् । चालनजलम् m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 61a, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**gashun** —गकुन् । अज्ञात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः m. inf. refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. —**kadun** —कडुन् । ईषत्याकथोजनया जलनिःसारणम् m. inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). —**karun** —करन् । अकार्यविधानम् m. inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. —**nīrith gashun** —नीरिथ गकुन् । अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः m. inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out

(with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). —**nīrith salun** —नीरिथ सलुन् । अवाच्यवदनसंभवः m. inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । जलनिःसारणम् m. inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फयार् । एडमूकः (अनेलमूकः) m. (f. **phyōr^u** फ्योर), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. **maṣa-ph^o**, p. 602b, l. 12). **phyāra-katha** फयार-कथ । एडमूकभाषा f. pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फयार् m. in **phir-phyār** (see **phir**), apparently a jingle-word.

phyor^u फयर् । विन्दुः, चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **phēris** फयरिस्), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf. **ashⁱ-ph^o**, p. 47b, l. 46; **cyū-ph^o**, p. 179a, l. 18; **mas-ph^o**, p. 585b, l. 38; **pā-ph^o**, s.v. **pōn^u**; **ras-ph^o**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph^o**, s.v. **rath**) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añēma-ph^o**, p. 37b, l. 8; **dōda-ph^o**, p. 189b, l. 50; **m^atra-ph^o**, p. 605b, l. 21; **pāka-ph^o**, p. 725b, l. 12; **pā-ph^o**, s.v. **pōn^u**) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. **āchⁱ-ph^o**, p. 8b, l. 14); a point (El. **phur**); cf. **phyūr^u** 2. —**shunun** —कुनुन् । चिह्नविन्यासः m. inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phērⁱ-wād फयरि-वाद् । विन्दुवृत्तिः m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phēri phēri फयरि फयरि । विन्दुशः adv. drop by drop. **phyōr^u** फ्योर् adj. (f. **phyōr^u** फ्योर), 1 p. p. of **phyārun**, q.v., used —° as adj., strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. **aḍa-phyōr^u**, p. 11b, l. 37; **phēkēn-hond^u** shrapun phyārēn, p. 721a, l. 11).

phyōr^u फ्योर, see **phyār** 2 and **phyōr^u**.

phyur² फिर (for 1, see **phirun**) । व्यतिक्रमः परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फिरिस्; abl. **phiri** फिरि, cf. **phir^u** 1), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. **dōrē-ph^o**, p. 237a, l. 1; **mūla-ph^o**, p. 567a, l. 38; **man-ph^o**, p. 572a, l. 17; **mañē-ph^o**, p. 586a, l. 3; **nama-ph^o**, p. 635b, l. 43; **nāwa-ph^o**, p. 665b, l. 36) (Śiv. 1834); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. **achēn-pacē-phyur^u**, p. 9a, l. 17; **khisⁱ-ph^o**, p. 429a, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. **buthⁱ-ph^o**, p. 142b, l. 40); confusion, doing something

in wrong order (e.g. in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances) (cf. **āchi-ph°**, p. 8b, l. 17; **atha-ph°**, a slip of the hand, p. 61a, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. **grünz^u-ph°**, p. 303b, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. **khṛāwa-ph°**, p. 416a, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. **dōri-ph°**, p. 237a, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. **gaza-ph°**, p. 318b, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. **āla-ph°**, p. 22b, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. **pacē-ph°**, s.v. **pūṭ^u**); change (of place or the like) (cf. **jāyē-ph°**, p. 380a, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr^u 3** and **kōca-ph°**, p. 383a, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. **lacha-ph°**, p. 506b, l. 47; **paīsa-ph°**, s.v. **paīsa**).

phyūr^u gaṭhun फिर् गठुन् । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. — **kaḍun** — कडुन् । अतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. — **karun** — करुन् । अतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lesson, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). — **thur^u** — थुर् । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). — **thur^u karun** — थुर् करुन् । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संबन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation). Cf. **phērun thōrun**, p. 706a, l. 38.

phyūr^u 1 फूर, see **phērun**, as adj. —°, cf. **rasa-phyūr^u**, that of which the juice has returned, revived, s.v. **ras**.

phyūr^u 2 फूर (for 1, see **phērun**) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phīris** फीरिस; abl. **phēri** फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. **phyor^u**; **āshⁱ-ph°**,

p. 47b, l. 48; **mas-ph°**, p. 595b, l. 38; **m^atra-ph°**, p. 605b, l. 21; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pōn^u**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (El. *phūr*, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añema-ph°**, p. 37b, l. 11; **dōda-ph°**, p. 189b, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार् । खूलबिन्दुशयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. — **nērun 1** — नेरुन् । खूलबिन्दुशापगमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. — **phamb** -फम् । खूलबिन्दुपादानराङ्गवीणां m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmūna* cloth is made.

phyūr^u 3 फूर m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr^u 2**, col. a, l. 20 ab.). **phēri nērun 2** फेरि नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyūr^u-mot^u फिर्-मंतु, see **phirun**.

phyūr^u-mot^u फूर-मंतु, see **phērun**.

phyāran फ्यारन् । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. **phyārūn^u** फ्यारंजू), straining off, filtering.

phyārūn फ्यारुन् । रसनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyōr^u** फ्योर्), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyōr^u-mot^u फ्योर्-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निःसारित-चालनजलः perf. part. (f. **phyōr^u-mūṣ^u** फ्योर्-मंचू), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran - dājⁱ फ्यारन् - दंजि or -dūj^u -दंजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyōrinⁱ bōn^u फ्योरिनि बोनु । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. — **wōn^u** -वोनु । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय् । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh^u फ्योशु or **phyūsh^u** फ्यूशु, see **phēshun** or **phēshun**.

phyush^u 1 फिशु । औषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phishis** फिशिस), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush^u 2 फिशु or **phish** फिश m. in **kan-ph°**, p. 447b, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf.

pyush^u, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding. **phyost^u** फोस्तु । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. **phēstis** फ्येस्तिस्), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting in

profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness. **phēsta-kākañ** फयस्त-काकञ् । मूढबुद्धिः f. a woman who by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is really silly, displeasing in appearance, and indolent.

phyot^u फ्योतु । कौशियपुष्पम् m. (sg. dat. **phētis** फ्येतिस), a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf. **phol^u-ph^o**, p. 694a, l. 43).

phētī-dār फ्येति-दार । कौशियपुष्पाङ्कितः adj. e.g. embroidered with such flowers. **-khōb^u** -खुबु ।

कौशियपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a quilted cap embroidered with such flowers. **-kalapush^u** -कलपुशु ।

कौशियपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of cap embroidered with such flowers worn by newly born babies. **-kūsh**

-कुश । **कौशियपुष्पितोपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of shoe (see **kūsh**) ornamented with such flowers (worn by brides, etc.). **-lāgay** -लागय ।

कौशियपुष्पयोजनाशिल्पः f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery. **-pulahor^u** -पुलहर् ।

कौशियपुष्पिततृणोपानत् m. grass shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers. **-tūpī** -टूपि ।

कौशियपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः f. a quilted cap so ornamented. **-wōka** -वोक ।

कौशियपुष्पाङ्कितकेश-बन्धनीसमूहः f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down a woman's back when so ornamented.

phyot^u फ्योटु । सुस्तचूर्णः m. as much fine powder as can be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of dust (cf. **nāsti-ph^o**, p. 659a, l. 9). Cf. **phēt^u 1** and **phyok^u 2**.

phyōt^u फ्योतु । असमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phyōṣ^u** फ्याञ्चू), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does everything the wrong way and contrary to custom. (Cf. **phrōt^u** and **phyāṣh**.)

phyōṣ^u फ्याञ्चू, see **phyōt^u**.

phyāṣh फ्याश् । मूढवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phyāṣi** फ्यासि), a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf. **phyōt^u**.

phyāṣa-kōṇḍal फ्यास-कण्डल । असंबद्धाचरण-भाषणशीला f., i.q. **phyāṣh**. **-kōṇḍul** -कण्डुल । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who acts in this way. **-katha** -कथ । असंबद्धप्रलापाः f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical babbling.

phyāṣar फ्यासर । मूढवृत्तिः m. eccentric conduct (marked by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).

phōz फाञ्ज् or **faiz** फैज् । फलम् m. overflowing, abundance, plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty, grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. **-nērūn** -नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः m.inf. profit (from anything begun) to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phōza-wōl^u फाञ्ज-वोल । लाभोत्पादकः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), producing good results, fruitful, profitable (of a work or business, or of a person).

phazihath फझीहथ فذیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy, infamy. **-karūn^u** -करञ् । f.inf. to disgrace, put to shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. **phūzēth**.

phaz^{al} फझल् فذل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain; superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty, favour. **-banun** -बनुन् ।

विनाशापाते रक्षागमः m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come, to be saved by the skin of the teeth. **-karun**

-करुन् । परिपालनम् m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save by the skin of the teeth.

phūzēth फूझथ (= فذیحت) f. disgrace, shame, ignominy; abuse. **-khēn^u** -खञ् ।

भर्त्सनाभुभवः f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be abused. **-karūn^u** -करञ् ।

अतिभर्त्सना f.inf. to abuse (a person). **-pēn^u** -पञ् ।

भर्त्सनाप्तिः f.inf. abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).

pāji पंजि, see **pūj^u**.

pīj (?? spelling and gender), a kind of deer, the Goral, *Cemus* or *Nemorhaedus goral* (L. 115).

pīj^u पिजू, see **pilun**.

pōji पंजि. **pōj^u** पंजू, see **pōl^u**.

pōj^u पोजु । नीचः adj. (f. **pōji** पंजि or **pōj^u** पजू), mean, vile, contemptible, a low fellow, a vile wretch (Gr.Gr. 144).

pōji-kūt^u पंजि-कुटु । नीचकन्या f. the daughter of a low fellow. **-kath** -कठ ।

नीचपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-katas** -कटस्), the son of a low fellow.

pōj^u 1 and **2** पंजू, see **pōj^u** and **pālun**.

pōj^u 3 पंजू । (तेल)द्रोणः f. a certain measure of weight employed for measuring liquids (such as oil, etc.). It is used —°, and indicates a weight of six seers or twelve pounds (cf. **gēv-p^o**, p. 316b, l. 8).

pājē-nōr^u पाज्य-नारु । द्रोणमापकपात्री f. a vessel used for measuring this amount of oil, etc. **-wād**

-वाद । द्रोणक्रमसंख्यानम् m. measuring (oil, etc.) by **pōj^us**.

puj^u पुजू । पुञ्जिष्ठः m. (f. **pujēñ** पुज्यञ्, q.v.), a butcher (of sheep or goats) (El. **pūj**; W. 114, **puz**; K.Pr. 68, 173).

puji-bāy पुजि-बाय । पुञ्जिष्ठस्त्री f. his wife; cf. **pujēñ**. **-wān** -वान् ।

मांसापणः m. a butcher's shop (W. 114, **puz-trān**; K.Pr. 178).

puj^u पुजू, see **pugun** and **pujun**.

pūj^u 1 पञ्जू or pājⁱ पंजि । विशालकण्डोलः f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. **buthⁱ-p^o**, p. 142b, l. 44; **dachē-p^o**, p. 185b, l. 48; **dā-p^o**, p. 231b, l. 26; **gūrⁱ-p^o**, p. 299b, l. 10; **khārⁱ-p^o**, p. 410b, l. 48) (El. *pāj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in **bāda-pāji**, p. 82a, l. 9.

pajē-bāgay पञ्ज-बागय् । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketsful. -**sōr^u** -साह् । कण्डोलैरपहरणम् f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). -**tala nīrith gashun** -तल नीरिथ् गहृन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. -**tal rūd^u-mot^u** -तल् रूदु-मंतु । अन्तःस्थितः perf. part. (f. -**tal rūz^u-mūṣ^u** -तल् रूज्-मञ्जू), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). -**tal rōzun** -तल् रोजुन् । अन्तःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. -**tal thow^u-mot^u** -तल् थवु-मंतु । गूढे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. -**tal thūv^u-mūṣ^u** -तल् थवू-मञ्जू), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. -**tal thawun** -तल् थवुन् । गूढरक्षणम् m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

pūj^u 2 and 3 पञ्जू, see **pol^u** and **palun**.

pōjⁱgī पंजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

pujⁱgī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see **puj^u**); conduct like that of a butcher.

pujil पुजिल् । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or **pōjāma** पंजाम (= **پاجاما**) । अधरीयवासः, जङ्घाच्छादनवासः m. trousers, long drawers (cf. **khashērⁱ-p^o**, p. 419b, l. 12; **pāṭⁱ-p^o**, s.v. **pot^u** 2) (Siv. 789, *paijāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. **pājiwōr^u**. -**band** -बन्द् । नीवी m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. -**dūr^u** -डूह् । नीवी f., id. -**gēgūr^u** -ग्यगह् । अधरवस्त्रोर्धभागः f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pij^u-mūṣ^u पिज्-मञ्जू, see **pilun**.

pōjⁱ-mūṣ^u पंजि-मञ्जू or **pōj^u-mūṣ^u** पंज्-मञ्जू, see **pālun**.

puj^u-mūṣ^u 1 and 2 पुज्-मञ्जू, see **pugun** and **pujun**.

pujun पुजुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **puj^u** पुज्), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. **puj^u-mot^u** पुज्-मंतु । इष्टपुरकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **puj^u-mūṣ^u** 2 पुज्-मञ्जू; for 1, see **pugun**) that which (when done by another; has become satisfactory.

pujēn पुज्यन् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pūjan*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. **puj^u**.

pōjⁱpōn^u पंजिपोनु । नीचवृत्तिः m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **pōj^u**.

pōjēr प्वज्यर् । निःसारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

paj^aran पंजरन् । आविध्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **paj^arūn^u** पंजरजू), felling a hem (in sewing).

paj^arun पंजरन् । आविध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj^ar^u** पंजरू), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). **paj^ar^u-mot^u** पंजरू-मंतु । आविध्य स्यूतः perf. part. (f. **paj^ar^u-mūṣ^u** पंजरू-मञ्जू), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

paj^arāwun पंजरावुन् । आविध्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj^arōw^u** पंजरोवु), i.q. **paj^arun**, q.v. **paj^arōw^u-mot^u** पंजरोवु-मंतु । कृताविध्यस्यूतिः perf. part. (1 p.p. **paj^arōv^u-mūṣ^u** पंजरावू-मञ्जू), i.q. **paj^ar^u-mot^u**, see **paj^arun**.

pajiwōr^u पंजिवोर् । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. **paijāma**, q.v.).

pajyōv पञ्जोव्, see **palun**. **pajyōv** पञ्जोव्, see **pālun**.

paka 1 पक, see **pakh** 1.

paka 2 पक । दृढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. -**mōnd^u** 1 -मंडु (for 2, see **pakh** 1) । कठोरचित्तः m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakūā, see **pakūwā**.

pika पिक in **pika-dān** पिक-दान् । निषीवनपात्रम् m. a spittoon.

pikⁱ पिकि, see **pyuk^u**.

pok^u पंक्कु । पक्कः 1 p.p. (f. **pūc^u** पंचू), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. **mōla-p^o**, p. 566a, l. 30). —**gashun** —गहृन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the actions in the former life bear their fruit in the present life). —**tab** —तब् m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid.

Fever below about 102° is called **khâm tab**, q.v. p. 400a, l. 23.

pôk^u पोकु adj. (f. **pôc^u**) cooked, used —°, as in **ada-pôk^u**, half-cooked (p. 11b, l. 43).

pôki पोकी पोकी | शुद्धि: f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanetity.

pâkh 1 पख m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following:— **paka-mõnd^u 2 पक-खंड** (for 1, see **paka 2**) | **मेधाजलहा** m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pâca**. **paka-mõndⁱ-bûr^u** पक-खंड-बूरु | **मेधाजलुरायभाग:** f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mõndⁱ-ras** पक-खंड-रस | **मेधाजलहारसविशेष:** m. trotter-broth. **paka-pâkh** पक-पख | **निरन्तरगमगम:** f. (sg. dat. **-paki** -पकि), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pâkh 2 पख | **पक्षपात:** m. (sg. dat. **pakhas** पखस), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **põnba-pokh^u**, s.v. **pânbs**). **pakha-ṭhyon^u 1 पख-छानु** adj. (f. **-ṭhēñ^u** -छानू), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pâkh 3 पख | **गरुत** f. (sg. dat. **pakhi** पखि), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gõṭha-p^o**, p. 311b, l. 45; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 17; **põnba-pokh^u**, s.v. **pânbs**) (El. m.; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, *pâk*, see **pâkh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünz^u पख-दंज | **पक्षमूलमांसम** f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mül** -मूल | **पक्षमूलम** m., id. **-püstīn** -पुस्तीन् | **वस्त्रविशेष:** f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-ṭhyon^u 2 -छानु** | **छिन्नपक्ष:** adj. (f. **-ṭhēñ^u** -छानू), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-ṭhot^u** -छंटु | **भिन्नपक्ष:** adj. (f. **-ṭhüt^u** -छंटू), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wör^u** -वाङ्गु | **खूलगरुत्मांसम** f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv 1 -वाव** | **पक्षवात:** m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. —**yīñē** —यिञ् | **सौत्यानीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख | **महाव्यजनविशेष:** m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr.M.). **-wāv 2 -वाव** | **व्यजनवात:** m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. —**wāyun** —वायुन् m. inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pâkh 1 पाख | **पुय:** m. (sg. dat. **pâkas** पाकस), matter, pus.

pâka-câr पाक-चार | **पुयकोश:** m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc.

-dag -दग् | **पुयबाधा** f., id. **-dôg^u** -दुग् | **अहुस्यविस्कोट:** m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan** -दिगन् or **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् | **पुयधारा** f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like.

-ḍusur^u -डुसुर् | **पुयविस्कोट:** m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala** -लल | **पुयसंघात:** f. a lump of thickened pus. **-phēphur** -फफुर | **पुयविस्कोट:** m. a boil full of pus. **-phyor^u** -फ्यर् or **-phyür^u** -फ्यूर् | **पुयविन्दु:** m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz** -रज् | **पुयप्रवाह:** f. a flow of pus. **-shēl** -शल | **पुयनाडी** m. a string of clotted pus. **-ṭhisor^u** -टिसर् or **-ṭhisur^u** -टिसुर् | **पुयविस्कोट:** m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pâkuk^u 1 पाकुक् | **पुयसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pâküc^u** पाकूच्), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pâkh 2 पाख | **पाक:** m. (sg. dat. **pâkas** पाकस), cooking or dressing food (esp. by boiling) (cf. **hândⁱ-p^o**, p. 337b, l. 37; **mõndⁱ**, p. 574b, l. 31; **phôtⁱ-p^o**, p. 715b, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pâkh dyun^u पाख दिनु** | **कूचनम्** m. inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny. **pâkh lagun** पाख लगुन् | **परिपाकावस्थित:** m. inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pâka anun पाक अनुन् | **सम्यक्कूचनम्** f. inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dâr** -दार् | **सुपाक:** adj. e.g. well-cooked. **-dor^u** -दूर् | **पाकेनापि अमृदुभवन्**, **दुप्याक:** adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. —**drāmot^u** —द्रामंतु | **संपन्नपाक:** perf. part. (f. **-drāmüs^u** —द्रामंसू), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked. **-drāv** -द्राव् | **संपन्नपाक:** adj. e.g., id. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् | **पाकसंस्करणम्** m. inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. —**nērun** —नेरुन् | **परिपाकनिष्पत्ति:** m. inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rost^u** -रस्तु | **पाकहीन:** adj. (f. **-rūṭh^u** -रूक्), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-raṭhar** -रक्कर् | **परिपाकन्यूनता** m. uncookedness, rawness. —**yun^u** —यिनु | **पाकावस्थापत्ति:** m. inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pâkh 1**).

pâkuk^u 2 पाकुक् | **पाकसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pâküc^u** पाकूच्), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākḥ 3 पाख् پاک । शुद्धः adj. e.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. **nēka-p^o**, p. 629*b*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (II. v, 10). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.

pākḥ 4 पाख्, i.q. **pakh 3**, a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pākḥⁱ पखि adv. in **āndⁱ-pākḥⁱ अंदि-पखि**, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31*b*, l. 31).

Cf. **pakh 2**, **pokḥ^u**, and **pakh^ach**.

pēkh यख्, see **pyon^u**.

pokḥ^u 1 पखु । संबन्धः m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. **baḍa-mātāmāl-p^o**, p. 82*b*, l. 20; **ōra-p^o**, p. 42*a*, l. 4; **mātāmāl-p^o**, p. 607*a*, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pach 2**. **pākḥⁱ-wōl^u पखि-वोलु** । बहुसंबन्धसहाययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuk^u पखिक्कु । संबन्धभावः sg. gen. (f. **pakhic^u पखिचू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokḥ^u 2 पखु adj. (f. **püch^u पक्कू**), an adjective formed from **pakh 2** and **3**, used —^o, as in **pōṅṅa-p^o**, s.v. **pāṅṅ**.

pōkh पौख् m. (sg. dat. **pōkas पौकस्**), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

pōkhī पौखी m. a bird (El. **pānkhī**). Cf. **pānkhī**.

pakhuc^u पखुचु । खण्डः m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pakh^ash 2**.

pakh^aca-wāṭh पख्च-वाट् । खण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the joining of a patch, patching.

pakh^uc^u पख्चू । कर्तनयन्त्रपचः m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (**yēnd^ar**, q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by

the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. **kōn^u 1**) (Śiv. 1014).

pakhic^u पखिचू, see **pakhyuk^u**, col. *a*, l. 23 *ab*.

pakh^ach पख्छ्, **paksh पक्ष्**, or **pakh^ash 1 पख्श** (for **2**, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas पक्कस्**), a wing; a feather (cf. **mōr-p^o**, s.v. **mōr**); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. **gāḍa-pakh^ash**, p. 276*b*, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. **ōra-paksh**, p. 42*a*, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pakh^uc^u**) (L.V. 26).

pākḥⁱdār पखिदार् or **pakhidār पखिदार्** । पक्षीण आगतः, संबन्धी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pākḥⁱdārēñ पखिदार्यञ्**), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. —**mūtrun^u मूत्रुनु** । पचसंबन्धिनिसन्वणम् m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pākḥⁱdōrī पखिदारी । पचसंबन्धः f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल् । देशविशेषः f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmir. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pākhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmir and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल् । पचयुक्तः adj. e.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākḥāna पाखान (= پای خانه) । पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम् m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhand पखंड or **pakhānd पखांड** । दम्भः m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākḥand**, **pakhāndⁱ**, etc., qq.v. —**wahārun -वहारुन्** । बाजप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhand पाखंड । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as pakhand, pakhānd, pakhāndī, etc., q.v.

pakhāndī पखंडि, pākhandī पाखंडि, or pakhōndī पखोडि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तः, दक्षी m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. pakhand, pakhānd, pākhand.

pākhor^u पाखर् । दाहविशेषः m. the Himalayan honey-suckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, *pakhr phul*).

pōkhr^u पखर् or pōkhr^u पखर् । उलूखलमध्यरन्ध्रम्, लतावेदिः m. (sg. dat. pōkharas पखरस), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. hēndawan-p^o, p. 338b, l. 24).

pōkh^u पख् । वापी f. (sg. dat. pōkhrē पख्ये), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the *bāoli* of India). pōkhri-bal पख्रि-बल् or pōkhari-bal पखरि-बल् । खातस्थानम् m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344a, l. 44) near Śrinagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pōkhr^u पौखर् or pūkhr^u पूखर् । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिमोचः m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. —dyun^u —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pōkh^u पौखर् or pūkh^u पूखर् । योनिकूलभागः, कटिमोचः f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. pōkhr^u; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. —diñ^u —दिञ् । यथातथा निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम् f.inf., i.q. pōkhr^u dyun^u, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj^u पोखराज् m. a topaz (El.).

pakh^ush 1 पखश् m., i.q. pakh^uch, q.v.

pakh^ush 2 पखश् m., i.q. pakhuc^u, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. kan-p^o, p. 447b, l. 11; nāla-p^o, p. 632b, l. 32).

pōkhta पख्त^u or pōkta पक्त् । पक्त्: adj. e.g. dressed, cooked (cf. dam-p^o, p. 216b, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. *pākhta*); shrewd, knowing, expert,

thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). —kār —कार^u । दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः adj. e.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creator (Rām. 1011; YZ. 75, 213).

—karun —करन्, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). —pāisa

—पैस or —pōsa —पौस । पणविशेषः m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka piece', the quarter of an anna (cf. khām pāisa, p. 400a, l. 14). —pāisun^u —पैसुन् or —pōsun^u —पौसुन् । पणविशेषमूळः adj. (f. —pāi(pō)sūn^u —पै(पौ)सन्), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna.

—rōpay —रूपय । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the khām rōpay (p. 400a, l. 19).

—rōpayē-hond^u —रूपय-हण्ड । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूळः adj. (f. —rōpayē-hūnz^u —रूपय-हण्ड), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pōkhtagī पख्तगी^u । परिपक्वता f. ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pōkhtun पख्तुन् । पक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōkhtyōv पख्त्योव), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough, solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert. pōkhtyō-mot^u पख्त्यो-मन्तु । पक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. pōkhtyē-mūṣ^u पख्त्ये-मञ्चू), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pōkhtāwun पख्तावुन् । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōkhtōw^u पख्तोव), to make ripe; to make solid, firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment). pōkhtōw^u-mot^u पख्तोवु-मन्तु । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणतः perf. part. (f. pōkhtōv^u-mūṣ^u पख्तोवु-मञ्चू), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakh^uyāg पख्याग् । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (*yāg*) of the lunar fortnight (*pakh*, for *paksh*, see pakh^uch), (amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day of the new and full moons. —thawun —थवुन् । यज्ञविशेषासेवनम् m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing it. —wor^u —वर् । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः m. an oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakh^uyuk^u पख्युकु, see pokh^u 1, p. 726a, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद् । पीडाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. pākaladiñ पाकलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the like) fouled with pus.

pakōnī पकानी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. pukāna.

pakun पकुन् । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pok^u** पंकु, f. **pūc^u** पंचू; 2 p.p. **pacyōv** पच्योव्), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brūh brūh p^o**, p. 120b, l. 21; **nēri p^o**, p. 673b, l. 45; **phūki p^o**, p. 689b, l. 34; **pawa p^o**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183-4, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 19; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc.; K. 147, 417, 1008; H. v, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 407; K.Pr. 84); to walk, travel (cf. **brōrⁱ p^o**, p. 125b, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc.; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160; H. iii, 1, 2; x, 1, 4; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460); to come along (Śiv. 1442, 1481, 1666; Rām. 365); to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474);

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakūn^u**, p. 210a, l. 20; **dāth pakun**, p. 257a, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543; K. 586; YZ. 132, 417; K.Pr. 17); to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf. **bād p^o**, p. 82a, l. 4; **dasth pakānⁱ**, p. 256a, l. 45); to blow (as wind); to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M.; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1801, 1806); to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810); to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.); to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728; Rām. 1099);

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.); to be in operation, be in force; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasihūṣ^u-mūjub pakun**, to follow advice; cf. **parda p^o**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067);

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf. **bōzⁱ pakūn^u**, p. 152b, l. 44; **langar pakun**, p. 527a, l. 28) (Gr.M.); to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam p^o**, p. 216b, l. 14); (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 33); (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachai*, i.e. *pacēy*);

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400-1, 1494, 1497); to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pok^u-mot^u पंकु-मंतु । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **pūc^u-mūṣ^u** पंचू-मंजू), gone, started, etc.; (of a road) gone over, travelled over; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakun - pūr^u पकुन्-पूर । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy** -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । द्रुतविशिष्टगतिकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who goes, one who proceeds; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakān (or poet. **pakun**) **gashun** पकान् (पकन्) गकुन् m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845); to hasten (to, **pēth**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc.; K. 414, 433); to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakani पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

pakōniy पकानिय् । अचलितमेव adv. immediately on going; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith gashun पकिय् गकुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakōnī**. **pakānbēd** m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pakanun पकनुन् । पक्कीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pākanyōv** पाकन्योव्), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō-mot^u** पाकन्यो-मंतु । पक्कीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-mūṣ^u** पाकन्ये-मंजू), (of a boil or the like) ripened; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakānōw^u** पकनोवु), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100); to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1885; H. xi, 14); to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8); to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like); to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804-5, 1830); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176; K. 298, 986, 1125); to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid);

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.); (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 86); to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.);

to originate, introduce, bring into use;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **bōzⁱ pakānāvūn^u**, p. 152b, l. 14); to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to dress victuals (esp. by boiling in water); to cause to cook (El.). **pākanōw^u-mot^u** पाकनोवु-मंतु । संपादितपाकः perf. part. (**pākanōv^u-mūṣ^u** पाकनोवु-मंशू) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pākanār पाकनार । पकता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर, see **phakīr**.

pekri gād f., see **pik^ot^u**.

paik^{arē}, pōk^{arē} पै(पां)कर्य f.pl. or **paikārⁱ, pōkārⁱ** पै(पां)करि, m.pl. بي كرى । निगडः chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461).

pōk^{arē} gaṣṣhāñē पांकर्य गच्छ । निरद्वगतिकीभवनम् f.pl. inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pōkār पांकार, بيكار । पिष्टकविक्रयी m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāshmirī) an itinerant hawker of bread. **-bāy** -बाय । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife.

pōkōrī पांकारी, بيكارى । पिष्टकविक्रयिता f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोकर (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. **pōkar** पोकर), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Dal Lake (L. 344).

paksh पक्ष, see **pakh^{ch}**.

pik^ot^u पिकेटु । चूडवालकः m. (f. **pik^ot^u** पिकेटू), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, **pikūt** or **pekri gād**).

pōkta प्वक्त, see **pōkhta**.

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El. **pakūā**).

pakawun पकवुन । साधनायत्ता m. (sg. dat. **pakawanas** पकवनस्), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. **pākow^u** पाकवु), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. **payith pākavith**, s.v. **payun**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). **pākow^u-mot^u** पाकवु-मंतु । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. **pākūv^u-mūṣ^u** पकवु-मंशू), cooked (by boiling).

pākawun^u पकवुनु । चलन् n.ag. (f. **pākavūn^u** पकवुनु), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; II. x, 11; K.Pr. 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawañ पकवञ् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

paikaiy पैकिय (cf. بيك) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pōkizagi पांकीजगी, پاکيزگی । शौचाचारः f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

pal 1 पल । उपलः m. (sg. abl. **pala 1** पल), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf. **āra-p^o**, p. 41a, l. 45; **nāga-p^o**, p. 623b, l. 47; **nila-p^o**, p. 634a, l. 9; **nūna-p^o**, p. 641a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; II. xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). — **chāwānⁱ** —चावनि । महाकलहः m. pl. inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

pala-har पल-हर । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K.Pr. 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). **-mōnz^u** -मांजू । औषधिविशेषः (शैलियम्) f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75).

— **pōñ^u** **ḍalun** —पोनु डलुन । असमानना m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order.

-tala ponz^u hyuh^u -तल पंजु हिहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

palan pōñ^u dyun^u पलन् पोनु दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf. 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

pal 2 पल् । पलम् m. (sg. abl. **pala 2** पल), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four **tōlās** (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम् adv. *pal* by *pal*, bit by bit (u.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.). — **pala k^anun** —पल कनुन् । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम् m.inf. to sell *pal* by *pal*; met. to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

pal 3 पल् m. flesh (used in offering to a god), — **o** in **al-pal**, wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five 'm's', as the name of each (*madya*, *māṃsa*, *matsya*, *mudrā*, *maithuna*) begins with that letter (cf. **al-pal**, p. 25a, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । लक्ष्यम् m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. **badī-p°**, p. 85b, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). —**bod^u 1** -बडु । सुदूरगम्यमार्गो यामप्रदेशादिः m. a village or country which is very distant. —**karun** -करुन् । लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम् m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp. when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । दशाभागः m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. —**bod^u 2** -बडु । विशालदशाभागः adj. (f. **-biūd^u** -बडू), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल m. a protector, in **khitra-pāl**, etc., qq.v. (Siv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; **lūka-pāl**, p. 519b, l. 27) : a shepherd (El.). —**gām** -गाम् m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lēd^r ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल f., in **pāl gashūn^u** पाल गहञ्जू f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पिल् or **pōl** पॉल् । पूयः m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पिल-दग् । पूयबाधा f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. —**digīn** -दिगिन् । पूयधारा f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pēlⁱ पेलि, see **pyol^u**.

pilⁱ पिलि, see **pyul^u** 1 and 2.

pōl^u प्लु । अदृढः adj. (f. **pōjⁱ** प्लि or **pōj^u** प्लू), weak, infirm (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61a, l. 41).

pol^u 1 पलु । वृहत्पिटः m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230b, l. 29; **gūrⁱ-p°**, p. 299b, l. 13) ; used met. in **chala-p°**, a basket of fragments ; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161a, l. 11). (cf. **pūj^u**).

pālⁱ-sōr^u पलि-सॉरु । पिटशोऽपनयनम् f. carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pali āsun पलि आसुन् । संचयसंभवः m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). —**karun** -करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. —**rōzun** -रोञ्जुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up. —**thawun** -थवुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to put in a basket ; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). —**ta pathari** —त पथरि । इतस्ततोऽम्बिषाय्य adv. in the basket and on the floor ; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

pol^u 2 पलु adj. (f. **pūj^u 2 पजू** ; for 1, see s.v.), used —°, weighing a *pal* (see **pal 2**) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlas* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. **aiṭha-p°**, p. 66b, l. 32).

pōl पॉल्, another spelling of **pail**, q.v.

pōlⁱ पॉलि । पल्ली f. a but.

pul पुल । तुणम् m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc) ; (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-hor^u पुल-हर् । तुणपादुकाद्युगमम् m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmiris on the mountains (El.) (cf. **dēlⁱ-p°**, p. 267b, l. 48; **gāsa-p°**, p. 307b, l. 45; **phētⁱ-p°**, p. 723a, l. 18; (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260).

-hārⁱ-khōr -हंरि-खूर् । एकमात्रतुणपादुका m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe ; a single straw shoe.

-hārⁱ-khōr^u -हंरि-खोर् । एकतुणपादुका m. a single straw shoe. —**-hārⁱ-madun** -हंरि-मदुन् । तुणपादुका-धारणशीलः adj. (f. **-hārⁱ-madūn^u** -हंरि-मदञ्जू), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such).

-hārⁱ-phrath -हंरि-फ्रथ् । द्विजा तुणमय-पादुका m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe. —**-hārⁱ-zūt^u** -हंरि-ज़टू । जीर्णतुणमय-

पादुका f. (sg. dat. **-hārⁱ-zacē** -हंरि-ज़च्य), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe. —**-paitav** -पैतव् ।

सन्नाहसामयी f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan āsun पुलन् असुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to take (to straw shoes)', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings ; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. **pōlun**). —**pyon^u** -यणु । चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly. —**wātun** -वातुन् । दरिद्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulāo, see **pōlāv**.

pōlād प्लाद् or **phōlād** फोलाद् فولاد । मुदुलोहविशेषः m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pōlōdⁱ प्लोदि, **pōlōdⁱ** फोलादि, or **phōlōdⁱ** फोलादि (= فولادي) । लोहविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of steel. steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, **pō°**).

pōlādūw^u प्लादुवु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj. (f. **pōlādūv^u** प्लाद्वु), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-hor^u पुल-हर्, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख پلك . निमेषमाचकालः m. (sg. dat. **palakas** पलकस्), the eyelid, eyelash ; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye. **palakas-manz** पलकस्-मञ्ज् । अत्यल्पकालतः adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakh 1 पालख m. (sg. dat. **pālakas** पालकस्), a guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakh 2 पालख । पालङ्कीयाकम् f. (sg. dat. **pālaki** पालकि), spinach (EL, who makes the word m.) (cf. **nadar¹-p^o**, p. 623a, l. 40).

pōlikh पालिख । शिबिका f. (sg. dat. **pōliki** पालिकि), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

pūlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus tiliaceus* (EL).

palim पलिम । तैलमलम् f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) **palān पलान्** (= پالان) । पञ्चयनकम् m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. **khar-p^o**, p. 407a, l. 29).

pālān पालान् (Śiv. 488) or **pālanā पालना** । रक्षणम् f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pālānī पालनी । रक्षणाईः impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । गुप्तदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pol^u** पंलु, f. **pūj^u** पंजू ; 2 p.p. **pajyōv** पञ्चोव्), to give privately.

pālun पालुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōl^u** पोलु, f. **pōj^u** 1 पोजू (L.V. 62), for 2, see s.v. ; 2 p.p. **pājyōv** पाञ्चोव्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31 ; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758 ; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509 ; K. 320, 584, 743) ; to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62 ; Śiv. 285 ; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711 ; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828) ; **pūzā pālūn^u**, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042) ; **pazun pālun**, see **pazun 1** ; **salām pālūn^u**, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16) ; **pōl^u-mot^u** पोलु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. **pōj^u-mūb^u** पांजू - मंजू), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pilūn^u** पिलन्), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pyul^u** पिलु, f. **pīj^u** पिजू. According to I.K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **pilyōv** पिञ्चोव्. The causal of this verb is **pilawun पिलवुन्**, **pilanun पिलनुन्**, or **pilanāwun पिलनावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. **nazar pilūn^u**, p. 676a, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121 ; Śiv. 785 ; K.Pr. 170). **pyul^u-mot^u** पिलु-मंतु । पर्याप्तः प्राप्तिः perf. part. (f. **pīj^u-mūb^u** पिजू-मंजू), one who

has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pōlun पलुन् । कुण्ठितीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōlyōv** पञ्चोव्), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. **pulan atun**, p. 730b, l. 25) ; (of a tool) to become blunted by over-use.

pōlan-wōl^u पलान्-वोलु । कुण्ठितीभवन n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** वाज्यन्), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pōlyō-mot^u पञ्चो-मंतु । कुण्ठितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **pōlyē-mūb^u** पञ्चो-मंजू), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलंग । पर्यङ्कः m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705 ; H. iii, 7 ; v, 5, 6, 9 ; viii, 13 ; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). **-khūr^u** -खूर । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead. **-wār** -वार । पर्यङ्कमितास्तरणम् m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pālang पालंग । पाशबन्धनविशेषः m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. —**phirun** —फिरन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to tie up in this manner. —**phirawun** —फिरवुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilon^u** पिलनु), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228) ; to convey (to a person or place) ; cf. **pilun**, **pilanāwun**, and **pilawun**. **pilon^u-mot^u** पिलनु-मंतु । याहितः perf. part. (f. **pilūn^u-mūb^u** पिलन् - मंजू), caused to arrive, etc., as ab. : conveyed.

pālanāwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pālanōw^u** पालनोवु), to cause to be protected or cherished ; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in **pālun**), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of **pālun**, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanāwun पिलनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilanōw^u** पिलनोवु), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilawun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139) ; to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7) ; cf. **pilun**. **pilanōw^u-mot^u** पिलनोवु-मंतु । याहितः perf. part. (f. **pilanōw^u-mūb^u** पिलनोवु - मंजू), i.q. **pilon^u-mot^u** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilow^u-mot^u** (s.v. **pilawun**), qq.v.

pōlur^u पलुर् । असारसांसलः adj. (f. **pōlūr^u** पलूर्), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pēlis पलिस, see **pyol^u**.

pilis पिलिस, see **pyul^u** 1 and 2.

palāsh पलाश । पलाशः m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa*.

pulasty पुलस्त्य m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt., *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikasī, three sons, Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarna, and Vibhīṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikasī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhīṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII; ii ff.), but in the Kāśmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikasī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson. In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastī m.c.

paluṭ^u पलुटु adj. melted, deliquesced, in **paluṭ^u gaṣhun** पलुटु गङ्गुन । असिद्धिः m.inf. to become deliquesced; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. **palatun**.

pilith पिलिथ । कदाचित् adv. at any time, at all, ever.

paltan पलटन् f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402); an army (Rām. 857).

palatun पलटुन् or **pal^atun** पलटुन् । क्षितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **palatyoṽ** पलद्योव्. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **palot^u** पलोटु. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. **paluṭ^u**, which is only another form of **palot^u**, to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. **atha pal^atāni**, p. 61a, l. 43). **palatyō-mot^u** पलद्यो-मंतु । क्षितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **palatyē-müṣ^u** पलद्ये-मञ्जू), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav 1 पलव । वस्त्रम् m. covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. **dāmāna-p^o**, p. 219b, l. 50; **löchⁱ-p^o**, p. 507b, l. 13; **mal-p^o**, p. 564a, l. 14; **munⁱ-p^o**, p. 588b, l. 42; **mātⁱ-p^o**, p. 603a, l. 9; **mōta-p^o**, p. 604a, l. 26; **māz-p^o**, p. 614b, l. 49; **nakha-p^o**, p. 628b, l. 11; **namda-p^o**, p. 638a, l. 1; **pōb^a-ri-p^o**, p. 678b, l. 24; **phēran-p^o**, p. 705b, l. 25; **phiska-p^o**, p. 713b, l. 28; **phōtⁱ-p^o**, p. 715b, l. 20; **pot^u p^o**, s.v. **pot^u**; **rūda-p^o**, s.v. **rūd**; **rēka-p^o**, s.v. **rēkh**; **rōt-p^o**, s.v. **rāth** 1; **rawa-p^o**, s.v. **rawa**) (K.Pr. 151); met. the skin (as covering the body) (cf. **phēkⁱ-p^o**, p. 720b, l. 44); a piece of cloth, a rag (cf. **rata-p^o**, s.v. **rath**). —**dalav** —दलव । वस्त्रादिकम् m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage).

—**tulāni** —तुलनि । चर्मीत्कर्षणम् m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K.Pr. 224); to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. **pōlun**, q.v.), in the following:— **palav dyun^u** पलव दिनु । कुण्ठितीकरणम् m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. —**dith gaṣhun** —दिथ गङ्गुन । अकृतार्थीभूयापयानम् m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव । उपपटलम् m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. **pot^u p^o**, s.v. **pot^u**). —**kaḍun** —कडुन । उपपटलोत्थापनम् m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pōlav प्लवाव् ५ । भक्तविशेषः m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc.; a *pilao* (cf. **gāz^a-ri-p^o**, p. 319a, l. 16; **khāgari-p^o**, p. 394a, l. 1) (El. *pulāo*; W. 121, *pulār*; Śiv. 1824; II. ii, 3; vi, 2; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawun^u पालवुनु । पालनकृत् n.ag. (f. **pālavūn^u** पालवञ्जू), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552); one who protects, cherishes; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन् । पर्यापणा f. (sg. dat. **pilavūn^u** पिलवञ्जू), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61a, l. 45). —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । हस्ताहस्यवलम्बना f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुनु । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilow^u** पिलवु), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, *pilanāwun*; K.Pr. 127). **pilow^u-mot^u** पिलवु-मंतु । ग्राहयित्वा प्रापितः perf. part. (f. **piliū^u-müṣ^u** पिलवू-मञ्जू), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. **pilon^u-mot^u** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilanōw^u-mot^u** (s.v. **pilanāwun**).

pilawun^u पिलवुनु n.ag. (f. **pilavūn^u** पिलवञ्जू), that which can be reached to from below (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61a, l. 47).

pōlawun^u प्लववुनु । असारतया कुण्ठितीभवनम् n.ag. (f. **pōlavūn^u** प्लववञ्जू), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawanī पालवन् । पालनभूतिः f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālavith पालविथ्, a jingle of ālavith, see p. 26a, l. 42.

palyun^u 1 पल्लिनु । पलपरमाणुम् m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. **pal** 2) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyun^u 2 पल्लिनु । पलमितः adj. (f. **paliñ^u** पल्लिन्), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

pālīyār पल्लियार । प्राचीनम् f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. **khal-p^o**, p. 397a, l. 2; **kāndī-p^o**, p. 455a, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuw^u पुल्लुवु । तुणमयः adj. (f. **puliv^u** पुल्लिवु), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz पालेज् 𑂣𑂗𑂢𑂰 or **pālēza** 1 पालेज् । करझादिचेवम् m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. **hēndawan-p^o**, p. 338b, l. 27).

pālēza 2 पालेज् (= 𑂣𑂗𑂢𑂰) । अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलवन्धविकारः m. hemiplegia; constipation. — **gabhun** — गभुन् ।

अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः m. inf. an attack of hemiplegia to come on.

pal^azun पल्लुज्नु । उपयोगः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pal^oz^u** पल्लुज्, 2 p.p. **pal^azōv** पल्लुजोव्), i.q. **palazun**, q.v. (cf. **atha pal^azānī**, p. 61a, l. 50). **pal^azan-wōl^u** पल्लुजन्-वोलु । कार्यापयोगी n.g. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), useful, serviceable.

palazun पल्लुज्नु । उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **paloz^u** पल्लुज्). According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. **palazōv** पल्लुजोव्, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). **paloz^u-mot^u** पल्लुज्-मंतु । उपयोगमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **palūz^u-mūṣ^u** पल्लुज्-मञ्चू), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

pal^azawun^u पल्लुजवुनु । उपयोगी n.g. (f. **pal^azavūñ^u** पल्लुजवञ्चू), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām पाम । उपालम्भः f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ. 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nāi*), 163, 250). — **lagūñ^u** — लगञ्चू f. inf. censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga पाम दग । निन्दाघातः f. pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. — **diñē** — दिञ् । कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to use public

reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). — **hēñē** — ह्यञ् । परिभाषणाश्रयीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted.

— **pām** — पाम । परस्परनिन्दनम् f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. — **rōzāñē** — रोजञ् f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil reputation (H. x, 3).

— **watur^u** — वतुक् । निरन्तरपरिभाषणम् m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatur*).

pāman lagun पामन् लगुन् । निन्दोक्तिप्राचीभवनम् m. inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pēma यम, see **pyon^u**.

pamb पंब, for **pam** (see **pampōsh**) in the following:—

pamba-hākh पंब-हाक् । आरण्यशाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmir) (El., L. 72).

— **lōkh^ar** — लखर् । बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः f. the nut-case of the lotus (El.); a kind of violent poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back below the shoulders).

— **lōkh^ar pēñ^u** — लखर् पञ्चू । विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः f. inf. such a tumour or boil to attack a person.

— **sar** — सर् । पद्मबीजसरः, सरोविशेषः m. a luke full of lotuses (and hence bearing a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon lying to the south of the Wōhr lake (the ancient Pampāsaras) (RT.Tr. vii, 940; H. 481-2).

— **śālan** — शालन् । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-śālūñ^u** — शालञ्चू), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on the mountains of Kashmir).

The dried root is sold in the *bāzārs*, and when triturated and mixed with oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers. The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns, is **pamba-hākh** ab. (El.). It is used by dyers in the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68, *pamb tsallan*).

pambuch पंबुक् । पद्मबीजम् m. (sg. dat. **pambachas** पंबहस्), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72, Śiv. 1801).

According to L. 76, it is the lotus plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dēl पम्बक्-यल् । पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनलक् m. the outer bark of the lotus nut. — **gūjī** — गुज् । कमलबीजसारः f. the kernel of the lotus nut.

— **hūñ^u** — हनु । पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः m. the nucleus-shoot of the kernel of the lotus nut (cf. **hūñ^u** 2).

— **kūñd^u** — कंजू । कमलबीजत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **-kanjē** -कञ्च्य), the hard shell of the lotus nut. — **māl** — माल् । पद्मबीजमाल् f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pambar, pōmb^{ur} पोंबूर, or pōmbūr^ū पोंबूर, see pōb^{ur}.

pāmūkh m. *Verbeina officinalis* (El.).

pīmpiñ पींपिन्, see pīpiñ.

pāmpūr, pōmpūr पोपुर, see pōpur.

pōmpār पोंपर, see pōpar.

pōmpārⁱ पोंपरि, see pōpārⁱ.

pōmpūr पोपुर, see pōpur.

pampōsh पंपोश । पद्म m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. lēmbi-p^o, p. 524b, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926-7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmir Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (pambuch) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (nador^u) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of pam and pōsh. Pam also takes the form pamb, q.v.

pampōshē-bar^{ag} पंपोश-बरग । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dij^ū -दजू । पद्मिनी f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. -dal -दल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dal -दल् । पद्मषण्डम् m. a lake full of lotuses. -wōj^ū -वाजू । पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. -wath^{ar} -वथर । पद्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. wat^{aras} वतरस), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as pamba-bālan, p. 733b, l. 27.

pēmot^u पेमंतु, see pyon^u.

pēmot^u पेमंतु, another spelling of pyēmot^u येमंतु, for which, see pyon^u.

pāmatur, see p. 733b, l. 10.

pamwōrⁱ पंवारि । असंबद्धभाषी m. one who habitually talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.

pan 1 पन् । बलिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. pana 1 पन), N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindu married women to Gauṛsh (Gauṛśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bād^{ar}pēth (Bhādrapada) or August-September. —dyun^u —दिनु । बलिविशेष-विधानम् m.inf. to make this offering.

pana-sāth पन-साथ । बलिदानविशेषोपयोगी मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस), the auspicious moment for making this offering. -ṣōt^ū -चूट । बलिविशेषविद्यापूः f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन् । अंशः m. (sg. abl. pana 2 पन), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gaṣhun पन पन गकुन् । प्रत्यं छेदः m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). —pana karun —पन करन् । प्रत्यं विभेदनम् m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gaṣhun पनन् गकुन् । प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. —wātun —वातुन् । प्रत्यंश्चक्षिः m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन् । सूत्रम् m. (sg. abl. pana 3 पन), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. ōm^u p^o, p. 27a, l. 28; ōtⁱ-p^o, p. 68a, l. 48; dējē tālⁱ p^o, p. 202b, l. 2; ganda-p^o, p. 289b, l. 9; krāla-p^o, p. 470b, l. 21; lōz^ū-p^o, p. 508b, l. 26; lēṭha-p^o, p. 537b, l. 27; māli-p^o, p. 565a, l. 50; pham-p^o, p. 698a, l. 24; pōtⁱ-pana-dāv, s.v. pōt^u) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-dij^ū पन-डीजू । सूत्रगुलिका f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. -dyūg^u, bel.). -dāv -दाव । सूत्रतनुः f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. pōtⁱ-pana-dāv s.v. pōt^u) (K.Pr. 208). -dyūg^u -ड्यूग । सूत्रगोलः m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. -dij^ū, ab. -gand^ū -गंड । सूत्रसमूहः m. a skein or hank of thread. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. -kān^{ar} -काजर । सूत्रगुलिका f. id., but of small size. -kōth -कूथ । सूत्रतनुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -kōsh^ū -कूशू), a skein or hank of thread. -lar -लर । संयोज्यसूत्रतनुः f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). -mil^{ar} -मिलर or -milūr^ū -मिलरू । सूत्रतनुसमूहः f. a bundle or skein of thread. -pēcukh -प्यचुख । सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका m. (sg. dat. pēcakas प्यचकस), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन् । पर्णम् m. (sg. abl. pana 4 पन), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. dat^{ar}-p^o, p. 259a, l. 21; kābayē-p^o, p. 382b, l. 47; nāgar-p^o, p. 625a, l. 12; pāhⁱ-p^o, p. 684a, l. 11; pōhⁱ (or pōhⁱ)-p^o, p. 684a, l. 49; phrasta-p^o, p. 709a, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. an-pan, p. 29b, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, pani, as if from pan^u).

pana-barg पन-बर्ग । पत्रम् m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). -**bata** -बत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. -**chōṅ**^u -छांजू । जीर्णतया शिथिलम् f. 'leaf-sifting', leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chath^r** पन-छथर् । **parāḥcham** m. (sg. dat. -**chat^rras** -छत्रस्), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. -**dēr** -डैर् । **parāraḥḥi** m. a pile of withered leaves. -**kōṅ**^u -कांजू । **parāsamūh** f. a small bundle of leaves. -**lūnd**^u -लुंडू । पत्रपूर्णाशाखा f. (sg. dat. -**lanjē** -लंज्ये), a leafy bough. -**lang** -लंग । **parāśukh** m. a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. -**mor**^u -मर् । **parāśāla** m. a leaf cottage. -**mārī hēṅ**ⁱ -मरि ह्यंनि । **muṅṅśānāśrayaṅm** m. pl. inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode. -**pōpur** -पौपुर । **patṅṅ** m. (sg. dat. **pōparas** पौपरस्), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). -**tu**^u -तुतु । **parāsamūh** m. a collection of leaves. -**ṣāñē** -ञ्च । **parāśānāḥḥārasmūh** f. pl. leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. -**wath^r** -वथर् । **patṅṅ** m. (sg. dat. **wat^rras** वत्रस्), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *panuotr*). -**zand** -जंड । **parāsamūh** m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 पन, a jingle of **dana** in **dana-pana**, p. 221b, l. 49; cf. also **dānⁱ-pānⁱ**, p. 222a, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2**, q.v.

pān 1 पान । देहः m. (gen. **pānuk^u** पानुकु), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W. 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; II. iii, 4; vii, 24-5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**: (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panun^u** **pān**, see **panun^u**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **panani pānūc^u** **khavar**, consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391a, l. 20; **nība-pān**, p. 674b, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bāla-p^o**, youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104b, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; II. vii, 11, 15). — **gālun** — गालुन् m. inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). — **mārun** — मारुन् ।

svdehaviśānt m. inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-mōr^u**, p. 736a, l. 3. -**parud^u** -परदु म. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *pānporud*). — **razi khārun** — रजि खावन् m. inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

pānuk^u पानुकु । स्वदेहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**pānūc^u** पानूच्), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 पानस्, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nānga pānas**, with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 पान । तमालपत्रम् n. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bir** पान-बीर् m. a preparation of arca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 पान m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān**, p. 548b, l. 1). -**dach** -दछ् f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as *dān^u-dach*, see p. 233b, l. 47.

pāna पान । स्वयम् refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panun^u** पनुनु, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pāna पान**, (Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas śhēpa dāwañē**, p. 263a, l. 47; **had pānas karun**, p. 322a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223-8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203-5, etc.; II. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *ap*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām. 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; II. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; II. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; II. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928-9; II. v, 9-11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; II. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gārⁱ पान-गरि । स्वाधीनगार्हस्था f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. -**khōdⁱ** 1 -खुदि । स्वतन्त्रः adj. e.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khōdī २ -खुँदि । स्वात्मन्व्येण adv. independently, on one's own authority. **-mōr^u** -मोर् । स्वात्मघातः m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. **pān mārūn**, p. 735a, l. 50. **-mōr^u** ḥhunun -मोर् कुनुन् । स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. **-rōchī** १ -राँहि । स्वात्मरक्षा f. self-protection. **-rōchī** २ -राँहि । स्वयं रक्षकः adj. e.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). **-warzukh** -वञ्जुक् । स्वार्थपेक्षी adj. (f. **-warzūc^u** -वञ्जुच्), selfish, self-interested, self-seeking. **-yēṣṭhukh** -यङ्कुक् । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. (f. **-yēṣṭhūc^u** -यङ्कुच्), self-interested, self-seeking, self-centred, egotistical, selfish.

pōnⁱ-pān पॉनि-पान् (K. 164) or **pōnⁱ-pāna** पॉनि-पान् re-fl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in **mahnivⁱ pōnⁱ-pānas gūlⁱ lōy^u**, the man shot himself, Gr.M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219-20). —**pānas** —पानस् dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). **-pānay** -पानय् सर्वथा स्वयमेव adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas २ पानस् । खैरम् adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 544, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; II. vi. 4; vii. 2); in adverbial phrases, such as **zinda-pānas** (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). —**aṣun** —अञ्जुन् m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). —**bēhun** —ब्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (II. viii. 8). —**gāṣhun** —गङ्गुन् m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; II. iii. 8; v. 9; viii. 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). —**hyon^u** —ह्युन् m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143f). —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; II. xii. 6). —**nyun^u** —न्युन् m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 804). —**phērun** —फेरुन् m.inf. to return home (K. 837). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). —**ṣalun** —ञ्जलुन् m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). —**yun^u** —युन् m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come

(home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (II. xii. 12). —**yēṣṭhawun^u** —यङ्गुनुन् n.ag. (f. **-yēṣṭhavūn^u** —यङ्गुवञ्जू), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānas^uy पानसूय् adv. i.q. **pānas**, but emphatic (K. 883; II. vii. 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78).

pānay पानय् । स्वयमेव (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; II. vii. 1; x. 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. *pānai*; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). —**pāna** —पान adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पाण्यो पाण्यो । स्वकीयसाधनबुद्धिः m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. —**pānyō lagun** —पाण्यो लगुन् । स्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see **pan** 4.

pānⁱ पॉनि, see **pana** 5 and **pon^u**, 1, 2, and 3.

pēn प्यन्, see **pyon^u**.

pēn पेन् । लेपरसः f. (sg. dat. **pīn^u** १ पीजू; for २, see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. **nūna-pēn**, p. 641a, l. 8). —**dīn^u** —दिजू । (वस्त्रादेः) रसविशेषलेपः, मुखपूरणा f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. —**hēn^u** —ह्यजू । लेपमार्जना f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size from cloth. —**kaḍūn^u** —कडजू । लेपमार्जनम् f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. —**khārūn^u** —खारजू । रसलेपयोजना f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pēna-kam प्यन-कम् । सूत्रलेपविशेषः m. size applied to cloth, as ab. **-kam karun** १ -कम् करुन् (for २, see **pyon^u**), to apply size, as ab. **-kōn^u** -कोनु । तानकीलः m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to

putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. **kōn**² 2).
-**kūt**^u -कूट् । तृणलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**kacē** -कच्य)
a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which
is used as an eye-medicine.

pīn^u **dyun**^u पीन् द्युन् । लिप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to insert
a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of
a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's
mouth). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । लेपयोजना m.inf. to
apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared
with ointment, etc.

pēna यन, see **pēn** and **pyon**^u.

pēnⁱ यनि, **pēni यनि**, see **pyon**^u.

penⁱ (W. 145), see **pēn**^u.

pīn पीन् । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement,
bearing a child (cf. **buda-p**^o, p. 85a, l. 50; **pot**^u **pīn**,
s.v. **pot**^u); cf. **pīn**^u. —**dyun**^u —द्युन् । प्रसवोद्भावः
m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman
who has brought forth children, a matron.

pīnuk^u पीनुक् or **pyūnuk**^u प्युनुक् । प्रसवसंबन्धी
sg. gen. (f. **pīnūc**^u पीनचू), of, or belonging to, a birth
(cf. **buda-p**^o, p. 85b, l. 1). This word is often used
with ordinal numerals, as in **dōy'mi pyūnuk**^u, of
the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's
second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf. **g^asa-p**^o, p. 307a,
l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally
(cf. **kō-pōn**, p. 463a, l. 45); cf. **pōd**^u. —**ṣatanāwun**
—ऋतानावुन् । अभिचारणम् m.inf. to induce another
(male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to
commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachē 1 पोन-बच्छ । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of
the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. —**gōṣ^ur**^u
-गवच्छू । अधरीयवस्त्रम् f. trousers, long drawers.
-**kōn**^u -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी m. one who (esp. a boy)
is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit
an unnatural offence with him. —**kōn**^u -काञ्चू ।
व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman who is habitually unchaste.
-**phēshil** -फशिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा f. (of a woman) one
who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually
unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

pōnuk^u पोनुक् । योनिंसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f.
pōnūc^u पोनचू), of, or belonging to, the anus or
the vulva.

pōna पोन । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on
the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in
hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, *pōn*). —**bachē** 2 -बच्छ ।
विपादिकौन्नत्वम् f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh
on each side of such a fissure. —**gashūn**^u
—गश्चू । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः f.inf. such a fissure to

occur. —**phatūn**^u —फटञ्चू । विपादिका f.inf. such
a blister to burst.

poni, see **pōn**^u.

pōnⁱ पानि, see **pāna**.

pon^u 1 पंनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting
wood) (cf. **dāra-p**^o, p. 235a, l. 36) (K.Pr. 164, 204);
a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66);
(in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint.
—**pyon**^u 1 प्यंनु m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the
joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become
apart.

pon^u 2 पंनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on
the death of a dear one) (cf. **baba-p**^o, p. 77a, l. 13;
dahyul^u **p**^o, p. 202a, l. 17); cf. **pānd**ⁱ. —**pyon**^u 2
—प्यंनु । दुःखशोकापातः m.inf. grief, etc., to befall (cf.
pōtra-pon^u **pyon**^u, s.v. **pōth^{ar}**).

pānⁱ **nērun** पनि-नेरुन् । (भोग-)निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf.
to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some
pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing
to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing
element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a
Dead Sea apple (cf. **pānd**ⁱ **nērun**).

pon^u 3 पंनु । ताम्रादिधात्वन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m.
jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering
together the various parts of ornaments.

pānⁱ-**kasar** पनि-कसर । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता
f. the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in
the processes of soldering (and which is part of
the goldsmith's profit). —**mal** -मल् । सांदानिकमलम्
m. the impurity due to soldering (i.e. when a gold
ornament is melted down, the base metal found in
the product, due to the presence of solder). —**wāth**
-वाट् । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना m. (sg. dat. —**wātas**
-वाटस), the soldering parts of an ornament together;
the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of
metal.

pōn^u पोनु m. a secondary suffix forming abstract
nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition
(Gr.Gr. 144; cf. **bēnūn**^u-**pōn**^u, p. 114a, l. 35;
bēn^aza-p^o, p. 115a, l. 9; **baṭ^anē-p**^o, p. 145a, l. 16;
dāsa-p^o, p. 252a, l. 2; **kōlayē-p**^o, p. 442a, l. 21;
kanjar-p^o, p. 457b, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) **dāyē-p**^o,
nursehood; **pōj**ⁱ-**p**^o, lowness of position; **pānir**ⁱ-**p**^o,
the occupation of a water-carrier (**pānur**^u); **parzan**
p^o, the occupation of a personal servant (**parzun** 1);
pāyēchⁱ-**p**^o, the conduct, condition, or occupation of
an outcaste Brāhmana (**pāyuch**); **vēsa-p**^o, comrade-
ship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate,
tōn^u 2 (q.v.) is used instead of **pōn**^u.

pōin, see **pōn**^u.

pun m. a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon**^u 1); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz**^u).

pun^u पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतदेवसभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Śiv. 1737); rectitude (El. *pūn*); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see —**ranun**, bel. —**dān** दान् । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम् m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts. —**khyon**^u —ख्यु । मृताहसग्धिभोजनम् m.inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. —**pratāph** -प्रताफ् । पुण्यबलम् m. (sg. dat. —**pratāpas** -प्रतापस्), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. —**ranun** —रनुन् । मृतस्य पुत्रादीनां भोजनोपायनम् m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pānś**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yindī**, the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **panśa**.

panch पंक् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas** पंचस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyēth**, q.v.; cf. **pōch**. —**karun** —करन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम् m.inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, **pōnch** पंक्, see **pōch**.

panc-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium sp.*, said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, *panchpatri*). We should expect the word to be spelt **pōnśa-pat^r** or —**pat^ur^u**).

pancāyēth पंचायथ् । पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancāyētas** पंचायतस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंद् m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

panda 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

panda 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. —**karun** —करन् । पृष्ठे धारणम् m.inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. —**nūr**^u —नरु । आधारदण्डभुजः f. the cross beam on the

top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. —**śōn**^u-**mot**^u —शोनु-मत्तु । उत्थापितो गेहादिः perf. part. (f. —**śōn**^u-**mūś**^u —चाञ्चु-मञ्चू), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. —**śānun** —ज्ञानुन् । आभुषोत्थापनम् m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pāndī पंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon**^u 2. —**kadun** —कडुन् । भोगमनु खेदापादनम् m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pānī** **nērun**, p. 737b, l. 17.

pāndu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāṇḍavas (see **pāndav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādrī. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādrī had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pāndu-rāza** पांडु-राज्ञ m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pēnd पंद् । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pēndī** पंदि), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, *pind*). **pēndī** **gindun** पंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs.

pēnd पंद् । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lōpta-p**^o, p. 529a, l. 37); esp. the *pinda*, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pōtra-p**^o, s.v. **pōth^rr**). —**chapānī** —छपनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pēnda-dān पंड-दान् । पिण्डनिवापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. —**milawan** -मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम् f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. —**myul**^u -मिलु । शारीरसापिण्डम् m. 'union of these *pēndas*', close blood-relationship. **pēnda-śārī-wōr**^u

पंड-त्रि-वाङ् । पिण्डार्थभक्तखाली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these *pēndas*.

pēnd^u पेंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. pēnjē पंज्य), a house-altar (cf. ag^ana-p^o, p. 16b, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pēnji-bōj^u पंजि-बोजु । सहचरः m. (f. -bājēn -बाज्यन्), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee.

-chamb -कम् । अकस्मान्निपातः m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. -chamb gabhun -कम्

गकुन् । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227).

-chamb karun -कम् कर्न् । अकस्मान्निपातनम् m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office).

-ṣāṭh -चाट् । सहचरः m. (sg. dat. -ṣātas -चाटस्), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter, a conspirator.

-yār -यार् । वेदिसखा m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee.

-yār^az -यार्ज् । वेदिसख्यम् f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिन्द् । स्रवः (पक्षिशेषः) f. (sg. dat. pindi पिदि), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus albigennis* (L. 123). pindi-ṭhūl पिदि-टूल् । स्रवाण्डम m. its egg.

pōnd प्ण्ड । चुतम् f. (sg. dat. pōndⁱ प्ण्दि), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. marṣa-p^o, p. 594b, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). —pēñ^u —पेंञ् । चुतोद्भवः f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). —trāvūñ^u

—चावञ् । चुतनिरासः f.inf. to sneeze.

pōnda-nāsth प्ण्ड-नास्थ । चुतोषधिः f. (sg. dat. -nāsti -नास्ति), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, *punda nāst*).

—pōnd —प्ण्ड । बङ्गलचुतोद्भवः f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pōnd^u पोण्ड्. see pōd^u.

pandāh पंदाह । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. pandāhan पंदाहन), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandōhⁱ पंदाहि, the form taken by pandāh as a multiplicative, as in kāh pandōhⁱ akh hath ta pōṣahaith, eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hond^u पंदाहन-हण्डु । पञ्चदशसंख्यी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandōhyum^u पंदाहिम् । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. pandōhim^u पंदाहिम्), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pēndul^u पेंदुलु । चक्रसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. gōjē-p^o, p. 281b, l. 3).

pōndal प्ण्डल् । चुतविह्वतियुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pōndun प्ण्डुन् । चुतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōnd^u प्ण्डु; 2 p.p. pōnzōv प्ण्जोव्). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in pōndun, it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

pindāra पिंडार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. —anun —अनुन् ।

मदोद्भवः m.inf. to show contempt. —gabhun —गकुन् । गर्वाविर्भावः m.inf. contempt to be displayed.

—khasun —खसुन् । गर्वारोहः m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pindōrⁱ पिंडारि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous.

pundarikh पुंडरीख् m. (sg. dat. pundarikas पुंडरीकस्), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Paundraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) Vāsudēva, was the real Krishna. He was killed by the latter (K. 867 ff.).

pāndīth पंडिथ् । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. pāndītas पंडितस्; his wife is pāndī'tōñ^u पंडिताञ्ज, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. pārⁱ-p^o) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, *pandit*; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmirī Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (cf. pōnasan-p^o, p. 742a, l. 3) (Śiv. 240).

pāndīth-bāy पंडिथ-बाय् । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. -dachin -दचिन् । पण्डितदक्षिणा f. a pandit's fee. -koṭ^u -कण्टु । पण्डितपुत्रः m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

pāndīthgī पंडिथगी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

pāndī'til पंडितिल् । पण्डितमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

pāndī'tōñ^u पंडिताञ्ज । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, *panditōñ*).

pāndī'tōz^u पंडिताञ्ज । पाण्डित्यम्, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes

a man's right to be called a paṇḍit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a paṇḍit (i.e. teaching and the like), a paṇḍit's livelihood.

pāṇḍav पांडव् m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt. *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kuntī and Mādri (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541-2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243). See **pāṇdu**.

pēṇḍav पेंडव् । **वेदिका** m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ag^ana-p^o**, p. 16b, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf. **pēṇḍ^u**.

pinga पिंग । **प्रियङ्गुः** f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also *pingi*; L. 330, 337, *ping*, *panicum millicium*; K.Pr. 87). **-hyol^u** -ह्योलु । **प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी** m. a head of the seeds of this millet. **-tūjⁱ** -तूजि । **प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम्** f. the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāth (पिंगि-काठ् । **प्रियङ्गुतुणनालम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kāthas** -काठस्), its stalk. **-rōch^u** -रोहु ।

प्रियङ्गुरचादण्डम् m. a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. **-wōgra**

-व्य । **प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः** m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. **-wāth** -वाट् । **प्रियङ्गुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wātas** -वाटस्), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (? spelling and gender), in *aree-bar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (? **pana-grāy**).

pānigrah पानियग्रह m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pānigrahan पानियग्रहन् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **pānigrahanas yin^u**, (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath पंगथ् । **पङ्क्तिः**, **सन्ततिः** f. (sg. dat. **pangūth^u** पंगंथू), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank^ath**.

panāh 1 पनाह (= پناہ) । **परिणाहः** m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El. *panah*, Gr.M.). **-sōw^u** -सोवु । **विशिष्टपरिणाहः** adj. (f. **-sōv^u** -सोवू), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 पनाह پناہ । **शरणम्** m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. —**mangun** —मंगुन् । **शरणागमनम्** m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg

for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār पनाहदार । **विशिष्टपरिणाहः** adj. e.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān पिन्हान پنهان adj. e.g. secret, hidden, concealed (II. vii, 10).

punahsund पुनहसुन्द (K. 198-9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punah santu**, may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pōnasonḍ^a**.

panj पञ्ज پنجن card. five. A Persian word used in the following:— —**mewa** —म्यव (= پنبه میوه) । **पञ्चफली** m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). **-shēmba** -शंब پنجه شنبه m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja पंज پنجه । **पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः**, **अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः** m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697-8, 703; II. xii, 16-17). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **पञ्चकाघातः** m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. **-ṣot^u** -चट्टु । **क्षिप्तपञ्चशखः** adj. (f. **-ṣūt^u** -चट्टू), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panjī पंजी f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. *panjih*, cf. **panja**; W. 114, *panji*).

pēnji पेंजि, see **pēṇḍ^u**.

pinj f. a wheel (El.).

panjāb पंजाब् m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjōli पंजाली f. a yoke (El.).

pūnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara पंजर پنجره । **पञ्जरः**, **चित्रकवाटः** m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, *panjara*); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). **-bīn** -बीन् । **गवाक्षपटान्तशाखा**

f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. **-chān** -छान् । **गवाक्षपञ्जरशिल्पी** m. a lattice carpenter. **-kōrⁱ** -कारि ।

अतिचीणता f. emaciation, extreme leanness. **-kōrⁱ** **gashūn^u** -कारि गक्षू । **कारावासानुभवः** f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. **-kōrⁱ** -कारी । **चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः** f. a lattice-worker, a man

who makes lattices. -**poṭ^u** -पट्टु । एको गवाचपटः m. one leaf of a lattice door. -**tākh** -ताख् **طابق** । गवाचपटयुगलम् m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjūr पंजीर । भक्षविशेषः f. a dainty dish composed of five (*pan*) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, arca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, *panjūri*), caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhī पंखी m. a bird (El. *pankhi*) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख् । पानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pānakas** पानकस्), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख् । तन्द्री f. (sg. dat. **pinaki** पिनकि), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pank^uth पंक्थ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pank^uth^u** पंक्थू), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. **pangath**. —**navūn^u** —नवंजू । संतति-विस्तारः f.inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. —**ḥhēnūn^u** —ह्यनंजू । संततिनाशः f.inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज् m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pinal पीनल् । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनाल् । विशिष्टयोनिः adj. e.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pān^ulad पंनिलद् । संदानाङ्कितः adj. e.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board).

punim^u पुनिम् (often written **punim** पुनिम्) or **pūnim** पूनिम् । पौर्णमासी f. the day of the full moon (cf. **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). -**dōh** -दूह् or -**dōha** -दूह । पूर्णिमायाम् adv. on the full-moon day (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, *dōh*). -**hond^u** -हृन्दु । पूर्णिमासंवन्धी gen. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हृन्जू), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1574; Rām. 1771). -**ḥband^ur** -चन्द्र or -**ḥbandrama** -चन्द्रम् । पार्वणचन्द्रः f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, -*dra*; 312, 543, -*drama*); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panun^u पनुनु । स्वकीयः adj. (f. **panūn^u** पनंजू), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindī *apnā*, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; II. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon

as the gen. of **pāna**, q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; II. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21-2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; II. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43-4, etc.; II. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc.; YZ. 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (II. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904-5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; II. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; II. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8-10, 12, etc.; YZ. 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; II. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). —**pān** —पान् । स्वात्मा m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. **panani** **pānūc^u** **khavar**, p. 391a, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 401, 499, 824, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). —**pān rachun** —पान् रक्नुन् m.inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism.

panāni **pāna** पननि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panaṅḥ jāyē पनञ् जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुन् । सफलीभवन्म् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pun^u** पुनु), to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206). **pun^u-mot^u** पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pun^u-mūḥ^u** पुनु-मंजू), come true (as ab.).

pānaṅār पानञार । आक्षीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080).

pānūr, see **pānūr^u**.

pōnarwas प्वनर्वस् । पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रम् m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550).

pēnas प्वनस्, see **pyon^u**.

pinas पिनस् । कर्णोरथः f. a palanquin for ladies.

pānsa, **pānsah**, see **paīsa**.

paṅsah, see **paṅsāh**.

pōnason^u प्वनसेनु । आभुदधिकविशेषः m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pōnasan-bata ष्वनसन्-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony.
-pāñṣ पंञ्चिष् । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहारभिन्नः m. (sg. dat. **-pāñṣitas** पंञ्चितस्), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pōnasond^u ष्वनसन्द । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् n. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the **pōnason^u** (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. **punahsund**, and **shōkh ta pō^o**, s.v. **shōkh**.

pūnt^u पंत्, see **pūt^u**.

pīnth पीथ् or पीन्थ्, see **pīth**.

pōnth पंथ्, see **pōth**. **pōnth** पंथ्, see **pōth**.

pōnthan पंथन्, **pōnthun** पंथुन्, see **pōthan**, 1, 2, 3.

pōnēth^{ar} ष्वनेत्थर् । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. **pōnēt^{ar}as** ष्वनेत्तरस्), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pōnēt^{ar}i - kōlay ष्वनेत्त्रि - क्लय । पुनर्विवाह-संबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities.

-kār -कार् । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage.
-mahārāza -महाराज् । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bridegroom of such a marriage.

pōnēt^{ar}ruk^u ष्वनेत्तृक् । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pōnēt^{ar}rūc^u** ष्वनेत्तृच्), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोंतल्, see **pōtal**.

pōñtal पोंटल्, see **pōtal**.

paintre, see **pōñsatr^{ah}**.

pīnt^{ar} पीन्त्र् or पीन्त्र्, see **pīt^{ar}**.

pīntur^u पीन्तुर् or पीन्तुर्, see **pītur^u**.

pōnētur^u ष्वनेतुर् । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pāntraṣ, see **pā-trath**, s.v. **pōñ^u**.

pāñtsadar, see **pā-ñadar**, s.v. **pōñ^u**.

pañtsah, see **pūñṣ^{ah}**.

pañtsahyum, see **pūñṣ^{ah}hyum^u**.

pāñsawuh (El.), i.q. **pūñṣ^{ah}**, q.v.

pañṣa पञ्च or पञ्च, the Kāshmirī form of the Sanskrit word *pañca*, i.q. **pāñṣ**, five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— **pañṣa-daiwath** पञ्च-दैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **-daiwatas** -दैवतस्), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyn, and the two Aśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāñḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādri) (K. 537 ff.); cf. **diwatā**. **-mōkh** -मूख् the equivalent of Skt. *pañca-mukha*, five-faced, a title of the god Shiva

(Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). **-stavī** -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). **-tatō** -तल् m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. *pañca-tatva*, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. **pōñṣ tōth**, l. 14 bel.

pāñṣ pañṣ or **pōñṣ pañṣ** or **pāñṣ pañṣ** or **pōñṣ pañṣ** । **पञ्च** card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; II. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. — **hath** —हथ् । **पञ्चशती** card. (pl. dat. —**hatan** —हतन्), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five piec (cf. **hath**, p. 357b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). — **tōth** —तथ् m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q. **pañṣa-tatō**, l. 6 ab.

pōñṣa-bōg^u पाञ्च-बोग् । **पञ्चभागकः** adj. (f. **-bōj^u** -बाञ्ज्), consisting of five portions or shares. **-dol^u** -दंलु । **पञ्चवारदलितः**, **पञ्चभागोपेतः** adj. (f. **-dūj^u** -दंजू), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. **-dōr^u** -दोरु । **पञ्चपचकः** adj. (f. **-dōr^u** -दोरु), possessing five side-doors or five windows. **-gan** -गन् or **-gun^u** -गुन् । **पञ्चगुणितः** adj. (f. **-gūñ^u** -गंञ्), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, *pañṣagun*). **-gor^u** -गर् । **पञ्चगेहीयः** adj. (f. **-gūr^u** -गंरु), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. **-grish^u** -ग्रिष् । **पञ्चदुर्ग्रहयोगः** f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (**grah** 2); met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. **-grish^u** **mēlūñ^u** -ग्रिष् मेलंञ् । **परितो विघातापत्तिः** f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. **-grish^u** **wōthūñ^u** -ग्रिष् वथंञ् । **परितो विघ्नबाधोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. **-gavy** -गव्य् । **पञ्चगव्यम्** m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). **-khor^u** -खर् । **पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः** adj. (f. **-khūr^u** -खंरु), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five **khōr^u**, each of two sheaves (see **khōr^u** 3) (a **lōw^u** is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six **lōw^u** = one **gēd^u**, or sheaf; two **gēd^u** = one **khōr^u**. The amount of grain in a **lōw^u** is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five **khōr^u**. **-khōr^u** -खोरु । **पञ्चखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khōr^u** -खोरु), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five **khārs**, or ass's loads (see **khār** 3). **-kōl^u** -कोल् । **पञ्चकालिकः** adj. (f. **-kōj^u** -काञ्ज् or **-kōjⁱ** -काञ्जि), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. **-kōsh^{lad}** -कांशिलद् । **पञ्चदेवसोपवासी** m. (f. **-kōsh^{ladiñ}** -कांशिलदिञ्), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. **kōsh^{lad}**).

-lor^u -लर् । पञ्चयष्टिकः adj. (f. -lūr^u -लूर), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands.
 -mon^u -मंगु or -moñ^u -मंजु । पञ्चाढकः adj. (f. -mūñ^u -मंजू), weighing five man (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount; cf. man 3. -mōs^u -मोसु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -mōs^u -मांसू), of five months, five months old; produced after five months. —nō —ना । पञ्चाङ्कः m. the figure 5 in the Sārādā character.
 -poch^u -पंक् । पञ्चपाचिकः adj. (f. -pūch^u -पंक्), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g.: (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights; (of a human being) born after five fortnights; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death); and so on. -pokh^u -पंखु । पञ्चपञ्चकः adj. (f. -pūch^u -पंक्), possessing five wings; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. -pūr^u -पूर । पञ्चपुरः adj. (f. -pūr^u -पूर), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour); cf. pōr 1.
 -pūsh^u -पूशु । पञ्चपुष्पकः adj. (f. -pūsh^u -पूशु), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like; cf. pōsh. -pōt^u -पंतु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōṭ^u -पंतु), possessing five sons.
 -pōth^u -पंथु or (Gr.Gr. 75) -pōtur -पंतुर । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōth^u -पंथु), id. -pat^u -पत्र or -pat^u -पत, see panc-patri. -pōw^u -पोवु । पञ्चपावमितः, पञ्चवितलिकः (f. -pōv^u -पंवू), weighing five quarters (of a seer); measuring five spans; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer); cf. pāv. -rong^u -रंगु । पञ्चरागः, पञ्चप्रकारकः adj. (f. -rūnj^u -रंजू), of five colours; five-coloured; of five different kinds.
 -rōpayyun^u -रंपयिनु । पञ्चरीथमूल्यकः adj. f. (-rōpayiñ^u -रंपयिञ्), costing five rupees, worth five rupees; earning wages of five rupees. -rot^u -रटु । पञ्चव्यूतिततः, पञ्चसमाधिकभागः adj. (f. -rūt^u -रटू), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread; exchanged for something five times its weight. -ryot^u -र्यतु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -rēṭ^u -र्यंतु), of, or belonging to, five months. -shot^u -शंतु । पञ्चशतः adj. (f. -shūṭ^u -शंतु), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). -shētyun^u -शत्यनु । पञ्चशतमूल्यः adj. (f. -shētiñ^u -शतिञ्), worth, or costing, five hundred; having

wages amounting to five hundred. -syūr^u -सूर । पञ्चसेटकमितः adj. (f. -sīr^u -सीर), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each); a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. -trok^u -त्रक् । पञ्चद्वीयिकः adj. (f. -trūc^u -त्रूक्), weighing or measuring five trahs (of 9½ lbs. each); (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five trahs. -wahur^u -वहूर । पञ्चवार्षिकः adj. (f. -warish^u -वरिशु), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. -taran -तरन f. (sg. dat. -tariñ^u -तरंजु), N. of a certain river of Kashmir, probably the same as the Pañca-tarāñgiñ of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 409) (Śiv. 516). -wokh^u -वंखु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -wūch^u -वंक्), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). -wōr^u -वोर । पञ्चावरणः adj. (f. -wōr^u -वोर), possessing five coverings; (of an action or business) done five times.

pōnṣi पाँषि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, five by five (as in pōnṣi mōhari, for five mohars each, Śiv. 1285). —laṭi —लटि । पञ्चवारम् adv. five times. —phiri —फिरि । पञ्चवारम् adv., id. —pōnṣi —पाँषि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. —ranga —रंग । पञ्चप्रकारेण adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. —vizi —विञि । पञ्चवेजम् adv. at five times in a single period.

pōnṣan-hond^u पाँषन-हंडु । पञ्चसंबन्धी gen.pl. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, five; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pūnṣ¹-pōnṣaway पूँषि-पाँषवयु । समयमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pōnṣay पाँषयु card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pūnṣ¹ पूँषि, see ab.

panṣāh पंषाह । पञ्चाशत् card. fifty (El. pānśah and pānśah; Gr.Gr. 78, 84; Gr.M.); a collection of fifty things, a fifty.

panṣōh¹ पंषाहि, the form taken by panṣāh, fifty, as a multiplicative, as in kāh panṣōh¹ pōnṣ hath ta panṣāh, eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). panṣāhan-hond^u पंषाहन-हंडु । पञ्चाशन्मूल्यकः (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू) of, or belonging to, fifty; costing, or worth, fifty rupees; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pīnṣh पींष् or पीन्ष्, see pīsh.

pūnṣhu, see pūnṣhuw^u.

pūnṣh^u पूँष्, for pūsh^u पूंष्, see pōth.

pūnṣ^h पूँषह or pūnṣ^h पूँषह, also written pūṣ^h पूँषह । पञ्चविंशतिः card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. pānśah or pānśavah); a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pönsahaith पाँचहैठ । पञ्चषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **pönsahaithan पाँचहैठन्**), sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pönsahaithuk^u पाँचहैठुकु । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pönsahaithüc^u पाँचहैठू**), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pönsahaithan-hond^u पाँचहैठन्-हन्दु । पञ्चषष्टि-वेतनः(मूल्यः) pl. gen. (f. **-hünz^u -हंजू**), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönsahaithyum^u पाँचहैठियुमु or **pönsahüthyum^u पाँचहैठियुमु** । पञ्चषष्टितमः ord. (f. **pönsahai(hü)him^u पाँचहै(ह)ठिमु**), sixty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pönsahaithyun^u पाँचहैठियुनु or **pönsahüthyun^u पाँचहैठियुनु** । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **pönsahai(hü)thün^u पाँचहै(ह)ठिनु**), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc.) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönsahatyum^u पाँचहैठियुमु ord. (f. **pönsahatim^u पाँचहैठिमु**), five hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). Cf. **pāñśath**, p. 742b, l. 11.

pünśhuw^u पून्शुवु । षोडशकपर्दिकामाचधनम् m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hundreder' (*hath*) (p. 357b, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the *pünśhu* of RT.Tr. II, 311-12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (*pünśhur*), 80 (*pünśhū*), 216 (*pünśhi*)). —**bar**—बर् । पादघटकमितः adj. e.g. weighing the fourth part of a *tōlā* (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

pāñśohyum^u पाँचहैठियुमु । पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (**pāñśohim^u पाँचहैठिमु**), fiftieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pünś^uhyum^u पून्शुहियुमु or **pünś^uhyum^u पून्शुहियुमु** । पञ्चविंशतितमः ord. (f. **pünś^uhim^u पून्शुहिमु** or **pünś^uhim^u पून्शुहिमु**), twenty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *pāñśahyum*).

pöñśok^u पाँचकु or **pöñśukh पाँचख**; also written **pöñśok^u पाँचकु**. **pöñśukh पाँचख** । पञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. **pöñśakas पाँचकस** or **pöñśakas पाँचकस**), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. **drāṭha-pöñśukh**, p. 250a, l. 7; **kara-pöñśok^u**, p. 465b, l. 33).

pāñśāl पाँचाल । पर्वतविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmir, the *Pañcāla* of Skt. and the Pir Panjāl of Europeans. Also called **Pöñśāl** (El. *pāñśāl*) (see RT.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the *Pañcāla* of Skt. literature. —**kāv**—काव् or **pöñśāl kāv पाँचालकाव** । काकविशेषः m. (f. **-kövīñ -काविन्**), a certain

large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man or animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f. woman).

pāñśōlⁱ पाँचालि । पञ्चालपार्वतीयः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the *Pañśāl* range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as *Pañcāla*.

pīñśāl पीञ्चाल or **पीञ्चाल**, see **pīñśāl**.

pöñśāl पाँचाल । पर्वतविशेषः m. the *Pañśāl* range and pass. See **pāñśāl**.

pöñśam पाँचम (also written **pöñśam पाँचम**) । पञ्चमी f. (sg. dat. **pöñśam^u पाँचमू** or **pöñśam^u पाँचमू**), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni-solar month (cf. **basma-pöñśam**, p. 133a, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. **ong^uji-p^o**, p. 33b, l. 28). **pöñśam^u-hond^u पाँचमू-हन्दु** । पञ्चमीभवः sg. gen. (f. **-hünz^u -हंजू**), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni-solar month.

pöñśanamath पाँचनमथ । पञ्चनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **pöñśanamatan पाँचनमतन्**), ninety-five (Gr.Gr. 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. **pöñśanamatak^u पाँचनमतुकु** । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöñśanamatüc^u पाँचनमतू**), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

pöñśanamatyum^u पाँचनमतियुमु । पञ्चनवतितमः ord. (f. **pöñśanamatim^u पाँचनमतिमु**), ninety-fifth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pöñśashīth पाँचशीथ । पञ्चाशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **pöñśashītan पाँचशीतन्**), eighty-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five. **pöñśashītuk^u पाँचशीतुकु** । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöñśashītüc^u पाँचशीतू**), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. **pöñśashītan-hond^u पाँचशीतन्-हन्दु** । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^u -हंजू**), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöñśashītyum^u पाँचशीतियुमु । पञ्चाशीतितमः adj. (**pöñśashītim^u पाँचशीतिमु**), eighty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöñśashītyun^u पाँचशीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतितमूल्यकः adj. (f. **pöñśashītiñ^u पाँचशीतिनु**), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöñśasatath पाँचसतथ । पञ्चसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **pöñśasatatan पाँचसततन्**), seventy-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. **pöñśasatatak^u पाँचसततुकु** । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöñśasatatiüc^u पाँचसततू**), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). **pöñśasatatan-hond^u पाँचसततन्-हन्दु** । पञ्चसप्ततितमूल्यकः pl. gen. (f. **-hünz^u**

-हंजू), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

põnsatatyum^u पाँसततिम् । पञ्चमप्रतितमः adj. (f. **põnsatati^m** पाँसततिम्), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

põnsatatyum^u पाँसततिम् । पञ्चमप्रतितमूच्चः adj. (f. **põnsatatiⁿ** पाँसततिम्), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

põnsatõjī पाँसताञ्जी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a

forty-five. **põnsatõjīhyuk^u** पाँसताञ्जिहुक । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्संवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **põnsatõjīhic^u** पाँसताञ्जिहू), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

põnsatõjīhi पाँसताञ्जिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

põnsatõjīhyum^u पाँसताञ्जिहिम् । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **põnsatõjīhim^u** पाँसताञ्जिहिम्), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pãnsatr^h पाँसत्रह् or pãnsatr^h पाँसत्रह् । पञ्चत्रिंशत् card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*).

põnsatr^hhuk^u पाँसत्रह्कुक । पञ्चत्रिंशत्संवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **põnsatr^hhüc^u** पाँसत्रह्हू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

põnsatr^hhyum^u पाँसत्रह्हिम् । पञ्चत्रिंशः ord. (f. **põnsatr^hhim^u** पाँसत्रह्हिम्), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

põnsawanzāh पाँसवज्जाह् । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pãnts tah pãntsh*; Gr.Gr. 78). **põnsawanzāhuk^u**

पाँसवज्जाह्कुक । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **põnsawanzāhüc^u** पाँसवज्जाह्हू), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year). **põnsawanzāhan-hond^u** पाँसवज्जाहन्-

हन्दु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संबन्धी gen. pl. (f. **-hünz^u** -हंजू), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

põnsawanzõhyum^u पाँसवज्जाहिम् । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **põnsawanzõhim^u** पाँसवज्जाहिम्), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

põnsaway पाँसवय् । समयाः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. **pũnsⁱ p^o**, p. 743b, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pũnsy^um^u पूँसिम् । पञ्चमः ord. (f. **pũnsim^u** पूँसिम्), fifth (El. *pãntshyam, pãntsam, or pãntsyam*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, l. 6).

pãnsazany पाँसजन्त्य or pãnsazañ पाँसजन्त्र m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**pēnow^u** पेनवु), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf. **pēn.**

pēnow^u-mot^u पेनवु-मंतु । विहितलिप्तिसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **pēnūv^u-mūts^u** पेनवू-मंतू), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन् । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīnow^u** पीनवु), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in childbirth, (to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. **prasun**). **pīnūv^u-mūts^u** पीनवू-मंतू । प्रसविता perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panavūn^u पनवून् । भ्रातृत्पादनम् f. the deceiving a milk-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānavūn^u पानवून् (K. 252), **pānawōn^u** पानवाञ्जू, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) **pānawōñi** पानवाञ्जी । अन्वोन्वयम्, परस्परिण adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pānavūñ*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, l. 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānavōñ*); x, l (*pānavūñ*); YZ. 254).

panwār पनवार, a jingle of anwār, in anwār panwār, p. 36a, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय् । प्रसवनभृतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य or (as in Skt.) पुण्य m. (Śiv. 1159), i.e. **pōñ** (the Skt. form of the word).

pūnāyē पूनाय in **pūnāyē wātun** पूनाय वातुन् । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzē पन्ज m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. **panja**) (K. 678).

ponz^u 1 पंजू । वानरः (मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. **pūnz^u** पंजू) the Bengal monkey (cf. **pala-tala ponz^u hyuh^u**, p. 729b, l. 25) (El. *pon* and *ponz*; L. 108, *lanus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238; in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. **laṭa-p^o**, p. 537a, l. 16, and **r^akha-p^o**, s.v. **r^akh**.

pānzⁱ-ong^ujī पंञ्जि-अंगुञ्जि । औषधिलताविशेषः f. 'monkey-finger', N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. **-pōth** -प्वट् । औषधिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pōti** -प्वटि), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See **pōth**. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponz^u 2 पंजू । पञ्चकम् m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, **pānzⁱ**, it is used as a multiplicative, as in **sath pānzⁱ pãnsatr^h**, seven

fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh** **khandā** पञ्जाह खंडा m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagôm^u पञ्जगोमु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrīnagar, described as about eight miles from the Dal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पञ्जाह । पञ्चशततनुकः adj. e.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **panbāl**.

pānzāl पाञ्जाल, incorr. for **pā-zāl** (p. 748a, l. 43).

panzul^u 1 पञ्जुलु । पाद्यालिका m. a doll, puppet, in **ādiji-p^o**, p. 14a, l. 40.

panzul^u 2 पञ्जुलु m. in **gōjē-panzul^u**, i.q. **pēnzul^u**, q.v. **pēnzul^u** पञ्जुलु । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पञ्जुर m. a skeleton (cf. **kāni-p^o**, p. 460b, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panz^ur^u पञ्जूरु । पञ्चशूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzur^u पिञ्जुरु । दौहित्रीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzur^u**, p. 751a, l. 50).

pinzur^u पिञ्जुरु or **pinzür^u** पिञ्जूरु । दौहित्रीसुता f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzür^u**, p. 751b, l. 2).

pānzashun^u पाञ्जशुनु । द्रोणार्ध-(त्रिसेटक-)मितः adj. (f. **pānzashiñ^u** पाञ्जशिशू), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuw^u** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuw^u पाञ्जुवु । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. **pānzū**; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man 3**.

ponzwāh पञ्जाह, see **ab.**, l. 1.

pānzavyun^u पाञ्जविनु m. the weight of a **pānzuw^u**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashun^u**.

pāñ^u पञ्जि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan 4**). **-hur^u** -हुरु । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup. **-thaph** -थफ् । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a handful of these dried roots.

pañi-ṭar पञ्जि-तर । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pēñ^u 1 पेंजू, see **pyon^u**.

pēñ^u 2 पेंजू f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēñ** (W. 145, **penñ**).

pīñ^u 2 पीजू (for 1, see **pēñ**) । प्रसूता f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —^o with numerals, as in **du-pīñ^u**, having had two children; **tr^a-pīñ^u**, having had three children; **ṭu-p^o**, having had four children; **pāñsa-p^o**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīñ**.

pōñ पञ्ज । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848-9). Cf. **puny**. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). —**zēnun** —जेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम् m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pōñē-hyūn^u पञ्ज-ह्युनु । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^u**

-hīñ^u), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-mōl^u** **-mōlu** । पुण्यमयः m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others

towards good works. **-mot^u** **-मंतु** । पुण्याचारः adj. (f. **-mūṣṭ^u** **-मंजू**), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-mōt^u** **-मौतु** । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः

m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal** **-फल** । सुव्रतफलम् m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life).

-sost^u **-सस्तु** । पुण्योपेतः adj. (f. **-sūṣṭ^u** **-संजू**), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts.

-sōw^u **-सोवु** । महापुण्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-sōv^u** **-सावू**), id.

-wān **-वान्** । अर्जितपुण्यः adj. e.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pōñ^u पोत्रु । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pōñis** पात्रिस्). When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā** पौ (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wōñ^u** वोत्रु, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522);

water (El. **pōñ**) (cf. **kul^u-pēṭh** **pōñ^u** **kharun**, p. 438b, l. 35; **kranjali** **pōñ^u** **sārun**, p. 474a, l. 48; **āra-wōñ^u**, p. 41b, l. 1; **busari-w^o**, p. 134b, l. 39; **chūla-w^o**, p. 161a, l. 36; **chalin-w^o**, p. 161b, l. 15; p. 270b, l. 2; and p. 516b, l. 42; **dyāra-w^o**, p. 271a, l. 12; **gandakh-w^o**, p. 290a, l. 36; **ganga-w^o**, p. 292a, l. 6; **graka-w^o**, p. 301b, l. 42; **grimṭa-w^o**, p. 303a, l. 14; **hāra-w^o**, p. 344a, l. 30; **khōḍa-w^o**, p. 392b, l. 15; **khāha-w^o**, p. 394a, l. 25; **khāra-w^o**, p. 408b, l. 38; **kāñdⁱ-w^o**, p. 455a, l. 8; **krirⁱ-w^o**, p. 475b, l. 39; **mal-w^o**, p. 561a, l. 39; **mili-w^o**,

p. 566a, l. 2; **mār-w^o**, p. 587a, l. 31; **mashka-w^o**, p. 597a, l. 39; **mēsi-w^o**, p. 609a, l. 14; **nāga-w^o**, p. 624a, l. 43; **nijē-w^o**, p. 626b, l. 49; **nali-w^o**, p. 633b, l. 5; **nalka-w^o**, p. 634b, l. 21; **nambali-w^o**, p. 637b, l. 30; **nūna-w^o**, p. 641a, l. 33; **nar-w^o**, p. 646a, l. 49; **nōrija-w^o**, p. 650b, l. 48; **phōtⁱ-w^o**, p. 715b, l. 45; **phyōrinⁱ-w^o**, p. 722b, l. 34; **palan pōn^u dyun^u**, p. 729b, l. 31; **parawan pōn^u shrapun**, s.v. **parav**; **pashpan-w^o**, s.v. **pashpun**; **pot^u-w^o**, s.v. **pot^u**; **rūda-w^o**, s.v. **rūd**; **vētha-w^o**, s.v. **vēth**) (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106; Śiv. 24, 27, 191, 239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711; Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787, 789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784; YZ. 124, 346; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally spelt *poni*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs (El., Gr.M.). — **kōnz^u** — कौजू । **जलादिकम्** m. water and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a quantity of liquid. — **ladun** — लदुन् । **जलादिना शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम्** m.inf. to wash (the hair of the head). — **yun^u** — यिनु । **जलाज्ञावः**, **मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः** m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or the like; water to pour from the mouth, salivation to occur.

pā-ath पॉ-अत् । **जलप्रवाहः** m. (sg. dat. **-atas** -अत्स) . a flood of water, a rush of water from a height. — **bubur** -बुबुर् । **जलबुद्बुदः** m. a bubble in water (Rām. 987). — **buka** -बुक । **जलोच्छ्वासः** m. water-foam. — **bāna** -वान । **जलपात्रम्** m. a water-vessel. — **bar** -बर् । **जलद्वारम्** m. a water-door, a door for admitting water; a door opening on to a river. — **bor^u** -बर् । **जलप्रसावमार्गः** m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for drawing water from an irrigation channel. — **baran** -बरन् । **जलानयनाल्पद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **barūn^u** बरूंन्), a small door for admitting water; a small door opening on to a river. — **busar** -बुसर । **तप्तजलप्रवाहः** f. a stream of boiling water. — **batukh** -वतुख् । **जलवर्तकः** m. (sg. dat. **-batakas** -बतकस्), a water-duck, a duck that always lives on water (never flying); met. a man who always lives on the water, a boatman, a sailor. — **chūl** -कूल् । **निर्झरः** m. a water-fall, a cascade (Śiv. 983; Rām. 674, *pā-chulō*, m.c.). — **dag** -दग् । **जलनिपातः** f. 'a water-blow', the fall of water from a height. — **dōg^u** -डुंगु । **अङ्गुल्ययस्फोटभेदः** m. 'a water-whitlow', a boil containing water, a blister on the finger. — **digiñ** -दिगिञ् । **जलधारा** f. a thin stream of water. — **daka** -दक । **जलप्रवाहनिपातः** m. 'a water-push', a violent and swift fall of water from a height. — **dara** -दर । **जलकुल्याविशेषः** m. an (artificial) irrigation channel. — **dār** -दार् । **जलधारा**

f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a jar, etc.). — **dōr^u** -दॉर् । **जलोच्छ्वासमार्गः** f. a source of a spring or the like. — **dōsh** -दृश् । **जलाञ्जलिः** f. (sg. dat. **dōshi** दृशि), water held in a cup formed by the joined palms of the hands. See **dōsh**. — **gada** -गद । **जलपूर्णकमपडलुविशेषः** m. a water-jar, a *gharā* full of water. — **gūd^uwa** -गंडुव । **जलपूर्णकमपडलुः** m. a small jar of water. — **gāg^ur^u** -गागर् । **जलपूर्णगर्गरी** f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled with water. — **gol^u** -गंलु । **जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम्** m. a mouth full of water; a mouthful of water, a draught of water (Gr.M.). — **gara** -गर । **प्रपा** m. a water-cistern. — **grōkh** -ग्रूख् । **जलनिगरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **grōkas** -ग्रूकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of water gulped down in one swallow. — **grata** -ग्रत । **जलघरट्टः**, **पेषणयन्त्रचालनीचित्यमितं जलम्** m. a water-wheel (working a mill or the like); sufficient water to work such a wheel. — **grāy** -ग्राय । **जलिन मार्जनम्** f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river or the sea) on a bank or on the shore; washing (clothes and the like) in water only. — **gōsh** -ग्रूश् । **शम्बुका** f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve (looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster). — **hōgiñ** -हॉगिञ् । **जलशुक्तिः** f., id.: an oyster-shell full of water. — **han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । **जलमात्रम्** f. a small amount of water, a little water, a trickle of water; some water (Gr.M.). — **hēr** -हेर् । **जलसोपानपट्टतिः** f. a staircase or ladder leading from the bank of a river into a house (or the like). — **kōla gatshañē** -काल गच्छन् । **जलप्रसारः** f. pl. inf. 'to become watercourses', to become splashed all over with water, to become wringing wet. — **k^ot^u** -कुत् । **जलक्लिन्नः** adj. (f. **k^ot^u** -कुत्), damp with water. — **k^ashar** -कश्र् । **जलक्लेदः** m. dampness (from water). — **k^ay** -क्य । **जलकुक्षविशेषः** f. a kind of water-jar (properly, a water-churn). — **lōta** -लोट m. a water-pot (Rām. 1178). — **lav** -लव् । **जलसेकः** f. sprinkling with water. — **lawa** -लव । **जलासेकः** f., id. — **mōkhta** -खत् । **कृत्रिममुक्ता** m. a false pearl, an imitation pearl (Śiv. 338). — **malukh** -मलुख् । **जलतरङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a water-wave. — **malūr^u** -मलूर् । **जलकुक्षी** f. a large kind of water-jar. — **math** -मत् । **जलपूर्णमहाघटः** m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large filled globular water-jar. — **nōr^u** -नॉर् । **जलकुक्षिका** f. a small kind of earthen water-jar. — **not^u** -नंटु । **जलघटः** m. a water-jar. — **phyor^u** -फ्यर् । **जलविन्दुः** m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1374, 1562); met. a very small amount of water. — **phyūr^u** -फ्यूर् । **जलविन्दुः** m., id.; met. a dying plant which has been revived by watering. — **pōrut^u** -पोरुत् ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकारः m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. pōrut^u. -r^okh -रख् । रेखामात्रजलम् f. (sg. dat. -r^okhi -रखि), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. -sahlāb -सह्लाब् । जलाभावः m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. -shin -शीन् । जलहिमम् m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. -shōy -श्वय् । पादबालनम् f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. -sōr^u -साङ् । जलसंग्रहः f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). -sōriñ -सारिञ् । जलसंभृतिः f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. -saruph -सरप् । जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. -sarpas -सर्पस्), a water-snake. -sarⁱpiñ -सरिपिञ् । जलसर्पिणी, विस्कोटविशेषः f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. -swād -खाद् । जलाखाद्ः m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. -thomb^u -थम्बु । जलमुष्टिः m. a handful of water. -trakh -त्रक् m. (sg. dat. -trakas -त्रकस्), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmirī seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. man 3, p. 572b, l. 39, and trakh) (Gr.Gr. 74). -traṭh -त्रट् । जलतडित् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. pāntrat). -ṣādar -षादर् । जलनिपातः f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. pānśādar). -ṣhal -षल् । जलयन्त्रम् m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. -ṣāl -षाल् । जलप्रसृतिः f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -wath -वथ् । जलमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. -yēch -यक् । जलयन्त्रः, महात्राह्वणः m. (sg. dat. -yēchas -यक्स्), a water demon; a Brāhman who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). -yēchiñ -यक्चिञ् । जलपिशाची f. a female water-demon. -zāl -षाल् । शीतलाविशेषः f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñē-wōñ^u पाञ्-वोज् । जलप्रायः m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

piñ^u पंञ् f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñul^u पाञ्जुलु । जलक्लिन्नः m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

puñ^u-müṣ^u पुञ्-मञ्, see punun.

pāñēr पाञ्एर् । स्वत्वम् m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. pāna.

pāñur^u पाञ्जुर् । जलवाहकः m. (f. pāñērēñ पाञ्एर्यञ्, a female water-carrier; his wife is pāñirⁱ-bāy, bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, pāñūr).

pāñirⁱ-bāy पाञ्जिरि-बाय् । जलवाहिस्त्री f. a water-carrier's wife. -pōñ^u -पोनु । जलवाहितावृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. -paisa -पैस । जलवाहिद्रव्यम् m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñirⁱgī पाञ्जिरिगी । जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñērēñ पाञ्एर्यञ् । जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. pāñur^u.

pīpa पीप m. a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

pop^u पपु । पक्कः adj. (f. piup^u पपू), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. ada-p^o, p. 116, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pip*).

papa-sag पप-सग् । परिपाकसेकः m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *papasag*). -ṣēr -षेर् । पक्कचिराफलम् f. a ripe apricot.

pōpī पोपी । कृतपापः adj. e.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ् । पापम् m. (sg. dat. pāpas पापस्), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. liph-p^o, p. 528b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848-50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174).

—khārun —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person).

—khasun —खसुन् । पापारोपः m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). —warzun —वर्जुन् m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. pāpa-warzan, bel.

pāpa-bōd पाप-बुद् । पापमतिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बुञ्), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. -bōd^u -बुड् । पापनिमग्नः adj. (f. -bōd^u -बुड्), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness.

ungodly, depraved. — **bōdun** — बुडुन् । पापजिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved. — **-drav** -द्रव् । पापात्तभोजनम् m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pāpadrāo*, flesh, mutton). — **-drāv** -द्राव् । गतदोषः adj. e.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin. — **-dash** -दश् f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, **pāpa-dashi-sūty atha-shēr gaṣhun**, accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230). — **-haran** -हरन् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmir (Śiv. 1164). — **-phal** -फल । पापोदकः m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin. — **-rost** -रस्तु । पापविहीनः adj. (f. **-rūsh** -रूश्), sinless (of a person, action, etc.). — **-warzan** -वर्ज़न् । पापायोगः f. (sg. dat. **-warziūn** -वर्ज़िऊन्), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. **pāph warzun**, ab. — **-vyot** -व्युत् । दोषयुक्तः adj. (f. **-vēṣ** -वैश्), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk पापुकु । पापसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pāpūc** पापचू), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pōph पफ । पितृस्वसा f. (sg. dat. **pōphi पफि**), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 458, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76). — **-pōri** -परि । पितृस्वसृवात्सल्यम् m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pōpha-hash पफ-हश् f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. **māsa-hash**, p. 596a, l. 25. — **-nān** -नान् । पितामहस्वसा f. a paternal grandfather's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pōph पोफ, see **pōf**.

paphlú m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pōphatur पफतुर् adj. (f. **pōphat^r** पफतर् or **pōphat^{rū}** पफतैरु), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132). Used in the following: — **pōphatur** **bōy** पफतुर् बोयु । पितृस्वस्रीयः m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). — **zōmiyē** — ज़ामिय । भर्तृपितृस्वस्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pōphat^r (or **pōphat^{rū}**) **bēñē** पफतर् (पफतैरु) व्यत्र । पितृस्वस्रीयी f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). — **bāyⁱ kākañ** — बायि काकन् । पितृस्वस्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133). — **zām** — ज़ाम । भर्तृपितृस्वस्रीयी (sg. dat. **zōm** ज़ामू or

(among Pāṇḍits) **zōm** ज़ोम), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pōphuw पफुवु । पितृभगिनीभर्ता m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pīpij पिपिजू । पिप्यन्नी f. long pepper, *Piper longum*.

pīpal पिपल् in **pīpal-kul** पिपल्-कुलु । पिप्यन्वृषः m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

pāpalad पापलद । इदपापः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pāpaladiñ** पापलदिञ्), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन् । परिपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **papyōv** पयोव्). to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāth पपन्-पाठ् । सम्यक्परिपाकः m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot पयो-मंतु । परिपाकमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **papyē-mūṣ** पयो-मंश्चू), ripened, become ripe.

pēpanz यपञ्ज् m. in the following: — **pēpanz ta paran karān** यपञ्ज् त परन् करंनि । अतिप्रार्थनविनयः m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something. **pēpanza paran** यपञ्ज् परन् । सान्त्वना m.pl. craving and coaxing, as ab.

pīpīn पीपिन् । वाद्यभेदः f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. **marṣa-p**, s.v. **marṣ**); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy. Cf. **shīna-p**.

papar 1 पपर । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर । स्कन्धपुष्टभागी m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papér पप्यर् । पङ्कता m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pīp^{rū} पिपैरु । अत्यनुवृत्तिः f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring. — **gandūm** — गंडंजू । निरन्तरानुवर्तनम् f.inf. persistently to importune.

pōpar पीपर । प्रदेशविशेषः (पसपुरम्) m. N. of a town in Vihā Pargana in Kashmir (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180). The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180). — **wuḍar** -वुडर् । पसपुरीयमहस्यलम् f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-erocus crops.

pōparī पौपरि । पत्तपुरभवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Pōpar. — **kōng** — कङ्ग । पत्तपुरीयकुङ्कुमम् n. saffron grown on the Pōpar plateau.

pōpur पौपुर or **pōpur** पौपुर (also written **-pur^u** -पुर्) । पतङ्गः, शलभः m. a moth (El. *pōmpur*, *popur*, *pāmpūr*) (cf. **dachē-p^o**, p. 185b, l. 49; **pana-p^o**, p. 735a, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial. **pōparī-gath** पौपरि-गथ । शलभवत् गतिः f. (sg. dat. **-gūth^u** -गूथू), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

pop^uran पंपुरन् । परिपक्कीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pop^urūn^u** पंपुरंजू), the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

pop^urun पंपुरुन् । पक्कीकरणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **pop^ur^u** पंपुर्), to cause to become ripe, i.e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. **pop^urāwun**). **pop^ur^u-mot^u** पंपुर्-मंतु । पक्कीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop^ur^u-mūth^u** पंपुर्-मंतू), made ripe in this way.

paparārāy पपारारय् । सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

pop^urāwun पंपुरावुन् । पक्कीकरणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **pop^urōw^u** पंपुरोवु), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. **pop^urun**); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough drubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen'). **pop^urōw^u-mot^u** पंपुरोवु-मंतु । पक्कीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop^urōw^u-mūth^u** पंपुरोवु-मंतू), ripened, as ab.

pēpās थपास । पिपासा m. thirst. — **hyon^u** — ह्युन् । पिपासाविष्कारः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. — **lagun** — लगुन् । पिपासोन्नमः m.inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय् । पाककालः f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time.

papiyē पपिय । पत्तिविशेषः m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (2 spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, *popai*).

prai, see **pray**.

p^r पर, see **p^rrp^r**.

par 1 पर । दारुमयकूटम् m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । उद्वेगः । सखघनाघातः) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. — **ṣūnd^u** — षुंडू । सखघनाघातः f. (sg. dat. **ṣanjē** षंज्य) id.

par 2 पर । m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. **bombura-par**, p. 108a, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532-3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. **pair**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-mot^u परन् प्यो-मंतु । पादयोः प्रणतः perf. part. (f. — **pyē-mūth^u** — प्ये-मंतू), fallen at a person's feet. — **pyon^u** — प्यनु m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143b d, 1689, 1701; K. 496). — **tān pāwun** — तात् पावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). — **tal** — तल् adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर । परः adj. e.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —^o having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, *prakrēti-par*, cf. **prakrath**). — **bōd** -बुद् । परसंमतिः f. (sg. dat. **-bōz^u** -बुंजू), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. — **b^oh^uri** -बहूरि or **-buh^or^u** -बुहूरू । बाह्याभ्यागतः m. (his wife is **par-buh^uri-bāy** पर-बुहूरि-बाय्), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place. — **balāy** -बलाय् । परकीयबाधा f. damage caused by another's fault. — **bōz^u** **gathun** -बुंजू गकुन् । परबुद्धनुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster). — **buzⁱ** -बुज्जि or **-buzy** -बुज्य् । परसात् adv. into the hands of another. — **dag āsūn^u** -दग् आसंजू । परकीयदया f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others. — **dana** — दन् । परस्वम् m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not). — **din** -दीन् m. a foreign religion (W. 111). — **dāruk^u** -दारुकु । परगेहोद्धारकः adj. (f. **-dāriuc^u** -दारिचू), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss). — **hāsh** -हाश् । पराभियोगः f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. — **hāsh yin^u** -हाश् यिन् । पराभियोगलिप्तिः f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another. — **hāshi lagun** -हाश्चि लगुन् । पराभियोगयोगः m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another. — **khāv 1** -खाव् (for 2, see s.v.) । पराभ्रमुक्त् m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like). — **kiⁱ** -किज्जि or **-ki^j** -किजू ।

परकीयगर्वः f. 'another peg', i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another's insolence; cf. **par-lānz**, bel. **-küj^u gashun** -कजू गकुन् । **परच्छानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to go according to another's wishes, to follow another's desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and **para-küj^u gashun**, bel. **-kal** -कल् । **परैषणा** f. another's longing; longing for another's possessions or condition; cf. **para-kal**, bel. **-kal abün^u** -कल् अबुन् । **लोभोज्ञवः** f.inf. longing for another's goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another's condition. **-kana bōzun** -कन बोजुन् । **सूचनया श्रवणम्** m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. **-lānz** -लांज़ । **परकीयबाधा** m. 'another rod', harm caused by another's fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another's family; cf. **par-kijⁱ**, ab. **-mahanyuw^u** -महनिव् । m. a stranger (W. 111). **-māz** -माज़ । **परसंबन्धः** m. 'other flesh', i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. **-pōrush** -प्वरुश् । **जारः** m. the paramour of a woman. **-shath** -शूठ् । **परदोषारुढ्योत्पातः** f. (sg. dat. **-bhatī** -हूटि), 'another's blizzard', i.e. suffering for another's crime. **-shür** -शूर । **अविदितचौरः** m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. **-wōpakōri** -व्वपकारी । **परोपकरणशीलः** adj. e.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). **-warzukh** -वर्जुक् । **परकार्यसाधकः** m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्जकस्; f. sg. nom. **-warzüc^u** -वर्जुच्), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. **-zēv** -जैव । **अधोजिह्विका** f. 'an extra tongue', a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^u gashun पर-कजू गकुन् । **परसंमतानुसरणम्** m.inf. to follow another's advice (esp. with bad results); cf. **par-küj^u gashun**, ab. **-kal** -कल् । **परप्रीतिः** f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one's own people; cf. **par-kal**, ab. **-pad** -पद् । m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1059). **-shyon^u** -श्युन् । **विगतसहायः** adj. (f. **-shēn^u** -श्युन्), cut off from others' help or from others' consolation.

paruk^u परकु । **परसंबन्धी** gen. adj. (f. **parüc^u** परुच्), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर adj. distant, remote, used ° — in the following nouns of relationship. **-dēd** -दद् । **विमाता** f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). **-pinzur^u** -पिजुर् । **प्रदीहिचः** m. the

daughter's son of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. **-pinzür^u** -पिजुर् । **प्रदीहिची** f. the daughter's daughter of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. **-putur^u** -पुतुर् । **प्रपीचः** m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson. **-put^ur^u** -पुतुर् । **प्रपीची** f. the daughter of a son's son, a great-granddaughter. **-zur^u** -जुर् । **प्रदीहिचः** m. the son of a son's daughter, a great-grandson. **-zur^u** -जुर् । **प्रदीहिची** f. the daughter of a son's daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर conjunct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार । **उपानत्तलम्** m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार । **(हानि)दोषः** m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). **—anun** —अनुन् । **दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). **—yun^u** —यिन् । **गर्हापत्तिः** m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

pār 3 पार m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. **dāra-p^o**, p. 236a, l. 43). **—gashun** —गकुन् । **उत्तीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^u पार प्युन् । **संगतीभवनम्** m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार m. the act of reducing to fragments, used ° — as in **puba-pār पुत्र-पार**, see **puba**. (cf. **pāra 1**.)

para पर । **पूर्त्य अपेक्षितः** (अपूर्णः) adj. e.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. **pārsang**. **—pyō-mot^u** —प्यो-मंतु । **पूर्त्य सापेक्षीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—pyē-müt^u** —प्ये-मंतु), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. **—pyon^u** —प्युन् । **पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः** m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार ۳۵ m. a piece, a fragment. **—gashun** —गकुन् m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). **-han** -हन् । f. a little piece (YZ. 476). **—karānⁱ** —करनि m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—**pāra** —पार پيارد adj. e.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). **pāra pāra gabshun** पार पार गकृन् । निरन्तरछिद्नीभवन् m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes. **pāra pāra karun** पार पार कर्न् । सछिद्नीकरणम् m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143/).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of **pargana**, q.v. (El.).
pāra 3 पार in **zāra-pāra**, see **zār 1**.

paré पर्यै f.pl. in **paré phuṭāṇé** पर्यै फुटञ् । बलनाशः f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.).
—**yiñé** —यिञ् । बलीञ्जवः f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

pari 1 परी । **samīca** f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

pari 2 परी پري f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; II. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). **pari-zāth** परी-जाथ (= پري : ااد) or (Rām. 1033) **pariyē-zāth** परिय-जाथ । दिव्यस्त्री f. (sg. dat. -**zōṣh** -जाञ्), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर् a foot, in **pāri path pāri पैर् पथ पैर्** adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर् or **pōra** पार or (Rām. 1146) **pōr** पार । **bhaym** m. fear, terror, agitation. —**pyon** —यन् । संभयोञ्जवः m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); **kōthēn pōr pyon**, agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पैर् । **upadrav**: m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). **pēra yun** पैर् यन् । अपवादोञ्जवः m.inf. to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. **pīr 3**.

pēr 2 पैर् । **bhaym-gulika-vishēṣ**: f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर پير । **mānva-kṛtyut**: **upadēṣṭa** (गुरुः) m. an old man (cf. **rēsh**¹-p°, s.v. **ryosh**^u); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; II. v, 8; vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. **bē-pīr**, p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170-1, 181, 189, 196-7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). —**manī** -मनी । **gurbhāvna** f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). —**manī gōr-manī** -मनी गोर-मनी । **gurvācāryasamānana** f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). —**marād** -मरद پير مريد । वृदः

e.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, **pīr mard**); cf. **mard**. —**murīdī** -मुरीदी پير مريدی f. discipleship of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Muslim) (L. 308). —**nēcyuw** —न्यचि्व । **mānva-sādhak-sut**: m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —**parast** -परस्त پير پرست adj. and subst. e.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-ūṭ पीर-ऊट । **mānva-parast-samvāy**: f. (sg. dat. -**acē** -अच्च), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). —**bōc**¹ -**bath** -बाचि-बट । **sādhak-samsṛiṣṭi-vyavahāra**: f. (sg. dat. -**bōc**¹-**batī** -बाचि-बटि), the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. **bāca-bath**, p. 79b, l. 32). —**bōg**^u -बोगु । **gurvabhāga**: m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). —**bōj**¹-**bath** -बाजि-बट । **sādhakānamānva-vṛttisamsṛiṣṭi**: f. (sg. dat. -**bōj**¹-**batī** -बाजि-बटि), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). —**bāy** -बाय । **sādhak**-(गुरु)-स्त्री f. (a female **pīr** is **pīrōn**^u, q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. —**drāl** -द्राल । **mānva-sādhak-madhvartī** m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. —**gand** -गन्ड । **sādhakāyuh**: m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. —**gur**^u -गुरु । **sādhak-sambandh**: m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. —**kūr**^u -कूरु । **mānva-sādhak-kanya** f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —**lēkh** -लख । **gurvishay-galivāka** f. (sg. dat. -**lēki** -लकि), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. —**phōkh** -फुख । **mānva-sādhak-muṣṭi**: **śyānam** m. (sg. dat. **phōkas** फुकस्), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). —**phol**^u -फलु । **mānva-sādhak-kalpa** m. the bead (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. —**rōch**¹ -राछि ।

गहरवा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). -stān -स्तान् । शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्ठानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. -wān -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. -war -वर् । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. -wara -वर । साधकशीलः adj. e.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). -wōr^u -वाक् । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर or pīr^u 1 पीरू । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्पर^u f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, pīr^u; Gr.M. pīr^u; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-बागय । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. -dūrēr -दूरैर् । सापिण्डदूरता m. distance of relationship. -ganz^uran -गंज़रन् । वंशसापिण्डविचारः f. (sg. dat. -ganz^urūn^u -गंज़रूं), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). -kāg^ur -कागैर् । वंशपीठिकालिपिः f. a written pedigree. -wotur^u -वतुर् । पुत्रसंततिपत्रम्, id.

pīr 3 पीर । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp. when made to an official). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । अभियोगारोपः f. inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. pēra yun^u, p. 752a, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर । अचोटखण्डम् f. a half walnutshell (cf. dūn^u-pīr, p. 224a, l. 20) (El. a nut, m.). pīri-cōt^u पीरि-चोट्टु । संकुचितमुखः m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīrī पीरी پیری । वृद्धत्वम्, संमानम् f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīr^u 1 पीरू f. a stool, a low table, i.q. pīr 2, q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. danda-pīr^u, p. 224b, l. 50).

pīr^u 2 पीरू, see pyūr^u.

pōr च्वर, see pur 1.

pōr 1 पोर् । (गुह)पुरम् m. the floor or story of a house (cf. gāna-p^o, p. 288a, l. 37; kañi-p^o, p. 461b, l. 30; kōñi-p^o or kōñiyē-p^o, p. 461a, ll. 7, 9; kuṭh^u-p^o, p. 489b, l. 25; lari-p^o, p. 531b, l. 8; nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thod^u पोर्-थदु । मोक्षतपुरः adj. (f. -thūz^u -थञ्जु), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. -pōr karūñ^u -पोर् करञ्जु । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः f. inf. (for genl., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर् in the following:— pōr dith yun^u पोर् दिथ यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम् m. inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. —dyun^u —दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः m. inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर् in pōr rūzith gashun पोर् रुञ्चिथ गञ्जुन् । पार्श्वबन्धविकारः m. inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. pōr^u.

pōr 4 पोर् m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. pōr^u, q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. pot^u pōr, s.v. pot^u.

pōr^u पोर् । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. ok^u-p^o, p. 19a, l. 30; khōwur^u p^o, p. 425b, l. 20); direction (cf. pōr 4 and āra-pōr^u, p. 44a, l. 47) (Gr.M.). —raṭun —रटुन् । अर्धाङ्गविकारोद्भवः m. inf. palsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. pōr 3).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 46); at or by the side. āsun आसुन् । सहायसंभवः m. inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. —rōzun —रोञ्जुन् । सहायीभवनम् m. inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pōr^u 1 पारि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf. aḍi p^o, p. 13b, l. 32; aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 48; ami p^o, p. 54b, l. 46; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 46; brūthi p^o, p. 128b, l. 10; patim^u p^o, s.v. patyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. śōcā-pōri, m.c., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like pāri) from (a certain direction) (cf. dachin^u p^o, p. 186a, l. 37; khōw^u-r^u p^o, p. 425b, l. 10; patim^u p^o, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम् m. inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. pōr^u 2) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). —pōr^u —पारि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः adv. on every

side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). —**pōri lagun** —**पारि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryuk^u पार्युक् । **पारभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāric^u** पारिचू), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami p^o**, p. 54b, l. 50; **amiy p^o**, p. 55b, l. 1; **khōwari p^o**, p. 425b, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like) of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pör पार, pōra पार, see **paira**.

pōri 2 पारि f. a sacrifice (El. *pāri*); hence (cf. **pōri lagun**, l. 3 ab.) —**o**, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-p^o**, p. 596a, l. 18; **pōph-p^o**, p. 749a, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, *pāri*).

pōri 3 पारि । **जम्बुकादिर्गुहा** f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pör^u 1 पारू in **ör^u-pör^u**, p. 42a, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pōr^u**, p. 44a, l. 47.

pör^u 2 पारू f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahör^u**.

pur 1 पू or **pör प्** m. a city, district, country. Used —**o**, as in **Shōnita-pör**, the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sōrgā-pör**, the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 पू **ر** adj. e.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-p^o**, p. 641b, l. 22) (W. 153), used —**o**, as in **pur-cin पू-चीन्** adj. e.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). —**khumār -खुमार** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^u-khumār पूर-खुमार** (H. v, 2) (for **خمار**) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). —**masāl -मसाल** । **उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. e.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 पुर in **pura-gūl^u पुर-गुलु** । **अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlēn गोल्यन्**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 पुर । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). —**dūj^u -दजू** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). —**dāv -दाव** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. —**līr -लीर** । **सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. —**lāth -लाठ** । **एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-lātas -लाटस्**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 पुर । **चतुष्कम्** m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 पू । **पङ्क्तिक्रमः** m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūruk^u पूरुकु** । **क्रमस्थितिसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pūriuc^u पूरिचू**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gōḍañiki pūriuc^u kapas**, the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dōyimi pūriuc^u kapas**, the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gōḍañiki pūriuc^u sālārēñ**, a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 पू, i.q. **pūra** and **pūr^u 5**, qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr**, p. 125b, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 पू f. of **pūr^u 4** used as adj., in **pūr dēsh पू देश** । **पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra पू । **पूर्णः** adj. e.g. full, i.q. **pūr^u 5**, q.v. —**pōthi -पांठि** । **संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). —**sapadun -सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūrⁱ 1 पूरि f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. —**pēñ^u -पेञ्** । **पूर्णतोन्नवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūrⁱ 2 पूरि f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-p^o**, p. 659a, l. 11).

pūrⁱ पूरि f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-p^o**, p. 433a, l. 24, and **pūr^u 1**).

pur^u पू । **पूरितः (पूर्णः)** adj. (f. **pur^u पूरू**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-p^o**, p. 692a, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūr^u 1 पूरू । **पादः** m. (pl. nom. **pūrⁱ पूरि**; ag. **pairv** पैरिच्, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **ok^u-pūr^u**, p. 19a, l. 34; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 24; (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-p^o**, p. 628b, l. 14; **pakan-p^o**, p. 728b, l. 1) (EL. Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). —**kaḍun -कडुन्** । **शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. —**ṭhaharun -ठहरन्** । **पादस्थैर्यापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot

to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. —**ṭhaharāwun** —ठहरावुन् । पादस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (—**tulanuk^u sadāh**, a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. —**tārun** —तारुन् । क्रमेण यापना m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūrⁱ trāwanⁱ पूरि त्रावनि । पादक्रमः m. pl. inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūr^u 2 पूर । ग्रामः m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p^o**, p. 641b, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p^o**, p. 445a, l. 40).

pūr^u 3 पूर । अपूपः (घृतपक्वः) m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p^o**, p. 298a, l. 6).

pūr^u 4 पूर । पूर्वा दिक् m. (cf. **pūr 3 पूर**), the east, the eastern quarter (El. *pūr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb**. —**kun** -कुन् । पूर्वदिग्भागे adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūrⁱ kinⁱ पूरि किनि । पूर्वस्थां दिशि adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūri-kani पूरि-कनि । पूर्वदिग्भागात् adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121).

—**kanyuk^u** -कन्युकु । पूर्वदिग्भवः adj. (f. **kani^u** कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryuk^u पूर्युकु । पूर्वदिग्देशभवः sg. gen. (f. **pūric^u** पूरिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūr^u 5 पूर । पूर्णः adj. (f. **pūr^u** पूरू, often written **pūr पूर**), full (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 5; **lēka-p^o**, p. 518a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **āchⁱ-p^o**, p. 8b, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur 2**, **pūr 2** and **pūra**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. —**khumār** -खुमार, see **pur-khumār**, p. 754a, l. 34. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्थिरीभावः m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be

thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). —**rōzun** —रोनुन् । प्रतियुतपाकना m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri dēna पूरि दन । संपूर्णकाले adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). —**dēnuk^u** -दनुकु । संपूर्णकालिकः sg. gen. (f. **dēnūc^u** -दनचू), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūr^u 6 पूर in **nēkh-pūr^u**, p. 629b, l. 14, q.v.

pūr^u 7 पूर, the form which **pōr 1** takes when used as an adjective, as in **pōṭsa-pūr^u**, p. 743a, l. 19.

pūr^u 8 पूर f. reading, studying, in **likha-p^o**, p. 518b, l. 11, q.v.

prob^u 1 प्रबु । असंनद्धवेशः adj. (f. **prüb^u** प्रबू), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākara**.

prob^u 2 प्रबु(भु) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. *prabō*, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्व । पर्वतिथिः m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dōh पर्व-दह । पर्वदिवसः m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. —**dēn** -दन । पर्वदिवसः m., id. —**kāl** -काल । पर्वनेहा m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पर्व (Śiv. 246) **pūrab** पूरब् । पूर्वदेशः m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūr^u 4**.

purbⁱ पुरि or **puribⁱ** पुरिबि । पुनर्भूपतिः m. a Brāhman who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhmans. —**bāy** -बाय । पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhman.

pūrbī पूर्बी adj. e.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

prābⁱgī प्रबिगी । असम्यवेशता f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākara प्रवाकर । असम्यवेशः m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **prob^u 1**.

prabāth प्रबाथ् । प्राहूः m. (sg. dat. **prabātas** प्रबातस्), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhāt*).

prabōtī प्रबोति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रबातन् or **prabātas** प्रबातस् । प्रभातकाले adv. during the dawntide, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. **prath** **prabātan**, **prath** **prabātas**, s.v. **prath**) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264-5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622).

prabātan (or **prabātas**) **bōgī** (or **bōgin**) प्रबातन् (प्रबातस्) बोगि (बोगिन्) । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्वथ् or **parbuth** पर्वथ् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **parbatas** पर्वतस्), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M.; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344a, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrinagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326-7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च **parcā** पर्चा । पत्रखण्डम् m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. —**wālānī** —वालनि । परितःखण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcan पर्वन् । बन्धनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **parcanas** पर्वनस्), the clasp of an earring or the like. **parcan-wōlū** पर्वन्-वोलु । कुण्डलायम्, तन्वस्तुविशेषः m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). **parcan-wōjī** पर्वन्-वोजि or **-wōjū** —वोजू । कुण्डलसंबन्धनकिट्टम् f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see **prāṭun**.

parda पर्द **pardā** पर्दा । आवरणम् m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. **āchī-p°**, p. 86, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. —**karun** —करुन् । **पापवाधादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (II. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. —**pakun** —पकुन् । निःस्वत्वे निर्वाहः m.inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. —**pūshī** —पूशी । पर्दो बोशी । निःस्वत्वे निर्वाहः f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding

off a threatened danger. —**rachun** —रकुन् । **निन्दादिगोपनम्** m.inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । **निन्दादिरेखातिः** m.inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). —**thawun** —थवुन् । **पापादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to hide another's misconduct. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । **निन्दादिरेखापनम्** m.inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. —**wōthun** —वुथुन् । निःस्वीभावख्यातिः m.inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् **parād** परार्धसंख्या card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. **parādi** **parād** **parādi** परादि पराद् । समयतया adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parud परदु । परः (परसंबन्धी) adj. (f. **parūzū** **परजू** or **parūzū** **परजू**), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. **pān-p°**, p. 735b, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārod पारदु or **pārud** पारदु । पारदः m. (sg. dat. **pāradas** पारदस् or **pāradis** पारदिस), mercury, quicksilver (El. *pāradū*, *pāradū*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद-कान् or **pāradī-kān** पारदि-कान् । पारताकरः f. a quicksilver mine.

pāradīyuk पारदिकु । पारतसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pāradīcū** पारदिचू), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्ददार **pardadār** पर्ददार । सावृतिः adj. e.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'parda'; confidential, secret.

pardadōrī पर्ददारी **pardadōrī** पर्ददारी । गूहनोपेतता f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhēn प्रदखन् or **pradēkhēn** प्रदखन् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622).

pradān प्रदान् । मुख्यः adj. e.g. chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

parādīn परादीन । पराधीनः adj. e.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).

pradūsh प्रदूश । प्रदीपकालः m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).

paradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. **pardishī**, q.v. (Cf. also **pardish**).

pardish परदीश or **paradish परदीश** m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W. 111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr. 180).

pardishī परदीशी adj. e.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshi*, a traveller).

pradyumn प्रद्युम्न m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).

pārdiyuw पारदिवू । पारतमयः adj. (f. **pārdivū** पारदिवू), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.

prig प्रीग । स्रोतःप्रदेशः f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.

prūg पूग । सुदायाद्यवसरः m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. —**ladun लदुन** । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम् m.inf. to send these presents.

prūga-lod पूग-लदु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.

prūguk पूगुक । सुदायाद्यवसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**prūgioc पूगूचू**), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.

pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्तिः f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. **pīr** 1).

pargana पर्गन برگنه । पुरगणः (अनेकग्रामसमूहः) m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.e.).

pargāra पर्गार (= برگار) । कर्काटकः (यन्त्रालेखनी) m. a pair of compasses.

prāgāsh प्रागाश m. moonshine (El. *prāgāsh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).

prah प्रह f. (sg. dat. **prahi** प्रहि), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).

prāh प्राह । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. **dōda-p^o**, p. 190a, l. 2). —**gabhun गबुन** ।

भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383).

—**karun करुन** । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed

by a demon). —**pōthan पौचन** । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot प्राह-हंतु । भूतावेशयसः adj. (f. **-hūh^u** -हूहू), possessed by a demon, as ab. **-vyot^u** -व्यंतु । भूतावेशव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vōh^u** -वूहू), full of demoniacal possession. **-zīr^u** -ज़ीरू । भूतानिष्टवृत्तिः f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is sane). **-zīr^u gabhūn^u** -ज़ीरू गबुनू । भूतानिष्टवृत्त्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

prōhī प्रांहि, see **hōhī na prōhī**, p. 325a, l. 18, and cf. **prāh**.

prahlād प्रह्लाद m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*dāitya*) Hiranyakāśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828-9).

prāhalad प्राहलद । भूतावेशाकुलः adj. (as subst., f. **prāhaladīn प्राहलदिन्**), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

prahāray प्रहारय f. in **pyā-prahāray**, see **pyā**.

prhāt (El.), a misprint for *phrāt*, i.e. **phrāth**, q.v.

purōhith पुरोहिथ m. (sg. dat. **purōhitas पुरोहितस**), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz परहेज़ برهيز । पथसेवनम् m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from, abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār परहेज़दार । पथोपयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad परहेज़लद । पथ्यासिवी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **parhēzaladīn परहेज़लदिन्**), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

prōjī प्रांजि or **prōj^u** प्रांजू । यवादिवुसम् f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. **āl'shi-p^o**, p. 25b, l. 12) (El. *prāj* or *prej*, straw).

prāji-bōr प्रांजि-बोर । यवादितृणसंसृष्टमृत्लेपविशेषः m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. **-kēsūr^u** -कसूरू । यववुसम् f. chaff (of barley, wheat, or the like). **-kāth काठ** ।

यवतृणनालम् f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). **-lōw^u** -लोवू ।

यवादितृणबन्धनी m. a bundle or sheaf of straw. **-thōp^u** -थोपू । यवगोधूमतृणमुष्टिः m. a handful of straw. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि ।

यवतृणमयोष्णीषः f. (sg. dat. **-tōpē** -टोप्य), a cap of straw.

parki पर्कि । पश्चत् adv. last year.

pūrah पूरख् m. (sg. dat. **pūrakas** पूरकस्), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prakh^achēr प्रखच्यर् or **prakh^acār** प्रखचार । प्रखचत्वम् m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prakh^ut^u प्रखटु or **prakhōt^u** प्रखटु । प्रकाशः adj. (f. **prakh^ut^u** प्रखटु), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. **prakath**, q.v. **prakh^ut^u-pōthⁱ** प्रखटि-पांठि or **-pōthin** -पांठिन । प्रकाशरूपेण adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakh^atun प्रखटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakh^atyōv** प्रख्योव), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. **prakatun**, q.v. **prakh^atyō-mot^u** प्रख्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prakh^atyē-müts^u** प्रख्ये-मञ्जू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prakh^atāwun प्रखटावुन् । प्रकाशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakh^atōw^u** प्रखटोवु), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). **prakh^atōw^u-mot^u** प्रखटोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **prakh^atōv^u-müts^u** प्रखटावु-मञ्जू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv 2 पर्खाव् (for 1, see p. 750b, l. 48) । परीक्षणम् m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parkhōw^u** पर्खावु), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). **parkhōw^u-mot^u** पर्खावु-मंतु । परीक्षितः perf. part. (f. **parkhōv^u-müts^u** पर्खावु-मञ्जू), tested, assayed.

parkhōyⁱ पर्खायि । परीचा f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakhyōp^u प्रख्योपु । प्रसिद्धः adj. (f. **prakhyōp^u** प्रख्यापु), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakhyōt^u प्रख्योतु adj. (f. **prakhyōts^u** प्रख्यातु), i.q. **prakhyōp^u**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkōl^u पर्कोलु । छेदः m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). **parkōlⁱ wasānⁱ** पर्कोलि वसनि । परितस्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार । रीतिः m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p^o**, p. 54b, l. 48; **amiy p^o**, p. 55a, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakōrⁱ प्रकारि । हेतुना adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p^o**, p. 54b, l. 49; **amiy p^o**, p. 55a, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in **myōnⁱ p^o**, because of me, on account of me.

prakāra प्रकार । गृहनिर्मितिः m. the building of the upper stories of a house. —**karun** —करन् । गृहनिर्मितिर्भारनिन्दता m. inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. —**pyon^u** —प्यन् । गृहनिर्मितिर्भारिण नद्यीभवनम् m. inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prakār प्रकार m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by *antahsthāti* or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of **prakāra**, q.v.

prakāra प्रकार । वरणः m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. **pradakhēn**, q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । प्रसङ्गः m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrēti प्रक्रेति f. the Skt. form of **prakrath**, q.v. **-par** -पर् adj. e.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रकथ् or **prakrēth** प्रकथ् । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. **prakrūts^u** प्रकृत्, often written **प्रकृत्**), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. *prakṛti*) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energetic power of the Supreme, *Iis Māyā* or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. **prakrēti**. **prakrūts^u-hond^u** प्रकृत्-हन्दु । स्वभावयुक्तः sg. gen. (f. **prakrūts^u-hünz^u** प्रकृत्-हञ्जू), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश । प्रकाशः m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. **nitra-p^o**, p. 662b, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parikshith परीक्षिथ् m. (sg. dat. **parikshitas परीक्षितस्**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakaṭh प्रकट् । **प्रख्यः** adj. e.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **prakh^ot^u**, q.v. **prakaṭⁱ-pōthⁱ** प्रकटि-पांठि or **-pōthin -पांठिन** । **प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakaṭun प्रकटुन् । **प्रकाशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakaṭyōv प्रकट्योव्**. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakoṭ^u** प्रकटु), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **prakh^ot^uun. prakoṭ^u-mot^u** प्रकटु-मंतु । **प्रकाशीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **prakoṭ^u-mūṣ^u** प्रकटु-मंचू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakaṭyō-mot^u** प्रकट्यो-मंतु । **प्रकाशमुपपन्नः** 2 perf. part. (f. **prakaṭyē-mūṣ^u** प्रकट्ये-मंचू), id.

prakaṭāwun प्रकटावुन् । **प्रकटीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakaṭōw^u** प्रकटोवु), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakaṭōw^u-mot^u** प्रकटोवु-मंतु । **प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakaṭōv^u-mūṣ^u** प्रकटावु-मंचू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

pīril पीरिल् । **साधकता** f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालब् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालब् फेर्न्** । **देशान्तरगत्यापातः** m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. —**wōthun —वृथुन्** । **अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः** m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālababod^u प्रालव-बडु । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. **-biūd^u** -बडू), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । **सद्भाग्यः** m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabuk^u प्रालवुकु । **प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **prālabūc^u** प्रालवंचू), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालब्** । **प्रारब्धः** m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. *prālabd*). Cf. **prārabd**.

pērilad पेरिलद् । **दोषयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ पेरिलदिञ्**), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or **parilūkh परिलूख्** । **परलोकः** m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, *parilok*; L.V. 75, *paralōkh*; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh**, this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pēth परिलूकस-पथट्** । **परलोकनिमित्तम्** adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलम् m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. *Pralamba* (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय् । **प्रलयः** m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). —**gashun —गह्नुन्** । **विनष्टीभवनम्**, **प्रलयावस्थोद्भवः** m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayē-kāl प्रलय-काल् । **प्रलयसमयः** m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prīm प्रीम् । **प्रेम** m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). —**barun —बर्न्** । **प्रेमप्रवर्तना** m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). —**gashun —गह्नुन्** । **प्रेमोद्भवः** m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

prīmuk^u प्रीमुक् । **प्रेमप्रवर्तितः** sg. gen. (f. **prīmūc^u** प्रीमंचू), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. —**bata —बत** । **प्रीतिभोजनम्** m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

prīmī प्रीमी । **स्निग्धस्वभावः** m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. e.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama-ākāsh परम-आकाश m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). **-ānand —आनन्द**, see **paramānand**. **-ātma —आत्म**, see **paramātma**. **-dām —दाम्** m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). **-gōr —ग्वर्** । **गुरोर्गुरुः** m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. **-gath —गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-gūṣ^u** -गंचू), the way of the Supreme,

final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864).
-gyōnī -ज्ञानी adj. e.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). **-hams** -हंस । **संन्यासी** m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). — **pad** — **पद्** m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77-79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). — **padavī** — **पदवी** f., i.q. **-gath**, ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). **-shēkhth** -शंख f. (sg. dat. **-shēkhth** -शंख, i.q. **-shēkti** (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine *paramā* is used for *param*. **-shēkti** -शक्ति f. (sg. dat. **-shēkti** -शक्ति or **-shēktiye** -शक्तिय), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energetic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). **-shēnkar** -शंकर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 233). **-shiv** -शिव m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). **-sthān** -स्थान m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm पर-ब्रह्म m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Brāhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K. 437).

pramān प्रमान् । संमतः m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

paramāna परमान् । परिमाणम् m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. **gāda-p^o**, p. 276b, l. 22; **khārⁱ-p^o**, p. 411a, l. 10) (El. *paramān*, K.Pr. 23); cf. **parimān**. **-wōr^ū** -वाक् । **परिमाणाधारपात्रम्** f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights.

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. **paramāna**, q.v. (cf. **dēna-p^o**, p. 22b, l. 45).

parmand^{aj} परमन्द्ज । **आमाशयान्तमूलम्** f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 444, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

paramānshun परमान्शुन् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **paramānshanas परमान्शनस**), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, *paramānshun*; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (*paramānshun*) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

paramānshān-bôg^u परमान्शान्-बोग् । **द्विरागमसुदायः** m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. **-dudā** -दुद । **द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्वितः स्वयमभ्यागतः** m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. **-mahārēn** -महार्यन् । **द्विरागमवधूः** f. the bride on this occasion. **-mahārāza** -महाराज । **द्विरागमवरः** m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramārth परमारथ m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश m., i.q. **paramēshōr**, q.v. (K. 876).

paramēshōr or **paramēshwar परमेश्वर** । **परमेश्वरः** m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshōrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of **Paramēshōr**, q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) **parama-ātma परम-आत्म** m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramānshun परमान्शुन्, see **paramānshun**.

paramūzun परमूजुन् । परिमार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **paramūzanas परमूजनस**), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. **ḍul^u-p^o**, p. 212b, l. 6).

prān 1 प्राण । **प्राणः** m. (sg. abl. **prāna 1 प्राण**), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 164, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) *prāṇa*, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) *apāna*, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) *udāna*, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) *samāna*, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) *vyāna*, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). — **dinⁱ** — **दिनि** । **उज्जीवनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). — **diwawun^u** — **दिववुन्** । **उपस्थितमरणकालः** n.ag. (f. — **diwawun^u**

—दिववञ्जु), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । मृतिः m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breathe one's last, to die. —**gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486). —**hēnⁱ** —ह्यनि । अत्याघातः m. pl. inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. —**harun** —हरुन् m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238). —**kadānⁱ** —कडनि m. pl. inf. to tear out (a person's) 15 breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820). —**khēcānⁱ** —खैचनि । प्राणक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain, or when at the point of death), to emit the death 20 rattle. —**khasun** —खसुन् । मरणावस्थावाप्तिः m.inf. 'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. —**nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. the vital breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 450). —**sandārānⁱ** —संदारनि । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp. by some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. **prāna-sandār**, **-sandāran**, bel. —**ṭhikānⁱ** —टीकनि । 30 आसुरवाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the breaths to stand firmly. (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-dand प्राण-दंड । मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an offender (as a judicial punishment). —**dāran** —दारन् । 35 संजीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **-dārūn^u** -दारन्), coming to life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). —**ganda-gand** -गंड-गंड । 40 प्राणमात्रावशेषः m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive. —**l^ath** -लथ f. (sg. dat. **-l^ati** -लति), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). —**sandār** —संदार । 45 प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person (by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. **prān sandārānⁱ**, ab. —**sandāran** —संदारन् । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m., id. —**wōv^u** —वोवू । प्राणवाधा f. 50 difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्राण । पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 2 प्राण**), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. **bada-p^o**, p. 82b, l. 27; **ganda-p^o**, p. 239b, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

prāna - bagāra प्राण - बगार । पलाण्डुपस्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). —**bazyun^u** —बज्युनु । खिहपक्वपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम् m. cooking some dish with fried onions. —**dēl** -देल । पलाण्डुत्वक् m. onion-skin, the peel of an onion, or of its stem. —**gab** -गब । पलाण्डुङ्कुरम् m. an onion-sprout. —**gōḡ^aji** —खगञि or **-gōḡ^uji** —खगञू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. an onion bulb, an onion. —**khāv** -खाव । पलाण्डुशी m. an onion eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. —**kujⁱ** —कुजि or **-kuj^u** —कुजू । पलाण्डुलता f. the onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). —**mōnd^u** —खंडू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. (sg. dat. **-mōnjē** —खंज), an onion bulb, an onion. —**mush^okh** —मुशख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas** —मुशकस्), the smell of an onion. —**phakh** —फख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** —फकस्), the stink of an onion.

prāna 3 प्राण, see **prōn^u**.

prōn^u प्रोणु । श्वेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. **prūn^u** प्रन्नु), white (cf. **ada-p^o**, p. 11b, l. 46) (El. *prun*, so K.Pr. 226); (of something washed) clean, pure (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, *prūi* for *prūn^u*); (of water) clear, not turbid: as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, *prun*; Śiv. 1032). —**bata** —बत । शुक्लभक्तम् m. white boiled rice.

prāni kanji प्रञि कंजि । श्वेतत्वङ्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf. **kūnd^u** 1.

prōn^u प्रोणु । पुराणः adj. (f. **prōn^u** प्राञू), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. **ada-p^o**, p. 11b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr.M.: L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām. 1547, 1768; YZ. 476; K.Pr. 159, 252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (Il. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old fashioned (Rām. 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 44); (in fem.) **prōn^u**, an old woman (K.Pr. 208). —**hyuh^u** —हिहु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **prōn^u** **hish^u** प्राञू हिषू), worn out, old. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wōr^u प्राण-वोर् । प्रततया जीर्णभूतः adj. (f. **-wōr^u** —वोर्), old, worn out. —**mōnd^u** —खंडू । प्रतस्थाणुः m. an old broken off tree-stump lying on the ground, foul and dirty.

prāni kāla प्राणि काल । प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. —**kōlⁱ** —कोलि । प्राक्तनकालि adv.,

id. —**kāluk^u** —कालुक । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —**kāluc^u** —कालूच्), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prōnī kōlī प्रांनि कालि । प्राचीनकाले adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prānē katha प्राञ कथ । इतिहासाः f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. —**wati pakun** —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम् m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prānī mōnji gāsa khyon^u प्राञि मंजि गास ख्यंनु । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. —**pūsi** —पूञि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. —**pūsi-hond^u** —पूञि-हण्डु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. —**pūsi-hūnz^u** —पूञि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

prōn^u phuhūr^u प्राञू फुहूरू । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. —**puy** —पुय । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prōnī प्रांनी । जनुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see **pron^u**.

paran परन् m.pl. in **pēpanza paran**, p. 749b, l. 26.

paraṇa परंन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन् । व्रतसमापनम् m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. **pāran-dūnī** पारन्-डूनि । विवाहस्वीकृतिकालप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

pārān पारान् । पारायणम् m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parānī, etc., incorr. for **prōn^u**, see **prōn^u**.

parun परुन् or (L.V. 18, 21) **paḍun** पडुन् । पठनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **por^u** पुरु), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. **nikāh p^o**, p. 629b, l. 31; **nā-sazā p^o**, p. 659b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106-7, 114-16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.: Śiv. 11, 800-1, 1115-17, 1131, 1164, 1498-9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (**parun warun**, a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); **parun zānun**, to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 812,

854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. **phāsh parānī**, p. 712b, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964-5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038-9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

por^u-mot^u पुरु-मंतु । अधीती perf. part. (f. **pūr^u-mūṭ^u** पुरु-मंतू), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). **-bāna** -वान् । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. **-grākh** -याख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -याकस्; f. **-grākañ** -याकञ्), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. **-wól^u** -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). **-viz^u** -विजू । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परन्च neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārūn 1 पारुन् । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr^u** पोरु), to tie the (already combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. **mas p^o**, p. 595b, l. 30) (Gr.M.: L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). **pōr^u-mūṭ^u** पोरु-मंतू । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārūn 2 पारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr^u** पोरु), to finish, accomplish, complete (EL, Gr.M.: Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. **dāran p^o**, p. 247a, l. 4, and **pāran**).

pārūn 3 पारुन् । पत्नीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr^u** पोरु), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

pārūn, see **paryun^u**.

pairun पिरुन् or **pōrun** पोरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr^u** पूरु, f. **pūr^u** पूरू; 2 p.p. **pairyōv** पिर्योव; conj. part. **pūrith** पूरिथ), to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes).

ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422-3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perai*) (cf. *masnad pairānī*, p. 600a, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (II. xi, 9).

pirun पिरुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pyur^u* पिरु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. *piranun. pyur^u* *mot^u* पिरु-मंतु । प्रीतः perf. part. (f. *pir^u-mūṣ^u* पिरु-मंशू), strung, as ab.

pirun पीरुन् । स्निग्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pīryōv* पीर्योव्), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. *pīryō-mot^u* पीर्यो-मंतु । सुस्निग्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pīryē-mūṣ^u* पीर्ये-मंशू), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pōrān पोरान् or **purān पुरान्** । पुराणम् m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). — **phīrānī** —फिरनि । अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम् n. pl. inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pōryōv* पोर्योव्). Although of the third conjugation, this verb has *pōranāwun पोरनावुन्* (not **pūr^arāwun पूररावुन्*) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also *pōrawun*) to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviiii) (cf. *pōrawun*). *pōryō-mot^u* पोर्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pōryē-mūṣ^u* पोर्ये-मंशू), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pōrun पोरुन्, see **pairun**.

purn पुर्न । सदाचारपूर्णः m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-conducted man; as adj. = **pūrn** (cf. *phala-p^o*, p. 692a, l. 39).

pūrn पुर्न (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1 पूरन्** adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); —^o filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । भूमानविशेषः, स्थलप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. *purūn^u* पुरंशू), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a

level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. *nāra-p^o*, p. 648a, l. 31; **pot^u** *p^o*, s.v. **pot^u**) (K.Pr. 251 *purūn^u-pēṭh* for *purūn^u-pēṭh*). **purūn^u-pēṭh** **hāwun** पुरंशू-पेट् हावुन् । अपयानम् m. inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see **pōrān**.

pūran 2 पूरन् (for 1, see **pūrn**) m. one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

pūran 3 परन् । पूरणम् f. (sg. dat. *pūrūn^u* पूरंशू), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । पूर्तिः f. fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूरुन् । संभरणम्, भाष्याग्निः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pūr^u* पूरु), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr. 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M.; Rām. 4; K. 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । पूरयितव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr^u-mot^u पूरु-मंतु । पूरितः perf. part. (f. *pūr^u-mūṣ^u* पूरु-मंशू), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परन्द **परिन्द** or **parinda परिन्द** m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग । पर्यङ्कः m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. *pōshē-p^o*, s.v. *pōsh* 1) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf. **paryōkh. pranga-khūr^u** प्रंग-खूरु । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see **puran**.

paurānikh पौरानिख । पौराणिकः m. (sg. dat. *paurānikas* पौरानिकस्), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम । प्रणतिः m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration,

obesance (cf. **pādi-p°**, p. 681a, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन् । श्वेतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pranyōv** प्रन्योव्), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). **pranyō-mot^u** प्रन्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pranyē-mūṣ^u** प्रन्ये-मंशू), become white; become clean, clear.

prānūn प्रानुन् । प्रतनीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prānyōv** प्रान्योव्), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). **prānyō-mot^u** प्रान्यो-मंतु । पुरातनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **prānyē-mūṣ^u** प्रान्ये-मंशू), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । उपालम्भः m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन् । उपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryun^u** प्रिनु; 2 p.p. **prinōv** प्रिनोव्), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, *prēnun*): to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873). **pryun^u-mot^u** प्रिनु-मंतु । उपालम्भः perf. part. (f. **prīn^u-mūṣ^u** प्रिन्-मंशू), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piron^u** पिरनु), to string (heads, pearls, etc.); cf. **pirun**. **piron^u-mot^u** पिरनु-मंतु । द्रतप्रवणकर्मा perf. part. (f. **pirīn^u-mūṣ^u** पिरिन्-मंशू), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश । विनाशः m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. **āchⁱ-p°**, p. 86, l. 25).

prūnṣh प्रून्श् । पर्णोत्सदेशः m. (sg. dat. **prūnṣhas प्रून्श्स**), N. of a country to the west of Kashmir, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parṇōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 433; K.Pr. 68). **-wāla** -वाल । पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती adj. e.g. a man of Prūnṣh; something made in or coming from Prūnṣh.

prūnṣhuk^u प्रून्श्कु । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः sg. gen. (f. **prūnṣhūc^u** प्रून्श्चू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūnṣh.

prūnṣhⁱ प्रून्श् । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः adj. e.g. born in, or produced in, Prūnṣh.

pranav प्रनव । ओंकारः m. the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Ōm (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranāwun परनावुन् । अध्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paranōw^u** परनोवु), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). **paranōw^u-mot^u** परनोवु-मंतु । अध्यापितः perf. part. (f. **paranōv^u-mūṣ^u** परनोवू-मंशू), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōranōw^u** पोरनोवु), causal of **pōrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । अध्यापनवेतनम् f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय । विनयः m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kāshmiri) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayē-vēṣar प्रनय-वञ्चर् । विनययुक्तत्वम् m. thorough refinement, etc. **-vyot^u** -वंतु । विनयादिसच्छीलियुक्तः adj. (f. **-vēṣ^u** -वंशू), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānāyām प्रानायाम् । प्राणाभ्यासः m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिञ्जुन् । प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryunz^u** प्रिञ्जु, 2 p.p. **prinzōv** प्रिञ्जोव्), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. **prīrun** and **prūrun**.

prinzan-wōl^u प्रिञ्जन्-वोलु । प्रेरणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाञ्चञ्), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^u-mot^u प्रिञ्जु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prinz^u-mūṣ^u** प्रिञ्जू-मंशू), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzath प्रिञ्जथ । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prinzūṣ^u** प्रिञ्जू), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts).

prinzwawun^u प्रिञ्जवुनु । प्रेरकः n.ag. (f. **prinzwavūñ^u** प्रिञ्जवञ्जु), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīrōñ^u पीराञ्जू । साधकभृता, आचार्या f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. **pīr** 1.

prañēr प्रञ्चर् । श्वेतता, निर्मलता m. whiteness; cleanness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । श्वेततोद्भवः m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white).

—**phērun** —फेरुन् । श्वेततापत्तिः m.inf., id. (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt).

—**phirun** —फिरुन् । श्वेततापरिणामः m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prañēr प्राञ्चर् । प्राचीनत्वम् m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

prañēran प्रञ्चरन् । श्वेततापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **prañēruñ^u** प्रञ्चरञ्जू), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

prañ^ērun प्रञ्चन । श्वेत्वापादनम् conj. I (I p.p. prañ^ōr^u प्रञ्चू), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañ^ērāwun. prañ^ōr^u-mot^u प्रञ्चू-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañ^ōr^u-mūṣ^u प्रञ्चू-मञ्जू), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

prōn^ēran प्राञ्चन । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. prōn^ērūn^u प्राञ्चरञ्जू), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

prōn^ērun प्राञ्चन । पुराणीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. prōn^ōr^u प्राञ्चू), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōn^ērāwun. prōn^ōr^u-mot^u प्राञ्चू-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōn^ōr^u-mūṣ^u प्राञ्चू-मञ्जू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prañ^ērāwun प्रञ्चरावुन । श्वेता-(निर्मलता-)पादनम् conj. I (I p.p. prañ^ōrōw^u प्रञ्चरोवु), to make white, whiten; to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañ^ērun. prañ^ōrōw^u-mot^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañ^ōrōw^u-mūṣ^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मञ्जू), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

prañ^ērāwun^u प्रञ्चरवुनु । श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (prañ^ērāvūn^u प्रञ्चरवञ्जू), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

prōn^ērāwun प्राञ्चरावुन । पुराणीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. prōn^ōrōw^u प्राञ्चरोवु), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōn^ērun. prōn^ōrōw^u-mot^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōn^ōrōw^u-mūṣ^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मञ्जू), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prīnōv प्रिञोव, see prinuv.

prōpinⁱ प्रापिन, see prōpyun^u.

pārⁱ-pāndith परि-पंडित् । अत्रापपाण्डित्यः m. (sg. dat. -pānditas -पंडितस्), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

prōpinis प्रापिनस्, see prōpyun^u.

prapanṭh प्रपञ्च । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. prapanṭas प्रपञ्चस्), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाफ् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. paripāpas परिपापस्), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592).

p^ārp^ār परप् or parpar परप् । अनुलापः, बह्वजल्यनम् m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. prāth. —karun —करुन् । बह्वभाषणम् m.inf.

to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. —lagun —लगुन् । बह्वभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोल्लवः m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp. (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. —lagun —लागुन् । अनुलापासक्तिः m.inf. be in the habit of prating.

parpār परपरि । बह्वजल्यनशीलः m. (f. parpūr^u परपूरू), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर । परापरः adj. e.g. transcending the transcendent (see par 4), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrⁿ परिपूर्ण or paripūran परिपूरन । परिपूर्णः adj. e.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr.M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ । प्रकृतिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. prāpūṣ^u प्रापञ्जू), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. phala-p^o, p. 692a, l. 40); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural disposition. —pēn^u —पञ्जू । इच्छोल्लवः f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

prōpyun^u प्रापिनु । नैवेद्यम् m. (sg. dat. prōpinis प्रापिनस्), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. ag^āna-p^o, p. 16b, l. 44; bal-p^o, p. 103b, l. 3; ḍulī-p^o, p. 222b, l. 20; hēri-p^o, p. 345b, l. 48; hurī-p^o, p. 347a, l. 6; khira-p^o, p. 409a, l. 37; kala-hērē-p^o, p. 434b, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. —hāwun —हावुन् । नैवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

prōpinī-brōhmun प्रापिनि-ब्रोह्मुन् । नैवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्रोह्मनस्), the Brāhman who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. -phol^u -फोलु । नैवेद्यभागः m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. -wōlu -वोलु । नैवेद्यनिवेदकः m. the person who makes this oblation.

prōpinyuk^u प्रापिन्युकु । नैवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. prōpinic^u प्रापिनिचू), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz परपूज । इतस्तत्स्त्रिक्रीभवनम् m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôr^u प्रोर् adj. (f. **prôr^u प्रोर्**), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. **prōryus** and **parus**) (El. *prôr*, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see **parus**.

pērēr पेरैर् or **pīrēr** 1 पीरैर् । स्निग्धता m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pīrēr 2 पीरैर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age, oldness (of the human body).

pōrēr पोयैर् । ईषतशुष्कता m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured). —**gāshun** —गकुन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. —**hyon^u** —ह्यंनु । उद्वाधीभवनापत्तिः m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purēr पुरैर् । सारवत्ता m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pūrēr पूरैर् । पूर्णता m. fullness, completeness (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. **phala-p^o**, p. 692a, l. 42); satisfaction, content. —**karun** —करन् । पर्याप्ततोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. —**nērun** —नेरन् । यथावत्यालना m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prārabd प्रारब्ध् । प्रारम्भकर्म m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. **prālab**, **prālabd**.

prārāki प्रारंकि, see **prōryus**.

prārūn 1 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôr^u प्रोर्**), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, *parārūn*; W. 125, *prārān gāshanas*, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1394, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôr^u-mot^u प्रोर्-मंतु । प्रतीक्षितः 1 perf. part. (f. **prôr^u-müts^u** प्रोर्-मंतू), awaited.

prārūn 2 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prāryōv** प्रार्योव्), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with **prārūn** 1.

prāran-wōl^u प्रारन्-वोलु । कालचेपसहनः n.ag. (f. **prāran-wājēn** प्रारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prāryō-mot^u प्रार्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रतीक्षः 2 perf. part. (f. **prāryē-müts^u** प्रार्ये-मंतू), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prīran प्रीरन् । प्रेरणम् f. (sg. dat. **prīrūn^u** प्रीरंनु), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prīranā प्रीरना । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prīranāyi** प्रीरनायि), i.q. **prīran**, q.v.

prīrun प्रीरन् । चोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prīrūn^u** प्रीरंनु), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. **prinzun** and **prūrun**.

prīran-wōl^u प्रीरन्-वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यञ्), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

prīrūn^u-mot^u प्रीरं-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prīr^u-müts^u** प्रीर-मंतू), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prūrun प्रूरुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prūr^u** प्रूरु), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. **prinzun** and **prīrun**. **prūr^u-mot^u** प्रूरु-मंतु । अनुप्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prūr^u-müts^u** प्रूरु-मंतू), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prāranāwun प्रारनावुन् । प्रतीक्षायणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāranōw^u** प्रारनोवु), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). **prāranōw^u-mot^u** प्रारनोवु-मंतु । प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः perf. part. (f. **prāranōv^u-müts^u** प्रारनावु-मंतू), one who is caused to await, as ab.

prōr^usuk^u प्रारिसुकु, see **prōryus**.

prārāwun^u प्रारवुनु । प्रतीक्षमाणः n.ag. (f. **prārāvūn^u** प्रारवंचू), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

prōryus प्रार्युस् । परारि adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani** -कनि । परारिप्रायकाले adv. about the year before last.

prārāki प्रारंकि । परारिवर्षे adv., i.q. **prōryus**.

prōr^usuk^u प्रारिसुकु । परारिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **prōr^usüc^u** प्रारिसुचू), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास् । सुदायांशप्रतिदानम् m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. **duribata-p^o**, p. 240b, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम् m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. —**nyās** —न्यास् ।

प्रत्यर्थसुदायोशादिः m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्यार् । प्रत्यर्थसुदायधनम् m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. -hāra -हार । प्रत्यर्थसुदायोशधनम् f.pl., id.

pārsā पारसा پارسا adj. e.g. abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस् m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisuī, see pharyush^a.

parus परस् । परत् adv. last year (El. also *paruv*) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by *parāri*, 'the year before last.'] -kani -कनि । परत्प्राये adv. about last year.

parsuk^u पर्सुकु । परद्वाधिकः adj. (f. *parsuc^u* पर्सुचू). of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद् । प्रसादः m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). —karun —करुन् । अनुग्रहविधानम् m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). —sapidun —सपदुन् । अनुग्रहावाप्तिः m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुश adj. e.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. paurushē-sūkth पौरुश-सूक्तम् m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the R̥g Vēda (X, 90), called in Skt. *paruṣa-sukta* (K. 5).

pōrush पुरुश or purush पुरुश । पुमान् m. (sg. dat. *pōrashēs* पुरशस्), a man, a male human being (*r̥i*) (cf. *mūla-p^o*, p. 567a, l. 40; *par pōrush*, p. 751a, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (*homo*) (Śiv. 20, 102, 1045, 1338, 1404); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 89, 360, 633, 751, 809, 1061).

pōrashē-kār पुरश-कार् । पराक्रमः m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). -mahanyu^u -महनिवु । पुरुषमूर्तिः m. a male human being; an image of a man.

prashēn प्रश्न् (also written *prashn* प्रश्न) । प्रश्नः m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. *prashun*. —karun —करुन् । अनुयोगः to question, inquire, interrogate. —wuchun —वुकुन् । भाविफलपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make

an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

prashēna pyon^u प्रश्नं यन् । दिवफलोद्भवः m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. -wōl^u -वोल् । प्रश्नपृच्छकः, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापकः m. (f. -wājōñ -वाज्यञ्), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prashēnⁱ pyon^u प्रश्नि यन् । कर्मफलरूपिणाभिव्यञ्जनम् m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रशुन् । प्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. *prashēnas* प्रश्नस), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. *prashēn*, q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन् । अग्रनप्रथमारब्धः m. (sg. dat. *prāshēnas* प्राशनस), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. *ana-pr^o*, p. 30a, l. 3).

parēshān परेशान پريشان or (Rām.) *paraishān* परिशान् adj. e.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām. 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshēr पराशर् m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. *Parāśara* (K. 1038).

pōr^ashārth पुरशार्थं । पौरुषम् m. (sg. gen. *pōr^ashārthas* पुरशार्थस), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude): human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. *puruṣōttama* (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन e.g. or (L.V. 65) *prason^u* प्रसन् (f. *prasiñ^u* प्रसिञ्) । प्रसन्नः adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. *prasand*. —gashun —गकुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355-6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). -mana -मन adj. e.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.). —rōzun —रोजुन् । प्रसादावस्थलम् m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M., Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन् । प्रसवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pyāv* याव, f. *pyāyē* याय (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is *prasawun* प्रसवुन्, *prasanāwun* प्रसनावुन्, or *pinawun* पीनवुन् (Gr.Gr. 171, qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. *gāv prasiñ^u*, p. 316a, l. 35) (El.; Gr.Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be

born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani aṣun प्रसनि अशुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājōñ प्रसन्-वाञ्ज् । समीपप्रसवा n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-mot^u प्या-मंतु । जातात्मजः perf. part. (f. **pyā-mūṣ^u** प्या-मंशू), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसंद, i.q. **prasan**, q.v., in **man-p^o**, q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. —**ākḥ** —आख् interj. welcome (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatōyī प्रसंदातायी f. joy (El. *prasandatāi*).

prasang प्रसंग । प्रसङ्गः m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । प्रकरणारम्भणम् m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. —**wōthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पारसंग् پارسنگ । तुलामानवैषम्यम् (न्यूनपूर्त्यपेक्षा) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para**.

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । निर्मलता f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । प्रसावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanōw^u** प्रसनोवु), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun**, Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुर्सिश् پرسش । सुप्रबन्धः f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmirī) good government (of a kingdom).

parast پرست adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast**, p. 752b, l. 9).

prast^ur^u प्रस्तंरु । कुङ्कुमशुल्कः f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pāmpūr). **prast^urē-bal** प्रस्तंर्ये-बल् । कुङ्कुमशुल्कस्थानम् m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasow^u** प्रसवु). Causal of **prason**, q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**, i.q. **prasanāwun**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawun^u प्रसवुनु । प्रसूयमानः n.ag. (f. **prasavūñ^u** प्रसवञ्जू), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

prot^u प्रंतु । वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prüṣ^u**.

prat^u-dūnd^u प्रति-डंडु । वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. —**kamb^ur^u** कंबंरु । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prôt^u 1 प्रोतु m. *Marlea begonifolia* (El.).

prôt^u 2 प्रोतु । स्वयं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **prōṣ^u** प्राञ्जू), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prut^u प्रुतु । लज्जितः m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). —**gaṣhun** —गकुन् । लज्जितोभवन्म् m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav**.

pārōtī or **pārwatī** पार्वती f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya, having been Sati in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585).

pōrōt^u प्वरोटु, see **pōrāth**.

pōrut^u पोरुतु । पट्टिकाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōratas** पोरतस्), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p^o**, p. 161a, l. 27; **pā-p^o**, p. 747b, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). —**karūñ^u** —करञ्जू f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām. 627).

prath 1 प्रथ । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **-pratās** -प्रतस्), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buth^u-pr^o**, p. 142b, l. 46; **lōri-pr^o**, p. 531a, l. 13; **mōkha-pr^o**, p. 560a, l. 17).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । दण्डावाघातः m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.: Śiv. 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459, etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning, and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.): **prath akhāh** प्रथ अखाह । प्रत्येके (सर्वे एव) adj. (sg. dat. —**akis** —अकिस), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—akis —अकिस । सर्वात् (सर्वेभ्यः) acc. or dat. of the preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712).

—dōha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, each day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1). When an emphatic **y** is added, **prath** is dropped. Thus **dōhay** not **prath dōhay** (Gr.Gr. 158).

—dōhuk^u —दहकु । प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —dōhūc^u दहचू), of, or belonging to, or produced on, every day. —jāyē —जाय or —jāyi —जायि adv. in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1108, 1715-6; K. 862).

—kāh —काह or —kūb —कूह or —kūh —कूह । सर्वे (प्रत्येके) pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389b, ll. 47 ff.) (Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.), 409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). —kēh —कैह (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519).

—kun —कुन् । प्रतिपार्थम् adv. in every direction.

—kuni —कुनि । प्रतिद्रव्यम् adv. everywhere (Gr.M.), on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

—kunyuk^u —कुनुकु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kunic^u —कुनिचू), of, or belonging to, each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). —kaisi-hond^u —कैसि-हन्दु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kaisi-hünz^u —कैसि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being) (K. 204).

—kāshāh —काश्हाह indef. pron. each man, each one, everyone (Śiv. 357).

—mahanivis —महनिविस् adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158).

—mahanyuw^u —महनिचु m. every man (El.).

—pahara —पहर adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158).

—prabātan —प्रवातन् adv. each morning (Śiv. 163).

—prabātas —प्रवातस् adv., id. (Rām. 73).

—ranga —रंग adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849, 1185).

—rēta aki phiri —रैत अकि फिरि adv. once a month. —sub^ah —सुबह or —sub^ahas —सुबहस् adv. every morning (also written —suba —सुब).

—shāyē —शाय । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. in every place (Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). —sāta —सात । प्रतिमुहूर्तम् adv. at each (every) moment (Rām. 582).

—sātuk^u —सातुकु । प्रतिमीहूर्तकालिकी sg. gen. (f. —sātūc^u —सातचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) moment. —tarafa —तरफ adv. in all directions (Śiv. 812).

—taraha —तरह adv. of every kind. —tarahuk^u —तरहकु adj. (f. —tarahūc^u —तरहचू), of every kind. —vēla —वेल । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time. —vēluk^u —वेलुकु । प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —vēlūc^u —वेलचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —warihē —वरिह्य adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158).

—vizi —विज़ि । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158, K. 575).

—vizi-hond^u —विज़ि-हन्दु । प्रत्येककालिकः

sg. gen. (f. —vizi-hünz^u —विज़ि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —zanāni —ज़नानि adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. prath 2, but more emphatic, as in prathuy tirthan, (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ् in prāth-prāth प्राथ-प्राथ् । वृथाभाषणम् m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. p^rrp^r. prāth-prāth lagun प्राथ-प्राथ लगुन् । वृथात्रयनप्रमादीश्रवः m. inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ् in prith-prith प्रिथ-प्रिथ् । सनिटीवज्जल्पनम् m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. pritun.

prith 1 प्रीथ् । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. pritas प्रीतस्), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brōhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेताश्रमक ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मणस्), an outcaste Brāhman who eats the offerings made at the obsequial rites to the manes.

-bata -वत । प्रेतान्नम् m. the food eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during the twelve days following a death.

-būzan -बूज़न् । मृतार्थभोजनम् m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies during the year after a person's decease; eating food unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which only ghosts would eat).

-nōr^u -नारू । प्रेतर्पणकुशः f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of a deceased during the year following his death.

-bod^u -बदु । प्रेतकुशविशेषः m. a jar for holding mixed food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds.

-ḥor^u -हर् । प्रेतान्नम् m. food offered to ghosts.

-ḥārⁱ-wōr^u -हैरि-वारू । प्रेतार्थभक्त्याली f. a pot for holding such food.

prith 2 प्रीथ् । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. priti प्रीति (K. 606)), friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard, affection, love (K. 606). —gaḥhūn^u —गहचू । खिहोत्पत्तिः f. inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or pārthī-pūzā पार्थी-पूज़ा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम् f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga. These diminutive *lingas* are made of clay taken from the foot of the Takht hill. The usual number worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,100. They are thrown into the river on the evening of the same day (see R.T.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740, i.q. pārthiwa-pūzā, Śiv. 209).

pirth, in **pirth-paiwand** (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **barga-paiwand**, p. 120a, l. 44.

pōrāth चराद् or **pōrōt^u** चरोट् । घृतपक्कपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōrātas** चराटस or **pōrōtis** चराटिस), a cake made with butter or *ghi*, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ् । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **purūṣ^u** पुरंजू), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पूरिथ् conj. part. of **pairun** and **pūrun**, qq.v.

prathakh प्रथक् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātaḥ-kāl प्रातः-काल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. **prātas**.

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prathyōv** प्रथोव्), to become famous, well-known. **prathyōmot^u** प्रथो-मंतु । प्रथितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prathyē-mūṣ^u** प्रथे-मंजू), become famous, well-known.

pratihat प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **pratihatatas** प्रतिहतस), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproof. —**gaṣṭhun** —गङ्गुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad character. —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prēthwī पृथ्वी, **pruthwī** पृथ्वी, **prathivī** प्रथिवी, or **pruthivī** पृथिवी । पृथिवी f. the wide world, the earth (Śiv. (pruthwī) 1304, (pruthivī) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (prēthwī) 64, 69; K. (pruthivī) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in **pārthiwa-pūzā** पार्थिव-पूजा, i.q. **pārthi-pūzā**, s.v. **pārthi**, q.v. (Śiv. 209).

pruthiwōn^u पृथिवोनु adj. (f. **pruthiwōn^u** पृथिवान्), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratiñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of **pratigyā**, q.v.

pratakh प्रतक् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **pratakas** प्रतकस्), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) from the family (usually for some fault, and resulting in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दायत् निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the family (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate). —**lagun** —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः m.inf. such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. —**nāma** -नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम् m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. —**zad** -जद् । निराकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ**

-जदिञ्), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratēkh प्रत्येक् or **pratēksh** प्रत्येक् adj. e.g. visible, present, in sight (Śiv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतख्लद् । निराकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pratakhlatiñ** प्रतख्लदिञ्), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Śiv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881-3).

prāṭun प्राटुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prōt^u** प्रोट्; 2 p.p. **prācyōv** प्राचोव्), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). **prātan-wōl^u** प्राटन-वोलु n.g. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. **butarāth p^o**, p. 145b, l. 8).

pritun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्टीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prityōv** प्रित्योव्), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. **prith**).

pratāph प्रताफ् m. (sg. dat. **pratāpas** प्रतापस्), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. **pun^u** **p^o**, p. 738a, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. **prātaḥ-kāl**.

prituth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **prītatas** प्रीततस्), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, **partau** پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. **par 3**.

pritawun^u प्रितवुनु । निष्टीच्यन् n.g. (f. **pritavūn^u** प्रितवञ्), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

prōṣ^u प्रंजू, see **prāṣh**.

prūṣ^u प्रंजू । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. *prats* and *prits*, Śiv. 1875). Cf. **prot^u** and **pōsh^u**.

prābi-dan प्रबि-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रस्तरुः m. the handle of such a reel. —**dūnd^u** —डुन्दु । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. —**kamb^ur^u** —कंब्रू । वेष्टनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a cross-bar of this reel.

prāṣh प्र॒ । प्रहेलिका. पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. **prābi** प्रबि), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Śiv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious

ceremony. **praśa-prāṣh** प्रश्न-प्राश् । प्रश्नवाङ्मयम् f. question on question, the asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prāṣh प्राश् or **prōṣh** प्राञ् । **सृक्कणी** f. (sg. dat. **prāṣi** प्राशि), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dōda-prāśa**, p. 190a, l. 8; **kata-prōṣh** and **kata-prāṣh-hyuh**, p. 487a, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prāśa**, s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. —**hēñ** ह्यञ् । **प्रान्तभागच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prāśa-hajēr प्राश्-हज्यर् । **सृक्कणीवक्रता** m. crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. —**hol** हलु । **वक्रसृक्कणीकः** adj. (f. **-hūj** ह्यञ्), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. —**ṣaṭaṇē** षटञ् । **सृक्कणीच्छेदः** f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. —**wahāraṇē** वहारञ् । **सहासजल्यनम्** f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth, to gabble words mixed with laughter. —**yiñē** यिञ् । **सृक्कण्याघातः** f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

prīṣh प्रिष् । **व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **prīṣhi** प्रिषि), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

prīṣhagōr प्रिष्गाङ् । **समाजनम्** f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. *prīṣagār*, *prīṣagār*); welcoming (a guest, a friend). —**karūñ** करञ् । **अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म** f.inf. to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

prīṣhun प्रिष्कुन् । **अनुयोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryūṣh** प्रिष्कु; 2 p.p. **prīṣhōv** प्रिष्कुव्), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also *prāṣhun* and *prīṣhun*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

prīṣhī **prīṣhī** **sōdāh** प्रिषि प्रिषि सोदाह । **संमत्या व्यवहरणम्** m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

prīṣhan-wōl प्रिष्हन्-वोलु । **अनुसंधाता** n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** वाज्यञ्), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryūṣh^u-**mot**^u प्रिष्कु-मंतु । **पृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **prīṣh**^u-**mūṣh**^u प्रिष्कु-मंशू), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

prīṣhish प्रिष्शिश् । **सुन्यायविवेकः** f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). —**lagūñ** लगञ् । **समानोचनापत्तिः** f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

prīṣhawun प्रिष्हवुनु । **पृच्छन्** n.ag. (f. **prīṣhavūñ** प्रिष्हवञ्), one who asks (in all the senses of **prīṣhun**, q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prāśal प्राश्ल । **कुत्सितसृक्कणीकः** adj. e.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

praśun प्रश्नुन् । **परिचयः** m. (sg. dat. **praśanas** प्रश्नन्स्), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pōr'zān**, q.v.

praśand प्रश्ङ् । **तीव्रता** m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stiffness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

praśar प्रश्र् । **परिशीलनम्** m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

praśaruk प्रश्रकु । **परिचयसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **praśarūc** प्रश्रचू), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

praśaras लगुन् । **कार्यव्यापारा-सक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). —**rōzun** रोजुन् । **कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. —**thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यवृत्ती प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

praśār प्रश्ार् । **प्रवर्तनम्** m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). —**karun** करन् । **कश्चिद्** m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

parīṣar परिष्र् । **कर्मदक्षता** m. dexterity, clever-handedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). —**āsun** आसुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः** m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. —**thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम्** m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

praṣ^aran प्रश्रन् । **परिचायनम्** f. (sg. dat. **praṣ^arūñ** प्रश्रञ्), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or

garment); beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

prabārun प्रबारुन् । प्रवर्तितीकरणम् m. (sg. dat.

prabāranas प्रबारनस्), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

paribay परिबय् । परिज्ञानम् m. recognition, experience, discernment. —**gabhun** —गहून् । परिज्ञानसंभवः m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । किरणसमूहः f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. *prau*, *prauca*, *praucah*; Rām. 542).

—**lagañē** —लगञ् । किरणैः संतप्तीभवनम् f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled.

—**wōthañē** —वृथञ् । किरणप्रादुर्भावः f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face).

prawa yinē प्रव यिञ् । किरणसंतापः f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । प्रीतिः f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector).

—**gabhañē** —गहञ् । हार्दीज्ञवः f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master).

—**peñē** —पञ् । प्रीत्यागमः f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt.

—**rōzañē** —रोञ्ज । प्रीत्यवशेषः f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा पर्वा or **parwāh** पर्वाह् m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 °*nā*, 1302 °*nāh*). Cf. **bē-parwā** and **parwāy**.

parav परव् । लघुशरावः m. a drinking goblet.

parawan pōn^u shrapun परवन् पोज् अपुन् । सर्वजीर्णोभवनम् m. inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव् (or **pōriv** पारिव्), see **pūr^u** 1.

pairavī पैरवी or **pōravī** पारवी पैरवी f. following, pursuit. —**karūn^u** —करञ्चू f. inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (II. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्वं adj. e.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद् m. a proclamation, a crying out. —**karun** —करन् m. inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in **pūrwādi-mōkh** पूर्वादि-खल् । पूर्वमुखः adj. e.g. facing the east, turned to the east. —**mōkhī** —खली । पूर्वदिशमनु adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह् m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह्, see **parwā**.

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in **vēdi-pūrwakh**, according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prōw^u** प्रोव्), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. **dōh prāwānⁱ**, p. 1996, l. 41; **jīth prāvūñ^u**, p. 3786, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. **rūzī pr^o**, s.v. **rūzī**) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). **prōw^u-mot^u** प्रोवु-मंतु । अवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **prōv^u-mūt^u** प्रावू-मञ्चू), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 पर्वान पर्وان m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 पर्वान पर्वान m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawun^u परवुन् । अध्यता n. ag. (f. **paravūñ^u** परवञ्जू), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or **pōrāwun** पौरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pai(ō)rōw^u** पै(पां)रोवु, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. **phēran p^o**, p. 705b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 *pairawun*). Cf. **pairun**.

pairawun^u पैरवुन् (also written **pōrawun^u** पौरवुन्) n. ag. (f. **pairavūñ^u** पैरवञ्जू), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पौरवन् f. (sg. dat. **pōravūñ^u** 1 पौरवञ्जू) in **pōrawan lāgūñ^u** पौरवन् लागञ्जू । विवाधनम् f. inf. to worry, harass, importune. —**wād** —वाद् । असकृद्विवाधनम् m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पौरवुन् । विवाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōrow^u** पौरवु), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. **pōrun**); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. **pōrow^u-mot^u** पौरवु-मंतु । विवाधितः (वा ईषच्छोषितः) perf. part. (f. **pōrūv^u-mūt^u** पौरवू-मञ्चू), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawun^u पौरवुन् । समर्थोभवन् n. ag. (f. **pōravūñ^u** 2 पौरवञ्जू), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pōrāwun पारावुन, see pairāwun.

pūrawun^u पूरवुन । पूर्तिहन्, पूरणीयः n.ag. (f. pūrāvūn^u पूरवञ्जू), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनावुन । प्रायणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prāwanōw^u प्रावनीवु), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635, 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय । प्रायः adj. e.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravūn^u ३ पोरवञ् । विबाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. —hēñ^u —हञ् । बाधोद्भवः, बाधोद्भवः f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar परवर adj. e.g. a cherisher as in nafs-parwar, a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī परवरी f. cherishing, as in hunar-parwarī, cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार । परिवारः m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वर्द् परवर्द् adj. e.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. nāz-parward, Rām. 609, p. 675a, l. 37).

parwardigār परवर्दिगार परवर्दिगार m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish परवरिश परवरिश f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृथ । प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. pravrēṭh^u प्रवृञ्जू), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to nivruth, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास । प्रवासः m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawōsⁱ प्रवासि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेदः adj. e.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravish प्रवीश । प्रवेशः m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, pravish).

prōvish प्राविश or prōvish प्रावीश । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधिः f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rām. 609).

prōvishē-sāth प्राविश-साथ । नूतनगृहप्रवेशमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस), the propitious moment for entering a new house. -tān -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्थः स्तूणाविशेषः m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwatī पार्वती, i.q. pārōtī, q.v.

parway परवाय (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q. parwā, q.v. parwāz पर्वाञ् ? f. flying, flight. parwāz tul, take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय or (Śiv. 1851) priyā 1 प्रिया । प्रीतिः, हविः f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485). —āsūn^u —आसञ्जू । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515). —gashūn^u —गश्ञ्जू । प्रीत्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. —thavūn^u —थवञ्जू । प्रीतिधारणम् f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय f. a receipt (El. pra).

prāyē 1 प्राय in the following:— prāyē bēhun प्राय व्यङ्गन् । निष्कार्थीभवन् m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met. to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment. (cf. prasun, 2 p.p. pyāv, f. pyāyē).

prāyē 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय, i.q. priyā 2, q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see pray 1.

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51). This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). —diñ^u —दिञ्जू । साधारणे राजाज्ञादिख्यापना f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. mas-p^o, p. 595b, l. 32).

parōyⁱ परायि । परः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign, alien, extraneous.

parōyī परायी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyēcētⁱ प्रायच्यति । कृतपापः adj. e.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyēcēth प्रायच्यथ । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. prāyēcētas प्रायच्यतस्), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. —khasun —खसुन ।

पापलिप्तीभवन्म m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. —karun

—करुन् । पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम् m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prāyāg प्रयाग । नदीसंगमस्थानम् m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vēth (Jehlām) and Sindhu in Kashmir (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग । प्रयोगः m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wōl^u प्रयूग-वोल् । प्रयोगवृत्तः m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bēhun प्रयूगस् व्यङ्गन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryōkh पर्याख् m. (sg. dat. paryōkas पर्याकस्), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. prang.

prayēm प्रयम or (Śiv. 51) priyēm प्रियम । प्रेमा m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). —barun —बरुन् । प्रीत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). —thawun —थवुन् । प्रीतिवृत्तिः m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayēma-pāth^r प्रयम-पाथर् । प्रीत्याश्रयः c.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. —rost^u —रस्तु । प्रेमहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u —रक्तू), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. —rašhar —रश्रर् । प्रेमहीनता m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. —sost^u —सस्तु । प्रेमयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūth^u —सक्तू), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. —sasšhar —ससश्रर् or —sašhar —सश्रर् । प्रेमयुक्तत्वम् m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. —vyot^u —व्यत् । प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. -vōth^u —व्यत्), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayēmuk^u प्रयमुक् । प्रीतिवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. prayēmuc^u प्रयमंचू), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayēmī प्रयमी । प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyēm प्रियम, see prayēm.

pōryum^u पारिस् । पारविदेशभवः adj. (f. pōrim^u पारिस्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. ōryum^u-p^o, p. 456, l. 46); (in Kāshmirī) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). —daba —डब । समुद्रकविशेषः m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pōrim^u al पारिस् अल् । अलावुफलविशेषः f. a kind of large pumpkin. —hand —हन्द् । अन्दाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. pōrimi handi पारिमि हन्दि), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. —kūn^u —कन्तू । शिलाविशेषः f. a kind of coloured stone. —nāsth —नास्थ । नस्यविशेषः (sg. dat. —nāsti —नास्ति), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^u प्रिनु, see prinun.

prayun प्रयुन् । रुचितीभवन्म conj. 2 (1 p.p. proy^u प्र्यु), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). proy^u-mot^u प्र्यु-मन्तु । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. priüy^u-mūth^u प्र्यु-मंचू), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^u पर्यन् । तितउः m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, pārun, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parinⁱ chān परिनि चान् । तितउना उत्पत्तिः f. (but chān 2 is m.), sifting in a sieve. —chōn^u —चान् । तितउना उत्पन्नम् f., id. —chōn^u lagūn^u —चान् लङ्गन् । उत्पन्नवत् वर्षणम् f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (quasi, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. —šar —शर् । परितश्चित्रीभवन्म m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parininⁱ zādⁱ gašhānⁱ परिनिनि जदि गशन्नि । देहे परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyēn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object, the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानन्द m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^u प्रिन्नु, see prinzun.

pryūr^u प्र्यूर, see prinun.

prayās प्रयास m. in prayās karun प्रयास करुण ।
चायसनम् m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for
the accomplishment of some task).

prāyēshcith प्रायश्चित्त m. (sg. dat. prāyēshcitas
प्रायश्चित्त), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt.
form of prāyēcēth, q.v.

prayōth प्रयथ card. (pl. dat. prayōtan प्रयथत्), one
million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayēthⁿ प्रयथन् । प्रयत्नः m. (sg. dat. prayētnas
प्रयत्नस), effort, exertion, persevering effort,
striving.

prayōtyum^u प्रयतिम् ord. (f. prayōtim^u प्रयतिम्),
millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryubh^u प्रिबु, pryubh^u-mot^u प्रिबु-मंतु, see pribhun.

prayēwun^u प्रयवुनु । रोचकः n.ag. (f. prayēvūn^u
प्रयवन्नु), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable,
satisfactory (cf. dilas pr^o, p. 211a, l. 12) (Gr.M.,
Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूजन । प्रयोजनम् m. use, need, necessity ;
(in Kāshmirī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning,
(of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M.
prajōzan). —nērun —नेरुन् । अर्थात्यन्तिः m.inf.
the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be
achieved.

praz प्रज् । संततिः, प्रजा f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons,
daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the
subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's
realm (Rām. 1108c).

prazā प्रजा । प्रजा f. (sg. dat. prazāhi प्रजाहि), the people
(collected together on any occasion) as a whole,
the whole population of any tract; a subject or the
subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly
written prazāh, and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885,
1240, 1491).

par^uz^u परंज्, pariūz^u परंज्, see parud^u.

pīrōz^u पीरान्ज् । साधकवृत्तिः f. the profession, occupation,
or status of a pīr, q.v.

purz पुर्ज् । पटमार्जनविशेषः m. nap (of cloth); (in
Kāshmirī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley
meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, pashmīna or
woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. —gar
-गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. (f. -gar-bāy -गर्-बाय् is his
wife, but -gariū -गरिन् is a woman who follows the
profession) a pashmīna-finisher.

purza-gor^u पुर्ज-गर्ह् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. a pashmīna-
finisher (El.).

purzadār पुर्जदार । संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः adj. e.g. (pashmīna
cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of
finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for prazā, q.v.

prazalun प्रजलुन् or prazalun प्रजलुन् । दीप्तिमद्भवन्म
conj. 2 (1 p.p. prazol^u प्रजलु), to shine, give forth
light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted
(L.V. 4; Śiv. 311, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501,
1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181).
prazol^u-mot^u प्रजलु-मंतु । दीप्तिः perf. part. (f.
prazūj^u-mūh^u प्रजलु-मंशु), become shining, become
brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रजलावुन् । दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. prazalōw^u प्रजलोवु), to cause to shine, make
brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to
be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes.
prazalōw^u-mot^u प्रजलोवु-मंतु । शीतितः perf. part.
(f. prazalōv^u-mūh^u प्रजलोवु-मंशु), cause to shine,
make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazalawun^u प्रजलवुनु । प्रज्वलन् n.ag. (f. prazalāvūn^u
प्रजलवन्नु), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706;
Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in
fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām.
520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्जुन् । दासः m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस), a
servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. parijana)
(El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). parzan-bāpār पर्जन-बापार ।
दासव्यवहारः m. the duties of a personal servant.
-bāy -बाय् । दासस्त्री f. the wife of a personal servant.
-kār -कार् । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. -kūṭ^u -कूट् । सेवकपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē
-कच्ये), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good
servant. -kath -कठ् । दासपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -katās
-कटस), his son, esp. the son of a good servant.
-pōn^u -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. -wōl^u -वोलु । दासदासीयुतः m. (f. -wājēn
-वाज्यन्), a man who has several personal servants
(indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्जुन् m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस), recognition
(cf. parzanun, prazanun). parzan (or parzanas,
K. 397) yun^u पर्जन् (पर्जनस) यिनु, m.inf. to come to
recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pōr'zān पारिज्ञान् or (Śiv.) pōrizān पारीज्ञान् । परिज्ञानम्
f. (sg. dat. pōr'zōn^u पारिज्ञान्), thorough knowledge,
complete acquaintance (El. parzān); testing, putting
to the test; recognition; power of recognition,
consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. parṣun. —āsūn^u
—आसन्नु । संपरीक्षणुभवसंभवः f.inf. thorough putting
to the test to occur; recognition to occur. —gashūn^u
—गश्नु । परिज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. accurate information
to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1890).
—karūn^u —करन्नु । परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः f.inf. to take
measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv.
238, 1046).

pör'zönī पारिज्ञानी f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing, recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī पञ्जन्-गी । दासभावः f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun प्रञ्जनुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazon^u** प्रञ्जनु, 2 p.p. **prazanōv** प्रञ्जोव्), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. *parzanun, parzun*). This verb also takes the forms **parzanun, parzānun, prazanāwun,** and **parzanāwun,** with the same meaning.

prazon^u-mot^u प्रञ्जनु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **prazūn^u-müts^u** प्रञ्जनु-मंचू), recognized.

prazanana yun^u प्रञ्जनावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun पञ्जनुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzon^u** पञ्जनु; 2 p.p. **parzanōv** पञ्जोव्), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun** (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434).

parzon^u-mot^u पञ्जनु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **parzūn^u-müts^u** पञ्जनु-मंचू), recognized, etc., i.q. **prazon^u-mot^u,** s.v. **prazanun,** q.v.

parzānun पञ्जानुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzōn^u** पञ्जोनु; 2 p.p. **parzānōv** पञ्जोव्), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. **prazanun,** q.v.

prazanāwun प्रञ्जनावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazanōw^u** प्रञ्जोवु), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. (YZ. 479). **prazanāwana yun^u** प्रञ्जनावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^u,** q.v., s.v. **prazanun.** **prazanōw^u-mot^u** प्रञ्जोवु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **prazanōv^u-müts^u** प्रञ्जोवु-मंचू), i.q. **prazon^u-mot^u,** q.v., s.v. id.

parzanāwun पञ्जानावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzanōw^u** पञ्जोवु), i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. to recognize (Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467; H. viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. 350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193, etc.).

parzanāwana yun^u पञ्जानावन यिनु । उपलक्षितभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^u,** q.v., s.v. **prazanun.** **parzanōw^u-mot^u** पञ्जोवु-मंतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **parzanōv^u-müts^u** पञ्जोवु-मंचू), i.q. **prazon^u-mot^u,** q.v., s.v. id. **parzanāwan-wōl^u**

पञ्जानावन-वोलु । उपलक्षणनिपुणः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanōz^u पञ्जनाञ्ज । सेवकता f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath प्रज्ञापथ m. (sg. dat. **prazāpatas** प्रज्ञापतस्), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. **dakshē p^o,** p. 209a, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prāzāpath प्राज्ञापथ । राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रज्ञापतिः m. (sg. dat. **prāzāpatas** प्राज्ञापतस्), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. **praz.**

pārīzāth पारिज्ञाथ m. (**pārīzātas** पारिज्ञातस्), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772-3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay पराजय । अभिभवः m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas पस् پس adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 पास پاس । गौरवम् m. (sg. abl. **pāsa 1 पास,** watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, *pāsa*, Śiv. 1257. —**bōzun** —बोजुन् । मानरक्षणम् m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. —**gabhun** —गहुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. —**karun** —करुन् । चान्तिविधानम् m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । दयोञ्जवः m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). —**wuchun** —वुकुन् । सहनम् m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wōl^u पास-वोलु । गौरवसहायोपेता m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 पास, i.q. **pāsa 2,** in *ās-pās*, p. 51a, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). —**karun** —करुन् । पक्षपातविधानम् m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, **pēth,** a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 पास । पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम् m. a side, direction (cf. **pot^u** प^o, s.v. **pot^u**); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 पास । पाशकः m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (= پاس), i.q. **pās 1**, q.v. in *hissa-pāsa*, p. 354*b*, l. 1.

pāisa पैस or **pōsa** पौस । **पणः** m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. **dōbal p°**, p. 183*b*, l. 18; **khām p°**, p. 400*a*, l. 14; **pōkhta p°**, p. 727*b*, l. 8) (El. *pānsah*) (Gr.M.; W. 146 *pānsa*; H. vii, 25-6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. **pānir¹-p°**, p. 748*b*, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). **-phyur^u** -फिर । **पणाप्रलाभः** m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). **-wād** -वाद । **पणरूपा संकलना** m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). **-waisa** वैस m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

paisā-khandā पैसा-खंडा or **pōsā-khandā** पौसा-खंडा । **प्रायः एकपणः** m. about one pice (in this, the final *ā* in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see **āh 1**).

pōs^u प्वसु or **pos^u** पसु । **फेनः** m. foam, froth, scum (El. *paus*); used met. in such compounds as **braga-p°**, p. 120*a*, l. 29, and **brayē-p°**, p. 130*a*, l. 36. — **anun** —अनुन् । **भाषणखेदनम्**, **अयीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. — **trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to foam (El.). — **yun^u** —यिनु । **फेनोद्भवः**, **वज्रभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pōsa पौस, see **pāisa**.

pasāb पसाब پس آب । **अधमरसः** m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān पासबाँ m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbōnī पासबोनी f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार پاسدار । **गौरवपात्रात्मा** m. (f. **pāsdārēn** पासदार्येन्), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in *Kāshmirī*) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. **pās 1**).

pash पश । **पटलम्** m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. **burza-p°**, p. 130*b*, l. 49; **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 46; **nāta-p°**, p. 660*b*, l. 15; **nāwa-p°**, p. 666*b*, l. 16; **pot^u p°**, s.v. **pot^u**; **pēti-p°**, s.v. **pēti^u**) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, *pash*; 464, *pachi* (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of *burza*-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. — **dyun^u** —दिनु । **पटलास्तरणम्** m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashē-gand hyon^u पश-गंध ह्योनु । **पटकयोजनबन्धः** m.inf. to tie a thatch. **-gāsa** -गास । **पटलनुषम्** m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of *burza*-bark). **-gav** -गव । **जीर्णपटलः** adj. e.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. **-hor^u** -हर् । **नीपाशंपट्टिकायुग्मम्** m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. **-kūṭ^u** -कूटु । **पटलस्तम्भः** m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. — **pēth¹ shīn trāwun** —पथि शीन् त्रावुन् । **संभ्रमेण पारणम्** m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. **wōb^u** ववु । **पटलप्रकाशमार्गः** m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashuk^u पशुकु । **पटलसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pashēc^u** पशचू), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashēs khasun पशम खसुन । **गर्वितीभवनम्** m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashē पश in **pashē-pashē** पश-पश । **नित्यं विषादशीलता** m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. **pashun 1**. **-pashē lagun** -पश लगुन् । **तत्रैत्वसत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम्** m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश । **पाशः** m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); —° (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshē पाश । **सूक्ष्मगुणदोषस्थितिः** f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. **l^ashē-pāshē**, p. 533*b*, l. 5; **raga-p°**, s.v. **rag**). — **kadañē** —कडञ । **गुणदोषसंकलना** f.pl.inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. **l^ashē pāshē kadañē**, p. 533*b*, l. 7; **raga-pāshē kadañē**, s.v. **rag**); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of **posh^u**, q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

pāishē पैश or **pōshē** पौश card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9. **gay pēsh-ē-pātashāh**, they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). **-andāz** पेशन्दाज़; **पیش انداز** । **आधारस्तम्भ-विशेषः** m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. **pushwān**. — **anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). — **sapadun** —सपदुन्

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). —**yun^u** —**चिनु** m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshēs bēhun पेश व्यङ्गन । **वेष्ठावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. —**nērun** —**नेरुन** । **अद्यतो भवनम्** m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. —**thawun** —**थवुन** । **अद्यतः (पुरस्तात्) विधानम्** m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshē पेश پيشه । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः** m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmirī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. —**kamanāwun** —**कमनावुन** or —**kamawun** —**कमवुन** । **वेष्ठावृत्त्या वर्तनम्** m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. —**kamōyī** —**कमायि** । **वेष्ठाधनम्** f. a prostitute's earnings. —**karun** —**करुन** । **वेष्ठावृत्तिः** m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, pish, pishⁱ पिशि, see **pyush^u**.

pish^u पिशू, see **pihun**.

pōsh 1 पोश (by Paṇḍits often written पोष) । **पुष्पम्**, **मुक्कः** m. a flower, a blossom (cf. **acha-p^o**, p. 96, l. 7; **agastē-p^o**, p. 17a, l. 31; **ala-p^o**, p. 22b, l. 26; **alam-p^o**, p. 24b, l. 20; **ar^ag-p^o**, p. 43a l. 14; **ariñē-p^o**, p. 44a, l. 37; **bumbi-p^o**, p. 107b, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also **akāli-p^o**, p. 21a, l. 37; **naba-p^o**, p. 619a, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 42, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354-5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88-9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. **caphkali-p^o**, p. 173b, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. **birbali-p^o**, p. 119a, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.). —**khanānī** —**खननि** । **पुष्पचित्रोत्खननम्** m.pl.inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. —**kar** —**पोशकर**, see **pōshkar**. —**kōrī** —**कारि** । **पुष्पचित्रणा** f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissued flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. —**phōlānī** —**फूलनि** । **विकासगमः** m.pl.inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits

to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. —**bōché diñē** बुच्ये दिन्न । **बलिविशेषः** f. pl. inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May-June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. —**ḥōṭ^u** —**चूटू** । **पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. —**warshun** —**वशुन** m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshē-bāg पोश-बाग । **पुष्पोद्यानम्** m. a flower-garden (El. *pōshibāg*, Śiv. 963). —**bar^ag** —**बरग** । **पुष्पदलम्** m. a flower-petal. —**chōñ^u** —**चॉनू** । **पुष्पशीलनम्** f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. —**chath^{ur}^u** —**कथरू** । **पुष्पमयच्छम्** f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). —**caman** —**चमन** । **पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-garden. —**dal** —**डल** । **पुष्पषण्डम्** m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. —**dū^u** —**डू** । **पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. —**dasta** —**दस्त** । **पुष्पवृत्तम्** m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). —**gōñd^u** —**खंडू** । **पुष्पवृत्तम्** m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (Il. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Paṇḍit when getting married. —**gōndur^u** —**खंडुरू** । **पुष्पवृत्तम्** m., id. —**grūph^u** —**ग्रूफू** । **पुष्पगुच्छकः** m. a cluster of flowers. —**kujⁱ** —**कुजि** or —**kuj^u** —**कुजू** । **पुष्पलता** f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. —**kul^u** —**कुलु** । **पुष्पवृत्तः** m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. —**kond^u** —**कंडू** । **पुष्पप्रभवकण्टकः** m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. —**kōñ^u** —**कॉनू** । **पुष्पसमूहः** f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). —**kōrī** —**कारि** । **पुष्पचित्रणा** f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). —**kyom^u** —**क्यमु** । **कीटविशेषः** m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). —**lūnd^u** —**लंडू** । **पुष्पशाखा** f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). —**lot^u** —**लटू** । **पुष्पनालम्** m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. —**mōdān** —**मादान** m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (Il. xi, 3). —**māl** —**माल** । **पुष्पसक्क** f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). —**mot^u** —**मंतु** । **पुष्पमत्तः** adj. (f. **mūṭh^u** —**मंचू**), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered

garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment).
-mōyā -म्या f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). **-nūl**
-नूल । जीवजीवपक्षी m. the mango-bird (El.), the
 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole
 (L. 117, 143, *poshual*, *Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963,
 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675,
 1102, 1626). **-phulay** -फुलय् । पुष्पविकासः f. the
 blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). **-phēran**
-फरन् । पुष्पवासः m. a flower-garment, a garment
 of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). **-prang**
-प्रंग् । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed
 covered with flowers. **-pathur** -पथुर् । पुष्पसमाहारः
 m. (sg. dat. **-patharas** -पथरस्), a pile or collection
 of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree).
-pūz -पूज् or **-pūzā** -पूजा । पुष्यैः पूजनम् f. worship with
 flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object)
 (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391).
-rang -रंग् । पुष्पवदसारप्रकारः m. the manner of a
 flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transientness.
-thal -थल् । पुष्पखली f. a flower-bed. **-thōp^u** -थोपु ।
 पुष्पवृत्तमुष्टिः m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such
 as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164).
-thür^u -थूरु । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061,
 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; II. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66).
-thür^u khārūn^u -थूरु खारूनू । पुष्पलताचित्रणा f. inf. to
 erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on
 a wall or the like). **-tula** -तुल् । अतिलघुः adj. e.g.
 weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of
 hardly any weight. **-tul^u** -तुलु । पुष्पसमूहः m. a
 bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164).
-tul^ur^u -तुलूरु । पुष्पदंशः f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee
 believed to bite flowers in its search for honey.
-tōn^u -तोनु । मार्दववृत्तिः m. floweriness, acting like
 one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition.
-tūr^u -तूरु । पुष्पशैत्यम् f. flower-coolness, the cool
 weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). **-tūr^u**
-तूरु । पुष्पकोरकः m. an unblown flower, a bud.
-tshür^u -त्शूरु । पुष्पपिटविशेषः f. a flower-basket,
 a shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled
 with flowers. **-böryun^u** -बोयुनु । पुष्पसंकरः m. the
 refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging
 flowers. **-wör^u** -वोरु । पुष्पवाटिका f. a small flower-
 garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). **-warshun** -वशुन् ।
 पुष्पवर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-warshēnas** -वर्शनस्), a
 shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146,
 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451,
 567, 771, 874). **-wath^{ar}** -वथर् । पुष्पदलम् m. a
 flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74).
-zōl^u -जोलु । पुष्पचारकः m. a cluster of flower-buds or
 young flowers. **-zand** -जण्ड् । पुष्पसमूहः m. a collection

of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like)
 (Gr.Gr. 163). **-zār** زار or **-zāl** -जाल् a place of
 flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion
 (W. 112, *-zār*); cf. **kāndⁱ-zālⁱ-zārⁱ**, p. 455a, l. 40.

pōshēn-hond^u tāj पोशन-हण्ड ताज m. a garland
 (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश m. in **pōsh pōsh karun** पोश पोश करुण ।
 प्रोत्साहनम्. सादिकर्तृकलोकिनवारणवाद्: m. inf. to incite,
 prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the
 like) (cf. **pōshⁱran**); (of a coachman) to shout out
 warnings (to people on the road to make them
 get out of the way).

pōshⁱ pōshⁱ पाशि पाशि । साग्लना m. incitement,
 encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in
 order to induce him to apply himself with diligence).

pōshⁱ pōshⁱ karun पाशि पाशि करुण । अश्वादिचारकाणां
 जननिवारणध्वनिः m. inf. (of a coachman) to shout out,
 as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश پوش adj. e.g. clothed in, dressed in,
 wearing, used —°, as in **pōb^{ar}i-pōsh**, one who
 wears a shawl. See **pōb^{ar}r^u**, p. 678b, l. 25.

posh^u 1 पशु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle specie
 (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast
 (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp.
 a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. **pashu**.

pāshⁱ-zān पाशि-ज्ञान । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zōn^u**
-ज्ञानू), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as
 meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding
 beasts, veterinary science. **-zāth** -जाथ् । पशुजातिः
 f. (sg. dat. **-zōth^u** -जाथू), the animal race, the tribe of
 animals.

posh^u 2 पशु adj. (f. **pūsh^u पशु**), possessing a thatched
 roof, roofed, thatched, used —°, as in **ok^u-p^o**, p. 19a,
 l. 37; **nar-p^o**, p. 646a, l. 47; **pēbi-p^o**, s.v. **pēb^u**.
 See **pash**.

pōsh^u 1 पोशु । दारविशेषः m. (sg. ag. **pōshⁱ 1 पाशि**). a
 certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and
 the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood.
 (Cf. **pōsh^u**).

pōshⁱ-hüt^u पाशि-हट्टु । काष्ठविशेषः f. a piece of this
 wood. **-kul^u** -कुलु । लतावृक्षविशेषः m. the tree from
 which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain
 slopes. **-lünd^u** -लण्डु । लताविशेषशाखा f. a branch of
 this tree. **-nör^u** -नोरु । वृक्षगहनमार्गः f. a long
 mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees.
-wan -वन् । वृक्षविशेषोद्भववनम् m. a grove of these
 trees. **-zyun^u** -जिनु । दन्धनविशेषः m. firewood of
 this tree.

pōshⁱ 2 पाशि (for **pōsh^u पाशु**) in the following:—
pōshⁱ-nāv पाशि-नाव् f. a boat for carrying dung and

refuse (K.Pr. 16, *pāshnār*); cf. **pāh** 1. -wātul -वातुल । विष्ठाहृद्यण्डालः m. (f. -wātalas -वातलस), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. -wātūj^ū -वातजू । विट्चण्डाली f. a woman who is so employed.

pōshē पाँश, see **paishē**.

pōsh¹ 3 पाँशि, see **pōsh** 2.

pōsh^ū 1 पाँश, see **pāh**.

pōsh^ū 2 पाँश f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). (f. **pōsh**^ū 1 and **prūsh**^ū).

push पुश । अपूर्णत्वम् m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. —**pyon**^ū —यन्तु m.inf. or (K. 166) —**pēn**^ū —यन्तू f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushē पुश or पुश । पूर्णवेक्षितः adj. e.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. **push**^ū 3); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. —**phōlun** —फूलन् m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). —**pāwun** —पावन् m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). —**pyon**^ū —यन्तु m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوش f. covering, clothing, concealing, used —°, as in **parda-pūshī**, p. 756a, l. 47, q.v.

push^ū 1 पुश । मालाकारः m. (a female garland-maker is **pushēn** पुशन् or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushōn**^ū पुशाञ्जू), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *pūsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

push^ū 2 पुश (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in **kala-p**^o, p. 435a, l. 29.

push^ū 3 पुश । अवशिष्टपूरणः adj. (f. **push**^ū पुशू), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. **push**, **pushē**, and **pushērun**.

pūsh^ū 1 पुश (for 2, see **pōshun**) adj. (f. **pūsh**^ū पुशू), the form which **pōsh** 1 takes when used as an adj. —°, as in **pōnśa-pūsh**^ū, p. 743a, l. 25.

pūsh^ū 2 पुश, see **pōshun**.

pēshāb पेशाब پيشاب m. urine, piss (El.). **pēshābuk**^ū thēla पेशाबकु डेल m. the bladder (El.).

pashcim पश्चिम m. the west (Śiv. 1589). (f. **pashcyum**^ū).

pashcātāph पश्चाताफ । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashcātāpas** पश्चातापस), repentance, contrition, regret. (f. **pashētāwun**).

pashcyum^ū पश्चिमु । पश्चिमः adj. (f. **pashcim**^ū पश्चिमु), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. **pashcim**. —**kun** —कुन् । पश्चिमदिग्भागे adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

pashcim¹-**kin**¹ पश्चिम-किनि । पश्चात् adv. behind, after; from behind.

pashcimi-kani पश्चिम-कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. from behind. —**kanyuk**^ū —कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. —**kani**^ū —कनिचू), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

pashcimyuk^ū पश्चिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **pashcimic**^ū पश्चिमिचू), of, or belonging to, the west.

pashād पशाँड । पृष्ठभारः m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. —**anun** —अनुन् । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम् m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a cloak or sheet).

pāshād पाशाँड m. a heretic, an infidel, in **pāshād-hyuh**^ū पाशाँड-हिहु । अतिखूलाकारः adj. (f. —**hish**^ū —हिशू), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshīda पोशीद پوشید adj. e.g. concealed, hidden (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pāshigī पशिगी । मूढता f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

pishij^ū पिशिजू, see **pishol**^ū.

pishējyār पिशज्यार । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. **atha-p**^o, p. 616, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pōshākh पशख (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. **pōshākas** पशकास), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; II. v, 9; viii. 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). —**pairun** —पैरुन् m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (II. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार پيشكار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (II. vi, 11).

pēshkōri पेशकारी پيشكاري f. the office of a **pēshkār**, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pōshkar पशकर or **pōshkar** पोशकर (as if from **pōsh**) । तीर्थविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः, रत्नम् m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place

of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshēl पेशल । **वेश्याली** adj. e.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol^u पिशोलु or **pishul^u** पिशुलु । **पेशलः** adj. (m. sg. dat.

pishilis पिशिलिस; f. **pishūj^u** पिशूजू or **pishij^u** पिशिजू), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishēlun पिशेलुन । **पेशलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p.

pishēlyōv पिशेल्योव्), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. **pishēlyō-**

mot^u पिशेल्यो-मंतु । **पेशलीभूतः** perf. part. **pishēlyē-**

müts^u पिशेल्ये-मंचू), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishēlāwun पिशेलावुन । **पेशलीकरणम्**, **खेदापादनम्**

(1 p.p. **pishēlōw^u** पिशेलोवु), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. **pishēlōw^u-**

mot^u पिशेलोवु-मंतु । **पेशलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pishēlōv^u-**

müts^u पिशेलोवू-मंचू), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पशम् شَم; m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पशमीन پشمیت । **राङ्गवपटः** m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmir (K.Pr. 167); cf. **pu** 1. **-sond^u** -सन्दु । **राङ्गवमयः** adj. (f. **-sünz^u**

-सञ्जू), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth.

pashmīnuk^u पशमीनुकु । **राङ्गवसंबन्धी** gen. (f.

pashmīnūc^u पशमीनचू), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान پشیمان or (wom.) **pēshēmān** पेशेमान

(K.Pr. 214) adj. e.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). —**sapadun**

—सपदुन् m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish^u-müts^u पिशू-मंचू, see **pihun**.

pashun 1 पशुन् । **विषादः**, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^u** पशु). to

grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). **pashēn-bāna** पशन्-वान । **विषादाश्रयः** m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन् । **(दाहणः)तक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^u**

पशु), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. **pashēwun**. —**dyun^u** —दिशु । **तषणेन समीकरणम्** m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन् conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pēshēn पशन् । **समयविशेषः** m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, *pēshin*).

pēshnuk^u पशनुकु । **कालविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f.

pēshnūc^u पशनचू), of, or belonging to, this time.

pēshnan bögⁱ (or **bögin**) पशन्न बोगि (बागिन) ।

समयविशेषावसरे adv. in about the early mid afternoon.

pēshnas bögⁱ (or **bögin**) पशन्स बोगि (बागिन) ।

कालविशेषप्रायावसरे adv., id. **pēshnas-kani** पशन्स-

kani । **कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन् । **पर्याप्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pūsh^u** 2

पूशुः for 1, see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 44, 233); (of a

journey) to be completed over the whole area intended; to be accomplished without interruption;

to be carried on successfully without interruption;

(of something used) to last without being worn out;

to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.;

Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328,

357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019;

K.Pr. 73, 173). **pūsh^u-mot^u** पूशु-मंतु । **पर्याप्तीभूतः**,

समर्थोभूतः perf. part. (f. **pūsh^u-müts^u** पूशु-मंचू),

completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679).

pōshēn-hār पोशन्-हार । **पर्याप्तीभवन्** n.ag. e.g.

(of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among

a number of people); lasting, not being worn out;

one who is prevailing. **-pāy** -पाय । **सामर्थ्यम्** m.

means of success, strength, competence, ability, force,

power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). **-wōl^u** -वोलु ।

सामर्थ्योपेतः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाजन्), one who prevails,

one who is victorious.

pōshun^u पोशुनु । **अधित्यकाप्रदेशः** m. a mountain table-land.

pashānd पशांड, see **pashād**.

pashānd पशांड, see **pashād**.

pashnāv, see **pōsh^u** 2.

pashēnāwun पशनावुन । **विषखीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pashēnōw^u पशेनोवु), to cause to grieve, to cause to

bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child

who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). **pashēnōw^u-**

mot^u पशेनोवु-मंतु । **विषादमवापितः** perf. part. (f.

pashēnōv^u-müts^u पशेनोवू-मंचू), disappointed, etc.,

as ab.

pōshēnāwun पोशनावुन । **पर्यापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōshēnōw^u पशिनोवु, to cause something (e.g. food provided for a number of persons) to last out and be sufficient, to cause available materials to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the work for which they are employed or the like. **pōshēnōw^u-mot^u** पशिनोवु-मंतु। पर्यापितः perf. part. (f. **pōshēnōv^u-müts^u** पशिनोवु-मंतू), (of food, materials, etc., as ab.) made to be sufficient.

pashēnāwawun^u पशनाववुनु । विषादविधापी n.g. (**pashēnāwaviñ^u** पशनाववुनु), one who causes another to lament (e.g. by reminding him or her of past sorrow).

pushēñ पुशञ् or (L.V. 33, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushōñ^u** पुशञ्, see **push^u** 1.

pashpa पशप । अङ्गसंधिनाडः, पार्श्वस्थीनि f. pl. the muscles of a joint; the ribs. **-hor^u** -हर् । पार्श्वयुग्मम् m. the pair of sets of ribs (right and left), the two sides of the body of a man or beast.

pōshpadanth पशपदन्थ (also written **puṣṭadnṣ**) m. (sg. dat. **pōshpadantas** पशपदन्तस्), a N. of an attendant of Śiva said to be the author of the hymn called *mahimna-pār* (p. 554b, l. 48), and, hence, in Śiv. 867, identified with Śiva himself; N. of the elephant of the north-west quarter. One of these two is said to have offered his tusks to Śiva in place of a flower-offering (Śiv. 52).

pushpakh पुशपख् m. (sg. dat. **pushpakas** पुशपकस्), N. of the ear of Kubēra, which was carried off from him by Rāvaṇa, and from the latter by Rāma (Rām. 937). In Skt. *puspaka*.

pashpun पशपुन् । प्रस्रवञ्जलादि conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pōshp^u** पशपु). According to Īsvara-kaula, see Gr.Gr. xlv, this verb is of the 3rd conj. with 2 p.p. **pashpyōv** पशप्योव्, to ooze out, drip, exude, perspire (cf. **lānath** **pashpūñ^u**, p. 528a, l. 9) (Gr.M., Rām. 1178).

pōshp^u-mot^u पशपु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **pūshp^u-müts^u** पशपू-मंतू), oozed out, exuded.

pashpan-bāna पशपन्-बान । सावपात्रम् m. an ooze-vessel, a filter; the vessel in which filtered liquid is collected. **-wōñ^u** -वोञ् । संस्रवञ्जलम् m. water of oozing, dripping water, exuding water.

pashpāwun पशपावुन् । प्रस्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashpōw^u** पशपोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude, to filter (a liquid), to drain out the dregs (K.Pr. 87). **pashpōw^u-mot^u** पशपोवु-मंतु । प्रचावितः perf. part. (**pashpōv^u-müts^u** पशपोवु-मंतू), (of dregs) oozed out, (the last few drops) strained out, filtered out; (of a vessel containing liquid to be filtered or the like) emptied out by oozing or gradual leaking.

pashpawun^u पशपवुनु । प्रस्रवन् n.g. (f. **pashpaviñ^u** पशपवञ्ज), that which oozes out, exuding, leaking out. **pashpay** पशपय् f. the act of dropping or oozing (cf. **rūda-p^o**, s.v. **rūd**).

pōsh^uran पशिरन् । प्रोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. **pōsh^urūñ^u** पशिरञ्जू), inciting, encouragement (e.g. encouraging a child in its studies, or a person to apply himself to some work with diligence). Cf. **pōsh** 2.

push^uran पुशरन् । समर्पणा f. (sg. dat. **push^urūñ^u** पुशरञ्जू), making over, granting, entrusting, conveying (Rām. 143); (with regard to something incomplete) the filling up of a deficiency, the adding of something required to cause an increase, the completion of the requirements of some person in need.

push^urun पुशरन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **push^ur^u** पुशरू), to make up a deficiency, to add something required to cause an increase, to supply the requirements of a person in need; (of means) to be sufficient to complete any work; to supply, make over (to a person) (Gr.M.; Rām. 141, 735); to entrust, consign, give in charge (Gr.M.; Śiv. 483; Rām. 135, 137-8, 509; K. 623, 683, 687, 691, 738, 773, 1006; YZ. 537); to surrender (EL); to devote (a thing to a certain person or purpose) (Gr.M.; L.V. 61, *push^urun*; Śiv. 493; Rām. 151). Cf. **push^u** 3.

push^ur^u-mot^u पुशरू-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **push^ur^u-müts^u** पुशरू-मंतू), given or made over to supply a deficiency, as ab.; (of all the requirements for some work) got completely together.

push^uran-wād पुशरन्-वाद । समर्पणातिव्याप्तिः m. 'a completion-reply', i.e. giving more than is sufficient for completion.

push^urith श्शunun पुशरिथ् कुनुन् । बलादर्पणम् m.inf. to insist on making something over or on supplying means to an unwilling recipient.

push^urāwun पुशरावुन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **push^urōw^u** पुशरोवु), i.q. **push^urun**, q.v. (Gr.M.); to make over (to a person) (cf. **path p^o**, s.v. **path** 3) (Rām. 256); to devote (something to a person or thing) (Rām. 181, 664).

push^urōw^u-mot^u पुशरोवु-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **push^urōv^u-müts^u** पुशरोवु-मंतू), i.q. **push^ur^u-mot^u**, see **push^urun**.

push^urōvith श्शunun पुशरोविथ् कुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf., i.q. **push^urith** श्शunun, see id.

pishis पिशिस, see **pyush^u**.

pōshṭa पशुत or **pōshṭa** पोशुत । दिव्या, आभ्युदयिकवाक्यम् (properly pol. impv. of **pōshun**), (used as an exclamation of congratulation) bravo!; (as subst. m.) congratulation, words of congratulation or welcome.

pusht پشت or **push^ēth** पुशथ् । पृष्ठाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **pushtas** पुशतस्), the back (El.); the back (of a chair, etc.) (Gr.M.); the outside; support, prop, assistant; ancestors, progenitors; (in Kāshmirī) the lower part of the spine, the part of the back about the hips (YZ. 53).
pusht-bar-pusht पुशत-बर्-पुशत् پشت-बर-पुशत् adv. back to back (Rām. 920). **pusht-ē-pā** پشت-پا m. the dorsum of the foot (El.).

pushtuk^u पुशतुकु । पुष्कः gen. (f. **pushtūc^u** पुशतूच्), of, belonging to, or relating to, the back, or the parts about the hips.

pushtas rōzun पुशतस् रोजुन् । सहायविधानम् m.inf. to stay at (a person's) back, to stand ready to help.

pash^ēth पशथ् m. in **pashṭa-wotur^u** पशथ-वतुर् । ग्रहगणितपत्रविशेषः m. the page of an almanac containing the tables which show the motions of the planets.

pāshēth पाशथ् । अत्याग्रहः adj. e.g. obstinate, tenacious, stubborn.

pushēth पुशथ् । डोरकविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pushēti** पुशथि), a sandal-strap, a shoe-lace (cf. **dēlⁱ-p^o**, p. 267b, l. 50; **khanj^ā-p^o**, p. 404a, l. 23).

pushēṭa-dyol^u पुशथ-दयलु । तुणविशेषः m. the grass from which these straps are woven.

pushēṭi-tāla-raz पुशथि-ताल-रज्ज् । कर्णभूषावलम्बि-डोरकविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string of plaited gold or silver fastened to the head as a support for a heavy earring so as to take the weight off the ear.

pashētāwun पशतावुन् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashētāwanas** पशतावनस्), repentance, regret, rue, grief. Cf. **pashcātāph**.

pēshwā पेश्वा پيشوا m. a leader, a guide (El.).

pashēwun पशवुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashow^u** पशवु), i.q. **pashun** 2, q.v. **pashow^u-mot^u** पशवु-मंतु । तक्षणेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pashūv^u-mūṭ^u** पशवु-मंतू), planed smooth.

pashēwun^u पशवुनु । विषीदन् n.ag. (f. **pashēvūn^u** पशवंचू), one who is easily cast down, one who is ready to lament over his own misfortunes; one who is ready to lament over another's misfortunes, one who is compassionate and sympathetic. Cf. **pashun** 1.

pushwān पुश्वान् । आधारदण्डस्तम्भः m. a supporting beam of an upper-story room, projecting outside the main wall of a house, and with open air below it. Cf. **pēsh-andāz**, p. 777b, l. 45.

pashēwān पशवञ्च f. a fee paid for seeing, in **mōkha-p^o**, p. 560a, l. 19. Cf. **pashun** 3.

pishyōv पिश्योव. see **pihun**.

pāsukh पासुख् । अधिष्ठानदेवः m. (sg. dat. **pāsakas**

पासकस), a guardian, a tutelary, deity, a deified serpent who guards hidden treasure. **pāsākⁱ-dar** पासकि-दर । जागरूकतया गोप्ता m. (f. **-darīn** -दरिन्), a watchful secret guardian of something hidden (*quasi*, one who acts like a guardian serpent, as ab.).

pisun पिसुन् । पाकेन बहिर्निःसृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pisyōv** पिश्योव्). The causal of this verb is **pisanāwun** पिसनावुन्, not **pis^ārāwun** पिसरावुन्. (Gr.Gr. 174), (of boiling liquid) to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174); to be spluttered from the mouth. **pisith yun^u** पिसिथयिनु । पाकोच्छ्वासोन्नमः, व्ययतापातः m.inf. to come to the point of boiling over; to be distracted, bewildered, perplexed, moidered.

pasand पसन्द پسنند adj. e.g. approved, preferable, choice (Gr.M.); approving, choosing (in this sense chiefly —°; cf. **khōd-pasandī**, p. 392a, l. 11); fond of, as in **mōrda-p^o**, fond of the dead, i.e. speaking well of a deceased person (*de mortuis*, etc.) (K.Pr. 16); cf. **prasand**. —**gashun** —गशुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be approved, chosen, to be pleasing. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to approve of (Gr.M.; H. v, 1; xii, 4). —**yun^u** —यिनु । रुचिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to meet the approval (of), be chosen, be selected, to please, to suit (a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —लगुन् । रुचिसंयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to meet with approval.

pisanāwun पिसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pisanōw^u** पिसनोवु), to cause to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174).

pasār पसार m. rest (El.). **pasāra pyon^u** पसारथनु । हीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become poverty stricken, to lose all one's possessions and power.

pasōr^u पसोरु m. a mean petty shopkeeper, a druggist, a grocer (cf. Hindi *pasāri*), in the following:—

pasōrⁱ-bāy पसोरि-बाय् । पामरवणिकस्त्री f. the wife of such a petty shopkeeper. —**kūt^u** —कूटु । पामरकन्या f. the daughter of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) an ill-conducted woman. —**kaṭh** —कठु ।

पामरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), the son of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) a mean, ill-conducted man. —**pōth^{ār}** —पाथर् ।

पामरवणिग्वापारः m. the occupation of a mean petty shopkeeper; occupation (of some one else) similar to such. —**wān** —वान् । **पामरवणिगपणः** m. the shop of such a mean shopkeeper.

pas^{ār}^u पसंरु । प्रान्तखण्डसमूहः f. a chip, filing or the like (such as cutting from the edge of a metal plate in making a vessel). Cf. **pas^{ār}-run**.

pisar पिसर् پيسر m. a son (Rām. 706, 811).

pasōril पसोरिल । पामरवणिवृत्तिः f. the business of a petty shopkeeper, of a druggist, of a grocer.

pas^aran पसरन् । प्रान्ततक्षणेन समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन
विस्तारणम् f. (sg. dat. pas^arūn^ū पसरञ्जू), paring
off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture);
beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.

pas^arun पसरन् । प्रान्ततक्षणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. pas^ar^u पसरु), to pare off the edges of a metal
plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to
flatten it or beat it thin. pas^ar^u-mot^u पसरु-मंतु ।
प्रान्तेषु तष्टः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः perf. part. (f. pas^ar^u-
mūṣ^ū पसरु-मञ्जू), having the edges pared off; beaten
out flat.

pasārun पसारन् । पाचतक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pasōr^u
पसोरु), i.q. pas^arun, q.v. pasōr^u-mot^u पसोरु-मंतु ।
कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f.
pasōr^u-mūṣ^ū पसारु-मञ्जू), i.q. pas^ar^u-mot^u, s.v.
pas^arun, q.v.

pōs^aran पॉसरन् । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. pōs^arūn^ū पॉसरञ्जू),
abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty
child) (cf. kadañē-pōs^arañē, p. 386a, l. 39)
(Gr.Gr. 118).

pōs^arun पॉसरन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōs^ar^u पॉसरु),
to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child,
a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). pōs^ar^u-mot^u
पॉसरु-मंतु । विनयमापादितः perf. part. (f. pōs^ar^u-
mūṣ^ū पॉसरु-मञ्जू), scolded, as ab.

pōs^arañē पॉसरञ्ज f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).

pōs^arāwun पॉसरारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōs^arōw^u पॉसरारु),
i.q. pas^arun, q.v.

past पस्त or pasth पस्थ । हीनः adj. e.g. low,
depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile;
(in Kāshmirī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country
or a great person), wasted away (from disease).
—gabhun —गब्हुन् । चीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become
reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated
(Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from
sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.

pāstī पंस्ती । हीनता f. lowness, inferiority; humility;
baseness; (in Kāshmirī) the being brought to misery
e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of
a sick person reduced to a shadow. —anūn^ū
अनुन् । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf. (with reference to some
great person) destitution to take place. —yiñ^ū
यिञ् । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf., id.

pōst पोस्त or pōsth पोस्थ । चर्म m. (sg. dat.
pōstas पोस्तस्), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat,
rim, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head.
—wālun —वालुन् । अतिनिरादरः m.inf. to skin, flay,
remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843);
to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.

pōsta-byōl^ū पोस्त-ब्योलु । सूक्ष्मबीजात्मफलसारविशेषः

m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed.
-khōkhar^u -खुखरु । बीजकोशविशेषः m. the poppy-
capsule, a poppy-head. -wālay -वाल्य । अतितोदनम्
f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.

pōstūc^ū प्वस्ञ्जू । लघुपुस्तकम् f. a small book, a booklet,
a pamphlet. Cf. pōstukh.

pōstukh प्वस्तुख or pōstukh पोस्तुख । पुस्तकम् m.
(sg. dat. pō(pō)stakas प्व(पो)स्तकस्), a book, volume,
manuscript (cf. burza-p^o, pp. 130b, l. 50, and
131a, l. 2) (K. 990). pōstakh-gāda प्वस्तख-गाड ।
निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a
collection of useless books.

pōstal पोस्तल् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. pōstal,
pōstil; L. 79, 80, pōsthal, pōsthil). Its bark was
formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea
(L. 72). Cf. the next.

pūstil पूस्तिल् or pūstiyul^ū पूस्तिलु । दारुविशेषः m. a
certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana*,
El. pūstil); cf. the preceding. pūstilyuk^ū पूस्तिल्युकु ।
वृक्षविशेषसंभवः sg. gen. (pūstili^ū पूस्तिलिञ्जू), of,
or belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of some-
thing small). pūstilyuw^ū पूस्तिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः
adj. (pūstili^ū पूस्तिलिञ्जू), made of this wood (usually
of some piece of furniture).

pīstān पिस्तान् m. the nipple of the breast (El.).

pūstīn पूस्तीन् । चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः f. a fur
garment, a slaggy leathern coat (cf. pakha-p^o,
p. 725a, l. 32).

pastūr^ū पस्तुरु । शुल्कः f. a tax, octroi-duty. pastari-bal
पस्तरि-बल् । द्रङ्गविशेषः m. an octroi-post, a custom-house.

pasbar पस्बर । हीनता m. humility, abjectness, destitution,
want of necessaries. Cf. past.

pāt (2 spelling and gen.) *Datisca cannabina*, used to
make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called
wāl tanj).

pata 1 पत । संकेतः m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint;
address, direction (of a place to which, e.g. a
person or letter, is directed); cf. pay 2. —anun 1
—अनुन् (for 2, see path 3) । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to
recognize a clue, remark a clue. —kadun —कडुन् ।
गूढवृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for a clue, etc.
—thawun —थडुन् । संकेतस्थापनम् m.inf. to fix a clue,
to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough
search.

pata 2 पत, see path 3.

pata पट । शासनपत्रम्. परिणाहः m. a slab, tablet, plate
(of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts,
grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed
of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of
cloth, or the like); •— a chair, a throne; a tiara.

a diadem; i. q. **path** in all its senses. -**bod^u** -बडु । **विस्तृतपरिणाहः** adj. (f. -**būd^u** बंडू), of great width, very wide. -**hol^u** -हलु । **वक्रपरिणाहः** adj. (f. -**hūj^u** -हंजू), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven, width. **paṭa-rōnī** पट-रोनी । **महिषी(महाराज्ञी)** f. a queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭuk^u पटुकु । **परिणाहसंबन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **paṭūc^u** पटूच), of, or belonging to, a title-deed; of, or belonging to, width. See also **path**.

patau पती, patav पतव्, or patō पतो । **अन्ततः** adv. in the end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **pot^u** and **path 3**. —**lākan** —लाकन् or —**lōkin** —लाकिन । **पर्यन्ततः** adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26, 517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1739). Cf. **pot^u-lākh**, p. 786b, l. 30.

pēta प्यत, see **pyon^u**.

pēti प्यति, see **pyot^u**.

pita 1 पित m. a father (Et.).

pita 2 पित । **बुद्दः** m. (of a child, or the like) little, small, puny, spare. -**phol^u** -फलु । **क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः** m. a small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at a mark with the fingers).

pitⁱ पीटि । **सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा** f. a military girdle, a belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun** पितो पितो करन् । **दैन्यप्रलापार्थना** m. inf. to beg and implore for something urgently needed (as one parched with thirst begs for water).

pōt^u पंतु । **पुत्रः** m. a son (esp. an only boy-child) (cf. **lala-p^o**, p. 522a, l. 6; **lōla-p^o**, p. 523a, l. 17; **pōṅṅa-p^o**, p. 743a, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

pot^u पंतु । **पश्चाद्वर्तमानः** adj. e. g. and adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf. **patau** and **path 3**. —**āgun** —आगुन् । **पाश्चात्याङ्गणम्** m. (sg. dat. -**āḡanas** -आगनस्), the rear courtyard of a house (used by the women-folk). —**ong^uj^u** —अंगुजू । **अविनयप्रोत्साहना** f. 'the finger behind', helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action. —**atha** —अथ । **हस्तपृष्ठम्** m. the back of the hand. —**bachē** —बच्छ । **गुह्यकूले** f. pl. 'the back banks', the nates. —**bēha** —ब्यह । **परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम्** m. sitting down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing work when not under the observation of the employer, or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing to inability to continue; a support below and behind a jar (or the like, on which it rests). —**bal** —बल् । **पृष्ठबलम्** m. the strength of the back, the strength

which one has behind one (in some task), backing up (by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.).

—**bar** —बर् । **पाश्चात्यद्वारम्** m. a back door. —**bor^u** —बर् । **पाश्चात्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in a rear wall (for admitting air, light, etc.). —**baran** —बरन् । **पाश्चात्यलघुद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. -**bariūn^u** -बरिन्), a lightly built back door. —**biṭh** —बिट । **परोक्षसमाश्रयीजनता** f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable persons, masters, or the like). —**būth^u** —बूठ । **चूलीमुखपुरोभागः** f. the space beyond the three openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. —**ḥōr^u**, bel.

pot^u chōkh पंतु कुख् । **आवसानिकमन्यनम्** m. (sg. dat. **chōkas** कुकस्), the final strokes in churning (by which the butter is collected). —**chalun** —छलुन् । **शोकानुचालनम्** m. inf. to do the after washing, to give the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing of clothes which have been kept dirty during the period of mourning. —**chamb karun** —छम् करन् । **परोक्षनिपातनम्** m. inf. to make a precipice behind (a person), i. e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc., to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person who trusts the calumniator). —**chōmba** —छम्ब । **पाश्चात्यघर्षणम्** m. the final knocking out of grain from the ear against a post (done to the remains on the threshing floor after the whole amount on the floor has been threshed) (see **chōmba**); met. slander of a person behind his back.

pot^u dab पंतु दब् । **पाश्चात्यनिपातः** m. a knocking down from behind. —**dab** —डब् । **पाश्चात्यवातायनम्** f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. —**dāchⁱ** —डंछि or —**dūch^u** —डंछू । **पाश्चात्यपटलाधारदण्डः** f. the post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat roof; see **dāchⁱ**. —**dakh** —डख् । **अनुसहायः** m. (sg. dat. —**dakhas** —डखस्), a rear support, a prop for a sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards with a punting-pole or the like. —**dokh^u** —डंखु । **नीपाश्चात्यपटलः** m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help or support given from behind or subsequently. —**dal** —दल् । **पाश्चात्यकुट्टना** m. the last of several successive poundings (of grain) in a mortar. —**dālāna** —डालान । **पाश्चात्यगवाक्षसप्त** m. a covered balcony in the rear of a house. —**damb** —डम्ब । **नीपाश्चात्याधारभागः** m. the stern hold of a boat. —**dang** —डंग् । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** m. hobble ropes or the like tied to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling an animal in this way. —**dar** —दर् । **तुलापूर्वभागः**

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). —**dara** —**दर** । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). —**dor^u** —**दरु** । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. —**dōr^u** —**दोरु** f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). —**drāmōt^u** —**द्रामंतु** । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**drāmūṣ^u** —**द्रामूष**), returned, retreated: cf. —**nērun**, bel. —**drasa** —**द्रस** । प्रत्याह्वयः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). —**dav khārun** —**दव खाहन** । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. —**dav karun** —**दव करुन** । प्रत्याक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. —**dyun^u** —**दिनु** । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. **pātⁱ dyun^u**, bel.

pot^u gab पंतु गब । नव्याङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. —**gōbath** —**गांबथ** । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat. —**gōbūṣ^u** —**गांबूष**), slander behind a person's back. —**gilan gashhūn^u** —**गिलन गक्ञू** । अन्वावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). —**gand^u** —**गंड** । पाश्चात्यवन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. —**gūn^u** —**गंजू** । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. —**gray** —**ग्राय** । शरीरश्चावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. —**gas dyun^u** —**गस दिनु** । अन्वाहतिः m.inf. to give abraiding behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

pot^u khal पंतु खल् । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). —**kharc** —**खर्च्** । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). —**khirikⁱ** —**खिरिकि** । गुप्तचिन्ताव्याकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. —**khōrēn** —**खोर्यन्** । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. **khūr^u** 1 and **pātⁱ khūrⁱ**, bel. —**khash** —**खश्** । पृष्ठदेशत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. —**kal** —**कल** । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged

on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. —**kamōyⁱ** —**कमायि** । गुह्यतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. —**kana bōzun** —**कन बोजुन्** । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. —**kōr^u gashhūn^u** —**कोरु गक्ञू** । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pātⁱ kōr^u g.**, bel. —**kartūth** —**कर्तूथ** । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. —**kartūtas** —**कर्तूस**), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. —**kath** —**कथ** । सूचना f. (sg. dat. —**kathi** —**कथि**), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. *paukhat*). —**kath karūn^u** —**कथ करजू** । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. —**kyul^u** —**किलु** । कुटुम्बरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

pot^u lab पंतु लब् । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः । पार्थम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. —**lāj** —**लाज** । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. —**lākh** —**लाख** । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** **लाकि**), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. **patau-lākan**, p. 785a, l. 14. —**lām** —**लाम** । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. —**lār** —**लार** । अन्वभिषेणनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. —**lās** —**लास्** । परोक्षे अन्ततः लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. —**lāth** —**लाठ** । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. —**lātas** —**लाटस्**), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

pot^u mahārāza पंतु महाराज । अनुहूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L. 261, Śiv. 967). **nakh** नख । पृष्ठे उद्वहनम्

m. (sg. dat. — **nakhas** — नखस्), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. — **nāl 1** — नाल । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यभागः m. the back part of the collar of a garment. — **nāl 2** — नाल m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. — **nam** — नम् । **नीपाश्चात्यायम** m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, *puṭh nana*). — **nēnd** — न्येद । अन्तिमा धान्यकृष्टिमाजना f. (sg. dat. — **nēndi** — न्येदि), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. — **nērun** — नेरुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. — **drāmot^a**, ab. — **nāv** — नाव । **आनन्तर्याभिधानम्** m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*. — **pot^a pachir** पंतु पकीर् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. — **pachōrī** — पकारि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f., id. — **pachārē dīnē** — पकार्ये दिन् । निरुध्य स्थापनम् f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. — **phikir** — फिकिर् । परोक्षचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. — **phal** — फल् । अन्तिमफलम् m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). — **phērun** — फेरुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (II. xii, 19). — **phirun** — फिरुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. — **phirith** — फीरिथ conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (II. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). — **phīrith gashun** — फीरिथ गकुन् m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). — **phirawun** — फिरवुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf., i.q. — **phirun**, q.v. — **phirawun^a** — फिरवुन् n.ag. (f. — **phiravūn^a** — फिरवञ्जू), one who causes to turn back, as ab. — **phyur^a-mot^a** — फिर-मंतु । प्रत्यावर्तितः perf. part. (f. — **phir^a-mūs^a** — फिरू-मञ्जू), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). — **phyūr^a-mot^a** — फ्यूर-मंतु । निवृत्तः perf. part. (**phir^a-mūs^a** — फिरू-मञ्जू), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. — **palav** — पलव । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यभागः m. the back part of a garment. — **pilav** — पिलव । पाश्चात्याधृतसस्य m. a balcony in the rear of a house. — **pīn** — पीन् । पाश्चात्यप्रसवः m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. — **pyūnuk^a**, bel. — **pōr** — पोर । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back

of anything. — **puran** — पुरन् । गृहपृष्ठस्वच्छिन्नम् f. (sg. dat. — **purūn^a** — पुरञ्जू), the piece of ground behind a house. — **pāsa** — पास । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. — **pash** — पश । पाश्चात्यपटनम् m. the rear thatch of a house. — **pot^a** — पंतु । परोक्षम् adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, *puṭh puṭh*). — **pav** — पव । अन्ततो लाभः m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. — **pyūnuk^a** — पीनुक् । अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः adj. (f. — **pīnuc^a** — पीनञ्जू), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. — **pīn**, ab.

pot^a rōchī पंतु रीछि । परोक्षरक्षणम् f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. — **rikan** — रिक्न् । पश्चात्तो निपतनम् f. (sg. dat. **rikūn^a** — रिक्ञ्जू), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. — **rikīn** — रिक्ञ् । पश्चात्तो निपातः f., id. — **rēl** — र्येल् । पश्चाद्भागिकखण्डः f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). — **rama** — रम or — **ramb** — रंब । पाश्चात्या अश्वोद्धतिः m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). — **rēma** — र्यम । पश्चाद्भागिनी चिन्ताकुलता f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). — **rān** — रान् । पशुपाश्चात्यजहाभागः f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). — **roṭ^a** — रंटु । पश्चात्तो निरोधः m. stopping from behind. — **raṭh 1** — रट । पश्चात्तो निरोधः f. (sg. dat. — **raṭi** — रटि), id. — **raṭh 2** — रट । अनुतन्नुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. — **raṭi** — रटि), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). — **rāth** — राथ । रात्रिपश्चिमभागः f. (sg. dat. — **rōb^a** — रोजू), the latter part of the night. — **raṭun** — रटुन् m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). — **rav** — रव । पृष्ठतो धावनम् m. running backwards. — **ray** — रय । रसपुष्टिमनु पाकनिष्फलता m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

pot^a sab पंतु सब । अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. — **sād** — साद् । अन्तत आस्वादः m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). — **shēhol^a** — शहेलु or — **shihol^a** — शिहलु । आपराह्निकी छाया m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. — **shāph** — शाफ । पूर्वतनः श्रापः m. (sg. dat. — **shāpas** — शापस्), a curse

incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). —**shoph^u** —शफु । उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —**sör^u** —सोरू । पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthy carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). —**sath** —सथ । अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. —**süth^u** —संथू), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. —**sāth** —साथ । पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. —**sātas** —सातस), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). —**sāyē** —साय । पाश्चात्यहाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

pot^u thil kadün^u पंतु ठिल् कडंजू । प्रतिजयः f. inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. —**tākh** —ताख । पृष्ठपचद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. —**tākas** —ताकस), an upper-story window in the back of a house. —**tam** —तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. —**tan** —तन् । शरीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. —**tani** —तनि), the back part of the body. —**tās** —टास । अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

pot^u thath पंतु ठट् । थियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. —**thati** —ठटि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —**thath diñ^u** —ठट् दिन् । थियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f. inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). —**thāy** —थाय । पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). —**thakh** —थख । परोक्षरोषः f. (sg. dat. —**thakhi** —थखि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. —**tham** —थम् । पृष्ठचर्मम् f. the skin of the back. —**thōn^u-mot^u** —थोनू-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **thōn^u-müth^u** चांनू-मंथू), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. **pātⁱ thōn^u-mot^u**, bel. —**thānun** —थानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m. inf. to cause to turn back,

repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. **pātⁱ thānun**, bel. —**thōr^u** —थोरू । चुकीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —**büth^u**, ab. —**thūr** —थूर । अप्रत्यक्षहरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). —**thūr^u gathhün^u** —थूरू गथंजू । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f. inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a chest (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —**tharṣun** —थरुंन् । परोक्षे चिद्रान्वेषणम् m. inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

pot^u vih पंतु विह । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). —**vil** —विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). —**wān** —वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. —**wōn^u** —वोन् । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —**wōr^u** —वोरू । पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. —**wath** —वथ । पाश्चात्यपन्था f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. —**waba phērañē** —वब फेरञ् । भयाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

pot^u yun^u पंतु यिनु m. inf. to come back, return (H. v, 1). —**zūn** —जून f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). —**zang 1** —जंग् । जङ्घापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —**zang 2** —जंग् । पश्चाद्भवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —**zīr^u** —जीरू । परोक्षोत्तेजजम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —**zēv** —ज्यव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —**zēv gathhün^u** —ज्यव् गथंजू । मूकीभवनम् f. inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pātⁱ पति adv. and postpos. (governing either the

case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. **kân¹-p^o**, p. 448a, l. 23; **kâri¹-p^o**, p. 467a, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *patiy*); after (in time) (cf. **kâji¹-p^o**, p. 430a, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). — **âmot^u** — **आमंतु** । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. — **âmüts^u** — **आमंतू**), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see — **yun^u**, bel. — **asun** — **अचुन्** । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). — **dyun^u** — **दिनु** । 10 **नीप्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. **pot^u dyun^u**, ab. — **gōmot^u** — **गोमंतु** । ग्रान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. — **gōmüts^u** — **गोमंतू**), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold. 15 — **gashun** — **गकुन्** । ग्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). — **khūrⁱ** — **खूरि** adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. **pot^u khōrēn**, ab. — **kinⁱ** — **किनि** adv. from 20 behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). — **kōr^u gashūn^u** — **कांरु गकूञ्जू** । अधरोभवनम् f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to 25 shameful work; cf. **pot^u kōr^u g^o**, ab. — **kor^u-mot^u** — **कंरु-मंतु** । शमितः perf. part. (f. — **kūr^u-müts^u** — **कंरु-मंतू**), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made 30 cold. — **karun** — **करन्** । शमनम् m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). — **pātⁱ brūthⁱ brūthⁱ** — **पंति ब्रूठि ब्रूठि** adv. behind and behind and before and before, at 35 one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). — **ta brūthⁱ wuchun** — **त ब्रूठि वुकुन्** । अतिप्रिग्यालोकाकनम् m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. — **thor^u** — **ठरु** । पाश्चात्यपिधानिका m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which 40 follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). — **ṣāmot^u** — **आमंतु** । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **ṣāmüts^u** — **आमंतू**), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). — **ṣōn^u-mot^u** — **ओनु-मंतु** । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. 45 (f. — **ṣōn^u-müts^u** — **ओनु-मंतू**), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. **pot^u ṣōn^u-mot^u**, ab. — **ṣānun** — **आनुन्** । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause

(a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. **pot^u ṣānun**. — **yun^u** — **यिनु** । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

pot^u 1 पटु । पटुकः m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. **bar¹-p^o**, p. 116b, l. 28; **dāri¹-p^o**, p. 238b, l. 16; **darwāza¹-p^o**, p. 250b, l. 39; **lōka-tār¹-p^o**, p. 517a, l. 42; **panjara¹-p^o**, p. 741a, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. **paizār-pātⁱ karānⁱ**, s.v. **paizār**). **pātⁱ-sand** पंति-सन्द । 5 **अवणाभ्यासः** f. (sg. dat. — **sūnz^u** — **संजु**), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

pot^u 2 पटु । श्रीणपटः m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. **bōta¹-p^o**, p. 138b, l. 30; **rāgar¹-p^o**, s.v. **rāgar¹**). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. **puttū** (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, **putta**, 462, **put**; W. 155, **putta**; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, **putta**). — **mandan-wōl^u** — **मंडन-वोल्** n.ag. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. **mandun**.

pātⁱ-chal पंति-कल् । श्रीणपटखण्डः f. a piece of woollen cloth. — **jōrāba** -ज्वराब । श्रीणमयपादचरणम् m. a stocking of this cloth. — **kurta** -कुर्त । श्रीणपटभागः m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. — **paijāma** -पैजाम । श्रीणधरांगुकम् m. drawers made of such cloth. — **thān** -थान । श्रीणपटः m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. — **tār** -तरु f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). — **ṣādar** -सादर । श्रीणप्रावरणम् f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. — **wān** -वान । श्रीणपटसंतानयन्त्रम् m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. — **wōn^u** -वोनु । श्रीणपटविक्रेता m. a seller of such cloth. — **wōwur^u** -वोवुरु । श्रीणपटतनुवायः m. a weaver of such cloth.

— **patyuk^u** -पत्युकु । श्रीणपटमयः adj. (f. — **patic^u** — **पटिचू**), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pôt^u पोडु । कौशियतनुसमूहः m. (sg. ag. **pōtⁱ 1** पंति), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmir, see El. s.v. **pôt**) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as **kukili-pôt^u**, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pôtⁱ-dāv पंति-दाव । कौशियतनुः f. a piece of silk

thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread.
-dôw^u -दोवु । कौशियञ्जोरकविशेषः m. silk thread (for
 ombroidery or the like). **-garī** -गरी । हारादियन्त्र-
 शिल्पिवृत्तिः f. the profession of working in silk braid
 (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). **-gor^u** गंरु ।
मालायथनकारः m. a maker of silk braid or thread
 (for necklaces or the like). **-gārī-bāy** -गंरि-बाय् ।
हारवन्धकस्त्री f. his wife. **-gōṣ^u** -खञ्जु । कौशियगुम्फः
 f. the silk-cocoon (El. *pāt-guts*). **-kyom^u** -क्यमु ।
कमिविशेषः m. the silkworm (El. *pāt-kyom*, L. 464).
-pana-dāv -पन-दाव् f. i. q. **-dāv**, ab. (El. *pāt-pandāo*,
 m. silk thread). **-poṣh^u** -पङ्कु । कौशियदयाः m. a silk
 fringe (on a garment or the like). **-thān** -थान् m.
 silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pātyuk^u पात्युकु । कौशियसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pātic^u**
 पाटिचू), of, or belonging to, silk.

pöt (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for
pāth, q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for
pōthⁱ, q.v.).

pōtⁱ 2 पांटी in the following:— **pōtⁱ mariūn^u** पांटी
 मरञ्जू । इष्टान्निः f. inf. the object (of any action) to
 be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). —**māriūn^u**
 —मारञ्जू । अपहृत्य परीचपलायनम् f. inf. to take away
 (another's property) or undo the result (of another's
 action) and abscond privately (esp. when done
 dishonestly).

pōtⁱ पांटी । पाठासक्तः adj. e.g. one who is devoted to
 good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

put^u पुतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in
 terms of affection). Cf. **pōt^u** and **pūt^u**.

pūt^u पूतु । पोटः, सुपुत्रः m. (sg. f. **pūṣ^u 1** पूञ्जू), the young
 of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. **khisⁱ-p^o**, p. 429a,
 l. 11; **kōkar-p^o**, p. 132a, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131;
kōtar-p^o, p. 192a, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; **kāwa-p^o**,
 p. 495a, l. 28, and Gr.Gr. id.; **pachin-p^o**, p. 679b, l. 38,
 and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the
 young of any irrational animal (cf. **chira-p^o**, p. 165a,
 l. 9; **dāda-p^o**, p. 187a, l. 21; **gun^asa-p^o**, p. 293a,
 l. 18; **gurⁱ-p^o**, p. 299a, l. 2; **khar-p^o**, p. 407a,
 l. 31; **kaṭa-p^o**, p. 487a, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131;
myā-p^o, Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; II. ix, 3 (young of
 a bee); K.Pr. 104, 166); often used —° met. to
 indicate something small and nice, as in **chācē-p^o**
 (**chāchē-** is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158a,
 l. 25; **miñe-p^o**, p. 585a, l. 43, a kiss; **mōñē-p^o**,
 p. 585b, l. 5, id.; **muñē-p^o**, p. 585b, l. 39, id., see
 also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; **nila-p^o**, a kind of
 pigeon, p. 633b, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —° after
 caste-names and the like) (cf. **dara-p^o**, p. 234b,
 l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; **kaula-p^o**, p. 436a, l. 33, 50

and Gr.Gr. id.; **lōla-p^o**, p. 523a, l. 19; **tikⁱ-p^o**,
 Gr.Gr. 131; **ṣūra-p^o**, id. Cf. **chūṣ^u-p^o**, p. 166b,
 l. 31, and **kō-p^o**, p. 464a, l. 47); a son, a true son,
 a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kashmir there
 are said to be three kinds of sons, a **pūt^u**, a son like
 his father; a **śōpūt^u**, a good son; and **kōpūt^u**, a bad
 son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his
 father. In **ata-p^o** (p. 53b, l. 12), the name of a
 child's game, it is not clear whether the word **pūt^u**
 means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūtⁱ-brōr^u पूति-ब्राह् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of
 paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a
 white husk with red edges. **-khēj^u** -खञ्जू । पोटकश्रेणिः
 f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens.
-khash -खश् । अयत्नाघातः m. beheading a chicken; met.
 an easy assault on an unresisting person. **-kōkūr^u**
-kāk^u । विष्कोटरीगविशेषः f. hen and chickens, a hen
 surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease,
 in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of
 others.

pūt^u पूतु । गुह्यम् m. the part of the body behind the
 pudenda, the back part of the privities.

pūt^u पटू । दारुपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, निवबन्धनी, दीर्घा
 निवभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा f. (sg. dat. **pacē 2**
पच्य, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for 1, see s.v.), a small
 board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood
 (cf. **bōmⁱ-p^o**, p. 107a, l. 10; **dōsa-yēndra-p^o**,
 p. 252a, l. 48; **gālav-p^o**, p. 286a, l. 36; **nigayē-**
p^o, p. 625a, l. 35; **nāwa-p^o**, p. 666b, l. 18; **ranga-**
p^o, s.v. **ranga 2**; **ringa-p^o**, s.v. **ringa**) (El. *put*;
 Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a
 panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. **linga-p^o**, p. 526b,
 l. 26; **phālav-p^o**, p. 696b, l. 39); a black-board,
 such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our
 slate, by children learning to write (cf. **dōja-p^o**,
 p. 203a, l. 7; **mashēkⁱ-p^o**, p. 597a, l. 35); a board
 (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. **narda-p^o**,
 p. 650a, l. 42; **r^akh^a-p^o**, s.v. **r^akh**) (Śiv. 280);
 a tablet (cf. **r^akh^a-p^o**, s.v. **r^akh**) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34,
 62-3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used
 in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like
 (cf. **jōra-p^o**, p. 377a, l. 16; **khēshē-p^o**, p. 418a,
 l. 7; **pūṣi-p^o**, s.v. **pūṣ^u 2**; **rāda-p^o**, s.v. **rād 2**); a
 piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound,
 or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. **ashēd-p^o**,
 p. 49b, l. 9; **dīrⁱ-p^o**, p. 271a, l. 25; **drīrⁱ-p^o**,
 p. 248a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the
 eyes or the like (cf. **achēn-pacē**, p. 9a, l. 13)
 (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a
 towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in

cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p^o**, p. 394a, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kōng-p^o**, p. 456b, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā-p^o**, p. 230b, l. 33). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । **नेत्रपिहितः** f. inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacē diñē**, bel. —**lagūñ^u** —लगञ् । **नेत्रनिरोधः** f. inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. (Cf. **pacē lagañē**, bel.

pacē-baran पथ-बरन् । **पट्टिकावप्रम** f. (sg. dat. **-barūñ^u** -बरञ्), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). **-chal** -क्ल f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dalav** -दलव् । **पट्टिकावरणवन्धः** m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. —**diñē** —दिञ् । **पट्टिकावरणम्** f. pl. inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **pūt^u diñ^u**, ab. **-god^u** -गदु । **वृत्तिद्वारम्** m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. **-god^u dyun^u** -गदु दिनु । **पट्टिकावरणवन्धः** m. inf. to build up a boarded partition. **-gor^u** -गर् । **पट्टिकातचा** m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. —**kūcē** —कूच्य or **-kōcē** —कोच्य । **पट्टिकासमुदायः** f. pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). **-khōn** -खुन् । **पट्टिकासमूहः** m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). **-khūñd^u** -खंडू । **पट्टिकाखण्डः** f. a piece of a broken board. **-kōñ^u** -कोनु । **पट्टिकाखण्डः** m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kōñ^u 2**). **-kōñ^u** -काञ् । **पट्टिकासमूहः** f. a bundle of laths. —**lagañē** —लगञ् । **वैमुख्यसंभवः** f. pl. inf. bandages to be applied, i.g. **pūt^u lagūñ^u**, ab., q.v. **-phyur^u** -फिर् । **विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना** m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **āchⁱ-pacē-phyur^u**, p. 9a, l. 17). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । **पट्टिकासूक्ष्मखण्डः** f. a small broken piece of board. **-tālav** -तालव् । **पट्टिकापटलविशेषः** m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. **-yēñd^r** -येंदूर् । **पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम्** m. a spinning-wheel made up of two or three laths.

patōcⁱ पटाचि । **पट्टिका** f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । **विशालपरिणाहः** adj. e.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ । **चेचभागः** m. (sg. dat. **pathas** पथस्), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā-path**, p. 230b, l. 36). —• a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p^o**, p. 107b, l. 33; in **āra-path**, p. 41a, l. 46, the word is f.). —• something flat (cf. **dāñēwali-p^o**, p. 232a, l. 8; **kan-path**, p. 447b, l. 13).

patha-watur^u पथ-वतुर् । **चेचमितिपत्रम्** m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi**, on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ । **पश्चात्** adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dōha-path** **dōha**, day after day, day by day, p. 200a, l. 22; **nāwa-path** **nāwa**, name by name, p. 665b, l. 38; **pōtus path**, s.v. **pōtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1959, 1597, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) II. vii, 10, **path wanan**, back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot^u**. —**abun** —अबुन् । **निवर्तनम्** m. inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. —**ḥā-mot^u**, bel. —**brōṭh** —ब्रौट् । **पूर्वापरम्** adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brōṭh nērun**, p. 128a, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brōṭh**, bel. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् m. inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m. inf. to take the back, retire into the back-ground, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). —**koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । **प्रतिनिवर्तितः** perf. part. (f. —**kiūd^u-miūḥ^u** —कडू-मंचू), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m. inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). **-khōr** -खूर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । **पश्चात्पदावस्था**, **दुर्गतिः** m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. **-khōr gaṣhun** -खूर् गङ्गुन् or **-khōr gaṣhun** -खोर् गङ्गुन् । **पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्तिः**, **आपदापातः** m. inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. **-kāli** -कालि । **पूर्वतनसमये** adv. in

the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). —**kāli-pēṭha** -कालि-पेठ adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). —**kōli** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. —**kālyuk**^u -काल्युकु । पूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālic**^u कालिचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gathun**, p. 61*b*, l. 22, and —**thawun**, p. 61*b*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 44); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun**, p. 55*a*, l. 4, or **awa path-kun**, p. 55*b*, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path kor^u-**mot**^u पथ कर्-मंतु । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. —**kiur**^u-**müṣ**^u —कर्-मंचू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. —**karun** -करन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 461); to put back, defeat, conquer. —**lagun** -लगुन् m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). —**pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्यश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). —**phērun** -फेरुन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). —**push**^u**rāwun** —पुशरावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). —**path thawun** —पथ थवुन् । पश्चात्त्रिगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 140, 141, 1056). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *put roz*, impv.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). —**thawun** —थवुन् or —**thāwun** —थावुन् । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel

(Śiv. 861). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). —**ṣalun** —शलुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). —**ṣāmōt**^u —सामंतु । (पश्चात्) प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**ṣāmüṣ**^u —सामंचू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. —**ṣun**, ab. —**ṣānun** —सानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). —**ṣōn**^u-**mot**^u —सोन-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**ṣōn**^u-**müṣ**^u —सानू-मंचू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for 1, see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an, masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-p**^o, p. 45*b*, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun**, s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 440, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-p**^o, p. 55*a*, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **ami-p**^o, p. 55*b*, l. 3; **ath-p**^o, p. 55*b*, l. 22; **awa-p**^o, p. 55*b*, l. 41; **khādara-p**^o, p. 393*b*, l. 18; **shāma-p**^o, after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876-7; K. 135-6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-p**^o), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata**, after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata**, K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively as in **gara-p**^o, in every house (p. 295*b*, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**). —**anun 2** -अनुन् (for 1, see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-bod^u पत-बडु । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. —**būd**^u -बडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). —**baḷer** -बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. —**brōth** —ब्रौठ । पश्चात्पुरः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brōth**, ab. —**brōth wuchun** - ब्रौठ वुकुन् । अतिप्रेमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. —**brōṭha** ब्रौठ adv. behind and before (K. 1007). —**brōthas wuchun** - ब्रौठस् वुकुन् m.inf. to look

backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-dakha पत-डख । अनुसहायः m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. — **dōrun** — दोरुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue. — **dōranāwun** — दोरनावुन् m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). — **-gath -गथ** । अनुगामी adj. e.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (to).

pata gaṣhun पत गडुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kanī पत-कनि । पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. *darwāzas patah kani*, behind the door; W. 97, *pathkani*; K. 609). — **-kanēn -कन्यन्** । पश्चाद्भागे adv., id. — **-kanyuk^u -कन्युकु** । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **kanic^u कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन् । अतिप्रेरणम् m.inf. to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417).

-lār -लार् । अनुविद्यः f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). — **-lārur -लारुन्** m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārur**, to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata**, bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596-7, 629).

pata-phēran पत-फ्यरन् । सुदायविशेषः m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. — **pata -पत** । अनु adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; II. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. — **-lārur**, ab. and — **-yun^u**, bel. — **pata nērun -पत नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोजुन् । अनुसरणम् m.inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). — **-sōzun -सोजुन्** m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). — **-thān karun -ठान् करुन्** । अनुगोपनम् m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). — **-thūz^u thaviū^u -थजू थवजू** । अहन्ताविष्कारः f.inf. to

display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom.

— **-wathuk^u -वथुकु** । परम्पराकामायातः adj. (f. **-wathūc^u -वथूचू**), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. — **-wātun -वातुन्** m.inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yun^u पत यिनु m.inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yun^u**, to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). — **-zār^u -ज़ारू** । अनुप्रेरणा f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patuk^u पतुकु । पाश्चात्यः, आनन्तर्यः adj. (f. **patiūc^u पतूचू**), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

path पठ । पटः m. (sg. dat. **paṭas पटस**), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. *paṭ*); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. *paṭ*); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. *path*); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. **pata** in all its senses.

— **-chalun -कलुन्** । व्यवहारत्यागः m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). — **-chalith bēhun -कलिथ ब्यङ्गुन्** । व्यवहारपरित्यागः m.inf., id.

paṭa-s^ath^ar पट-सथर । स्थूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-s^ath^aras -सथस**), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). — **-s^atra-kōn^u -सत्र-कोनु** । स्थूलपैववतनुगुलिका m. a ball of this thread.

paṭuk^u पटुकु । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **paṭiūc^u पटूचू**), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also **paṭa**.

pāth 1 पाथ m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas पातस**), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shēkti-pāth**, a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-p^o**, p. 679a, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ f. (sg. dat. **pōṣ^u पथू**), used — **o** a dish, a vessel (cf. **gah^ana-p^o**, p. 281a, l. 10).

pāth 1 पाठ । स्वाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas पाटस**), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **ōhi-p^o**, p. 17b, l. 10; **bata-p^o**, p. 137a, l. 46; **r^aṣar-p^o**, s.v. **r^aṣar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. *paṭ*) (K. 484).

—**karun** —करुण । मन्त्रपाठानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc.

—**pūzā** —पूजा । स्वाध्यायार्चनायाचारः f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāṭa-wōl^u पाठ-वोलु । अनुष्ठानासक्तः m. (f. -wājēṅ -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pāṭas bēhun पाटस् व्यङ्गन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāṭh २ पाठ m. in **papan-pāṭh**, p. 719b, l. 18. Cf. **pōṭhⁱ**. **pāṭhi पाठि**, see **asē-ti pāṭhi**, p. 95a, l. 14; **hōran-p^o**, p. 349b, l. 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb ***pāṭhun**, not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to **pāṭhun**, q.v.

paith पैथ, see **pōṭh**.

pēṭh १ पथ, see **pyon^u**.

pēṭh २ पथ । पित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pētas पतस्**), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. *pyut*) (cf. **rata-p^o**, s.v. **rath**). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pēta-kiṭur^u पत-किटुर् । नेत्रपटलविस्फोटः m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a sty. —**phēphur** -फ्यफुर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-phēpharas -फ्यफरस**), a sty on the outer eyelid.

pēṭh ३ पथ m. (sg. dat. **pētas पतस्**), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. **pith**, q.v., used in the following:— **pēṭh pēṭh पथ पथ** । जल्यनप्रमादः m. delirium, garrulous madness. —**pēṭh lagun** —पथ लगुन् । जल्यनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pēṭh पथ । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. **atha p^o thawun**, p. 61b, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; **bāl p^o hāwun**, p. 103b, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. **athas-p^o**, p. 66b, l. 3; **chambas-p^o**, p. 161b, l. 30; **kōñ^u-p^o**, p. 461a, l. 5; **mas-wūcē-p^o**, p. 595b, l. 22; **nakhas-p^o**, p. 629a, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; II. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; **athⁱ-p^o**, thereupon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905;

YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. **hani-p^o han**, p. 336a, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. **rātas-p^o**, s.v. **rāth 1**) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 754, **sōkhas-p^o**, in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. **bōgis-p^o wātun**, p. 91a, l. 23); up to, till (cf. **nasti dōgis-pēṭh rōzun**, to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658b, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. **buthis-p^o**, p. 143b, l. 26; **khōr-pēṭh mārūn**, p. 410a, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176-7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 320, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. **dayāyē-p^o yun^u**, p. 267a, l. 7; **gara-p^o**, p. 296a, l. 7; **jāyē-p^o anun**, p. 380a, l. 19; **khāhas-p^o**, p. 394a, l. 29; **pētis-pēṭh wātun**, s.v. **pyot^u**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, 393 (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; II. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. **ajē wati p^o**, p. 13b, l. 41; **and-p^o**, p. 31b, l. 10; **bar-p^o hūñ^u**, p. 116b, l. 12; **dūri-p^o**, at a distance, p. 239b, l. 7; **gara-p^o**, p. 296a, l. 7; **purūñ^u-p^o hāwun**, p. 763b, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810-1, 995, 1115, 1162; II. v, 11, **dēras-p^o**, (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (**dayāyē-p^o**, in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. **nahākas-p^o**, p. 625b, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. **bāzē-p^o thawun** or **rōzun**, p. 113a, ll. 6, 10; **dushērtas-p^o**, on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254b, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. **parilūkas-p^o**, p. 759b, l. 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. **dabas-p^o dus^u**, p. 181b, ll. 38, 44; **dūr-p^o**, after a long time, p. 238b, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. **athas-p^o atha dyun^u**, p. 66b, l. 5; **daras-p^o khasun**, p. 234b, l. 40; **khōras-p^o khōr ṭhunun**, p. 409b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pēth** is used as equivalent to **pētha**, in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pēth khārun यत् खारुन् । मोक्षयन्म् m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kul° pēth pōñ° khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun -कुन् । ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). —**pēth** —**यत् । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम्** adv. higher and higher.

pētha यत् । आदितः, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr.M.; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 443, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 421, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277-8, 450; II. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bōna-p°**, from below, p. 110*b*, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **buthi-p° wōthun**, p. 143*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; II. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ōdī-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 1; **anda-p°**, p. 32*a*, ll. 3, 4; **āzīki-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 45; **brōtha-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 44; **dahi warihē p°**, p. 200*b*, l. 11; **kāla-p°**, p. 434*a*, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°**, p. 583*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 348, 1715; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pēth**) (cf. **rāth pētha pēñ°**, s.v. **rāth 2**) (K. 234; II. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pētha**, p. 74*a*, l. 21 (K. 63); **āzī-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 39; **huti-p°**, p. 356*a*, l. 34; **kana-p°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **kati-p°**, p. 483*b*, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°**, thence; **yēti-p°**, whence; **yiti-p°**, hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pētha bōna यत् वुन adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani -कनि । उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे** adv. above; on the top of (II. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanēn -कन्यन् । उपरि** adv., id. **-kanyuk° -कन्युकु । उपरितनः** adj. (f.

-kanic° -कनिकु), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. —**pētha** —**यत् । उपरित उपरितः** adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-rot° -रटु । उपरिपूरकः** m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-rath -रठ** or **pēthī-rath यति-रठ । समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pēthī यति adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 19; **pashē-pēthī shīn trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; II. iii, 8; K.Pr. 127, written *pīthi*); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wōth**, p. 435*a*, l. 42 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; II. ii, 9)). **-dakha -डख । ऊर्ध्वधारः** m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani -कनि**, postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (II. iii, 8). **-kinī -किनि । उपरिष्ठात्** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr.Gr. 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv. 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K. 351, 842). **-kinī dyun° -किनि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kinī lagun -किनि लगुन् । प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity). **-man -मन् । बलिदानविशेषः** m. a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun -मन लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads.

as ab.; met. (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. —**pēthⁱ** —**पंठि** । **उपर्युपरि** adv. along the top, skimming the top; superficially. —**pyon^u** —**प्यनु** । **बलादाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). —**rath** -**रठ्** । **तुल्यमानतोधिका** f. (sg. dat. -**raṭi** -**रठि**), i.q. **pētha-rath**, ab. -**wōn^u** -**वाञ्** । **उपर्यर्जना**, **उपरिवृत्तिः** earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). —**wāñuk^u** -**वानुक्** । **उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. -**wāñüc^u** -**वाञ्चू**), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pēthuk^u **यठुकु** । **ऊर्ध्वतनः**, **प्रारम्भिकः** sg. gen. (f. **pēthüc^u** **यठ्चू**), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf. **bāla-p^o**, p. 104a, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf. **buthi-p^o**, p. 143b, l. 5; **ḍēka-p^o**, p. 204b, ll. 16, 19; **hēli-p^o**, p. 364b, l. 18; **kōchi-p^o**, p. 383b, l. 21; **kuli-p^o**, p. 439a, ll. 10, 13) (Śiv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pētham pēth **यठम् यठ्** । **पूरं पूरम्** adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeling, filling, inserting, or the like).

pēthan **यठन्** । **आरम्भ**, **प्रभृति** adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. **az-p^o**, p. 74a, l. 32).

pēthay **यठय्** । **आदितः** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Śiv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). —**bāna** -**वान** । **आद्यः** adj. e.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). —**bānuk^u** -**वानुकु** । **प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. -**bāñüc^u** -**वान्चू**), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyothus pēth **यंठुस् यठ्** । **ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम्** adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other.

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) **pēth** ३ **यथ्** । **वृथा वादः** m. (sg. dat. **pitās** **पितस्**), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. **pitun**. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to engage in such talk. —**pith** —**पिथ्** । **वृथावादशीलता** m. the habit of indulging in such talk. **pīth** पीठ । **पीठम्** m. (sg. dat. **pīthas** **पीठस्**), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. **bad^a-ra-p^o**, p. 88b, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. **pyūth^u**.

pītha-pūzā पीठ-पूजा । **अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम्** f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. —**wōl^u** -**वोलु** । **आदरपदस्थः** m. (f. -**wājēñ** -**वाञ्चञ्**), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally revered or looked up to.

pīth पीथ् or **pīnth** पीन्थ् or **पीन्थ्** । **अत्यल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **pīti** **पीति**, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. **kārⁱ-p^o**, p. 467a, l. 6). Cf. **pī^ar**, **pītur^u**, **pīsh**, and **pyūth^u**.

pithⁱ पिथि, see **pyuth^u**.

pithⁱ पिठि, see **pyuth^u**.

pīthⁱ पीठि, see **pyūth^u**.

pīthi (K.Pr. 127), see **pēthⁱ** (p. 795b, l. 27).

pōth प्वठ् । **अन्तपुटः** f. (sg. dat. **pōṭi** **प्वठि**), the rectum (cf. **batakh-p^o**, p. 144a, l. 50; **pāñzi-p^o**, p. 745b, l. 42); *prolapsus ani*, piles, haemorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). —**wālūñ^u** —**वालञ्जू** । **पराजयविन्नीकरणम्** f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. —**wasūñ^u** —**वसञ्जू** । **अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pōṭa-gag^ur^u **प्वट-गग्छ्** । **उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्विगेषः** f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pōth पीथ्, **pōth** पीथ्, or **paith** पैथ् । **पङ्क्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **pūṭh^u** **पूञ्चू**), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. **reṅg^e-p^o**, s.v. **reṅg**); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, *pāth*). —**ḥhēñūñ^u** —**ह्यञ्चू** । **पङ्क्तिभेदः** f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. —**ḥhōṭūñ^u** —**हूठञ्जू** । **कुलतनुसंकोचः** f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. —**ḥhātūñ^u** —**हठञ्जू** । **पङ्क्तिभेदनम्** f.inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

pōth^u पंठु । **पुष्टः** adj. (sg. f. nom. **pūth^u** **पंठू**, dat. **pachē** **पच्छ**), stout, plump and solid (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 20); cf. **pūth^u** and **pōthun**. —**gabhun** —**गह्नुन्** । **पुष्टीभवनम्**, **साफल्यवाप्तिः** m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pōth पीथ्, see **pōth**.

pōthⁱ पोंठि । **प्रकारेण** adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —**o** (cf. **budⁱ-p^o**, p. 85b, l. 22; **baṭa-p^o**, p. 138a, l. 42; **bāzi-p^o**, p. 153a, l. 13; **khōr^u-v-p^o**, p. 408b, l. 1; **kō-p^o**, p. 464b, l. 14; **mushikas-p^o**, p. 597b, l. 45; **rasa-p^o**, s.v. **ras** (El.

puṭh, *pāth*-manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; II. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. *āsān-p°*, p. 50*b*, l. 3; *awush-p°*, p. 71*b*, l. 43; *azān-p°*, p. 75*a*, l. 3; *baḍi-p°*, p. 84*b*, l. 37; *bēdiwath-p°*, p. 89*b*, l. 6; *jān-p°*, p. 374*b*, l. 49; *kuni p°*, p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; *khāsa-p°*, p. 417*a*, l. 29; *khōsh-p°*, p. 418*b*, l. 4; *nēsangā-p°*, p. 658*a*, l. 24; *pūra-p°*, p. 754*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1426; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; *kami p°*, how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. *bēnⁱ-p°*, separately, apart, p. 151*a*, l. 32; *nēshikⁱ-p°*, fearlessly, p. 657*b*, l. 27; *phira-thurⁱ-p°*, back to front, p. 702*a*, l. 8; *prakḥatⁱ-p°*, manifestly, p. 758*a*, l. 13; *prakātⁱ-p°*, id., p. 759*a*, l. 11; *pāzⁱ-p°*, truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; II. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. *poz^u*; *rātⁱ-p°*, well, rightly, properly, s.v. *rot^u*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; II. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. *kañē-hāndⁱ p°*, like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1631, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. *anam-nēnam-p°*, p. 34*b*, l. 23; *kētha-p°*, how? p. 488*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683-4, 713-4, etc.; Rām. *kētha-p°*, 53-4, 111, 412, 621, etc.; *yitha-p°*, 59, 1007; K. *kētha-p°*, 9, 669, 799; II. *kētha-p°*, iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; *tithay-p°*, xii, 23; *yēthay-p°*, xii, 22).

(cf. *pāth 2* in *papan-pāth* (p. 749*b*, l. 18) and *pōthin*).

puṭh, incor. for *pot^u*, q.v.

pūth पूथ f. (sg. dat. *pūti* पूति), i.q. *pūtanā* (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ | धृष्ट: m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. —*pyon^u* —यणु | वहनम् m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūthⁱ पूथि | पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. *pōthē* पोथ्य), a manuscript, a book (cf. *burza-p°*, p. 131*a*, l. 3; *nēchapatⁱ-p°*, p. 621*a*, l. 34; *lōkūt^u p°*, a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M.; K. 955, 1082). *pōthi-gara* पोथि-गर m. or -*kuṭh^u* -कुठ, m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūth^u पूठु | पुष्ट: adj. (sg. f. nom. *pūth^u* पूठू, dat. *pōché* पोथ्य), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. *nal-p°*, p. 631*b*, l. 44); cf. *poṭh^u* and *pōthun*. -*hyuh^u* -हिहु | अतिपुष्ट: adj. (f. *pūth^u-hish^u* पूठू-हिशू), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथ्काह m. a corruption of *pādshāh*, q.v., in compounds such as *jōgi-p°*, p. 371*b*, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी | धार्चम f. impudent cheating.

pōthakh पोठख् | संचय: f. (sg. dat. *pōthaki* पोठकि), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. —*āsūn^u* —आसञ्जु | गूढसंचयसंभव: f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul^u पाथुलु | उपत्यकाप्रदेश: m. (sg. dat. *pāthalis* पाथलिस्), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. *pāthalyuk^u* पाथल्युकु | उपत्यकाखलभवं: sg. gen. (f. *pāthalic^u* पाथलित्चू), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pēthim^u पथिमू, see *pēthyum^u*.

paṭhān पठान् m. (f. *paṭhōn^u* पठाञ्जू), a Paṭhān, an Afghān (W. 17). In Kashmir, the f. is also used in a special sense. *paṭhōn^u* पठाञ्जू | धृष्टा स्त्री f. a female Paṭhān (W. 17, *paṭhōnⁱ*); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhun पठुन् | सिद्धीभवन्म conj. 3 (2 p.p. *paṭhyōv* पठ्योव्), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. *myāda p°*, p. 613*a*, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. *atha p°*, p. 61*b*, l. 31). *paṭhyō-mot^u* पठ्यो-मंतु | सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः perf. part. (f. *paṭhyē-müṣ^u* पठ्ये-मञ्जू), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन् | संभूति: conj. 3 [2 p.p. *paṭhyōv* पाथ्योव्]. This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus *pātha* पाथ, I am; *pāthahō* पाथहां, I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj. but a perf. part. *pōth^u-mot^u* is reported; see *bel*. Its causal is *pāthanāwun* or rarely, *pōsh^urāwun* (Gr.Gr. 173)] to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. *pāthi*. *pōth^u-mot^u* पोथु-मंतु | अवशिष्टतया संभूतः perf. part. (f. *pōsh^u-müṣ^u* पाहू-मञ्जू), that which has come into existence (esp. as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? *pōthan 3*, q.v.).

pōṭhun पोठुन् | पुष्टीभवन्म conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pōṭhyōv* पोथ्योव्), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). *pōṭhyō-mot^u* पोथ्यो-मंतु | पुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (*pōṭhyē-müṣ^u* पोथ्ये-मञ्जू), become stout, etc., as *ab*.

pōthan 1 पौथन | भूतावेश: m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. *prāh-p°*, p. 757*b*, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring

through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a pregnant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession). —**gashun** —गश्न । भूतावेशील्लवः m.inf. such delirium to occur. —**karun** —करुण । आवेशः m.inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pōthan 2 पौथन or **pōthun पौथुन** । पथिकः m. (f. **pōthūn**^u पौथून्), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pōthan 3 पौथन । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rēyē-p°**, s.v. **rēy**); foreign residence far from home. —**kaḍun** —कडुन । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम् m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. —**karun** —करुण । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pōthin पौथिन । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pōthi**ⁱ, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-p°**, p. 597*b*, l. 40; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras**; **rāṭi-p°**, s.v. **rōṭa**) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **ṭuri-p°**, theft-like, secretly).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **baḍi-p°**, p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bēdiwath-p°**, p. 89*b*, l. 6; **bēni-p°**, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417*a*, l. 29; **nāni-p°**, p. 640*a*, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pōthi**ⁱ) (cf. **phirathurⁱ pōthin**, p. 702*a*, l. 9; **prakhāṭi-p°**, p. 758*a*, l. 14; **prakāṭi-p°**, p. 759*a*, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf. **pōthi**ⁱ) (Śiv. 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nēnam-p°**, p. 34*b*, l. 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām. 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H. viii, 5, **yithay-p°**, in this very manner).

pāthanāwun पाथनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pāthanōw^u** पाथनोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pōsh^arāwun**) (Gr.Gr. 173).

paṭhōn^u पठाञ्चू, see **paṭhān**.

path^ar 1 पथर् or **pat^ar 1 पत्रर्** । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **patras पत्रस्**). When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **wath^ar वथर्**, Gr.Gr. 74; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions) a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bēla-path^ar**, p. 104*b*, l. 38; **padma-p°**, p. 682*a*, l. 17; **ala-wath^ar**, p. 22*b*, l. 44; **bōñē-w°**, p. 115*b*, l. 39; **dachē-w°**, p. 186*a*, l. 16; **dat^arⁱ-w°**, p. 259*a*, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284*a*, l. 1; **kābayē-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 49; **khēla-w°**, p. 397*b*, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khārⁱ-w°**, p. 410*b*, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 20; **pampōshē-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 28, but **pampōshē-pātra**, K. 926; **pana-w°**, p. 735*a*, l. 23;

pōshē-w°, p. 779*a*, l. 47; **pilⁱ-pilⁱ-w°**, s.v. **pyul^u 1**; **patran-sag**, p. 567*a*, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf. **khath-p°**, p. 422*a*, l. 47; **kōshēla-p°**, p. 481*a*, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643-4).

The fem. of this word is **paṭ^ar 2 पत्रर्** or **paṭ^ar^u** (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **waṭ^ar** or **waṭ^ar^u** in compounds.

path^ar 2 पथर् । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **path^aras पथरस्**), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 41) (Gr.M. *pathur*; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

path^ara kani पथर् कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. —**kanyuk^u** —कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. —**kanic^u** —कनिचू), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

path^arⁱ पथरि or **pathāri पथरि** adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathāri**, p. 730*a*, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर् । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). —**bēhun** —ब्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). —**kun-kuṇ** । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). —**pāwun**

पावुन् m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to the ground (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. —**pyōmot^u** —प्योमत्तु । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmūs^u** —प्येमचू), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune.

—**pyon^u** —प्यनु । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ. 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāth^ar पाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras पात्रस्**), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pōth^ar** and **pōṭ^ar**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayēma-p°**, p. 774*a*, l. 34).

pathur पथुर or **pathur^u पथुरु** । खण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas पथरस्** or **patharis पथरिस्**), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house, or

a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. **dā-p^o**, p. 230*b*, l. 43); the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. **pōshē-p^o**, p. 779*a*, l. 12).

pathār¹ gashun पथरि गहून । पन्नति: m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. — **karān¹** — करनि । रतसत: प्रवेपणम् m. pl. inf. to make scatterings, to scutter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). — **wōn^u** — वाजू । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

path^{ur}^u पथरू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. **gōg^aji-p^o**, p. 279*a*, l. 21; and **pathur**) (L. 460, *patri*); the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. **dāsa-p^o**, p. 252*a*, l. 25; **dōtha-p^o**, p. 258*a*, l. 5; and **pathur**).

path^{ur}^u पथरू f. a small village, a hamlet, in **āra-p^o**, p. 41*a*, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pēth^r पथर or **pēt^r पथर** । पितृव्य: m. a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El. *pitar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is **pēcēn**, q.v. **pēt^rra-bāpath^ruth** पथर-बापथरथ । पितृव्यभाचैयसंबन्ध: m. (sg. dat. **-bāpath^rratas** -बापथरतस), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pōth^r पथर or **pōt^r पथर** (also spelt **pu^o पु^o**) । पुत्र: m. (sg. dat. **pōtras** पथरस), a son (cf. **kōl-p^o**, p. 437*a*, l. 4; **mōlⁱ-p^o**, p. 566*b*, l. 26; **rāza-p^o**, s.v. **rāza**). (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143; Gr.M. *putr*) (Śiv. 919; Rām. 1138; K. 488, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067; YZ. 155, 464, 466; K.Pr. 91); esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pōtra-bōch^u पत्र-बुक्कु । अत्यभीप्सितपुत्र: adj. (f. **-bōch^u** -बुक्कु), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174); one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). **-bōchēr** -बुच्छर । पुत्रात्तभीप्सा m. longing for a son. **-bata** -बत । पुत्रभरणम् m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. **-bāv** -वाव । पुत्रभवनम् m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26-7, 95). **-dōd^u** -दोदु । पुत्राभीप्साखेद: m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417); intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). **-dag** -दग् । पुत्रमरणदुःखम् f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). **-dag pēn^u** -दग् पथनू । पुत्रदुःखापात: f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's

death to fall (on a person). **-dagal** -दग्ग । चणुभूत-पुत्रदुःख: adj. e.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. **-dōkh** -दुख । पुत्रगोच: m. grief caused by a son's death. **-gāsh** -गाश् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. **-kār** -कार । पुत्रकर्तव्यता m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). **-karm** -कर्म । पुत्रवापार: m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents); filial conduct; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. **-māgay** -मांगय । पुत्रभिषा f. prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like); prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). **-mōj¹** -मांजि or **-mōj^u** -मांजू । पुत्रवती f. a son's mother (K. 143); esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-marun** -मरुन् m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22). **-pon^u pyon^o** -पंनु पंनु । पुत्रमरणापात: m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see **pon^u 2**. **-pēnd** -पंड । पुत्रपिण्डम् m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*; the ceremony of making this offering. **-shūkh** -शूख् m. (sg. dat. **-shūkas** -शूकस), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 489). **-sath** -सथ । पुत्राशा f. (sg. dat. **-sūb^u** -संजू), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. **-sāvēr** -सावर् । पुत्रवत्ता m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-sāway** -सावय् । पुत्रसौख्यम् m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. **-tōn^u** -तोनु । पुत्रवदाचरणम् m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). **-tandal** -तंदल् । पुत्रवाङ्मयम् f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधि: f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world. **-wōl^u** -वोळु । जातपुत्र: m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. **-zāy** -जाय् । पुत्रजन्तोत्सव: f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129); the festival on the birth of a son.

pōth^r^u पथर adj. (f. **pōth^{ur}^u पथरू**), one of the forms which **pōth^r** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pōnēa-pōth^{ur}^u**, possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pōtur**.

pōth^r पथर । रूपकम् m. (sg. dat. **pōth^rras** पथरस), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. **pāth^r**

and pōt^ar) ; hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. hurⁱ-p^o, p. 347a, l. 9 ; kuna-p^o, p. 453b, l. 8) ; a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. mōṇḍa-p^o, p. 574a, l. 43 ; maṣa-p^o, p. 602b, l. 16) ; a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis persona* (cf. jūgⁱ-p^o, p. 371b, l. 20) ; (Śiv. 1705) ; —^o conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. barbuzⁱ-p^o, p. 119a, l. 44 ; bōzⁱgar-p^o, p. 152b, l. 25 ; canaphālⁱ-p^o, p. 172a, l. 27 ; dōḍa-sburⁱ-p^o, p. 190a, l. 21 ; dājⁱ-p^o, p. 202b, l. 22 ; dāri-dajē-p^o, p. 238b, l. 23 ; kō-pōthar, p. 464b, l. 16 ; mātⁱ-p^o, p. 602a, l. 48 ; maṣa-p^o, p. 602b, l. 16 ; phakīr-p^o, p. 690b, l. 1 ; phāshⁱ-p^o, p. 712b, l. 38 ; pasōrⁱ-p^o, p. 783b, l. 40) ; —^o the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. baca-p^o, p. 79a, l. 21 ; bāḍa-p^o, p. 82a, l. 36 ; darza-p^o, p. 251a, l. 46 ; maskhara-p^o, p. 599a, l. 28) ; the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. marda-p^o, p. 589b, l. 30 ; nēth^ar-p^o, p. 661b, l. 50). —**abun** —अबुन् । रूपको ज्ञावः m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. —**karānⁱ** —करंनि । निषिधाभासनम् m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire). —**karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). —**lagun** —लगुन् । पात्रसमापातः m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble. —**ṣānun** —ज्ञानुन् । अनुरूपोत्कर्षविधानम् m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing). —**wahārun** —वहाहृन् । पाषण्डविस्तारः m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pōth^aras abun पाथरस अबुन् । व्यवहारयोगः m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

path^aran पंटरन् । विनयप्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. path^ariūn^u पंटरंजू), cleansing, remove dirt ; the process of gutting (fishes) ; breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

path^arun पंटरन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^ar^u पंटरु), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. atha p^o, p. 61b, l. 34) ; to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7) ; to break in, train,

put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). path^ar^u-mot^u पंटरु-मंतु । पूतीकृतः perf. part. (f. path^ar^u-mūṣ^u पंटरु-मंचू), cleansed ; gutted ; trained, broken in.

pīth^aran पीटरन् । सशिक्षं प्रतिषेपः f. (sg. dat. pīth^ariūn^u पीटरंजू), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pīth^arun पीटरन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyūth^ar^u यूथरु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pūth^aran पूटरन् । पुष्टीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. pūth^ariūn^u पूटरंजू), fattening, making fat, nourishing, making prosperous.

pūth^arun पूटरन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^ar^u पूटरु), to fatten, make fat, feed up ; to make (a business) prosper. pūth^ar^u-mot^u पूटरु-मंतु । पुष्टिमापादितः perf. part. (f. pūth^ar^u-mūṣ^u पूटरु-मंचू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pītharēn पीठर्यन् । अत्यादरपदस्थिता f. a woman of high character and high rank.

path^arāwun पंटरावुन् । विनयदानम्, बालनम्, साधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^arōw^u पंटरोवु), to cleanse, remove dirt ; to gut (fishes) ; to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing) : to set oneself at, or to begin, any work ; to arrange, put in order (cf. kakav p^o, p. 433a, l. 2). path^arōw^u-mot^u पंटरोवु-मंतु । समाप्तसंस्कार-विधानः perf. part. (f. path^arōw^u-mūṣ^u पंटरोवु-मंचू), cleansed ; (of work) set to at.

pīth^arāwun पीटरावुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pīth^arōw^u पीटरोवु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

pūth^arāwun पूटरावुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^arōw^u पूटरोवु), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173) ; to make (a business) prosper. pūth^arōw^u-mot^u पूटरोवु-मंतु । स्थूलीकृतः perf. part. (f. pūth^arōw^u-mūṣ^u पूटरोवु-मंचू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pīthis पिथिस, see pyuth^u.

pīthis पिठिस, see pyuth^u.

pīthis पीठिस, see pyūth^u.

pāthshōhī पाथशाही (= پادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. pādshōhī and pātashōhī). —karūn^u —करंजू f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (Rām. 1739).

pēthōwul पठोवुन् । अतवृत्तिरधिकारविधाता m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those not

under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pēthōwulī यथोवुली । अतद्भावे प्रेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōthawun^u पोठवुन् । पुष्टीभवन् n.ag. (**pōthavūn^u** पोठवन्), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

paṭhōrīⁱ पटवारि m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. **paṭwōrī**, q.v.

pēthyum^u यथुम् । ऊर्ध्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **pēthim^u यटिमू**), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

pat^uj^u पतञ्ज । उडुपिका f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. **kh^ara-p^o**, p. 406b, l. 45; **rēka-p^o**, s.v. **rēkh**) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. **nōhⁱ-p^o**, p. 625b, l. 16). This word is f. of **patul^u**, q.v.

pōt^uj^u पतञ्ज । पुत्तलिका f. (f. of **pōtul^u पतुल**, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pātakiⁱ पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

paṭōkⁱ पटाकि or **pōtōkⁱ पटाकि** । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवलु f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. **paṭākh**, **paṭōsⁱ**, and **pōtōsⁱ**.

paṭōkīⁱ पातकी m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (Bl.). Cf. **lāp**.

paṭākhⁱ पटाख । त्रायुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **paṭākas** पटाकस), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. **paṭōkⁱ**, **paṭōsⁱ**, and **pōtōsⁱ**.

paṭukhⁱ पातुख । पातकः m. (sg. dat. **pātakas** पातकस), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pōṭakhⁱ पोटख f. (sg. dat. **pōṭaki** पोटकि), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, **pōṭak**).

patal^u पटल । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book.

pātāl^u पाताल । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātōlⁱ-kōn^u पातालि-कोनु । वक्राधःकनीनिकः adj. (f. -**kōn^u** -कोञ्), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^u पातालुक । पातालसंबन्धी ag. gen. (f. **pātālūc^u पातालूच्**), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pātīla^u पातिल । श्यामीविशेषः m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patila* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.v. *patila* and *patilā*) it is a Musulmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū **bahugun**, q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^u पतल or **pōtol^u पतल** m. a large doll (cf. **kāwa-patol^u**, p. 495a, l. 30). Cf. **pōt^uj^u** and **pōtul^u**.

patul^u पतुल । उडुपम m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. **nar-p^o**, p. 646a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. **pat^uj^u**.

pōtal^u पटल । गुदान्धविह्वतियुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles.

pōtal^u पोटल । बद्धपट्टियुतः adj. e.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pōtal^u पोटल । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. — **gabhun** — गहुन् । मूढवृत्तीभवन् m.inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. — **karun** — करन् । निवृत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument.

pōtol^u पतल, see **patol^u**.

pōtul^u पतुल, **putul^u पुतुल**, or **putol^u पुतल** । शिलामयी मूर्तिः m. a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. **brēṭha-p^o**, p. 128a, l. 3). Cf. **pōt^uj^u**.

putal-khāna^u पुतल-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4).

putul^u पुतुल in **l^utul^u putul^u**, p. 538b, l. 9. Another form of **pōtul^u**, q.v.

pōtilad^u पटिलद । उन्नीर्यमाणान्धविह्वतियुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **pōtiladinⁱ पटिलदिन्**), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or haemorrhoids.

patau-lākan^u पतौ-लाकन, see **patau**.

patim^u पतिम्, **patim^u पतिम्**, see **patyūm^u**.

patum^u पटुम् (El.), for **patyūm^u**, q.v.

pitāmar^u पीताम्बर m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pitāmah^u पितामह m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan^u पटन् । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrinagar.

paṭun^u पटुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **patyōv** प्रयोव्), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve,

succeed in one's efforts. **patyō-mot^u** पत्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः perf. part. (f. **patyō-müs^u** पत्यो-मंजू), achieved.

pātun पातुन् in **pātun pyon^u** पातुन् यंनु । उपतापः m.inf. grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person), esp. from jealousy at another's success.

pīṭun पितुन् । आत्मीभवन्म m. (sg. dat. **pītanās** पितनस), the becoming weary in importunity or urging, unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver. Cf. **pīṭun**.

pīṭun पिटुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuṭ^u** पिटु; 2 p.p. **picyōv** पिच्योव्. This verb is impersonal, e.g. **pyuṭun** पिटुन्, it was lamented by him, i.e. he lamented), to lament, bewail. **pīṭani bēhun** पिटनि व्यङ्गन् । परिदेवनम् m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to bewail.

pīṭun पीटुन् । समीचाखेदाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pītyōv** पीत्योव्), to be wearied by another's delay, wait wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some urgent work; cf. **pīṭun**. **pītyō-mot^u** पीत्यो-मंतु । प्रतीचया खिन्नः perf. part. (f. **pītyē-müs^u** पीत्ये-मंजू), wearied by waiting.

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to kill Krushna (Kr̥ṣṇa), but who was killed by him (Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This person is also called **pūth**, q.v.

patang 1 पतंग् m. a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite (Gr.M.). — **trāwun** — त्रावुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग् । शीघ्रगतिः adj. e.g. swift as a bird, swift going, swift, speedy.

pītanāwun पिटनावुन् । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pītanōw^u** पिटनोवु), to cause (a person) to lament, to distress, to harrow, torment.

pītanāwun पीटनावुन् । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pītanōw^u** पीटनोवु), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait, to keep a person dancing attendance. **pītanōw^u-mot^u** पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः perf. part. (f. **pītanōv^u-müs^u** पीटनोवु-मंजू), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ् । कवरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by women in a bow-shaped form on each side of the forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. **paṭyini**). According to El. it is worn by Paṇḍitānīs). **paṭiñē thawañē** पटिञ् चवञ् । कवरी प्रसाधनम् f. pl. inf. to arrange hair in this fashion.

putūñ^u पुतजू, in **putañē āchiⁱ gaṣṭhañē** पुतञ् अहि गह्वञ् । चिरप्रतीचणादृष्टियमः f. pl. inf. the eyes to become weary with looking for someone whose arrival is longed for.

paṭiñēl पटिञ्जल् । कवरीविशाली adj. e.g. one who habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each

side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers and prostitutes.

paṭ^r 1 पटर् । पचम m. a leaf, i.q. **paṭh^r 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 1430, 1541).

paṭ^r 2 पटर्, also written **paṭ^{ur}** पट्ठ । पत्रिका, लताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paṭri** पत्रि), a leaf (of a plant) (not a large one) (cf. **gōg^aji-p^o**, p. 279a, l. 23; **muji-p^o**, p. 558b, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p^o**, p. 374a, l. 36); esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. **paṭra** m., but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiglorum*). This is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū religious worship. Cf. **paṭh^r 1**, of which it is the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while **paṭh^r** becomes **wath^r**, when the second member of a compound word, **paṭ^r**, in such a position, remains unchanged.

paṭri-kāth पत्रिकात् । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood of the cinnamon tree. — **zand** -जंड । लताविशेषद्रुपः m. the cinnamon shrub.

paṭri, see **paṭh^{ur}**.

paṭō^r पटोर् or **pōṭō^r** प्वटोर् । असंबद्धं (सनासायोगं वा)-जल्पनशीलः adj. (f. **paṭō^r** पटोर्), one who is in the habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g. to amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his (or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khūkha-p^o**, p. 395b, l. 22).

paṭ^{ur} पट्ठ । तरणीपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water-channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

paṭ^{ur} पट्ठ, see **paṭ^r 2**.

pēṭ^r यत्तु, see **pēthar**.

pētur यत्तु or **pitur 1** पितुर् । पितृगणः m. (pl. nom. **pēṭ^r** यत्तु or (K. 1043) **pitar** पितर्), a deceased ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequial rites), manes (cf. **diva-p^o**, p. 261b, l. 30) (Śiv. 1163, 1430; Rām. 311; K. 1043).

pēṭ^ra-bōgⁱ यत्तु-बांगि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv. for the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or connected with, an ancestor. — **-bāktⁱ** -बक्ति । पितृभक्तः m. one who is devoted to (offering libations to) the manes. — **-dōh** -द्वह । पितृदिनम् m. the day on which libations are offered to the manes. — **-pach** -पह् । पितृपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), the (dark) fortnight (of the month of Ōṣhīd, i.e. Skt. *Āśvina* = September–October) during which libations are offered to the manes. — **-phāka** -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम् m. a fast in honour of, or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held on the anniversary of the death of an ancestor). — **-shāph**

-शाब् । पितृशापः *m.* (sg. dat. -*shāpas* -शापस्), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pēt^{ri}-kāg^u पेट्रि-काङ्ग । आहाहगणनापत्रम् *f.* the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. -*nēmātī* -न्यमति । पितृगणनिमित्तम् *adv.* for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ *m.* a deceased ancestor, i.q. *pētur*, q.v. in *pitru* *lūkh* deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

pitāra पिटार । पिटकः *m.* a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pit^r पीत्र or *pit^r* पीत्र or पीन् । अत्यल्पमात्रा *f.* a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf. *pith*, *pit^r*, *piśh*, *pyūt^u*.

pitur 2 पितृ or *pitur^u* 1 पितृ । सपिण्डः *m.* (pl. nom. *pitur* पितृ (Rām. 311); *pit^{ri}* पित्रि (K. 541); *f.* *pitareñ^u* पितरिञ्जू, a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk) (cf. *ōshor^u-p^o*, p. 49b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). —*gutur^u* —गुतृ । सपिण्डवर्ग्यः *m.* belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pit^{ri}-bōd^u पित्रि-बुद्ध । सगोत्रकर्मव्यापारः *m.* the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. -*hēdun* -ह्यदुन् । सगोत्रोपहासः *m.* family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake.

-*hasad* -हसद् । सगोत्रविद्वेषः *m.* quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations.

-*kiūt^u* -कटू । सगोत्रतनया *f.* a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility).

-*kath* -कठ । सगोत्रपुत्रः (sg. dat. -*katas* -कटस्), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility).

-*phash* -फश । सगोत्रकर्तृकबाधा *m.* a storm of the kinsfolk, harassment caused (to a person) by his blood relations.

-*r^{sh}* -रश । सगोत्रद्वेषः *f.* the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. -*tōn^u* -तोनु ।

sagotravyāpāra *m.* the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so *pitareñi-tōn^u* पितरिञ्जि-तोनु, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

pitur 2 पितृ *adj.* (f. *pit^{ri}* पित्रि or *pit^r* पित्र), of,

belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (*pōth^r* or *pēt^r*); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used

in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship:—

—*bēma* —बेम । पितृव्यबाधवः *m.* the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side. —*bāpath^r*

—बापथ । पितृव्यपुत्रः *m.* the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side.

—*bōy^u* —बोयु । पितृव्यः *m.* the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. *piturhoi*) (Gr.Gr. 133).

—*dryuy^u* —द्रियु । भर्तृपितृव्यः *m.* a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —*dyārath^r* —यारथ । भवपितृव्यपुत्रः

m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side. —*zōmiyē* —जामिय ।

भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता *m.* the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pit^{ri} *bēnē* पित्रि-बेने । पितृव्यसुता *f.* a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. *piturbingi*) (Gr.Gr. 133).

—*bāw^{za}* —बावज । पितृव्यसुता *f.* the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side. —*bāyⁱ* (or *bōyⁱ*)-*kākañ*

—बयि-बायि-काकञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी *f.* the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 *pit^{ri} bōyⁱ*).

—*dr^akākañ* or —*drikākañ* —द्र-द्रिकाकञ् । भर्तृपितृव्यपत्नी *f.* the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —*dyār^{za}* —यारज ।

भर्तृपितृव्यजा *f.* the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —*zām* —जाम ।

भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा (sg. dat. —*zōm^u* —जामू or —*zōm^u* —जामू), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side. —*zōmⁱza* —जामिज ।

भर्तृपितृव्यजात्मजा *f.* the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pit^r पीत्र or *pit^r* पीत्र or पीन् । अत्यल्पमात्रः *m.* (sg. dat. *pitaras* पीतरस्), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used

—^o, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to). (Cf. *pith*, *pit^r*, *piśh*, and *pyūt^u*).

pōt^r पटूर. see पथ्र.

pōtōr^u पटोर, see पातोर^u.

pōtur पटुर *adj.* (f. *pōt^{ri}* पट्रि), one of the forms which *pōth^r* (q.v.) takes when used as an *adj.* at the end of a compound, as in *pōnśa-pōtur*, possessing five sons, see p. 743a, l. 30. Cf. *pōth^r*.

pōtūr^u पटूर । गुदान्वविशेषः *f.* a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring-formed.

pôtur^u 1 पोतुर् । (मुलादेः) पाचम् m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. *hāyēkh-p^o*, p. 364a, l. 45).

pôtur^u 2 पोतुर् । अरिचम्, हेष्कुदण्डः (sg. dat. **pôt^uris** पांत्रिस्), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmiri spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. *liwanē-p^o*, p. 542a, l. 10). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । संचालनम् m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pôt^uri-tōngur^u पांत्रि-टुंगुर् । खनित्रविशेषः m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pôt^ur पांत्र् । पाचम् m. (sg. dat. **pōtras** पांचस्), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. *gōḍa-p^o*, p. 277a, l. 50, and **pāth^ur** and **pōth^ur**).

pōtra-mēl पांत्र-मेल् । पाचसंयोगः m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । सहपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. —**milawan** —मिलवन् । सन्धिः f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. —**pūz** —पूज् or —**pūzā** —पूजा । सम्यग्भोजनम् f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. —**ṣāl** —ञाल् । उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम् f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pôtūr^u पांत्तुर् । शिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pôt^urē** पांत्तुर्), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pôt^urē-būth^u पांत्तुर्-बूठ् । शिलाविशेषकूलम् f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. —**kān** —कान् । शिलाविशेषखनिः f. (sg. dat. —**kōn^u** —कात्रू), a quarry of this stone. —**kūn^u** —कत्रू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. a slab of this stone.

pôt^uri-āgun पांत्रि-आङ्गुन् । आस्तविशालशिलचत्वरम् m. (sg. dat. —**āganas** —आङ्गनस्), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^u पुतुर् । पीत्रः m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; K. 5, 763). So **par-putur^u**, a great grandson, p. 751b, l. 5.

put^uri-nōsh पुत्रि-नोश् । पीत्रस्त्री f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). —**sōn^u** —स्वञ् । पीत्र(पीत्री)श्वशुरः m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter,

a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. —**sōnēn** —स्वञ् । पीत्र(पीत्री)श्वशुरः the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । पीत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः m. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यञ्), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^ur^u पुत्तुर् । पीत्री f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is **par-p^o**, q.v., p. 751b, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **pat^ur 2**.

paṭrakh पंचख् in **paṭrakh-wor^u** पंचख-वर्त् । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pitulūkh पितुलूख्, see **pitru**.

paṭran पंचन्, see **path^ur 1**.

pata-rōnī पट-रानी, see **pata**.

pētaran यतरन् । पालना f. (sg. dat. **pētariūn^u** यतरञ्), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pētarun यतरन् or **pētarāwun** यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pētor^u** यतर्त्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family, a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). —**pyon^u** —य्यु । बलात्पालनविषयीभवनम् m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (II. ii, 5).

pētor^u-mot^u यतर्त्-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pētūr^u-mūṣ^u** यतर्त्-मञ्जू), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pētaran-wōl^u यतरन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यञ्), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

piṭ^uran पिटर्न । परिदेवयनम् f. (sg. dat. **piṭ^urūn^u** पिटर्न्तु), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

piṭ^urun पिटर्न । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ^ur^u** पिटर्त्), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). **piṭ^ur^u-mot^u** पिटर्त्-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. **piṭ^ur^u-mūṣ^u** पिटर्त्-मञ्जू), rendered miserable, as ab.

piṭ^{ar}run पीटरुन् । विलम्बनम् conj. I (1 p.p. piṭ^{ar}u पीटरु), to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance of any urgent work. piṭ^{ar}u-mot^u पीटरु-मत् । विलम्बेन खेदितः perf. part. (f. piṭ^{ar}u-miṭ^u पीटरु-मिṭ), worried by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent work).

pitarēn^u पितर्यञ्, see pitar 2; pitarēni-tōn^u पितर्यञ्-तोनु (Rām. 1778), see piṭ^{ar}-tōn^u (p. 803a, l. 48).

piṭarēn^u पीटर्यञ् । समीचया खेदकर्त्री, खेदाप्तिः f. one who harasses another by delay in the performance of some urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

patras पत्रस्, see path^{ar} 1.

pitruṭh पित्रुथ् । सगोचता m. (sg. dat. pitratas पित्रतस्), blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. *pitruṭh*, wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. pitar 2.

pētarawun^u यतरवुनु । पालयन् n.ag. (f. pētaravūn^u यतरवञ्), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one on whom the responsibility for performing some difficult work lies.

pētarawun^u यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. I (1 p.p. pētarōw^u यतरोवु), i.q. pētarun, q.v. —pyon^u —यणु । अनिच्छित्ते पालनापातः m.inf., i.q. pētarun pyon^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

pētarōw^u-mot^u यतरोवु-मत् । पालितः perf. part. (f. pētarōv^u-miṭ^u यतरावु-मिṭ), i.q. pētor^u-mot^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

pētarāwan-wōl^u यतरावन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. -wājēn^u -वाञ्जन्), i.q. pētaran-wōl^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

piṭ^{ar}awun पीटरावुन् conj. I (1 p.p. piṭ^{ar}ōw^u पीटरोवु), to cause to lament (cf. piṭun).

pētarāwawun^u यतराववुनु । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f. pētarāwaviūn^u यतराववञ्), i.q. pētarawun^u, q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of something falling from a height into mud or water, splash, flop. Cf. pōṭās.

patis (? spelling and gen.) *Aconitum heterophyllum*, i.q. nar-māda, p. 646b, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭōsⁱ पटांसि । तक्षीपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. paṭōkⁱ, paṭākh, and pōṭōsⁱ.

pāṭōsⁱ पाटांसि in pāṭōsⁱ gaṭhun पाटांसि गह्वन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually amassed).

pētis प्यतिस, see pyot^u.

pōṭās पटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling

from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on the naked shoulder. Cf. paṭās.

pōṭōsⁱ पटांसि । लिपाहनमायुधम् f. a tool employed by plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which has been applied to a wall. Cf. paṭōkⁱ, paṭākh, and paṭōsⁱ.

pōtus पतुस् or potus पंतुस् in pōtus (or potus) path पतुस् (पंतुस्) पथ् । अनुक्रमेण, अन्वैकिकम्, पुनःपुनः adv. one after the other, in regular succession; again and again, repeatedly.

pātaṣhāh पातशाह or pātashēh पातशह (= پادشاه, پادشاه) m. (the same as pādshāh, q.v.), a king (pātashāh, H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1-8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.; pātashēh, H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10-14, etc.). -bāy -बाय f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1-4, 6, 11-13). -kūr^u -कूरु or -kūd^u -कूदु f. a king's daughter, a princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8-10; xii, 1, 2). -zāda -ज़ाद m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3-5, 11).

pātashēham पातशहम् = پادشاه interj. my king! your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6-8, 10, 13; x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātashōhī पातशाही (= پادشاهی) f. (the same as pādshōhī and pāth^{ar}shōhī, q.v.), royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king (H. x, 2, 4, 9); a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19). —karūn^u —करुनु f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule (H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q. pot^u 2.

patav पतव्, see patau.

paṭāv पटाव् । पलायनम् m. running away secretly, absconding, decamping.

paitav पितव् or pōtav पांतव् (= پیتاب) । जहावरणवासः f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey, worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf. pula-p^o, p. 730b, l. 21) (El. *paitava*, L. 458, *pataca*). paitavi- (or pōtav-)hor^u पितवि-(पांतव्-)हर् । जहावृतिवासीयुग्मम् m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). -khōr -खूर् or -khōr -खोर । एकमात्रजहावन्धनवासः m. a single puttee (for one leg).

piṭāwul पितावुल् m. the blood-stone (El.).

patav-lākan पतव्-लाकन, see patau.

paṭawun^u पटवुनु । प्रायः n.ag. (f. paṭavūn^u पटवञ्), that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun^u पटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. I (1 p.p. paṭōw^u पटोवु), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun^u पिटवुनु । परिदेवने प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. piṭavūn^u पिटवञ्), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwōri पटवारी m. an official belonging to a village, whose duty it is to keep an account of the various

crops reared by the villagers (El.; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). Cf. **pathwōri**.

pativrath पतिव्रथ । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. **pativrati** पतिव्रति), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Śiv. 668; K. 1080, 1168).

patyum पत्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **patim**^u पतिम्), posterior, hindermost (cf. **ami-p**^o, p. 55a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām. 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all (El. also *patum*; Gr.M.: II. v, 8; K.Pr. 167): that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Śiv. 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693). —**brūthyum**^u —**brūthū** । पूर्वापरः adj. (f. **patim**^u **brūthim**^u पतिम् **brūthim**^u), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met. the whole (from first to last). —**pahar** —**पहर** । अपररात्रः m. the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr. 157; Śiv. 628, 1712; K.Pr. 176). —**sāth** —**साथ** m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharuk^u पतिम् पहरुकु । रात्र्यन्तिमयामसंबन्धी adj. (f. —**paharūc**^u —**पहरूचू**), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. —**paharan** —**पहरन्** । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157). —**paharan bōg**ⁱ (or **bōgin**) —**पहरन् बांगि** (बांगिन) । प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at about the last watch of the night. —**paharas** —**पहरस्** । रात्र्यन्तिमयामे adv. at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). —**paharas bōg**ⁱ (or **bōgin**) —**पहरस् बांगि** (बांगिन) । प्रायो रात्र्यन्तिमयामकाले adv. at or in about the last watch of the night.

patimⁱ dōh yinⁱ पतिमि दह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थापिः m. pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Śiv. 594, Rām. 1326). —**pōri** —**पारि** adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr. 160). —**sond**^u —**सन्दु** । पाश्चात्य- (आन्तरिक-)संबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz**^u —**सञ्जू**), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pāt'mēn - hond^u पतिम्यन् - हन्दु । आन्तर्याणां (पाश्चात्यानां) संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**^u —**हञ्जू**), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pāt'myuk^u पतिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **pāt'mic**^u पतिमिचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

patyini, see **patiñ**.

pātyuw^u पात्युवु । कौशियमयः adj. (**pātiv**^u पाटिवू), made of silk, silken. Cf. **pōt**^u.

pāṣ पौञ्ज, see **pāṅṣ**.

pēṣ^u प्यञ्जू । सारसतृणविशेषः f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmir lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha sp.*). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see **dal-nābad**, p. 210a, l. 5). According to El. it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pēṣi-bōd^u प्यञ्जि-बुद्ध । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयवन्धः m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). —**bani hyon**^u —**बनि ह्यनु** । तृणराशिदाहः m. inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. —**dal** —**डल्** । तृणविशेषप्रभवचेचम् m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. —**kalam** —**कलम्** । तृणविशेषखण्डः m. a stem of this reed. —**kān** —**कान्** । तृणभेदोद्भववाणविशेषः m. an arrow-like stem of this reed (Śiv. 353). —**kōn**^u 1 —**कोनु** । तृणविशेषलता m. a single plant or stem of this reed (**kōn**^u 2). —**kōn**^u 2 —**कोनु** । तृणाच्छादनशिल्पी m. a reed mat maker (**kōn**^u 3). —**kōn**^u —**काञ्जू** । सारसतृणभेदसमुदायः f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). —**kēsur**^u —**क्यसुर्** । सारसतृणभेदपुष्पबोदविशेषः m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed. —**ladur** —**लडुर्** । तृणविशेषगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **-ladaras** —**लडरस्**), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. —**lūr**^u —**लूरू** । तृणविशेषमयी कुटी f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof. —**lōw**^u —**लोवु** । यथिततृणविशेषसमुदायः m. a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving). —**mōnd**^u —**मंडू** । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम् f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. —**nambal** —**नंबल्** । तृणविशेषोद्भवसरोविशेषः f. a marsh in which this reed grows. —**nār** —**नार** । तृणविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of these reeds. —**nōr**^u —**नारू** । तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारमचेचम् f. a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. —**pahōr**^u —**पहारू** । तृणाच्छादनकुटी f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. —**pash** —**पश** । तृणमयपटलम् m. a mat roof. —**posh**^u —**पशु** । तृणविशेषपटलः adj. (f. **-piush**^u —**पिशू**), furnished with a reed-mat roof. —**raz** —**रज्** । सारसतृणमयी रज्जुः f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). —**tul**^u —**तुलु** । सारसतृणभेदककाण्डम्, तृणसमूहः m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 164).

pōṣ^u पञ्जु m. trust, confidence, i. q. **paṣh**, q.v., used —^o as in **māla-p**^o, p. 565a, l. 20; **mana-p**^o, p. 572a, l. 35.

pōṣ पौञ्ज, see **pāṅṣ**.

puba पुत्र (cf. **pūshī** and **pubanun**) in the following:—

puba-pār पुत्र-पार । मही: खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). **-puba -पुत्र** । नखिरहेदनम् m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūsh^u 1 पूञ्, see **pūt^u**.

pūsh^u 2 पूञ् । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmirī females (cf. **kōra-p^o**, p. 466b, l. 27) (El. *pūts*, K.Pr. 169); met. **prāñi pūsi**, adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762a, l. 12.

pūsa-rād पूत्र-राद् or **pūsi-rād पूत्रि-राद्** । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम् m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). **-wōwur^u -वोवुर्** । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūsi-bod^u पूत्रि-बंद् । शिरःपटावृत्तिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. **-pūt^u -पटू** । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. **-rād -राद्** । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम् m. see **pūsa-rād**, ab.

pūsh^u पूञ्, see **pōth**.

paṣh पङ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **paṣhi पङ्** (see also **pōsh^u 1** and **2**) although the corresponding verb is **pasun**, q.v.; cf. **poṣ^u**), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 38; **bōla-p^o**, p. 105a, l. 21; **banda-p^o**, p. 111a, l. 38; **māla-p^o**, p. 565a, l. 23; **mana-p^o**, p. 572a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13). **-anūn^u -अनञ्** । विश्वासोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 1599). **-karūn^u -करञ्** । विश्वासविधानम् f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on). **-niñ^u -निञ्** f.inf. to trust (El.). **-thavūn^u -थवञ्** or **-thāvūn^u -थावञ्** । विश्वासधारणम् f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). **-yiñ^u -यिञ्** f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in **kas yiyihē paṣh**, (who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85). **-yēsh -यङ्** । विश्वासातिशयः f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, **yishi paṣhi sār**; so K. 10, **yēshi-paṣhi-sost^u**, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). **-yēsh anūn^u -यङ् अनञ्** । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम्

f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). -- **yiwawun^u -यिववुण्** । सविश्वासोत्पत्तिः adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

paṣha-dar पङ्-दर । विश्वासाग्रयः m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

paṣhi-dar पङ्-दर । विश्वासी m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless. **paṣhi-wōl^u पङ्-वोल्** । विश्वासी adj. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), trustful, confiding.

pāsh पॉङ्, **pōsh पॉङ्**, see **pāsh**.

piṣh पिङ् । संतापः (दाहः) f. (sg. dat. **piṣhi पिङ्**), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. **pyuth^u**. **-shunūn^u -शुनञ्** । दाहोत्पादनम् f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like. **-pēñ^u -पंञ्** । दाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

piṣh पीङ् or **pinsh पीङ्** । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **piṣi पीङ्**), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. (f. **piṣh**, **pyūt^u**, **pīr**, **pītur^u**).

piṣa-kōn^u पीञ्-काञ् । पक्षिशिषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 42, translated 'a small-eyed man'). **-wād -वाद्** । मात्रिकः m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

piṣi phaṭun पीञ्जि फटुन् । माचाप्या मदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. **-piṣi -पीञ्जि** । अल्पाल्पशः adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pōsh^u 1 पंहु or **poṣh^u 1 पंहु** or **puṣh^u पुहु** । पुच्छः, प्रान्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **paṣhi पङ्**, see also **paṣh**) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. **dastār-pōsh^u**, p. 256b, l. 28; **lōgi-poṣh^u**, p. 512a, l. 6; **pōtⁱ-p^o**, p. 790a, l. 12; **pōshur^u** and **pōsh^ur^u**); used — as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt **puch^u पुहु** (cf. **shrāka-puṣh^u**, a penknife, compared with **shrākh** (q.v.), a large knife).

pōsh^u 2 पंहु or **poṣh^u 2 पंहु** । अतिथिः m. (sg. abl. **paṣhi पङ्**, see also **paṣh**), a guest (cf. **gōrⁱ-pōsh^u**, p. 298a, l. 43) (El. *pants*; L. 460, *pūts*; Śiv. 1837). **-lōsh^u -लंहु** । अतिथ्यादिजनः m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

pâshⁱ-bây पंहु-बाय् । अतिथिसत्री f. a female guest, a lady guest. **pâshⁱ-pūzā** पंहु-पूजा । अतिथिसत्कारः f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

pôsh^u 3 पंहु । फिनः m. foam, froth (cf. **añema-p^o**, p. 377, l. 12).

pôsh^u 1 पोहु । कार्पासचोलम् m. the **phēran** (q.v.), or long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris, when made of cotton cloth is called **pôsh^u**. When made of woollen stuff, it is called **lôch^u**, q.v. Sometimes a **pôsh^u** is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a **lôch^u** over it (cf. **marda-p^o**, p. 589b, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

pôshⁱ-dēlur पंहु-दलुर् । जीर्णमूत्रकार्पासवस्त्रम् m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out **pôsh^u**, too small for the wearer. **-zūt^u** -जूट् । क्विन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacē** -जच्च), a ragged **pôsh^u**.

pôsh^u 2 पोहु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following:— **-bukur^u** -बुकुर् । मन्दशीलः adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

pôshⁱ-bukur^u पंहु-बुकुर् । मन्दमुखः m., i.q. **pôsh^u-bukur^u**, ab. **-buth^u** -बुथु । मन्दस्वभावः m., id.

pôsh पंहु, see **pānt^s**.

push पुक् । (सूत्रादि-)गुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **puśas** पुञ्जस्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

puṣhⁱ पुक्, see **puṣhy**.

pūshī पूंही in **pūshī karānⁱ** पूंही करंनि । चुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् m. pl. inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. **puśa**.

pūshu, see **pūnt^sh**.

pūś^h पूंश्, i.q. **pūnt^sh**, q.v. See also **ūś^h** **pūś^h**, p. 69b, l. 38, and **pawa-pūś^h** **pyon^u**, s.v. **pav**.

paṣhidār पंहुदार् । संभावितफलोद्भवः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **paṣhidārēn** पंहुदार्थेन्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

pāshil पंहुल । आतिथ्यम् f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.

pôsha-lôw^u पंहु-लोवु । श्यावित् (मृगभेदः) m. a porcupine (so translated by Paṇḍits, equating it not only with Skt. *śrāvit*, but also with Hindi *sāhi*). It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl; a fox (El. *potulo*). Cf. **lôh** and **phēw**.

pâshⁱlôz^u पंहुलाञ्जु । अतिथिवृत्तिः f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.). —**kariūn^u** —करंजू f. inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). **pâshⁱlāzi** पंहुलाञ्जि । आतिथ्य-पूर्वकम् adv. hospitably.

pôsh^u-miūś^u पंहु-मंजू, see **pāthun**.

pôshur^u पंहुर् । पशुशफनखः m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

pôshur^u पंहुर् । पुच्छः m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. **pôsh^u 1** and the next.

pôsh^{ur} पंहुर् । पुच्छः f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. **pôsh^u 1**, and the preceding.

pôsh^arāwun पंहुरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôsh^arôw^u** पंहुरोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pāthanāwun**, which like **pôsh^arāwun** is the causal of **pāthun**, q.v. The form **pôsh^arāwun** is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

paṣhta पंहुत्, see **pasun**.

pūshuw^u पूंहुवु, i.q. **pūnt^shuw^u**.

puṣhy पुक् or **puṣhⁱ** पुक् । कृते postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to I.K. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. **ami-p^o**, p. 55a, l. 8; **awa-p^o**, p. 55b, l. 44; **kami-p^o**, for what? why? Gr.M.; **kāmi-p^o**, for (on) business, Gr.M.; **myāni-p^o**, for me, Gr.M.; **shurēn-murēn-handi p^o**, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in **karana-p^o**, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; **wuchana-p^o**, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pāśakh पाञ्जख् । सुजरः m. (sg. dat. **pāśakas** पाञ्जकस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pôśukh पंहुख्, see **pōnt^sok^u**.

pīśal पीञ्जल् । नस्ती बिन्दुप्रवहणविक्रतियुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. **pyūś^u**.

pōsalo, see **pôsha-lôw^u**.

pūśal पूञ्जल् । धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called **pūś^u**, q.v.

pôśam पंहुत्तम्, see **pōnt^sam**.

pasun पसुन् । विश्वसनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poś^u** पंहु; 2 p.p. **paśôv** पञ्जोव्; in K. 34 pol. impv. written **paṣhta** पंहुत्), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). —**prārun** — प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

poṣ^u-mot^u पञ्च-मंतु । विहितविश्वासः perf. part. (f. **pūṣ^u-mūṣ^u** पञ्च-मञ्चू), one who is trusted, as ab.

paṣan-wōl^u पञ्चन-बोलु । विश्वासविधाता n.g. (f. **-wājēn** -वाञ्जन्), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pāsun पासुन् in **pāsun pyon^u** पासुन् यन्तु । हानिसंभवः m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. **pāṣay**.

pēṣān पेञ्जान् (= پیچان) adj. e.g. twisting, winding, coiling. **mār-i-pēṣān**, 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).

pēṣun यञ्जुन् । निस्त्रीचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēṣyōv** यञ्चोव्). (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). **pēṣyō-mot^u** यञ्चो-मंतु । निस्त्रीचमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **pēṣyē-mūṣ^u** यञ्चो-मञ्चू), become dried up, as ab.

puṣan पुञ्जन् or (q.v.) **puṣanan** पुञ्जन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **puṣūn^u** पुञ्जून्), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

puṣanan पुञ्जन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **puṣanūn^u** पुञ्जन्तू), i.q. **puṣan**, q.v.

puṣanun पुञ्जन्तु । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **puṣon^u** पुञ्जन्तु), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. **puṣa**. **puṣon^u-mot^u** पुञ्जन्-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **puṣūn^u-mūṣ^u** पुञ्जन्-मञ्चू), nipped to pieces, as ab.

puṣanāwun पुञ्जनावुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **puṣanōw^u** पुञ्जनीवु), i.q. **puṣanun**, q.v. **puṣanōw^u-mot^u** पुञ्जनीवु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **puṣanōv^u-mūṣ^u** पुञ्जनीवू-मञ्चू), i.q. **puṣon^u-mot^u**, s.v. **puṣanun**, q.v.

paṣath पञ्चथ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **paṣūṣ^u** पञ्चू), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pāṣay पाञ्चय् । व्युत्पत्ता f. incompleteness, insufficiency, falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. **pāsun**.

pūṣyum^u पूञ्च्युम्, i.q. **pūnṣyom^u**, q.v.

pav पव् । नदीमार्गः, अन्वयासः m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. **hāra-pav**, a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344a, l. 8); **pot^u-pav**, p. 787b, l. 7; **sōdra-p^o**, s.v. **sōdar**]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. **ōs-pav**, p. 46b, l. 16; **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 40; **khōshⁱ-p^o**, p. 418b, l. 38; **khōw^r-p^o**, p. 425b, l. 12; **rōt-p^o**, s.v. **rāth 1**; **rōṣ^u-p^o**, s.v. **rāth 2**); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. **kana-pav**, p. 448a, l. 29). —**pyon^u** — यन्तु । यथेष्टमार्गः m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa dalun पव दलुन् । अन्वयासान्निपातः m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. —**nēr** — नेर् । नदीमार्गगतिः f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. —**nōr^u** — नारु । महानद्यादिलघुपदवो f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). —**nērūn** — नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम् m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. —**pakun** — पकुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice. —**pūṣ^h pyon^u** — पूञ्च यन्तु । यथेष्टफलम् m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawuk^u पवुकु । स्वभ्यस्तः gen. adj. (f. **pavūṣ^u** पवञ्चू), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव् m. a foot, a leg, in **khara-pāv karān**, doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407b, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव् m. a causing to fall, a felling, in **āv-pāv**, sudden death (p. 70b, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव् । **पादांशः**, **सेटकपादः**, **वितस्त्रिः**, **दासकीलकविशेषः** f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. *pāo*; W. 105, *pan*); a certain weight, a quarter of a *śēr*, i.e. about twenty *tōlās* or half a pound (a *śēr* being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. **atha-pāv**, p. 61b, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. **pāv-nafrē** **پاؤ نغری**, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshmirī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, *paō nafrē*). See **naphar**.

pāwa-gand पाव-गंड । **कीलकविशेषयोजना** m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. —**pāv karūñ** —**पाव् करञ्** । **कीलसंघातयोजना** f.inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pēv 1 यव्, see **pyon**^u.

pēv 2 यव् f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used —^o as in **rana-pēv**, an immense amount of cooking, s.v. **ran**.

pow^u **पंवु** । **झीहा** m. the spleen.

pōw^u **1 पोवु** । **सोपानम्** m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf. **hēra-p°**, p. 345b, l. 8; **sām-p°**, s.v. **sām 1**) (Śiv. 61; K.Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg. abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively higher than someone or something else, exalted (cf. **bahali-p°**, p. 95b, l. 32). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **प्रोन्नतीभवन्म्** m.inf. to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows. —**pāvi wālun** —**पावि वालुन्** । **क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress. —**pāvi wālūñ** —**पावि वालञ्** । **क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** f.inf., id., but with a fem. object. —**wālun** —**वालुन्** । **अधस्यदीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position. —**wasun** —**वसुन्** । **अधरीभवन्म्** m.inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pōvⁱ-**hēr पावि-हेर्** । **निःश्रेणिविशेषः** f. a step-ladder.

pōw^u **2 पोवु** । **शुङ्खलानिरोधकीलः** m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. **hōkālī-p°**, p. 328b, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pōw^u **3 पोवु** । **पादसेटकमितः** adj. (f. **pōv**^u **पावू**), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a *śēr* (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. **ḍāy-p°**, p. 266b, l. 25; **pōnta-p°**, p. 743a, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. **ḍāy-p°**, p. 266b, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. **kānz-p°**, p. 460a, l. 3; **sōdra-kōnz**^u-**p°**, s.v. **sōd^r**) (K.Pr. 26). (cf. **pāv 3**).

pōw^{ca} **पोवच्** । **पार्श्वस्थिसमूहः** f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). —**kaḍaṇe** —**कडञ्** । **अतिताडनम्** f.pl.inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल । **सुद्राविशेषः** f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन् । **वायुः** m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). —**sandyā** —**संदा** f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kāshmir, sacred to the goddess Saṃdhya (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन् । **पवित्रकृत्** m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन् । **पातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōw**^u **पोवु**), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr.Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; II. iii, 9; K.Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. **atha p°**, p. 61b, l. 43) (Śiv. 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf. **bāj^r pāv**^{uñ}, p. 98a, l. 24; **mal pāwun**, p. 564a, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552-3); **pushē p°**, p. 780a, l. 28; **shēkh p°**, s.v. **shēkh 2**); to let drop, let fall; **yād pāwun**, to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām. 1630; II. vi, 11); **pathar p°**, to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798b, l. 27) (Śiv. 1626) This verb is the causal form of **pyon**^u, q.v.

pōw^u-**mot**^u **पोवु-मंतु** । **अधःपातितः** perf. part. (f. **pōv**^u-**mūṣ**^u **पावू-मञ्जू**), felled, knocked down.

pōvith thawun पाविथ् थवुन् । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivēn पैव्यन् । **पिण्डिक्रम** m. (a corruption of **paiwand**, q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 613).

pēwan यवन् f. (sg. dat. **pēvūn^u** यवन्), the act of falling, used —°, as in **rūda-p^o**, s.v. **rūd**; **shīna-p^o**, s.v. **shīn**.

pēwān यवान्, see **pyon^u**.

pēwun यवुन् । भोजनपाकारश्चः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyow^u** यवु), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pēwan-vēla यवन्-वेल । पाकारशिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । अन्नपाकारश्चरत् n.s.g. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. **-viz^u** -विजु । पाकारशकालः f., i.g. **-vēla**, ab. **-zang** -जंग । पाकारशशाकुनिकम् f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuw^u** पिवु), to drink (quoted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पैवन्द پیوند । वृक्षसंक्रमसंस्कारः m. junction, connexion (Et.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. **arra-p^o**, p. 44b, l. 17; **barga-p^o**, p. 120a, l. 44; **pirth-p^o**, p. 770a, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. **paivēn**.

paiwand-dār पैवन्द-दार् پیوند دار । कृतसंकरसंस्कारः adj. e.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwandⁱ पैवन्दि پیوندی । कृतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः adj. e.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree.

pāwanāwun पावनावुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. **yād p^o**, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884).

pēwanāwun यवनावुन् । पाकारशविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pēwanōw^u** यवनोवु), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwur^u 1 पावुरु । लघुसदृ । म. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. **lari-p^o**, p. 531b, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). **pāw^r-han पावूरि-हन्** । अतिचुद्रसदृ f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwur^u 2 पावुरु m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. **jūgⁱ-p^o**, p. 371b, l. 22).

pāv^u-r^u पावूरु or **pāvūr^u** पावूरु । चावरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. **āwūr^u-p^o**, p. 71b, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

piv^u-r^u पिबरु । पीतवर्णगैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavith^r 1 पविथर or **pavithur^u** पविथुरु । पविचक्रम m. a ring of the sacred grass called *darbha* (*Poa cynosuroides*) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindūs at certain religious ceremonies.

pavith^r 2 पविथर । पूतः adj. e.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. *parith*).

pēwawun^u 1 यववुनु । निपतन् । प्रथममुद्भवन् n.s.g. (f. **pēwawūn^u** यववन्नु). This word is n.s.g. of **pyon^u**, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:— fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. **pēwawanis यववनिस** । वृष्टिकाले adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pēwawun^u 2 यववुनु । पाकारशं कुर्वन् n.s.g. (f. **pēwawūn^u** यववन्नु). This word is the n.s.g. of **pēwun^u**, one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā या m. in the following:— **pyā pyā karun या या करुन्** । अनुतापः m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing. **pyā-prahāray या-प्रहारय** । खिदरोदनम् f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय । सेकेनोज्जीवनम् m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmiri) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). —**abun** —अबुन् । सेकादिनोज्जीवनापत्तिः m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). —**phērun 1** —फेरुन् । बलौत्पत्तिः m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). —**phirawun 1** —फिरवुन् । बलौत्पादनम् m.inf. to revive (a withered plant) by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—**bānun** —**बानुन्** । उज्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय् پی । **संकेतः** m. a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 40, 232, 407); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v. **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700-1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; II. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf. **nāma-p°**, p. 636b, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **संकेतान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). —**hyon^u** —**ह्यनु** । **वृत्तान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः** m.inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kaḍun**, s.v. **rag**). —**phérun 2** —**फेरुन्** । **संकेतसंदेशाप्तिः** m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). —**phirawun 2** —**फिरवुन्** । **संकेतसंदेशदानम्** m.inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **संकेतपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay पया-पय । **नैरन्तर्येणः** adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payēs wātun पयस् वातुन् । **संकेताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). —**wōtith** —**वोतित्थ** । **अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञानः** conj. part. used as adj. e.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). —**wātawun^u** —**वातवुन्** । **आ मूलतोऽभिज्ञानी** n.ag. (f. —**wātavūn^u** —**वातवञ्जू**), id.

pay 3 पय् । **वृत्तिः** f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kānd¹-p°**, p. 455a, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). —**diñ^u** —**दिञ्जू** । **वृत्तिवन्धनम्** f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in.

payē-kāth पय-काठ । **वृत्तिकाष्ठम्** m. the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence. —**mūr^u** —**मूरू** । **वृत्तिवन्धनशाखा** f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence. —**zand** —**जंड** । **वृत्तिकाष्ठसमूहः** m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.

pāy 1 पाय् । **उपायः** m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something

successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80b, l. 44; **pakān p°**, p. 728b, l. 4; **pōshēn-p°**, p. 781b, l. 34) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; II. ix, 11). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **उपायविधानम्** m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyē-bod^u पाय-बड्जू adj. (f. —**biūd^u** —**बड्जू**), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyē**, p. 84b, l. 39. —**rost^u** —**रस्तु** । **उपायहीनः** adj. (f. —**rūth^u** —**रठ्जू**), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. —**sost^u** —**सस्तु** । **उपाययुक्तः** adj. (f. —**sūth^u** —**सठ्जू**), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available.

pāy 2 पाय् پی । **दृढता** m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyēs pyon^u** पायस् प्यनु । **विवेकावेशः** m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pāy 3 पाय् پی m. a foot (K. 988). —**āb** —**आब्** آب پی m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paīab*).

pēy पय्, **pēyē** पय्य, **pēyi** पयि, see **pyon^u**.

piyē 1 पिय । **निस्त्रावः** m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). —**kārun** —**कारुन्** । **संतोषवृत्तिः** m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyē 2 पिय । **प्रियः** adj. e.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pōyē पय्य । **तण्डुलौषसूक्ष्मचूर्णः** f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. —**ōt^u** —**ओटु** । **तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्टः** m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. —**hēñē** —**ह्यञ** । **बुसनिःसारणम्** f.pl.inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. —**khēñē** —**ख्यञ** । **कुण्डितीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). —**phol^u** —**फेनु** । **अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूहः** m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय् । **राङ्गवोर्णा** f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmīna* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*pūi*); cf. **pashmīna**.

-wāl -वाल । राङ्गवलीम m. when *pashmīna* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These coarser hairs are called by this name. -wōn^u -वोत्र । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयी m. (his wife is -wānēn -वात्रम् f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmīna* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmirī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *pū-wāngi* or -wōn). -wōnⁱ-kār -वात्रि-कार् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयव्यवहारः m. the profession of a seller of this wool. -wōnⁱ-wān -वात्रि-वान् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयापणः m. the shop of a seller of shawl-wool or of the thread made of it. -wōnⁱ -वात्री । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहारजीवनम् f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. -wōnⁱl -वात्रिन् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. -wānūth -वात्रुथ् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहारजीवित्वम् (sg. dat. -wānētas -वात्रत्म्), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyē-ūt^u पुय-अट्ट । राङ्गवोर्णतन्तुगुच्छः f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. -gand -गन्द् । राङ्गवोर्णतन्तुयन्त्रिः m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. -böryun^u -बोरिनु । राङ्गवोर्णसंकरः m. the refuse *pashmīna* wool, i. q. puy-wāl, ab.

puy 2 पुय । संततिः f. offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). (Cf. *kō-puy*, p. 464b. l. 47; *nūv^u p^o*, p. 667b. l. 17; *prōn^u p^o*, p. 762a. l. 19.)

pāyuch पायुक् or pāyuyuch^u पायुकु । महाब्राह्मणः m. (f. *pāyēch-bāy* पायक्-बाय् is his wife, see bel., while *pāyēchēn* पायच्छन्, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmanas, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhman) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a *Mahābrāhmaṇa* (a sarcastic title). —dyun^u —दिनु । मृतीकादशाहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम् m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). —khyon^u —ख्यनु । मृतीकादशाहिकनव-श्राद्धभोजनम् m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyēch-bāy पायक्-बाय् । महाब्राह्मणस्त्री f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhman. -kot^u -कट्ट । महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. the son of such a Brāhman. -kūt^u -कट्ट । महाब्राह्मणपुत्री f. his daughter. -kath -कठ ।

महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -katas -कटस्), the son of such a Brāhman (when contempt is indicated).

pāyēchⁱ-pōn^u पायक्-पोनु । महाब्राह्मणव्यवहारः m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhman; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. -tōn^u -तोनु । महाब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhman; the conduct of such.

pāyēchēn पायच्छन् । महाब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmanas called *Pāyuch* (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda पाद پیادہ । पदातिः m. one on foot, a footman (El. *piādah*; W. 141, *piāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messenger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmir a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). -bukur^u -बुकुर् । पदातिधार्यम् m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. -buth^u -बुथु । पदातिवस्त्रिषणः m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon.

-buthōr^u -बुथार् । पदातिधृष्टता f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon.

-bāy -बाय् । पदातिस्त्री f. a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). —pata lagun —पत लगुन् । पदात्यनुवाधनम् m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i. e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. —thawānⁱ —थवनि । दण्डदाननिरीधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम् m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone.

-wān -वान् । पदातिसमाजाश्रयः m. the peons' quarters, i. e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. -wānan lagun -वानन् लगुन् । पदात्याकान्तीभवनम् m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyāday पादय adv. on foot (Gr.M.) ; also (= *pyāda*), a messenger (II. ii, 12).

pyod^u यट्ट । वृत्तज्ञः adj. (f. *pēz^u 2* पञ्ज, for 1, see *pēd*). familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. *atha-p^o*, p. 61b. l. 47). Cf. *pēdun*.

pyōdil पादिल् । पदातिवृत्तिः f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पायदार پایدار । दृढः m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See *pāy 2*.

pāydōri पायदारी پایدار । दृढदीर्घजीविता f. strength, durability.

pöyédār पयदार । संकरसंसृष्टः adj. e.g. mixed up with,

or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See **pōyē**.

pyādayay चादव्य । पदातिदेयदण्डः f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr. 143, suffix **way**.

paygām पयगाम پیغام m. a message; news, intelligence (Rām. 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuh^u पिहु, see **pihun**.

payham पयहम پیهم निरन्तरम् adv. successively, one close upon another, close together. Cf. **payā-pay**, p. 812a, l. 26.

pyuh^u-mot^u पिहु-मंतु, see **pihun**.

pyuk, see **phyok^u 1**.

pyuk^u पिकु m. in the following:— **pikⁱ-dōn^u पिकि-दांजू** । पटवासकः f. perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf. **phyok^u**.

pyāla प्याल پیال । पानपात्रम् m. a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. **cīnⁱ-pō**, p. 172b, l. 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ. 343, 512); (osp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish. —**bardār -बर्दार** بردار پیال । सेवकविशेषः m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khidmatgār*. —**bardōrⁱ -बर्दोरि** بردآري پیال । सेवा f. the occupation of a cupbearer. —**hēth rōzun -हथ रोजुन** । अतिसत्कारविधानम् m. inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest.

pyol^u प्यलु । अण्डकोशः m. (sg. dat. **pēlis पलिस**), a testicle (El. *pyūl*) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26).

pēlⁱ-bār पलि-बार । मूर्धादीं अण्डकोशोद्धनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम्) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi*, when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). —**duka -दुक** । अण्डकोशयुग्मम् f. pl. a pair of testicles (cf. **dukh 2**). —**gand -गंड** । अण्डकोशबन्धनात्प्रदण्डः m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast). —**koḍ^u -केडु** । वर्षवरः m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. —**kaḍānⁱ -कडनि** । षण्डीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to castrate, caapon. —**vēchēr -ब्यचर** । अण्डकोशस्थौल्यम् m. large size of the testicles. —**vyoṭh^u -व्यंटु** । स्थूलाण्डकोशः m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyul^u 1 पिलु । पसरारगमणः m. (sg. dat. **pilis पलिस**), a ruby.

pilⁱ-krēkh पलि-क्रेख । पसरारगमणः m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas -क्रेकस**), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring,

or unmounted). —**nyōth^u -न्युठु** । पसरारगमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. —**pilⁱ-wath^u -पलि-वथर** । कर्णभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyul^u 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. **pilis पलिस**), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. **pilun**.

pōyēl प्ययल । अतिसूक्ष्मकणसंसृष्टः adj. e.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. **pōyē**).

pōyil 1 पायिल् । सत्त्वविशेषः f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pōyil 2 पायिल् । पादकटकः f. an anklet of gold or silver.

pōyili-hor^u पोपिलि-हर् । पादकटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of anklets. —**khōr -खोर** । पादकटकः m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम, see **pyon^u**.

pyā-mot^u प्या-मंतु, **pyā-mūṭh^u प्या-मंतू**, see **prasun**.

pyō-mot^u प्यो-मंतु, see **pyon^u**.

pyon^u प्यनु । पातः, इष्टानुकूलीभवनम्, उद्भवः conj. 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is **pāwun पावुन**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **pyon^u प्यनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, *pēan*; L. 460, *piun*; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. **pēnas प्यनस** (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. **pēna प्यन** (K. 163, 173); or **pēni प्यनि**; gen. **pēnuḥ^u प्यनुकु**; pl. nom. **pēnⁱ प्यनि** (K. 180); f. sg. nom. **pēnⁱ प्यन्**; pl. nom. **pēnē प्यन**.

Pres. part. **pēwān पवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; **pēwan**, Rām. 199, 449, etc.). Impers. fut. part. **pēni प्यनी** (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **pēth 1 पथ** (for **2**, see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām. 1176, K. 1029). Neg. conj. part. **pēnay प्यनय** (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part. **pē pē प्य प्य** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **pēth pēth पथ पथ** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **pēwōnⁱ पवानि** (Gr.Gr. 196). N. ag. 1 **pēwawun^u पववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105). 2 **pēnawōl^u प्यनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **pēma प्यम** (Śiv. 94, YZ. 307; to him, **pēmas**, K. 68). 2 **pēkh प्यख**. 3 **pēyi प्यि** (L.V. 18, **pēyē**; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ. 153; on me, **pēyēm**, Rām. 65; to thee, **pēyiy**, L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 **pēnav प्यमव** (to him, **pēmōs**, H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 **pēyiv प्ययिव**. 3 **pēn प्यन** (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, **pēnam**, Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **pēmahō प्यमहां**. 2 **pēhōkh प्यहांख**. 3 **pēyihē प्ययिहे** (to him, **pēyihēs**, Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 **pēmahōv प्यमहांव**. 2 **pēyihiv प्ययिहीव**. 3 **pēhōn प्यहांन**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pēh** प्यह् (on him, **pēs**, Rām. 494). 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pēyiv** प्ययिव्. 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (to thee, **pēyinay**, Śiv. 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pēta** प्यत (L.V. 28, **pētā**; K. 365). 3 **pēy^ttan** प्ययितन्. Pl. 2 **pēy^ttav** प्ययितव्. 3 **pēy^ttan** प्ययितन्. Fut. **pēzi** प्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pēzē**). Past **pēzihē** प्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs** प्योस् (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus** प्यौस्) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh** प्योख् (of me, **pyōham**, Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv** प्योव् (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm**, L.V. 84-5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyōwuy**, Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs**, Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh**, Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pēv** प्यव् (Śiv. 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ. 174; on thee, **pyoy^u**, Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143); 20 **pyōy**, Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi**, K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy** प्यैय् or **pyōy** प्यौय् (Śiv. 967) or **pēy** प्यै (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa** प्येव्. 3 **pyaiy** प्यैय् (of him, **pyēs**, K. 499) or **pēy** प्यै (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180-1, etc.; Rām. 1143*cd*; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pēyēs** 25 **प्येयस्** (Rām. 1242). 2 **pēyēkh** प्येयख्. 3 **pēyé** प्येय (L.V. 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pēyēm**, Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pēyiy**, L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pēyēs**, Rām. 655; 30 K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pēyēkh**, Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pēyé** प्येय. 2 **pēyéwa** प्येयव्. 3 **pēyé** प्येय (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyōs** प्योयस्. 2 **pēyōkh** प्योयख्. 3 **pēyōv** प्योयव् (on him, **pēyōs**, 35 Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pēyēy** प्येयैय्. 2 **pēyéwa** प्येयैव्. 3 **pēyēy** प्येयैय्. f.sg. 1 **pēyēyēs** प्येयैयस्. 2 **pēyēyēkh** प्येयैयख्. 3 **pēyēyé** प्येयैयै. pl. 1 **pēyēyé** प्येयैयैय. 2 **pēyēyéwa** प्येयैयैयव्. 3 **pēyēyé** प्येयैयैय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyās** प्ययास्. 40 **2 pēyākh** प्ययाख्. 3 **pēyāv** प्ययाव्. pl. 1 **pēyāy** प्ययाय्. 2 **pēyāwa** प्ययाव्. 3 **pēyāy** प्ययाय्. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmot^u** प्योमत् (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1443, K. 541, 45 YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmātī** प्येमति (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmūt^u** प्येमत् (K. 112). pl. **pyēmāṣa** प्येमत् and (2) m.sg. **pēmot^u** प्यमत् (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pēmātī** प्यमति. f.sg. **pēmūt^u** 50 **प्यमत्** (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pēmāṣa** प्यमत्].

to fall, drop (cf. **atha p^o**, p. 61*b*, l. 49; **dab p^o**, p. 181*a*, l. 36; **dabas-pēth dus^u pyon^u**, p. 181*b*, l. 44; **duba p^o**, p. 183*a*, l. 27; **dōdas drūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 190*b*, l. 31; **mal p^o**, p. 564*a*, l. 18; **manātī dab pyon^u**, p. 582*a*, l. 42; **nazar pēñ^u**, p. 676*a*, l. 24; **pēth¹ p^o**, p. 796*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 996, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174-5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi p^o**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **gāndī pēñ¹**, p. 290*a*, l. 19; **mahā pēñē**, p. 553*a*, l. 10; **nyūr¹ pēñ^u**, p. 673*a*, l. 49; **pon^u p^o**, p. 737*b*, l. 9) (Rām. 415, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **b^osar pēñ^u**, p. 134*b*, l. 25; **jān p^o**, p. 374*b*, l. 49; **khambarē pēñē**, p. 400*b*, l. 11; **nūn p^o**, p. 640*b*, l. 3; **rūd p^o** and **rūda pēñē**, s.v. **rūd**; **s^osar pēñ^u**) (Gr.M.: Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām. 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bātur^u p^o**, p. 145*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara p^o**, p. 758*b*, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563-4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf. **nishāna p^o**, p. 656*b*, l. 30; **pav p^o**, p. 809*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan p^o**, p. 730*b*, l. 28; **pāyēs p^o**, p. 812*b*, l. 20; **rāshē p^o**; **samay p^o**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām. 700, 1750; K. 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv. 1286, 1634; Rām. 1443, 1455) (**buthi-kin¹ p^o**, to fall on one's face, Rām. 1201, 1242; **pathar p^o**, p. 798*b*, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **pādan** or **pādas p^o**, p. 681*a*, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, etc.; K. 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **b^oh^ur^u pēñ^u**, p. 96*b*, l. 17; **dāra p^o**, p. 236*a*, l. 40; **daza-nār p^o**, p. 272*b*, l. 11; **mush^orān p^o**, p. 598*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshēs p^o**, p. 353*b*, l. 41; **nēbas p^o**, p. 619, l. 34; **sōrani** or **sōranas p^o**, s.v. **sōrun**; **sōras p^o**, s.v. **sōr 2**; **swādas p^o**, s.v. **swād 1**) (Gr.M.: Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nijē p^o**, p. 626*b*, l. 40) (Gr.M.: K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phēṭ^u pēñ^u**, p. 715*a*, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pēṭh**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 563*b*, l. 44) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layē p^o**, p. 181*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 441); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pēñē**, p. 235*b*, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p^o**, p. 244*b*, l. 36; **nēma p^o**, p. 637*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pēṭh**, fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74*b*, l. 22; **hēk^ath pēñ^u**, p. 329*b*, l. 33; **lār pēñ^u**, p. 530*a*, l. 17; **muhim p^o**, p. 555*a*, l. 5; **manzila p^o**, p. 584*b*, l. 26; **nāv p^o**, p. 665*b*, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pētarun p^o**, p. 804*a*, l. 31; **pētarāwun p^o**, p. 805*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.), as in **pēyi mē karun^u**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143*f*; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **pōnd pēñ^u**, p. 739*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **bāb^ar pēñ^u**, p. 78*a*, l. 50; **bāj^ar pēñ^u**, p. 98*a*, l. 20; **bam p^o**, p. 106*b*, l. 39; **bōm p^o**, p. 107*a*, l. 36; **bambar pēñ^u**, p. 108*a*, l. 10; **bandan p^o**, p. 112*a*, l. 7; **brūr^u pēñ^u**, p. 126*a*, l. 21; **buthi p^o**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **bōzⁱ pēñ^u**, p. 153*b*, l. 46; **cōka p^o**, p. 169*a*, l. 13; **dranga pēñē**, p. 247*b*, l. 2; **gāṭa p^o**, p. 310*b*, l. 9; **hām pēñ^u**, p. 333*a*, l. 31; **hōṭh p^o**, p. 360*b*, l. 12; **khōla pēñē**, p. 398*a*, l. 2; **langar p^o**, p. 527*a*, l. 39; **mōla-mōla p^o**, p. 566*a*, l. 28; **mātam p^o**, p. 607*a*, l. 10; **nyāy p^o**, p. 675*a*, l. 6; **phih p^o**, p. 686*a*, l. 37; **phikiri p^o**, to fall under consideration, p. 690*b*, l. 37; **phēra p^o**, p. 701*a*, l. 47; **phūṭh p^o**, p. 717*a*, l. 18; **para p^o**,

p. 751*b*, l. 43; **prāpath pēñ^u**, p. 765*b*, l. 23; **pās p^o**, p. 776*b*, l. 32; **push p^o**, p. 780*a*, l. 15; **pushē p^o**, p. 780*a*, l. 29; **puṭha p^o**, p. 797*a*, l. 37; **piṭh pēñ^u**, p. 807*b*, l. 18; **pāyir pēñ^u**, p. 818*a*, l. 5; **pēti p^o**, p. 818*a*, l. 47; **rākh p^o**, s.v. **rākh**; **ras^ar pēñ^u**, s.v. **ras^ar**; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shēlakh p^o**; **shāway pēñ^u** (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84-5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174-5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pēñⁱ**, p. 82*a*, l. 6; **bagandar p^o**, p. 91*b*, l. 24; **bukhār p^o**, p. 100*b*, l. 40; **bēmōrⁱ pēñ^u**, p. 108*b*, l. 42; **dōda-brakh p^o**, p. 188*b*, l. 34; **dōd^asa p^o**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **danda-khāv p^o**, p. 224*b*, l. 34; **hēt^ur^u pēñ^u**, p. 359*a*, l. 36; **laṭa-kriūt^u p^o**, p. 537*a*, l. 27; **mal-sēs pēñ^u**, p. 564*a*, l. 24; **myond^u p^o**, p. 613*b*, l. 38; **nēnd^ar pēñ^u**, p. 642*a*, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām. 872, 1175); **nēsar pēñ^u**, p. 658*a*, l. 37; **phikir pēñ^u**, p. 690*b*, l. 22; **phulⁱ pēñⁱ**, p. 695*a*, l. 9; **pamba-lōkh^ar pēñ^u**, p. 733*b*, l. 21; **pātun p^o**, p. 802*a*, l. 3; **rāth pēṭh pēñ^u**, s.v. **rāth 2**; **rōz pēñ^u**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p^o**; **shām p^o**, s.v. **shām 1**; **sakāba p^o**; **sārⁱpiñ pēñ^u**; **sōth** and **sōta-sōv^u pēñ^u**, s.v. **sōth**; **talwās p^o**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dōdas driyē pēñē**, p. 190*b*, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pēñē**, p. 772*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pēñ^u**, p. 77*a*, l. 6; **bata-wāv p^o**, p. 137*b*, l. 20; **dag pēñ^u**, p. 193*a*, l. 47; **dat^rē pēñē**, p. 259*a*, l. 27; **dēv p^o**, p. 261*a*, l. 16; **lēka pēñē**, p. 518*a*, l. 32; **pōtra-pon^u p^o**, p. 799*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **dand p^o**, p. 225*b*, l. 9; **pēyi sēṭhāh khar^ac**, great expense will be incurred, (Gr.M.); (cf. an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **dr^aka pēñē**, p. 242*b*, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bēdiwātī pēñ^u**, p. 89*a*, l. 50; **mandach pēñ^u**, p. 575*b*, l. 11; **nilyuw^u p^o**, p. 635*a*, l. 18; **phanda p^o**, p. 699*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. **bâz p°**, p. 152a, l. 38; **bôzi pēñ^u**, p. 153b, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. **phalawath pēñ^u**, p. 697b, l. 12; **pūrī pēñ^u**, p. 734b, l. 33; **pawapūts^h p°**, p. 809b, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. **bāra p°**, p. 117b, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. **prash^hna p°**, p. 767b, l. 3);

to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. **âyē p°**, p. 73a, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, **pyon^u** gives an intensive force, as in **wasith pyon^u** (= Hindi *gir parūā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); **dazith p°**, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273a, l. 15; **wōtith p°**, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K. 648, 805, 832, 870); **yith p°**, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); **lūsith p°**, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pēna-hār प्यन-हार । **पतन्** n.ag. e.g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of **pyon^u**; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. **-kam karun 2 -कम् कर्हन्** (for 1, see p. 736b, l. 47) । **माध्यस्थोपायप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । **पतनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^u प्योमंतु or **pēmōt^u प्यमंतु** । **निपतितः** perf. part. (f. **pyēmūts^u प्येमंतू** or **pēmūts^u प्यमंतू**), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of **pyon^u** (cf. **daba-layē pyōmot^u**, p. 181b, l. 21; **dazith pyōmot^u**, p. 273a, l. 13; **nēma pyōmot^u**, p. 637a, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun पयुन । **परिपाकः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **po^u पयु**), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. **atha p°**, p. 62a, l. 1; **buth^u p°**, p. 142a, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. **payēnun**.

po^u-mot^u पयु-मंतु । **परिपाचितः** perf. part. (f. **piy^u-mūts^u पयू-मंतू**), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payēn-kōda पयन्-कौद । **परिपाककन्दः** f. a kiln (a

potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). **-thōjī -थाञि** or **-thōj^u -थाञू** । **परिपाक-(द्रावण-)मूषा** f. a crucible, a melting-pot. **-ts^uñō -त्सञ्** । **परिपाकोपयोगिशालाङ्कारसमूहः** f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । **धात्वादिद्रावण-रष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिली** m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. **-wān -वान्** । **द्रावणचुली** m. a smelting furnace.

payith pākavith पयिथ पाकविथ । **संसाध्य** conj. part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. **—sōn -सन्** । **निर्मलः** m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^u प्यूनकू, see **pinuk^u**, s.v. **pin**.

payēnun पयनुन । **द्रावणेन शोधनम्, मलञ्जीभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payon^u पयनु**), to scorch, torrify (cf. **buth^u p°**, p. 142a, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. **payun. payon^u-mot^u पयनु-मंतु** । **विगलितः** perf. part. (f. **payēñ^u-mūts^u पयैन्-मंतू**), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūnt^u प्यंतू, see **pyūt^u**.

pyūnt^u प्यंतू, see **pyūt^u**.

pyūnts^u प्यंतू or **प्यंतू**, see **pyūts^u**.

payēnāwun पयनावुन । **पक्कीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payēnōw^u पयनोवु**), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). **payēnōw^u-mot^u पयनोवु-मंतु** । **परिपाकमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **payēnōv^u-mūts^u पयनोवू-मंतू**), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār प्यार m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. **—karun —कर्हन्** । **स्नेहप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra प्यार । **प्रियः** adj. e.g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyōr^u प्योरू । **प्रीत्याश्रयः** adj. (f. **pyōr^u प्योरू**), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^u प्यूरू, see **pirun**.

pyūr^u प्यूरू । **मेदुरः** adj. (f. **pir^u 2 पीरू** for 1, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 62a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. **pirun**.

pâyir 1 पायिर् or **pâyir^u 1 पायिरू** । **वाहाक्षरणपादावलम्बः** f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *pagir^u*).

pâyiri-hor^u पायिरि-हूरू । **पादावलम्बयुग्मम्** m. a

pair of stirrups. -khôr -खोर । एकपादावलम्बः m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर् or **pāyir^u 2 पायिर्** । पथिकसमाजः f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. —**pēñ^u** —**पंञ्जू** । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिमसमवायः f. inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārēr **प्यारैर्** । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyērēr **प्यैर्** । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās **प्यास्** । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. —**hyon^u** —**ह्यनु** । तृष्णोन्नमः m. inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. —**wōthun** —**वृथुन्** । पिपासोन्नवः m. inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs **प्योस्**. see **pyon^u**.

piyis **पियिस्**, see **pyuy^u**.

pyush^u **पियुः** । बुद्रकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. **pishis** **पिशिस्**), a flea (cf. **kana-p^o**, p. 448a, l. 26) (El. *pish*, *pyush*; L. 156, *pish*; W. 141, *pish*; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. **nūna-p^o**, p. 641a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pish^u-mūran gashūñ^u **पिशि-मूरन् गक्ञ्जू** । तत्क्षणाज्ञाशापत्तिः f. inf. 'shelling (i.e. cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera).

-mūran karūñ^u —**मूरन् करंञ्जू** । तत्कालनाशनम् f. inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. **-mōth rañūñ^u** —**म्वट् रटंञ्जू** । दुःसंयहसंयहणम् f. inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. **-tōph** —**टुफ्** ।

बुद्रकीटविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-tōpi** —**टुपि**), a fleabite.

pyot^u **प्यंतु** । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pētis** **प्यतिस्**), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. **s^aṣūñ^u-p^o**, s.v. **s^aṣan 2**) (El., *pyot*; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. **kañi-p^o**, p. 461b, l. 32). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । अत्याविषः m. inf. to revile, threaten.

pēti-āshēkh **प्यंति-आशख्** । आमुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. **-dār** —**दार** । तीक्ष्णायः m. sharp-pointed.

pēti pyon^u **प्यति प्यनु** । साहसोत्पत्तिः m. inf. 'to fall by the point': hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pētis pēth wātun **प्यतिस् प्यट् वातुन्** ।

समाप्यवलीकनात्संभ्रमोन्नवः m. inf. to arrive at the point, i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see **pēth 2** and **pyot^u**.

pyūt^u **प्युंतु** । अल्पमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pītis** **प्यितिस्**), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). (cf. **pīñh**, **pīth**, **pīṭr**, and **pītur^u**).

pyūt^u **प्युंटु** । आख्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuth^u **प्युथु** । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. **pithis** **प्यथिस्**), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf.

pīsh. —**karun** —**करुन्** । पिष्टस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः m. inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. **pithⁱ-ṣōṭ^u** **प्यिथि-चूटु** । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः f. (sg. dat. **-ṣōcē** —**चूच्य**), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyuth^u **प्युठु** । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. **pithis** **प्यिठिस्**), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a **khār** (q.v.) (cf. **dā-p^o**, p. 230b, l. 45). —**dyun^u** —**दिनु** । पृष्ठदानम् m. inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. —**hēna-wōl^u**

—**ह्यन-वोलु** । अन्यदीयकार्योद्धहनशीलः n. ag. (f. —**hēna-wājēñ** —**ह्यन-वाज्यञ्**), one who undertakes the work,

duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). —**hyon^u** —**ह्यनु** ।

अन्यदीयकार्योद्धहनप्रवृत्तिः m. inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. **pithⁱ-sōr^u**

प्यिठि-सोरु । पृष्ठभारैः संयहः f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūth^u **प्युठु** m. (sg. dat. **pīthis** **प्यीठिस्**), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. **pīth**.

piyuth, see **pyuyuth**.

pyūth^or^u **प्युठरु**, see **पीठरुन्**.

pyothus pēth **प्युठस् प्यट्**, see p. 796a, l. 40.

piyētas **पियतस्**, see **pyuyuth**.

pyūṣ^u **प्युंशु** । नासिकाविन्दुः. दीपदशायम् m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away), the snuff of a wick. (cf. **pīṣal**).

pyāv 1 याव् (for 2, see **prasun**) । प्रसवः, प्रसूतिमुदायः the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 23; **nōṭha-p^o**, p. 661b, l. 18; **sada-p^o**, s.v. **sada 2**): the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^u याव-बोग् । प्रसवसुदायभागः m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. —**lāday** -लाद्य् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv** याव-प्याव् । बाहुञ्चैन प्रसवः m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv योव्, see **pyon^u**.

pyuw^u पियु, see **piwun**.

pyāwal यावल् । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 25; **pīna-p^o**, p. 737a, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 27).

pyāy याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used —^o as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada 2**; L. 258 *sadh piā*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. (cf. **prasun** and **pyāv 1**).

pyāyē याय, see **prasun**.

pyuy^u पियु । प्रेमाश्रयः m. (sg. dat. **piyis** पियिस्), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pēyiy पियिय्, see **pyon^u**.

pyuyuth or **piyuth** पियुथ् । प्रियता m. (sg. dat. **piyētas** पियतस्), love, affection, fondness.

pāz m. ham (?) (El.).

pēzē पञ्जे, **pēzi** पञ्जि, see **pyon^u**.

pēz^u पञ्जू, see **pēd** and **pyod^u**.

pōz^u पञ्जू, see **poz^u 2**.

poz^u 1 पञ्जू । सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** पञ्जू), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108a; II. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc.; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). —**apoz^u** —अपञ्जू । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा adj. (f. **pūz^u** **apūz^u** पञ्जू अपञ्जू), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz^u-p^o**, p. 40a, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765).

—**bāpār** —बापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). —**poz^u** —पञ्जू । सर्वथा सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** **pūz^u** पञ्जू पञ्जू), true in every particular (K. 1057).

pāzⁱ-kinⁱ पञ्जि-किनि adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). —**pōthⁱ** —पॉठि adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पञ्जि अपञ्जि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying. —**pazi** —पञ्जि । सर्वथा सत्येन adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818). —**poz^u** —पञ्जू । साकञ्चैन सत्यः adj. (f. —**pūz^u** —पञ्जू), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^u 2 पञ्जू or **pōz^u** पञ्जू । परंतु conjunct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz^u**, p. 27a, l. 2) (Gr.M.). —**akh cizāh** —अख् चीजाह । प्रकारान्तरेण adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pōz पॉञ् (= पञ्) or **pōz^u 1** पॉञ् । श्वेनः m. (sg. dat. **pōz^us** पॉञ्जस्, Rām. 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, *pāz*; Rām. 93; K. 947; II. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). —**wōl^u** -वोल् । श्वेनपालः m. a falconer.

pōz^u 2 पॉञ् f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-pōz^u**, p. 62a, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun**.

puz, **puz-wān** (W. 114), see **puj^u**.

pūz पूञ् or **pūzā पूजा** । पूजा f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz**, p. 235b, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 264a, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā**, p. 268b, l. 15; **pādē-pūz**, p. 683a, l. 9; **pārthi-pūzā**, p. 769b, l. 43; **pōshē-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 779a, l. 15; **pāth-pūzā**, p. 794a, l. 4; **piṭha-pūzā**, p. 796b, l. 1; **pōtra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 804a, l. 27; **pāshⁱ puzā**, p. 808a, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. *pūz*, 1180, 1744; *pūzā*, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. *pūz*, 484, 1017; *pūzā*, 1043-4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, *pūzā*). —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv. *pūz*, 51, 93, 526, 1161-3-5-7, 1175-6, 1181; *pūzā*, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. *pūz*, 580, 1640; *pūzā*, 612; K. *pūz*, 267, 340, 344, 391, 793, 1068; *pūzā*, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046). —**pāliūn^u** —पालञ्जू f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. *pūzā*, 337, 1042).

pūzi bēhanāwun पूञ्जि व्यहनावुन् । श्राद्धे भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhmaṇ at an obsequial meal. -bata -वत। आइभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. -khāv -खाव्। आइभोजी m. a Brāhmaṇ who habitually eats at obsequial meals. -khyon^u -ख्यन्। आइभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. -khyāwun -ख्यावुन्। आइ भोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. -wōl^u -वोलु। आइभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

püzāyē bēhun पूजाय व्यङ्गन्। आइभोजनभुक्तिः पूजारक्षणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhmaṇ) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

püz^u पञ्ज. see pad 3 and poz^u 1.

pāzēb पाञ्जिब् (= پاڙيب)। किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

püzakh पूजख्। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. püzakas पूजकस्), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पञ्जन्। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. pazanas पञ्जनस्), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. —pālun —पालुन्। कुलधर्मचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पञ्जन्। सखीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Išvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. poz^u पञ्जु; 2 p.p. pazyōv पञ्जोव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); pazunuk^u wāk^h, the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. lazun pazun, p. 545b, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi. 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in pazē-m karun, it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, ſē pazihē suh mārūn^u, he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113-4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in nāsh pazi-y bananas, destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (pazi) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). poz^u-mot^u पञ्ज-मंतु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. püz^u-müts^u पञ्ज-मंचू), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazun^u पञ्जुन् m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; panun^u

pazun^u pôlun, (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाञ्जुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pôz^u पोञ्जु), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). pôz^u-mot^u पोञ्ज-मंतु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. pôz^u-müts^u पोञ्ज-मंचू), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूजन् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. shiva-p^o, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूजुन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūz^u पूञ्जु), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. ðulⁱ p^o, p. 212b, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040-2).

pūz^u-mot^u पूञ्ज-मंतु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. pūz^u-müts^u पूञ्ज-मंचू), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पज़र्। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also pazir) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); sézara-pazara-kinⁱ, with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. sézar-pazar, s.v. sézar) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार् or pōzār पोज़ार्। उपानत्, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 56, 165, 248). -dēl -दल्ल्। चुद्रजीर्णोपानत् m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. -dinⁱ -दिनि। अतिताडनम्

m. pl.inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. paizār dya^u) (Rām. 1090). -jūrⁱ -जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). -kōrⁱ karūn^u -कारि करञ्चू। अतिभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to drub and abuse. -pod^u -पदु। उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe. -phrath -फ़थ् or -phrith -फ़िथ्।

क्वित्तचुद्रोपानत् m. (sg. dat. -phratas -फ़तस् or -phritas -फ़ितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. —pātⁱ karānⁱ —पटि करनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl.inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. -shikh^ur^u -शिखरू। क्वित्तभित्तोपानत् f. a worn-out shoe. -zūt^u -ज़टू। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzōrⁱ पूज़ारि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paz^aran पञ्जरन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. paz^arūn^u पञ्जरञ्चू), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paz^arun पञ्जरुन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (paz^or^u पञ्जर्ह्), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). paz^or^u-mot^u पञ्जर्ह-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (paz^ur^u-müts^u पञ्जर्ह-मंचू), proved by truthful means.

paz^or^u पञ्जर्ह्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (paz^or^u पञ्जर्ह्), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7).

paz^or^u-mot^u पञ्जर्ह-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (paz^ur^u-müts^u पञ्जर्ह-मंचू), proved by truthful means.

paz^ur^u-müts^u पञ्जर्ह-मंचू), proved by truthful means.

pěz^arun यज्ञरुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pěz^or^u यज्ञरु, to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc.) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be

pūz^aran पूजरन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. pūz^ariūn^u पूजरञ्जू), the causing to be worshipped by another.

paz^arāwun पञ्जरावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1

(paz^arōw^u पञ्जरोवु), i.q. paz^arun, q.v. paz^arōw^u-

mot^u पञ्जरोवु-मंतु । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः perf. part. (paz^arōv^u-mūts^u पञ्जरोवु-मञ्जू), i.q. paz^or^u-mot^u, s.v. paz^arun.

pěz^arāwun यज्ञरावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. pěz^arōw^u यज्ञरोवु), i.q. pěz^arun, q.v.

pāzashun^u पञ्जशुनु, i.q. pāzashun^u, q.v.

pāzath पाञ्च । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. pāzūb^u पाञ्चू), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. pāzun.

pazuth पञ्चुथ । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. pazatas पञ्चतस्), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. poz^u 1.

pazōv पञ्चोव, see padun.

pāzuw^u पञ्चुवु, i.q. pāzūw^u, q.v.

pāzay पाञ्चय । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. pāzath, q.v.

pāziyōr^u पञ्जियोर् । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. pāziyōr^u पञ्जियोर्क,

or, as subst., pāziyārēn^u पञ्जियार्येञ्), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

pāziyār^az पञ्जियार्ञ्ज । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

r र. The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kāshmir, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l**. This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmirī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr**, a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl**; and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **mōl**^u, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātīm, the rustic narrator of the story. (Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr**, both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** is often sounded something like the cerebral **r̥** of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word कूर it is impossible to say whether a villager would say **kūr**^u or **kūr̥**^u. Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral **r̥**-sound by writing in certain words the letter **ḍ**, while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write **r**, the **r** in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write **kaḍun**, to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write **karun**, meaning thereby **karun**. Similarly they write the literary **shāḍun**, to seek, but for the village dialect they write **shārun**. Again, in the literary language, they have both **garun** and **gaḍun**, to make, in which the **r** of **garun** represents the **r̥** of the village

garun. This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **ḍ**, not **r̥**, where the literary dialect has **r**. Thus, the literary word **kūr**^u, a girl, is pronounced **kūḍ**^u in the country near Bāramūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kūd*, 'there is a great tendency to change *r* into *ḍ*.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **ḍ** and **r̥** will be found in H., pp. lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmirī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r**. Thus, we have **brōt**^u, error, compared with the Skt. *bhr̥anti-*; **grōn**^u, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahaṇa-*; **phryūst**^u, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta-*; **trih**, three, for Skt. *tri-*, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drōlid**, Skt. *darīdra-*, poor; **drōt**^u, Skt. *dātra-*, a sickle; **dryuy**^u, Skt. *dēvara-*, a brother-in-law; **krond**^u, Skt. *karavāḍa-*, a basket; **krāl**, Skt. *kulāla-*, a potter; **krēhon**^u, Skt. *kṛṣṇa-*, black; **trēsh**, Skt. *tṛṣṇa-*, thirst; **shran**, Skt. *śnāna-*, bathing; **shrūkh**, Skt. *śloka*, a verse; **shroṭsun**, to become pure, Skt. *√śudh-*, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōth** or **bōth**, in front; **shrāth** or **shāth**, a river shoal; and **zrōḍ**^u or **zōḍ**^u, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rō** रक रौ. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra** क, it is called **dutarikh** दुतरिख्.

The Sanskrit vowel **r̥** ऋ sometimes appears in Kāshmirī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru** र, as in **krupun**^u, niggardly, written कृपुन, in imitation of the Skt. *kṛpṇaḥ* कृपणः;

but, especially at the beginning of a word, or in the case of words in common use, the character signifies the sound of **rē** रै, and is used optionally as a method of indicating that sound. In such cases it is written र्, as in **rēth** रथ, a month; **krēhon** क्रेहण, black; **rēy**, written र्येय or रैय, an ant. This **rē** is liable to the ordinary rules of epenthesis, so that when followed by **u-mātrā**, it is liable to be sounded as **ryo** or **ryu**. Thus, **र्यु**, a saint, is pronounced **ryosh**, **ryush**, or even as **rēsh**. The sg. dat. is, however, always **rēshis** रेशिस, because here there is no epenthesis. So **क्रेहम्**, a tortoise, is pronounced **krēm**, while the same word, with another spelling (**क्रेम**), is pronounced **krum**.

Whether initial or non-initial, in schools, the Skt. letter र् is called **rēnav rē** रैनव रै, and the corresponding long vowel-sign र् is called **r^akhav r^ū** र्खव रू or **rūkhav rū** रूखव रू.

The Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgari **ru** र is called **rukharī rō** रूखरी रो, and that corresponding to the Nāgari **rū** रू is called **rā ar kharā rū** रा अ खरौ रू.

rā ra in **rā ar kharā rū** रा अ खरौ रू m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgari **rū** रू. (Cf. **rukharī rō**.)

rāe, see **rāy**.

rai, see **ray 2**.

re, riai, see **rēy**.

rē रै interj. O! Hulloo! Used pleonastically (L.V. 3).

rōe, rōi روي, see **rōy**.

rū रू in **rū-wāgan** रूवाग्न | फलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. tomatos (El. *rū wāgan*, m.sg. *rūwāgin*, sg.f.; L. 346 *ruangan*). Cf. **bōṭa-wāgun**, p. 138b, l. 41.

rab 1 راب, m. a lord, possessor, owner, master; governor, disposer, orderer (YZ. 105); God.

rab 2 रब | पङ्कः f. mud, mire, slush (cf. **gurūt^u r^o**, p. 305a, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 456, 462; Rām. 277; K.Pr. 43, 118, 181); met. mean, low people (cf. **sab r^o mēlun**, s.v. **sab**). — **gashūn^u** — गश्नू | अतिरिक्काराधिगमः f.inf. to become mud; (of a fruit) to become bad, i.e. to go bad and become in a mash; to become publicly disgraced by gross abuse. — **karūn^u** — करनू | भर्त्सनिरिक्कारः f.inf. to apply mud, to smear mud (on something) (cf. **gōḍa rab kariūn^u**, p. 277a, l. 36); to let fruit go bad (by keeping it); publicly to disgrace a person by gross abuse.

rabi-cahāl रबिचहाल | संहतपङ्ककूटः m.pl. piled or accumulated mud, quagmire. — **dōb** — दब | पङ्कश्वभ्रम m. a pit, or hole in the ground, full of mud.

-gurun -गुरन् | पङ्कश्वभ्ररी, पङ्कश्वभ्रसर्वाङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस), a kind of small fish (see **gurun 1**) found in muddy water; a man who works in mud, and whose body is consequently covered with mud. — **tagāra** -तगार | कर्दमसंचातः m. a mud-trough (تغار); a supply of mud prepared for use as mortar in building; mud mixed with chaff employed as plaster on walls or in levelling ground. — **thaph** -थफ | पङ्कमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a mass of mud in the open hand (for plastering or the like). — **zang** -जंग | पङ्कवाप्तपहा f. a mud-leg, a leg smeared with mud (e.g. from walking in a quagmire).

rōb^u रौब or **rob^u** रबु or **rub^u** रबु | श्वभ्रम m. a round depression or basin or pit made in a mass, for receiving liquid (cf. **hili-rob^u**, p. 331a, l. 6).

rōb रौब | अन्वसंमुखीनलज्जा m. (when engaged in any work) diffidence, timidity, nervousness, due to another's presence, and resulting in clumsiness, slowness, and the like. — **bēhun** — ब्यहन | लज्जादिना मात्वाधिगमः m.inf. such clumsiness or slowness, due to such nervousness, to attack a person.

rabāb रबाब رباب, m. a kind of musical instrument not unlike a banjo (El.), a rebeck, a guitar (L. 460, *rabab*).

rōbalad रौबलद | लज्जादिना मद्मवृत्तिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rōbaladiñ** रौबलदिञ्), one who is slow or clumsy in his work, owing to diffidence or nervousness due to another's presence.

rēban रैबन् or रैबन् | धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **rēbūn^u** रैबनू), N. of a certain kind of rice, with a small grain and red husk. L. 463 describes as a good white rice.

rāb^r राब्र | कूर्चिकाविशेषः f. a kind of porridge like pap, meal mixed with buttermilk (the *rabri* of India).

ribās रिबास (= ريباس) m. Rhubarb, *Rheum moorcraftianum* (El.), i.q. **rēwand**, q.v.

rabth रबथ رباط, m. (sg. dat. **rabtas** रबतस), familiarity, habit, practice, use. **lēkhanuk^u r^o karun**, to accustom oneself to writing (Gr.M.).

racē रच see **raṭun**.

rēcē रैच | लघुखण्डिकाः f.pl. long narrow strips of cloth, malting, or the like; cf. **ricē**. — **gashanē** — गश्न | जीर्णीभूय कित्तीभवनम् f.pl.inf. (of a garment, cloth, or the like) to become worn to rags.

ricē रिच | सूक्ष्मखण्डानि f.pl. long very narrow rags of cloth or the like; long very thin shavings of wood or the like; cf. **rēcē**. — **kadañē** — कदञ् | सूक्ष्मखण्डयो विच्छेदनम् f.pl.inf. to wear out cloth or the like into thin rags; minutely and to the utmost detail to study a book on a subject.

rachā रक्षा f. protection. — **kōri karūn^u** — कारि करनू

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, -kōri, m.e.).

richi रिचि, see **ryuch^u**.

rōchē रोच, see **rūth^u**

rōch^u रोकू । रचकः m. (sg. ag. **rōchⁱ** 1 रचि), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. **atha-rōchⁱ**, p. 62a, l. 11; **dana-rōch^u**, p. 222a, l. 6; **dranga-r^o**, p. 247b, l. 5; **gabi-r^o**, p. 275a, l. 15; **gupan-r^o**, p. 294b, l. 43; **hūnⁱ-r^o**, p. 337a, l. 8; **hurⁱ-r^o**, p. 347a, l. 13; **khal-r^o**, p. 397a, l. 3; **khana-r^o**, p. 401a, l. 18; **khēlⁱ-r^o**, p. 426b, l. 5; **maishē-r^o**, p. 597a, l. 14; **pingi-r^o**, p. 740a, l. 18; **rāta-r^o**, s.v. **rāth 1**). (El. *rōchh*; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

rōchⁱ 2 रचि । रचकः m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. **dana-r^o**, p. 222a, l. 3; **pāna-r^o** 2, p. 736a, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K.Pr. 176).

rōchⁱ **bēhun** रचि व्यञ्जन् । समाधानेन रक्षणम् m. inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. — **rōzun** — रोञ्जन् । आसन्त्या रक्षणम् m. inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

rōchⁱ 3 रचि or **rōch^u** रचू । रचा f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. **dana-r^o**, p. 222a, l. 5; **darma-r^o**, p. 244b, l. 38; **dayē-r^o**, p. 266a, l. 24; **hūnⁱ-r^o**, p. 337a, l. 12; **khēlⁱ-r^o**, p. 427b, l. 3; **pāna-r^o** 1, p. 736a, l. 6; **pira-r^o**, p. 752b, l. 50; **pot^u-r^o**, p. 787b, l. 14; **rāta-r^o**, s.v. **rāth 1**) (Gr.M.). — **gathūn^u** — गच्छू । आकस्मिकरक्षापत्तिः f. inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). — **karūn^u** — करू f. inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. *rāchh karun*; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246).

rōchⁱ-rāwāchⁱ रचि-रावचि । रक्षणसमीक्षणदिः f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. — **wōl^u** — वोलु । रचानियोज्यः m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar रचि-दर । रचकः m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. — **dēv** -द्व । रचकराक्षसभूतः m. (f. **-dēviñ** -द्विञ्), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rūch^u रचू । रचायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेषः f. protection (Gr.Gr. 121); a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession (Rām. 1575); a book or document, the contents of which are secret (e.g. mysteries); a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the **dōl^ana** (q.v., p. 214a, l. 41). According to El. (s.v. *rach*) it consists of the names of

God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the **dōl^ana** together with its contents.

rachē karañē रच करञ् । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. — **karith thawun** — करिथ् थवुन् । सुगूढरक्षणम् m. inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-trot^u रचि-चट्टु । हारविशेषः m. a kind of necklace.

rīchōbī kilmic (? spelling) *Viburnum cotinifolium* (El. *richhābi kilmich*). Cf. **gūc**.

rōchē-matē रोच-मत्त, see **rōshun**.

rachun रचुन् । पालनम् conj. I (1 p.p. **roch^u** रचू), to protect (cf. **panun^u** **pān r^o**, p. 741b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505-6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326-7, 585, 763, 1097-8); to maintain (cf. **parda r^o**, p. 756b, l. 1; **shil r^o**); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. **hada r^o**, p. 322a, l. 34; **kath rachūñ^u**, p. 486a, l. 42; **nēm r^o**, p. 637a, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. — **shunun** — कुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम् m. inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

roch^u-mot^u रचू-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **rūch^u-mūth^u** रचू-मंतू), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dōd^u रचन्-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. — **dag** -दग् । पालनप्रेम f., id. — **hār** -हार । पालनार्हः e.g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. — **wōl^u** — वोलु । रक्षणशीलः n. ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yun^u रचन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m. inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or **rachini**) **shunun** रचनि (रचिनि) कुनुन् । रक्षणायापणम् m. inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिचिस, see **ryuch^u**.

rachith रचिथ् f. maintenance (El. *rachit*, where only it is noted).

rachawun^u रक्षवुनु n.sg. (f. **rachavūn^u रक्षवूनु**), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or shep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रक्षवञ् । **पालनवेतनम्** f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rōchyōv रोच्योव, see **rōshun**.

racyōv रच्योव, see **ratun**.

rōcyōv रोच्योव, see **rōtun**.

rad रद् ३, adj. e.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करन्** m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Bām. 783).

rad रद् । **प्रपातः** f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa**.

rād 1 राद् । **पौरुषगर्वः** m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । **दैर्घ्यम्** m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-r^o**, p. 666*b*, l. 20; **pūṣa-** or **pūṣi-r^o**, p. 807*a*, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar**.

rāda-pūṭ^u राद-पूटू । **आच्छादनमध्यभागः** f. (sg. dat. **-pacē -पच्ये**), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phēran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris. **rāda-rād राद-राद्** । **परिव्यापी** adj. e.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭ^u राद-जूटू** । **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **-zīṭ^u -ज़ीटू**), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । **कटः**, **जलाधारकचिमभूभागविशेषः** m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **dēmba-r^o**, p. 217*b*, l. 35) (L. 344–5 *rād*, Śiv. 1836). **rāda-wagow^u राद-वगुनु** । **कटविशेषः** m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624*a*, l. 39, q.v.

r^aḍa रड । **उद्वेजकः** m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड । **प्रपातः** m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **rad**.

raḍa wālun रड वालुन् । **मलराशिप्रपातनम्** m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). —**wasun** —**वसुन्** ।

मलराशिप्रपातः m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **rad**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādḥā राधा** f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Brindāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called Rādḥikā (see **rādīkā**). She is worshipped as the *Śakti*, or energetic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). —**krushn** —**कृष्ण** m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with Rādḥā, Krishna together with his energetic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rāda रॉद । **धूर्तः** (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-r^o**, p. 567*a*, l. 44); as adj. e.g. vile (El.); cf. **rōd^u**. **rāda-nēcyuw^u रॉद-न्यच्युनु** । **दुराचारबालकः** m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

rādⁱ रदि (= ردي) adj. e.g. rejected, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **rādⁱ gabshun रदि गबुनु** । **तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. —**karun** —**करन्** । **तिरस्करणम्** m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, deprive of all usefulness.

rēda रेंद or **रूद** । **हृदयम्** m. the heart. **rēda-dōd^u रेंद-दोदू** । **स्नेहहेतुकपीडा** m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rēduk^u रेंदुकू । **औरसः** m. (f. **rēduc^u रेंदचू**), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rōd^u रोदू । **दीर्घाकारः** adj. (f. **rōz^u रॉजू**), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lātⁱ-r^o**, p. 535*b*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2**.

rōd^u रॉदू । **धूर्तः** m., i.q. **rāḍa**, q.v.

rūd रूद ३, । **वृष्टिः** m. (pl. dat. **rūdan रूदन** not ***rōdan रोदन**, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kashmiri) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 *rud*; L. 463 *rud*; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). —**darun** —**दरुन्** । **वृष्टिनिरोधः** m.inf. rain to stop. —**karun** —**करन्** m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). —**pyon^u** —**प्यनु** m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (El.; Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रूद-अबुर् । **घनाघनः** m. (sg. dat. **oburas अबुरस्** or **abras अब्रस्**), a rain-cloud. **-bubur -बुबुर्** । **वृष्टिवृद्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

-बुबरस; pl. nom. also -babar -बबर्), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain-froth. -bubarāy -बुवराय् । वृथोन्नच्छद्विन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. -barut^u -बरतु or -borut^u -बरतु । वृष्टिजलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -barūṣ^u -बरषू), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. -barith -बरिष् । वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. e.g., id. -chōkh -क्ख । क्वाचित्क चासारः m. (sg. dat. -chōkas -क्कस), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). -chol^u -क्कलु । वृष्ट्या चालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. -chājⁱ -क्जि or -chūj^u -क्जू), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). -chyuk^u -क्किक् । अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. -daliñ -डलिन् । वृष्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. -dāra -दार । वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. -dor^u -दर्स । निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. -darēr -दर्यर् । निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. -gaṭa -गट । वृष्टितामिस्रम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. -jārⁱ -जरि । धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. -k^ot^u -क्कंतु । वृष्टिक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -k^uṣ^u -क्कषू), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. -k^abar -क्कबर् । वृष्टिक्लिन्ता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. -lawā -लव । वृष्ट्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. -nōr^u -नोर् । वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. -nōr^u -नोर् । वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). -palav -पलव् । वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्ट्याक्तवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. —pēñē —प्यन् । वृष्टिपातावसरः f.pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. -pashpay -पशपय् । निपतितवृष्टिविन्दुस्रुतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g. from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). -pēwan -प्यवन् । वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. pēvūñ^u प्यवन्तू), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. -rūd -रुद् । अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). -rāth -राठ् । धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. -r^ay -र्य । रुद्रपक्षविशेषः f. a certain small

bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. -r^ay gandūñ^u -र्य गंडंजू । पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिहृत्यविशेषः f.inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. -tūñ^u -तूण् । वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. -traṭh -चट् । वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -चटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) -tās -टास् । क्वाचित्की क्षणिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). -ṣhēviñ -क्खविन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. -ṣhēviñēñ -क्खविन्न or -ṣhēwawāñēñ -क्खववन्न । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. -ṣhēwawun^u -क्खववुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. -ṣhēwawāñēñ -क्खववन्न । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see -ṣhēviñēñ, ab. -ṣhēway -क्खवय् । वृष्टिवन्धः f. cessation of rain. -vēla -वेल् । वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. -wālay -वालय् । निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. -wōñ^u -वोञ् । वृष्टिजलम् m. rain-water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūd^u रुद्, see rōzun.

rōdād रोदाद् رواد, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rādagi रॉडगी । दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. rāda.

rādhā राधा, see rādā.

rādikā or (as usually spelt) rādhikā राधिका f., i.e. rādhā, see rādā.

radōla रदोल (? cf. رذول) । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōli रदोली । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rōdil रॉडिल् । दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagi रदोलगी । दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रदोलिल् । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūd^u-mot^u रुद्-मंतु, see rōzun.

rādan रादन m., see rām.

r^āḍun रडुन् । रुढीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^āḍyōv रड्योव्), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is r^āḍanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^āḍith gathun रडिथ् गथुन् । रुढतयासक्तीभवन् m.inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

r^āḍyō-mot^u रड्यो-मन्तु । रुढीभूतः perf. part. (f. r^āḍyē-mūṣ^u रड्ये-मन्सू), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदंग m. madder (El.).

r^āḍanāwun रडनावुन् । रुढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^āḍanōw^u रडनोवु), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र, rud^r रुद्र, or rudar रुदर m. (sg. dat. rudras रुद्रस्), the same as ludr, q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manth^r रुद्र-मन्थर् or -mant^r -मन्तर् m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). -sandyā -सन्ध्या or -सन्ध्या f. N. of a certain sacred place (tirtha) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र or rud^r रुद्र m., i.q. lōḍ^r, q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar رافاگر, m. a mender (of garments-); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. rafagar, rafāgar). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafiq رفيق, see raphikh.

rafāqat رفاقت, see raphākath.

raftār رفاतर, going, motion, gait, used —° as adj. e.g. Cf. kaj-raftār, p. 430b, l. 5.

rāfiz, see rōphiz.

rag रग रگ । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरेशादिः, सापिण्डसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., kefal ray is the cephalic vein and basilik ray is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. masc. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a

river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. amat^r rag, p. 571b, l. 9; mātāmāl-*rag*, p. 607a, l. 28). —kadūn^u —कडून् । भेदभाषणम् f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. —marūn^u —मरून् । रघलक्षभेदः f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). —mubarūn^u —मुबरून् । नाडीविधः (सिरामोक्षः) f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). —nērūn^u —नेरून् । कलङ्कुरेशाभागप्रकटी-*भवन्*, सापिण्डाभिज्ञानम् f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. —wōthūn^u —व्यथून् । अन्तारोषेण प्रोत्सहनम् f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). -zāl -ज़ाल । दुर्वृत्तिः adj. e.g. an ill-conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries. -dod^u -ददु । रूवास्फुटभाषी adj. (f. -düz^u -दंजू), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e. (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. —khēnē —खन् । नाडीचतविधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. —maga —मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः f.pl. (a jingle of raga) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood-vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. -pāshē -पाश । संबन्धसंयोगः f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. -pāshē kadanē -पाश कडन । संबन्धिदोषख्यापनम् f. pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. -pāshē nēranē -पाश नेरन । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः f. pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. -pay -पय । नाडीसंयोगः m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. -pay kadun -पय कडुन् । सूक्ष्मसिककयान्विषणम् m.inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden

circumstance or for some hidden thing. -**pay nērun** -पय नेरुन् । सूक्ष्मिकया तत्त्वाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. 'the clue of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain by minute investigation the facts of any hidden circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग । रागः m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048, 1110, 1164, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493, 1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for the things of this world (as opposed to the love directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). —**gabhun** —गहुन् । अतिनिहोत्यन्तिः m.inf. love or affection to be produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.); intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sost^u राग-संस्तु । प्रेमसंयुक्तः, सप्रीतिः adj. (f. -sūbh^u -संभू), full of love, affectionate; causing or producing affection. -**vyot^u** -वंतु । रागपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वंशू), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग । अश्वपुष्टम्, अश्वजातिः f. the backbone of a horse (cf. **nañi rāgi**, p. 640a, l. 28); N. of a certain race or class of horses, said to be specially docile and of high quality. **rāgi-hond^u** रागि-हन्दु । विशिष्टजातिजः (अश्वः) adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), (a horse) of this special class.

rāg 3 राग । काकलीगीतम् f. a song in a sweet and low tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) **raghu राघु** m. N. of a celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the son of Dilipa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra. -**nandan** -नन्दन् m. the son (i.e. descendant) of Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). -**nāth** -नाथ m. the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīgⁱ रीगि, see **ryūg^u**.

rīgⁱ रीगि, see **ryūg^u**.

rōgi रोगि in **rōgi wuchun** रोगि वुकुन् । क्खिद्रान्निषणम m.inf. to look out for faults or flaws (in a person), to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him. Cf. **rug^u** and **rōgun**.

rōgī 1 रोगी । रागयुक्तः adj. e.g. full of love, full of affection, impassioned.

rōgī 2 रोगी । गीतविद्याज्ञः adj. e.g. skilled in singing sweet low music.

rūg रुग् or **rōg रोग** । रोगः m. a disease, sickness, malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541, 1572, 1855).

rūga-ho^u रुग्-हंतु । रोगाकुलः adj. (f. -hūṣ^u -हंशू), stricken by disease. -**rost^u** -रंस्तु । नीरोगः adj. (f. -rūbh^u -रंभू), free from disease, healthy. -**raṣhar** -रश्हर । आरोग्यम् m. freedom from disease, good

health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in blessings or the like expressions of approval).

-**vyot^u** -वंतु । रोगीपतप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वंशू), suffering from disease or from an illness; suffering from the subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness, weakness, and so forth).

rūgī रुगी । रोगयुतः adj. e.g. an invalid, one who suffers from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable (El. *rōgi*).

rug^u रुगु in **rug^u wuchun** रुगु वुकुन् । अपसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act malevolently towards. Cf. **rōgi**.

ragidār रगिदार । इतरवर्णरेखाद्युपेतः adj. e.g. marked with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed) (e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on white cloth, and so on) (see **rag**).

raghu राघु, see **ragu**.

rāghav राघव, see **rāgav**.

ragal रगल । वर्णान्तरौपेतकलङ्कात्मरेखोपेतः adj. e.g., i.q. **ragidār**, q.v.

rugōlⁱ रगोलि in **rugōlⁱ-ṣādar** रगोलि-सादर । श्रीर्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of blanket woven of woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not strong.

rūgalad रुगलद् । अनुभूयमानरोगः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **rūgaladiñ** रुगलदिञ्), an invalid, one who suffers from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् روغن, m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.); clarified butter, *ghī* (W. 155 *roghan*, L. 359, K.Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । गूढविरोधनम् m. secret opposition (esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rōgīn रोगिन् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. *rāgini*); N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 *rāgīnā*, with suff. of indef. art.).

rāgar राँगर m. N. of a certain village of good repute for its wool-weaving.

rāgarⁱ राँगरि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the village of Rāgar. -**pot^u** -पंटु । श्रीर्णपटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rāgar, or of the same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see **ryūg^u**.

rāgav or (as generally spelt) **rāghav राघव** m. a descendant of Raghu (see **ragu**), esp. Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह । अपराधः m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81, 117); fruitless exertion (cf. **padi-r^o**, p. 681b, l. 45).

—**khārun** —खारुन् । अपराधारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse. — **khasun** —खसुन् ।

अपराधारीयः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought. —ladun —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, H. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह । राहः m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह राह f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (bad-rāh राह bad adj. e.g. one who follows an evil course, bad, wicked); az rāh-ē-jangal از راه جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rēh र्ह or र्ह f. flame, burning (cf. nāra-r°, p. 648a, l. 29; nawa-r°, p. 664b, l. 46) (El. rih; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079-80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172-3).

rih रिह (= ريح) । वातव्याधिः m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

roh° रहु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh र्ह m. in bumi-ruh, a quick movement of the eyebrows (bumb). See p. 108a, l. 6.

rūha र्ह (= روح) । भूतावेशः m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 ruh); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruh° रहु । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdōr° र्हदोरि (= اهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmir (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल (= رحل) । पीठविशेषः f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल । वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः adj. e.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (° spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a khākī and black colour (sic) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद । उद्भूतापराधः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. rāhaladiñ राहलदिञ्), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद । वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. rihaladiñ रिहलदिञ्), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad र्हलद । भूताविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. rūhaladiñ र्हलदिञ्), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalēd र्हलद । अतिमन्दधीर्यः adj. e.g. easily decomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rah°m रहम or rahm رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. bē-r°, p. 121b, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133).

-dil دل رحم adj. e.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rost° रहम-रोस्तु adj. (f. -rūbh° -रुहू), cruel, pitiless (El. rahmrust).

rahim रहीम رحيم adj. e.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat रहमत رحمت, rah°math रहमथ m. (sg. dat. rahmatas रहमतस्), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान ريحان m. the sweet basil (Ocimum pilosum, El.). (cf. ban-r°, p. 114a, l. 41.)

rahun रहन् or (L.V.) ruhun रहन् । लशुनम् m. (sg. dat. rahanas रहनस् or rahnas रहनस्), garlic, Allium sativum (according to El., s.v. ruhun, in Kashmir eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-ongujī रहन-अंगुजि । दुर्वृत्त्युत्साहनम् 'a garlic-finger', encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. -dēl -दल्ल । लशुनमूललकम् m. the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen).

-gōgājī -खगजि । लशुनमूलगुलिका f. a clove of garlic. -kujī -कुजि । लशुनलता f. the garlic plant.

-mōnd° -मंडू । लशुनमूलकम्, लशुनपिटकम् f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic 'cooked in oil. -phakh -फख । लशुनदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or rūhin र्हिन् or rōhini रोहिनी f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. Rōhini) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 475; Rām. 124, 1108g; K. 57).

rāhath राहथ راحت m. (sg. dat. rāhatas राहतस्), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; H. ix, 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86); rāhat-ē-jān راحت جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). —sān —सान adv. quietly (El.).

rahzun रहज़ुन (cf. رهن) । **दुराचारः** m. (f. **rahzūn**^u रहज़ुन), a highwayman, footpad, robber (YZ. 11 *rahzun*; K.Pr. 30, 212); (in Ksh.) a scoundrel, blackguard, malevolent fellow (Rām. 87 *rahzun*).

raj रज् f. a halter (for hanging with) (El.). The same as **raz**, q.v.

rāj राज्, see **rājy**.

rāja राज् । **राजा** m. a king, sovereign (Rām. 213, 874, 1125, 1534, 1588; K. 133, 569; H. x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 2); cf. **rāza** 1. **-bāy** -बाय् f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (K. 1166). **-koṭ**^u -कट् । **राजपुत्रः** m. a king's son, a prince. **-zāda** -ज़ाद **زاد** m. a king's son, a prince (Rām. 1128, 1493; H. xi, 7).

rājī रजि or **rūj**^u 1 रजू, see **rol**^u.

rīj रीज् । **हलम्** f. roguery, knavery, cheating.

rūj^u 2 रजू (for 1, see **rol**^u) । **निरन्तरजनसंकुलगतिः** (संकुलतया गच्छतां दीर्घपङ्क्तिः) f. a long procession of many people. **-lagūn**^u -लगनू । **जनसंकुलगतियोगः** f.inf. such a procession to be formed.

rōjñī रोज्नी f., i.q. **rōñ**^u q.v. (sg. dat. **rōjñiyē** रोज्जिय (Śiv. 1175) or (m.c. in Śiv. 1135) **rājñāyē** राज्ञाय), a queen (Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1518).

rajēr रज्यर् । **मालिन्यसंसर्गः** m. a black or dirty mark in cloth or the like. Cf. **rag**, **rol**^u.

rājarēñ राजर्यञ् or (q.v.) **rōñ**^u रानू । **राजमहिषी** f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (Gr.Gr. 39; Śiv. 472, 1175).

rājuth राजुथ् । **राजवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **rājatas** राजतस), the business of a king, kingship, kingship (Rām. 174, 364, 1002).

rājy राज्य् or **rāj** राज् । **राज्यम्** m. royalty, sovereignty, rule, reign (cf. **aṭala-r°**, p. 67b, l. 38) (L.V. 12, 62; Śiv. 677, 680, 704, 1912, 1483, 1715; Rām. 5, 92, 100, 174, 275, 306, 365, 1143c; K. 540, 550, 552, 623, 625; K.Pr. 9, 105, 134); a kingdom, dominions (Rām. 91, 170, 830; K. 22, 466, 590, 764, 1027, 1029, 1036). **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to do sovereignty, to rule (K. 539, 543, 633, 754, 791, 794; H. x, 14). **-tāj** -ताज् । **राज्यैश्वर्यम्** m. royalty, sovereignty; power, great wealth, affluence, dominion.

rājēs āsun राज्यस आसुन् m.inf. to be for ruling, to rule, be a king (K. 622, 635).

rik^ab रिक्ब् (cf. ريكابي) f. a certain kind of eating bowl, made of brass, circular in shape, and deep (Gr.M.).

rikāb ريكاب, ? f. a stirrup (YZ. 535).

r^akh र्ख् or **rikh** रिख् । **रेखा** f. (sg. dat. **r^akhi** र्खि or **rikhi** रिखि), a line, a stripe, a stroke (cf. **ḍūga-r°**, p. 195a, l. 17; **karma-r°**, p. 471b, l. 37; **mardi-r°** or **marēdi-r°**, p. 590a, l. 2; **nasti-r°**, p. 658b, l. 28; **nāvi-r°**, p. 666b, l. 49; **pā-r°**, p. 748a, l. 3;

pādi-r°, **padē-r°**, p. 681a, l. 17; p. 683a, l. 11) (El. *rik*, Gr.M. *r^akha*, L.V. 107); an unmeaning line, a serawl (in writing) (Gr.M.).

r^akha- (or **rikha-**) **kalam** र्ख- (रिख-) कलम् । **रेखालेखनी** m. a fine pointed pen suitable for drawing fine lines, an etching pen. **-ponz**^u -पञ्जु । **खिष्टलिपिः**, **भ्रामिका लिपिः** m. illegible, indistinct, undecipherable, or ambiguous writing. **-piṭ**^u -पिटू । **रेखापट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacē** -पच्य), a board on which paper is placed for being ruled, a drawing-board.

rakh 1 रख् । **सविलासवेशः** m. (i.q. **rakh^ath** 1, q.v.), fine clothes and ornaments, adornment of the body with fine clothes, jewelry, etc., festival garments and array.

rakh 2 रख् adj. c.g. red (i.q. **rakh^ath** 2, q.v.), in the following: — **ḥbandun** -ह्बन्दुन् । **रक्तचन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ḥbandanas** -ह्बन्दनस), red sandal. **-ḥbandan-ḥiṭ**^u -ह्बन्दन्-ह्इटू । **रक्तचन्दनकाष्ठखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacē** -हच्य), a block or piece of red sandal wood. **-ḥbandan-mōkun** -ह्बन्दन्-मोकुन् । **रक्तचन्दनखण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-mōkanas** -मोकेनस), a small round piece of red sandal wood kept for rubbing down into sandal powder; see **mōkun**. **-ḥbandan-tyok**^u -ह्बन्दन्-त्यकु । **रक्तचन्दनतिलकम्**, **रक्तचन्दनतिलकः** m. a *tilak*, or sectarian mark, worn on the forehead and made of red sandal wood; one whose forehead is so marked.

rakh 3 रख् । **त्रैत्रविशेषः** f. grazing land reserved for the king's cattle (Śiv. 1013; H. x, 5, 12).

rākh राख् (cf. رآخ) । **विरोधः** m. secret opposition or points of difference (among friends, partners, or the like). — **bōziūn**^u -बोज़नू । **भेदबुद्ध्यावलोकनम्** f.inf. to ascertain the secret points of difference, as ab.; hence, to distinguish between apparent equals. — **pēñ**^u -प्यञ् । **विरोधोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. opposition to arise between closely connected persons.

rēkh रँख् or **रँख्** (cf. رँخ) । **पचिविष्टा** f. (sg. dat. **rēki** रँकि or **रँकि**), bird's ordure (El., Gr.Gr. 25, K.Pr. 125); —° used to indicate something small and worthless (cf. **dūra-hārī** **rēkh**, p. 238b, l. 45). — **ratūn**^u -रटनू । **परिभाषणादौ उत्साहनम्** f.inf. to grasp bird's ordure; met. (in wordy warfare) to encourage (one of the combatants). — **vēthūn**^u -व्यथनू । **(गौरव)मदोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. bird's dung to swell; met. a feeling of self-importance to be felt (when a request is made to one), to give oneself airs.

rēka-adjij रँक-(रँक-)अडिज् । **अपानास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, the *os coccyg.* **-palav** -पलव् **कौपीनम्** f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-pat^hju^h -पत्जू । खन्दानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यनाडी f. a fifth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rēki thawun रैकि थवुन् । गूढपलायनम्, अपयानम् m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank.

rēki rēki रैकि रैकि or रैकि रैकि । तटमनु adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river). On these senses, cf. **r^{ak}h**.

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā रेखा or **rīkhā** रीखा f., i.q. **r^{ak}h**, q.v. (cf. **pādī-r^o**, p. 681a, l. 27; **pādē-r^o**, p. 683a, l. 11).

rīkh रीख । मुखच्छविः m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. —**alun** —अलुन् । मुखच्छविपरिवर्तः m.inf. the expression of the face to change.

rōkh 1 रौख m. (sg. dat. **rōkas** रौकस), hindering (El. *rōk*).

rōkh 2 रौख m. (sg. dat. **rōkhas** रौकस), the cheek (El.).

rōkh रौख । धृष्टता m. (sg. dat. **rōkas** रौकस), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). —**gashun** —गशुन् । विहृतीभवनम् m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). —**karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः m.inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rōkh रौख । वङ्गणः m. (sg. dat. **rōkhas** रौकस), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rōkha-hol^a रौख-हलु । वक्रवङ्गणः adj. (f. -hūj^h -हजू), crooked-hipped. **rōkha-rōkh** रौख-रौख । वाक्वलहः f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

ruk^h रुख (= رکت) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

r^{ak}hadār रखदार । रेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

r^{ak}khal रखल । रेखोपेतः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

r^{ak}khalad रखलद । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl रखिपाल, **rakhēpāl** रख्यपाल, or **rakshēpāl** रक्षपाल m. protection, protecting, guarding (**rakhi^o**,

Śiv. 315, 354; **rakhē^o**, Rām. 1769; **rakshē^o**, Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō रखरी रो । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī र ra. (cf. **rā ar kharā rū**, p. 823a, ll. 21, 23.

rākhes राख्यस, see **rākhyus^a**.

rākhesī राख्यसी or **rākhesgī** राख्यसी f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See **rākhyus^a** (cf. **brahma-r^o**, p. 120b, l. 50, and p. 121a, l. 2).

rakhshun रखशुन् conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhesaṅ राख्यसञ्च f. of **rākhyus^a**, q.v.

rōkhsār रौखसार رخسار m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath रखसथ رخصت m. (sg. dat. **rukhsatas** रखसतस), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). —**dyun^a** —दिनु m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25).

—**hyon^a** —ह्युन् m.inf. to take leave, go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13).

—**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

rakh^{ath} 1 रखथ (cf. رخت) । वेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rakhtas** रखतस), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. **rakh 1**). —**karun** —करुन् । विशिष्टवेशधारणम् m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel. —**rēz** —रेज् । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakh^{ath} 2 रखथ adj. e.g. red, (i.q. **rakh 2**) in the following: — **-biz** -बीज् m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvi (in Skt. *Raktabija*) (Śiv. 112). **rakta-bandun** रक्त-बन्दुन् । लोहितचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. **-bandanas** -बन्दनस), red sandal (i.q. **rakh-ṣ^o**, s.v. **rakh 2**).

r^{ak}hav r^u रखव रू or **rūkhav rū** रूखव रू । रूकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial रू ṛ. The short form of this letter is called **rēnav rē**, q.v.

rakhya रखा । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus राख्युस or **rākhyus^a** राखिसु m. (sg. dat. **rākhesas** राख्यसस or (wrongly) **rākhisis** राखिसिस; pl. nom. **rākhes** राख्यस (Śiv. 214) m. (f. **rākhesaṅ**

rākshēs रक्ष्यसञ्च. This word is the true Ksh. form of **rākshēs**, q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. **brahma-r^o**, p. 121a, l. 3) (Śiv. 214, 323; Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68-9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

rākhēs-bāy राखस-बाय f. a *rākṣasa* lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). -**prakrēth** -प्रक्रथ f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). -**vāsanā** -वासना f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākhēsañ राखसञ् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakākātⁱ रकाकति । परखिद्रपरिभाषी adj. c.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ (cf. ركاكت, an accusation) । परदोषपरिभाषणम् f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukṃ रुक् m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukmiṇi, in Skt. *rukmiṇ* (K. 640-1, 652, 662-3). See *rukman*.

rukman रुक्मन् or रुक्मण, **rukmin** रुक्मिन्, or **rukmiṇī** रुक्मिणी f. N. of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmiṇi (see *rukṃ*). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641-2, 647-8, 655 ff., 734-5 ff., 832, 920, 928-9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

r^akan रकन्, **rikan** रिक्न् or **rēkan** रकन् । खलना, निपातः, भ्रंशः, मार्गपिच्छलता f. (sg. dat. r^akiñ^u रकञ् etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. **pot^u r^o**, as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. **rikiñ**. —**gashūñ^u** —गश्चू । कार्याद्भ्रंशम्, मध्यतो निपातात्प्रिः f. inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like). —**karūñ^u** —करञ् । कार्यविघातः f. inf. to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. —**ṣalūñ^u** —शलञ् । भ्रंशयोगः, निपातः f. inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiñ रिक्ञ् or **rēkiñ** रकिकञ् । खलना, मार्गपिच्छलता f. slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf. **pot^u r^o**, as ab.); cf. **r^akan**. —**gashūñ^u** —गश्चू । अन्तरा भ्रंशापातः f. inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). —**karūñ^u** —करञ् । मार्गे पिच्छलतोद्भवः f. inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. —**ṣalūñ^u** —शलञ् । गच्छतो निपातः f. inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

raka rō रक रां । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgari र ra. **rakshēpāl** रक्षपाल, see **rakhipāl**.

rākshhēs राक्षस m., i. q. **rākhyus^u**, q. v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see **rakh^{ath} 2**.

rikiv रिक्वि (cf. ريكبي) । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. *rikib*). (cf. **rik^ab**).

r^akawan रकवन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. r^akavūñ^u रकवञ्चू), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

r^akawun रकवुन् or **rikawun** रिक्वुन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p. p. r^a(ri)kow^u र(रि)कवु), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. **r^akow^u-mot^u** रकवु-मन्तु or **rikow^u-mot^u** रिक्वु-मन्तु । भूसंयोगेन संचालितः perf. part. (f. r^a(ri)kiñ^u-mūṣ^u र(रि)कवु-मञ्चू), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawun^u रिक्वुनु । भूयोगेनैव संचलन् n. ag. (f. **rikavūñ^u** रिक्वञ्चू), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rala रल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. commingled, mixed or united together. -**mila** -मिल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rāl, **riaul** (El.), *Mimosa rubicantis*. (cf. **ruyil**,

rēl रैल् or रैल् । दीर्घखण्डः (अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः) f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. **dajē-z^o**, p. 203a, l. 41; **kapar-r^o**, p. 463b, l. 33; **pot^u rēl**, p. 787b, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).

rēla-bāgay रैल-बागय् or रैल-बागय् । दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. -**milawan** -मिलवन् । खण्डशः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **milavūñ^u** मिलवञ्चू), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. -**wāth** -वाठ् । खण्डशः संधापनम् m. (sg. dat. -**wāṭas** -वाटस्), joining together such strips.

rol^u रैल् । भिन्नवर्णसंसृष्टः adj. (f. **rājī** रंजि or **rūjī** रंजू), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoiled by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool, or woollen cloth (El. *rūl*).

ralun रलुन । संयोगाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. ralyōv रल्योव), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार । संयोगार्हः c.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār -सार** । संयुक्तः adj. c.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun**. **ralan-wōl^u रलन्-वोलु** । संगच्छन्, संयुक्तः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्यञ्**), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawun^u रलवुनु । संयुज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **ralavūn^u रलवजू**), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (Bl. who calls it *Rotteria tinctoria*, a name not now used. (f. **kamīla**).

rām राम m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hīndū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-r^o**, p. 120b, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmāyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmirī language in the *Sri-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śēṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kāmsa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal 1**, p. 330a, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140.

(2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540-1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, *et passim*; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, *et passim*. **rām-bad^r राम-बद^r** m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see

ab.). **-bad^rrūn^u dūn^u -बद^rरू दूनु** । शक्रधनुः f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bad^rrūn^u dūn^u**. (L. 463, *Rām Rām badrīn dūn*) in Skt. literature, it is called 'Indra-dhanu', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-god^u -गडु** । कुम्भविशेषः m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-gōd^u -गाडु** । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun -गुरन** । लघुमत्स्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनम्**), another kind of fish. **-hūn^u -हनु** । वृकः (शरभः) m. (f. **-hūn^u -हनु**), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 24; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans*, *Cyon dukhmnensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *rāmahun*). **-rādan -रादन** m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kashmir, from which the ascent on the Haranukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bad^rrūn^u dūn^u राम-राम बद^rरू दूनु** । रङ्गधनुः f., see **rām-bad^rrūn^u dūn^u**, ab. **-bakul -बकुल** । वृत्तखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-bakalas -बकलम्**), a circular piece (esp. of leather). **-bandr -बद^r** m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, *et passim*).

rama रम, see **ramb 1**.

rēma र्यम or **र्यम** । मनःखेदः, भयजा चिन्ता f.pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **pot^u r^o**, p. 787b, l. 24). — **karañē** — करञ् । पीडोद्भवः पीडोद्भावनाम् f. pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रम । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकालः m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. c.g. **निमेषकालव्यापी**) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shērmanda thawānī रम रम शमन्द् धवनि** । अत्युपकृत्यातिरुताधीकरणम् to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāth रम-राठ** । मूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāthi -राठि**), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāth gālūn^u -राठ गालजू** f. inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāth zālūn^u -राथ जालून । आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिश्य परिभाषणम् f.inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रूम-दाह । स्पर्शमात्रदाहः m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. **ruma-jath** रूम-जथ । कुत्सितोर्णा f. (sg. dat. -jūth^u -जथू), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. —**ruma** —रूम adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). **ruma-ryosh^u** रूम-र्योशु m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa-ryi*, who accompanied the Pāṇḍava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa* or *Lōmaharsaya*, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). **ruma-rēshyun^u** अय रूम-रेश्युन आय । चिरजीवित्वम् m. the long life of *Lōmaharsaya*, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. **ruma-raz** रूम-रज । बालरज्जुः f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. **ruma-śhor^u** रूम-शूर । बालहीनः adj. (f. -śhūr^u 1 -शूरू), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. -śhūr^u 2 -शूरू । रोममयकण्ठीलशिरस्त्र-विशेषः f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. śhūr^u.

rumāh रूमाह m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. **rum**. **rūma-dāh** रूम-दाह । ईषदाहः m. slight burning, i.q. **ruma-dāh**, l. 5, ab., q.v. **-sōw^u** -सोवु । घनरोमा adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम روم m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब or **rama** रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रमः m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (cf. **pot^u** r^o, p. 787b, l. 22). —**karun** —करून अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधात्मदोषाविष्कारः m.inf. to buck, jib (in order to throw the rider).

ramb 2 रंब । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome clothes, elegance, beauty (Gr.Gr. 127); (in a work or business) deftness, skilfulness (cf. **atha-r^o**, p. 62a, l. 13). —**yiñ^u** —यिञ् । विशिष्टशोभोज्ञवः f.inf. elegance to come (to a person), to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled (in any action).

ramba 1 रंब (? gender), a flock or (?) flocks (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचारः m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). —**karun**

—करून । गौरवावलम्बः m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object.

rambⁱ रंबि । दर्वीभिदः f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

romb^u रंबु । सञ्चिद्रदर्वीविशेषः m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) । पासकविशेषः m. geomancy, divination.

rambālⁱ रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन् or **ramun** रमुन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rambyōv** रंब्योव), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is **rambanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rambanōw^u** रंबनोवु), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of **rambun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarēñ रंबर्यञ् । अतिशोभोपिता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawun^u रंबवुनु or **ramawun^u** रमवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **rambavūñ^u** रंबवञ्जू), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beautiful, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72).

rumahā रूमहा । सख्यविशेषः f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumājī रूमजि, see **rumal**.

rumal रूमल । रोमोपलक्षितः adj. (f. **rumājī** रूमजि), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. **rūmal**.

rumāl रूमाल (= رومال) । परिमार्जनपटः f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (*rumāl-keth*, in a kerchief, II. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल । घनरोमा adj. e.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. **rumal**.

rumilad रमिलद् । दीर्घभङ्गरन्धयुतः adj. e.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. **rambun**, q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रैफ् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. -**rēmpi** -रैपि), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used —° to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. **guri-r°**, p. 299a, l. 5; **mahaniv-r°**, p. 555b, l. 39; **shur-r°**, s.v. **shur^u**; **ṣūth-r°**, s.v. **ṣūth^u**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuw^u रमुवु । बालमयी adj. (f. **rumüv^u रमवू**), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawun^u रमवुनु n.ag. (f. **ramavün^u रमवञ्जू**), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. **rambun**, **ramun**, and **ramawun^u**.

ramazān रमज़ान رمضان, m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Br. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in **rana-pev रन-पव्** । बङ्गलपाकवृत्तिः f. a falling (*quasi*, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, & great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान् ران, । जङ्घोर्धभागः f. (sg. dat. **rāni** रानि, or, according to some, **rōn^u राञ्जू**), the thigh (cf. **māz-r°**, p. 614b, l. 50; **pot-r°**, p. 787b, l. 27; **sin-rān**, s.v. **syun^u**) (Gr.Gr. 10). **rāni-hond^u रानि-हन्दु** । जङ्घोर्ध्वासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hūnz^u -हञ्जू**), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see **rūn^u 1**.

rāni, see **rōn^u**.

rain रैन् or **rōn रान्** m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see **rūn^u**.

raini रैनी, i.q. **rōni**, q.v.

rēn रैन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004).

—**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473).

—**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rōna र्वन or **runa र्वन** in **rōna-**(or **runa-**)**zōna र्वन-**(**र्वन-**)ञ्जन । कार्यविनोद्ः m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि र्नि, in **rini rini रिनि रिनि** र्नि, र्नि, adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. **ring**.

ron^u 1 रञ्जू (for 2, see **ranun**) । कुण्ठिः, कुकरः (f. **rūn^u 2 रञ्जू**), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62a, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El.

raun); —° deformed in some other limb (cf. **kana-r°**, p. 448a, l. 32). —**kāha-nēth^r** —काह-नेथर् । **भुतवाक्यसंस्कारविशेषः** m. the maimed performance of the *kāha-nēth^r* ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it could be performed on the 11th day after birth. See **kāha-nēth^r**, p. 387b, l. 11. **ron^u kūn^u रञ्जू कौनु** । कुकरः काणश्च adj. (f. **rūn^u kōn^u रञ्जू बाञ्जू**), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rōn रान्, see **rain**.

rōni रानि, see **rūn^u**.

rōni रानी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. **paṭa-r°**, p. 785a, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942, 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) **rainyā**, O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. **rōn^u**, q.v.

rūn^u रूनु । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **rūnis रूनिस्**, abl. **rōni रानि** or **raini रैनि**), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 *ram*; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written *ryno*), 201). Cf. **rūn^u 1**.

rōni-sūbh^u रानि-सूब्हु । पतिवती f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūn^u-būd^u रूनि-बूदू । महामर्तिका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. -**dōd^u -दोदू** । भर्तृप्रेप्सा m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. -**gurus**

-**gurṣ** । सारभूतः m. (sg. dat. -**gurasas -गुरस्स**), 'husband's milk,' hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. -**grākañ -ग्राकञ्** । पतिवती f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. -**mūṣ^u -मञ्जू** । भर्तृकामुकी f. 'husband-mad', a woman who is infatuated with her husband.

-**sōv^u -सावू** । भर्तृसौख्यवती f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband. -**sāway -सावय्** । भर्तृसौख्यम् f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife.

-**wājēñ -वाज्यञ्** । पतिवती f. a woman whose husband is alive. -**wōr^u -वोर्** m. or -**wōr^u -वाक्** f. । प्रदेशविशेषः N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrinagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇāditya (see RT. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. *Raṇāditya-rāṭu* or -*rātikā*, although really (RT. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was *Rājāna-rātikā*;

cf. **ranga-wōr^u**, p. 837a, l. 49. -**warg -वर्ग** । भर्तृवृत्तिः m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). -**vēṣ^u -वञ्जू** । भर्तृविशिष्टा f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand रंद् m. in **band-rand**, p. 111a, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

rand रंद् । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randa 1 रंद् رند , तच्चणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. *randa*, Gr.M.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु ६ तच्चण स्यष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). —**kadun** —कडुन् । तच्चण स्यष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. —**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मत्तु । चतिदूराधोलहनेनान्विष्टः perf. part. (f. —**kūḍ^u-mūḥ^u** —कडू-मञ्जू), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randa 2 रंद् । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. —**wālañē** —वालञ् । क्खेदनम् f. pl. inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānda रान्ड, see **rāda**.

rind रिंद् رند , m. a reprobate, drunkard, prodigate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308).

rinda-pōthⁱ रिंद्-पांठि adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 रंद्कुख् । दीर्घचर्मखण्डः m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. **randa 2**).

randukh 2 रंद्कुख् । अयोग्यभ्रमणशीलः adj. (f. **randū^u** रन्द्चू), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. **randa 1**).

rand^r रंद् or **randr रंद्** । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, aperture (cf. **brahm-r^o**, p. 121a, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay रंद्दय् । पाकक्रमः f. the order of preparing the cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.

rang रंग رنگ , रागः, नायम् m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf. **ōlici-r^o**, p. 23b, l. 46; **ariñē-r^o**, p. 44a, l. 38; **asmōnⁱ-r^o**, p. 50a, l. 36; **bē-rang**, p. 125a, l. 8; **gīri-r^o**, p. 297a, l. 11; **hāka-r^o**, p. 326b, l. 29; **kōphura-r^o**, p. 464a, l. 13; **nābādⁱ-r^o**, p. 619b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.: W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1543, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96; the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf. **diwayē-r^o**, p. 265b, l. 26; **hapa-r^o**, p. 324a, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf. **hiyē-r^o**, p. 363a, l. 35; **shēb-r^o**, s.v. **shēb**; **shukla-r^o**, s.v. **shukl**) (Gr.M., Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode,

manner, method (cf. **phulayē-r^o**, p. 697b, l. 43; **pōshē-r^o**, p. 779a, l. 18; **pōñsi-r^o**, p. 743b, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. **shēwa-r^o**, s.v. **shēv**) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. **prath ranga**, p. 769a, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to dye (El.). —**gāsa** -गास m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. *rang-gās*). —**gashānⁱ** —गहंनि । दुरवस्थानुभवः m. pl. inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition. —**khra^v** -ख्राव् । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठपादुका m. painted wooden clogs. —**kalam** -कलम् । रागचित्रलेखनी, रङ्गितलेखनी m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours. —**kūñ^u** —कञ्जू । रङ्गशिला f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. **ranga-tul^u**, bel.). —**karānⁱ** —करंनि । रूपकविधानम् m. inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. —**lagun** —लगुन् । रङ्गयोगापत्तिः m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्द्धादिनिरूपणम् m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. —**rich** (? spelling), a certain medicinal plant, the seeds of which are used as an emetic (L. 75, *rangarichh*). —**rāwul** -रावुल् m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120).

ranga 1 रंग । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in **cyāni r^o**, for thy sake; **ami r^o**, on this account; **khēna r^o**, on account of eating); in (such-and-such) a manner or kind (cf. **aki r^o**, p. 20a, l. 50; **ami r^o**, p. 55a, l. 9; **amiy r^o**, p. 55b, l. 5; and so on; **aki-r^o**, in one manner; **dōyi-r^o**, in two ways; **trēyi-r^o**, in three ways, and so on; **sāsi-r^o**, s.v. **sōs^u**; **sāri-r^o**, in every way; **yēṣi-r^o**, in many ways; **sēthāhi-r^o**, in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.: K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously. —**bulbul** -बुलबुल् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). —**būmi** -बू(भूमि) f. a stage,

theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372).
-dūj^u -दूज् । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका f. a blackboard used
 as a slate (see **dūj^u**, p. 203a, l. 1) and ornamented in
 various colours. **-dūs** -दूस । रागरञ्जितदण्डः m. a
 painted cudgel. **-lūr^u** -लूरु । योजितरागसदृशम्
 इष्टिकामयगृहम् f. a wooden house of which the walls
 are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks
 (cf. **-sīr^u**, bel.). **-mandul** -मंडुल् m. (sg. dat. **-mandalas**
-मंडलस्), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground
 (K. 433). **-mēṣṣ^u** -म्यञ्चू । रङ्गमृत्तिका f. jeweller's
 rouge. **-maz** (? spelling and gender) a kind of
 coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380).
-phol^u -फोलु । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a round
 piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to
 powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes
 delight in astonishing other people). **-pūt^u** -पट्टु ।
 रञ्जितपट्टिका f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth.
 —**ranga** —रंग । नानाविधः adj. e.g. (of several persons
 or things) each of a different colour; each of a
 different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820;
 K. 220). —**rēwawun^u** —र्यववुनु । परोत्सवादावद्युत्साही
 n. ag. (f. **-rēwawūn^u** -र्यववञ्जू), one who is accustomed
 joyfully and energetically to assist in another
 person's festivities. **-sīr^u** -सीरु (pl. nom. **-sērē**
-सेर्य । पक्वैष्टिकासमूहः) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which
 has been burnt in a kiln (cf. **-lūr^u**, ab.). **-tul^u** -टुलु ।
 रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः m. a small round stone held in the
 hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf.
rang-kiūn^u, ab.). **-thūr^u** -थूरु । चित्रपुष्पलता f. a
 painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a
 beautiful, young, and graceful woman. **-tēvūr^u** -त्यवूरु ।
 सुवेशादिगविता f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited
 girl, good-looking and finely dressed. **-tyong^u** -त्यंगु ।
 विलासी m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. **-bhōṭa** -होेट ।
 रागचित्रोपेतदण्डः m. a painted walking-stick; a short
 piece of stick for grinding colours. **-ṣol^u** -सोलु । नष्टरागः
 adj. (f. **-ṣūj^u** -सञ्जू), that of which the colour has
 fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled
 (e.g. by weather or other impediments). **-ṣengān**
-स्यंगञ् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता f. anything feminine
 (rational or irrational being, thing, condition,
 or the like) which is rendered charming by
 pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like.
-ṣūr^u -सूरु । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small
 sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours);
 a pheasant (El. **rangatsur**). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । विलासवृत्तिः
 n. ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाञ्जन्), one who is accustomed to
 put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does,
 affected, full of affectation. **-wōr^u** -वोरु । रागरसपात्रम्,
 प्रदेशविशेषः f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N.

of a village near the ancient shrine of Śārādā in the
 Kishēngangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place
 near Śrinagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbuth
 (p. 344a, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the
 ancient king Raṇāditya, and hence, by folk tradition,
 its name is wrongly connected with his; cf.
rūn^u-wōr^u, p. 835b, l. 40. **-yēnd^{ar}** -येंदर ।
 रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्गकर्तृनयनम् m. a painted spinning-
 wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग रंग, रंग । नानाप्रकाराः
 adj. pl. e.g. (of many persons or things), each of a
 different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727).
-rangⁱ -रंगि । नानाविधः adj. e.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. e.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used
 —° (cf. **gīri-r^o**, p. 297a, l. 12; **nili-r^o**, p. 670b, l. 37;
shāmi-r^o, s.v. **shōm^u**), so **har-ranga**, adj. every
 kind of (K.Pr. 77).

rangⁱ रंगि adj. e.g. i. q. **ranga 2**, q. v. of (such-and-such)
 a colour (cf. **gīri-r^o**, p. 297a, l. 12; **shāma-r^o**,
 s.v. **shām 3**), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind
 (cf. **sāsi-r^o**, s.v. **sōs^u**) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight
 amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf.
obura-r^o, p. 7a, l. 26, or **ab^{ar}-r^o**, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight
 cloud; **d^{ha}-r^o**, p. 198a, l. 37, or **d^{hi}-r^o**, p. 198b,
 l. 27, a trace of smoke; **wāwa-r^o**, a little wind,
 Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Crataegus*
oxyantha) (El. **ring** and **ringo**; L. 70, 79, 460 **ring**);
 the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other
 creatures eat the berries; cf. **ryūg^u**. **ringa-hūt^u**
रिंग-हूटु । वृद्धदारुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacē** -हच्य), the
 wood of the hawthorn tree. **ringa-pūt^u** रिंग-पट्टु ।
 पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pacē** -पच्य), a board made
 of the hard wood of this tree. **ringa-rōch^u** रिंग-रोकु ।
 औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant,
 described as found in the foot-hills, and as having
 small leaves spread over the ground. **ringa-rōchⁱ**
mūl रिंग-रोकु मूल । मूलकविशेषः m. the root of the
 preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for
 lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

ringⁱ रंगि, see **ryūg^u**.

rōng रंग or **rung रंग** । लवङ्गम्, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धृष्टः m.
 a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the
 form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

rōnga (or **runga**)-**ṣ^un^u** रंग-सञ्जू । लवङ्गाद्यपुष्पम्
 f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. **-ṣ^un^u**
gaṣhūn^u -सञ्जू गहञ्जू । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः f. inf. to become
 the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to

procure. -s^un̄^u khasi^un̄^u रंखसंखू । अमुनयास्त्रीकृतिः f. inf. 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rong^u रंग् adj. (f. rünj^u रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —° (cf. aiṭha-r^o, p. 66b, l. 35; pōnṣa-r^o, p. 743a, l. 35).

rangdār रंगदार रंगदार । रागयुक्तः adj. e.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. e.g. a sharp, intelligent, scupe-grace boy.

rāngil रंगिल् । सबाज्जविलासः, यामविशेषः m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kashmir.

rāngin रंगीन् रंगीन् । रागयुक्तः adj. e.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

rānginī रंगीनी रंगीनी । विचित्रता f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety.

rangun रंगुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rong^u रंग्, f. rünj^u रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. atha rangānī, p. 62a, l. 16; both^u rangun, p. 142a, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). rong^u-mot^u रंग्-मंतू । रञ्जितः perf. part. (f. rünj^u-müts^u रंजू-मंतू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rangānōw^u रंगनोवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. both^u r^o, p. 142a, l. 12).

rang^r रंगर् । रञ्जकः m. (the f. is rangarēn रंगर्यंज), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also -bāy, bel. (cf. rangur) a dyer (El. rangur; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, rangur). According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. -bāy -बाय् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a dyer's wife.

rang^r-wōrsa रंगर्-वर्स । असदृत्तख्यातिः m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration ('urs)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रंगर्, rāngārⁱ रंगरि, see rāgar, rāgarⁱ.

rangur रंगुर् m. (f. rang^u-r^u रंगूरू is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. rang^r, q.v. (cf. basta-r^o, p. 135a, l. 50).

rangārⁱ-bāpār रंगरि-बापार् । रञ्जकवृत्तिः m. a dyer's business. -kūq^u कूङ् । रञ्जकस्थाली m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). -khum -खुम् or -khumb -खुम् । रञ्जककुण्डिका m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). -wān -वान् । रञ्जककर्मस्थानम् m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 rangurwāy).

rangarēn रंगर्यंज् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. (cf. rang^r and rangur).

rangishⁱ रंगिशि f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in kakav-rangishⁱ, p. 433a, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ् । रागयुक्तता f. (sg. dat. rangūts^u रंगूत्सू), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rangow^u रंगवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. both^u r^o, p. 142a, l. 13).

rangawañ रंगवञ् । रञ्जनभृतिः f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rünj^u-müts^u रंजू-मंतू, see rangun.

rōnkh रोंख्, see rōkh.

ranan रनन् । पाकवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. ranūn̄^u रनंजू), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

r^anyun रनुन् (also written रणुन्) । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^anyōv रन्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is r^ananāwun रननावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). r^anyō-mot^u रन्यो-मंतू । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. r^anyē-müts^u रन्ये-मंतू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ron^u 2 रंनु, f. rün̄^u 3 रंजू; 2 p.p. rañōv रञोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. pun^u r^o, p. 738a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115-6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). ron^u-mot^u रंनु-मंतू । पाचितः perf. part. (f. rün̄^u-müts^u रंनु-मंतू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of ruwun, q.v.; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for ruwun.

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rananōw^u रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. (cf. ranāwun).

rēnta रेंट, see rēta.

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for rōth^u, q.v.

rēntun रेंटुन्, see rētun.

rāntas रांतस्, rōntas रोंतस्, see rōtas.

rēnsh रेन्क्, see rēsh.

rēnav rē रंनव रं । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Sāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called r^akhav r^u or rūkhav rū.

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranōw^u रनोवु), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for rananāwun, which would be the regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.). rainyā रिन्या, see rōnī.

rinz रीञ्ज or rinz^u रीञ्ज । धनुः f. a bow (the weapon); a pellet bow (El. rēnz). renza-nēcyuw^u रेञ्ज-न्यचिवु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rinz¹ रीञ्जि, see ryūnz^u.

ranzun रञ्जुन् । प्रसन्नीभवन्म conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. ronz^u रञ्जु, 2 p.p. ranzōv रञ्जोव or (Gr.Gr. 226) ranzyōv रञ्ज्योव), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is ranzanāwun or ranzawun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). ronz^u-mot^u रञ्जु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. rünz^u-müs^u रञ्जु-मञ्चु), pleased, gratified, consoled. ranzyō-mot^u रञ्ज्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तसंतोषः perf. part. (f. ranzyē-müs^u रञ्ज्ये-मञ्चु), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिञ्जुन् । कसनापयानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rinzōv रिञ्जोव), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रञ्जनावुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzanōw^u रञ्जनोवु), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. ranzanōw^u-mot^u रञ्जनोवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranzanōv^u-müts^u रञ्जनोवु-मञ्चु), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिञ्जनावुन् । कसनापहरणम्, कसनापयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rinzanōw^u रिञ्जनोवु), i.q. rinzawun, q.v.

rinzis रीञ्जिस, see ryūnz^u.

ranzath रञ्जथ । प्रसादना f. (sg. dat. ranzūth^u रञ्जथु), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रञ्जवन । प्रीणना f. (sg. dat. ranzavūn^u रञ्जवञ्चु), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रञ्जवुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzow^u रञ्जवु), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. ranzow^u-mot^u रञ्जवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranzüv^u-müs^u रञ्जवु-मञ्चु), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिञ्जवन । कसनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् f. (sg. dat. rinzavūn^u रिञ्जवञ्चु), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिञ्जवुन् । कसनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. rinzow^u रिञ्जवु), to cause (property) to disappear, i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. rinzanāwun.

rōñē वंज or ruñē वञ्ज । सुद्वचष्टिकाः f. pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. rōnyi, K. 147, 184). rōñe-(or ruñē)-gōd वं(ञ्)ञ-खट् । किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः m. an ankle adorned with these bells. -hor^u -वंच् । किङ्किणीवन्धः m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). -mahārēñ-महार्यञ् । बालिकावधूः f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) -manzul^u -मञ्जुलु । किङ्कखुपेतबालशय्यापीठविशेषः m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

rōñ^u रंञ्जु or (q.v.) rājarēñ राजर्यञ् । राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः f. a queen, a king's wife (El. rānyi; W. 16 rāni; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. dēka-r^o, p. 204b, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. rōjñī.

rāñē bēhun राज व्यञ्जन् । अननवस्थिततया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to be volatile, to do one's work consistently and thoroughly. rāñē-brōr^u राज-ब्रारु । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. Mahārājñī) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. Tūlamūlya), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). rāñē thāñē rōzun राज ठाञ्ज रोञ्जुन् । सावधानतयावस्थानम् m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. thōñ^u and rāñē bēhun, ab.

rūñ^u 1 रंञ्जु । पत्नी f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, rāni; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 reñen; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. rūñ^u.

rūñ^u 2 रंञ्जु. see ron^u 1.

rūñ^u-m^uथ^u रंञ्जु-मञ्चु, see ranun.

r^anēr रञ्जर् । जीर्णता m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rañēr रञ्जर् or रञ्जर् । कुकरता m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see ron^u 1).

rāñē-rāwun रंननावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

rān^orōw^u रञ्जरोव्, to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rōpai वपे. rupai वपि, see rōpay.

rōp^u रोपु (cf. ल.) m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. rōp). —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु n.g. (f. —karan-wājēn —करन्-वाज्यन्), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. rafāgar. —karawun^u —करवुनु n.g. (f. —karavūn^u —करवञ्जु), id.

rūpⁱ रूपि adj. e.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used —o, as in b(h)ārē-r^o, in the character of a wife (cf. bōriyā): mātru-r^o, in the character of a mother; māyē-r^o, in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); zada-r^o, stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 400).

rōph वफ् or ruph रफ् । रूपम् m. (sg. dat. rō(ru)pas व(रु)पस्), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 rō^o).

rōpa-(or rupa)-hōrⁱ व(रु)प-हारि । रूपवच्चिः adj. e.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. —hōr^u -होर् । रूपविशदचिचाङ्कितः adj. (f. —hōr^u -होर्), id. —lōkh -लौख f. N. of 'the Silver Island' in the Dal lake (El. rōpalānk, m.). rōpa-(or rupa)-sond^u व(रु)प-सन्दु । रूपमयः adj. (f. —sūnz^u -सञ्जु), made of silver, silvern (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rōpⁱ(or rupⁱ) raz व(रु)पि रज् । रौप्यरञ्जुः f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rōpⁱ(or rupⁱ) tājⁱ व(रु)पि तजि । रौप्यतूलिका f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rōpuk^u वपुकु or rupuk^u रुपुकु । रूपसंबन्धी adj. (f. rō(ru)pūc^u व(रु)पञ्चू), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph रूप् । रूपम् m. (sg. dat. rūpas रूपस्), form, figure, appearance (cf. brahma-r^o, p. 121a, l. 11; jyōti-r^o, p. 380b, l. 19; shiwa-r^o, s.v. shiv; shyāma-r^o, s.v. shyām 3; sūrē-r^o, s.v. sūrē; satya-r^o, s.v. satya; swa-r^o, s.v. swa), (El. rūp, rūph; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100-4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159-60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211-2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives rūp, f. a copy.) —bal -बल् । अतिशुष्टिपुष्टिमत्त्वम् m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gūr^u रूप-गूर् । सैरन्धी f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments. —hāl 1

-हाल् । प्रसाधनगृहम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होज्), a woman's toilet-room, her dressing-room; —hāl 2 -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. —sost^u -सस्तु । सुरूपसंपन्नः adj. (f. —sūst^u -सस्तु), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. —sōw^u -सोवु । विशिष्टसुरूपः adj. (f. —sōv^u -सोवु), id.

raphikh रफीख् رفیق, m. a companion, friend, ally (El. rafik, Gr.M.).

raphākath रफाकथ رفائت, f. (sg. dat. raphākūb^u रफाकबू), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār रफ्तार् رفتار, f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used —o (cf. kaj-r^o, p. 430b, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

rōphiz रौफिज رافض । यवनजातिविशेषजातिकः m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfizi sect of the Shī'a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of 'Ali, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī'a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). —bāy -वाय । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टा स्त्री f. a woman of this sect. —hōd -हुड । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टायहः f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rōpul^u वपुलु or rupul^u रुपलु । रौप्ययोगयुक्तः, एकरौप्यमुद्रा m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapat^u रपट् m. a report (a corruption of the English word). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rēput^u र्यपुटु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rōpot^u वपटु or ropot^u रुपटु । मत्स्यविशेषः m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. rōpith gād, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpith रूपिट् । सुरूपः adj. e.g. (as subst. m., dat. rūpitas रूपिटस्) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. rūpith; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, rūpith, m.e., 1258).

rōpow^u वपवु or ropow^u रुपवु । रूपमयः adj. (f. rō(ru)pūv^u व(रु)पवु), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.). rūpawān रूपवान् । सुरूपः m. well-formed, handsome.

rōpay वपय or rupay रूपय । रौप्यमुद्रा f. (although here reported as f., the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter y, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called dōbal r^o, f. (p. 183b,

l. 21) or **pōkhṭa r°**, m. (p. 727*b*, l. 14; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is **rōpayē-hond^u**, as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called **khām r°**, m. (p. 400*a*, l. 19). (El. *rōpai*; Gr.Gr. *rupai*, f. 22, *rupayē*, f.pl. 93; Gr.M., f.; II. viii, 9, 10, m.; x, 1, 2, 6, m.; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.)
-bar -वर् । **एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम्** adj. e.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything.
-khand^u -खंड । **रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः** f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. **rōpayāh khandā**, p. 401*a*, l. 12).

rōpayē वंपय f.pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). **-hond^u -हन्द** sg. gen. (of **rōpay**, f.) (f. **-hūnz^u -हंजू**) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. **pōkhṭa rōpayē-hond^u**, p. 727*b*, l. 17). **rōpayē-z^u वंपयं-ञू** f.pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayāh khandā वंपयाह खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayyūn^u वंपयिनु adj. (f. **rōpayiñ^u वंपयिञ्**), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used —, as in **pōṅṣa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 38.

rōpayēz^u वंपयंञ्, see l. 15, ab.

rārā रारा^m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. **main-phal**, p. 573*a*, l. 48.

ras रस । **रसः**, **रागः**, **आखादः** m. (sg. abl. **rasa रस**), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. **bangi-r°**, p. 113*a*, l. 8; **dachē-r°**, p. 186*a*, l. 2; **dōn^u-r°**, p. 223*b*, l. 14; **gula-r°**, p. 283*b*, l. 50; **handi-r°**, p. 337*b*, l. 5; **kābayē-r°**, p. 382*b*, l. 48; **nadarⁱ-r°**, p. 623*a*, l. 42; **nēmbⁱ-r°**, p. 671*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5); serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40; Śiv. 286, 1857); soup, gravy (cf. **divagōn-r°**, p. 261*b*, l. 16; **nōhⁱ-r°**, p. 625*b*, l. 18; **pāca-r°**, p. 678*b*, l. 33; **phōṭa-r°**, p. 716*b*, l. 32; **paka-moṇḍⁱ-r°**, p. 725*a*, l. 13; **sas ras dyun^u** and **mēlun**, s.v. **sas**) (W. 140; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252); liquid (cf. **nila-r°**, p. 634*a*, l. 11); wine (K.Pr. 100); juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175); taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146); flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73; K.Pr. 175, 177); love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity); a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929); charm, elegance, interest, beauty; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111).
-ashyud^u -अश्रिदु । **रसौषधम्** m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium); cf. **ashud**.
-dāra -दार । **रसधारा** f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. **-gan -गन्** । **सुरसव्याघ्रः** adj. e.g. full of

juice, juicy; (of a man) of a loving disposition; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. — **gashun -गशुन्** । **रसागमः**, **विकारिरसाविर्भावः** m.inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like); interest (in one's work) to be excited; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound. — **karun -करुन्** । **रसोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. — **kēs^{ari} gashun -कंसरि गशुन्** । **किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पाद्यात्पाकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff'; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties; cf. **kēsūr^u**. — **kēs^{ari} karun -कंसरि करुन्** । **किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. **-k^ot^u -कंतु** । **रसलिप्तः** adj. (f. **-k^uṣ^u -कञ्जू**), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. **rasa-k^ot^u**, bel.). — **lagun -लगुन्** । **आखादेनावासजनम्** m.inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). — **mīnith nāṭa gan^zarīth -मीनिथ नाट गञ्जरिथ** । **सम्यसमानसंख्यः** adj. e.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh'; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). — **mas -मस**, see s.v. **ras-mas**.
-nōr^u -नोरु । **रसनालिककुथः** f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. — **phyor^u -फ्यर्** । **रसविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phēris -फ्यरिस**), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. — **phyūr^u -फ्यूर्** । **रसविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस**), id. — **sas -सस्** । **बलिविशेषः** m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. — **ṣom^u -ञंमु** । **शोषितरसः** adj. (f. **-ṣūm^u -ञंमू**), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). — **yun^u -यिनु** । **रागोज्ज्वलः** m.inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन् । **शूनैःशूनैरासजनम्** m.inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm. — **bēhun -ब्यहन्** । **मन्दस्थितिः** m.inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment); (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). — **borut^u -बंरुतु** । **रसभरितः** adj. (f. **-bar^uṣ^u -बंरञ्जू**), filled with juice, juicy; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. — **byūth^u -ब्यूठु** । **निश्चेदमुपविष्टः** adj. (f. **-biṭh^u -बीठू**), (of liquid previously running)

become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. -k^ot^u -क^oतु । रसाक्तः adj. (f. -k^ut^u -क^uत्), i.q. ras-k^ot^u, ab. -k^ot^u sasa-k^ot^u -क^oतु सस-क^oतु । रसादिमज्जलिप्तः adj. (f. -k^ut^u sasa-k^ut^u -क^uत् सस-क^uत्), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). -masa -मस, see s.v. ras-mas. -math -मत् । रसपूर्णः adj. e.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर् । समधिगतरससंचारः adj. (f. -phīr^u -फीर्), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. -pōthⁱ -पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन । गूढम्, गूढवृत्त्या adv. secretly, privately. rasa rasa रस रस । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly and gently. —wasun —वसुन् । लाघवशोषापत्तिः m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). —woth^u —वंथु । लाघवमुपपन्नः adj. (f. -wūsh^u -वंकू), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. —woth^u-mot^u —वंथु-मंतु । लाघवमधिगतवान् perf. part. (f. —wūsh^u-mūsh^u —वंकू-मंजू), id. —yun^u —यिनु । परिपक्वोभवन्म्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवन्म् m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. ras-mas.

rasa 2 रस for rasad, q.v. in hissa-rasa (p. 354b, l. 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास m. (sg. abl. rāsa 1 रास), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gökula; a similar dance performed nowadays in commemoration of it (Śiv. 1010, 1875). —gindun —गिदुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). —gēwun —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. perform it (Śiv. 1459). —khēlun —खेलुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1429, 1432, 1493).

rāsa-maṅḍal रास-मंडल or -maṅḍul -मंडुल् । रासक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. -maṅḍalas -मंडलस्), the rās-circle, i.q. rās (Śiv. 1325 (-maṅḍal), 1390 (-maṅḍul); Rām. 1567 (-maṅḍul); K. 293).

rās 2 रास । गर्भाशयमुखम् m. (sg. abl. rāsa 2 रास), the mouth of the womb; cf. rāsa 3. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । जारजापत्न्योत्पादनम् m.inf. (in the case of a

widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. rāsa 3. —wasun —वसुन् । जारजगर्भस्त्रावः m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. rāsa 3.

rāsa 3 रास । (कुण्डः गोलकः वा) जारजः m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. rās 2. —kath —कत् । जारजः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسي, adj. e.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in juz-rasī (p. 380b, l. 28), q.v.

ros^u 1 रसु, i.q. rost^u, q.v. cf. lōri-ros^u (K.Pr. 120); shūbi-r^o, s.v. shūb; shēki-r^o, s.v. shēkh 2.

ros^u 2 रसु adj. (f. rūs^u रसू), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in ok^u ros^u (p. 19a, l. 39), q.v.

rōsⁱ 1 रांसि e.g. one who takes part in the rās-dance. See rās 1 (Śiv. 1459).

rōsⁱ 2 रांसि in rōsⁱ gaṣhun रांसि गङ्गुन् । अघस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम् m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūs^u रसु । एणमृगः m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. ros, rūs, the musk deer; so L. 116, rass or rous, Moschus moschiferus).

rūs^u-koṭ^u रूसि-कटु । मृगपोतकः m. (f. -kūt^u -कूटु, sg. dat. kacē कच्य), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). —musla -मुसल । ऐण्यचर्म m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद् رسد । विभागानुसारिदानयहणादिवृत्तिः f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form rasa 2; cf. hissa-rasa, p. 354b, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. —kadūn^u —कडून् । संग्रहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम् f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). —karūn^u —करून् । जनधनसंग्रहः f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasid रसीद् رسيد m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार । रसयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^{sh} रश् (also written र्ष) । ईर्ष्या f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. **ōra-r^o**, p. 42a, l. 6; **dōda-r^o**, p. 190a, l. 12, and **dōdī-r^o**, p. 191b, l. 23; **guri-r^o**, p. 299a, l. 5; **pit^h-r^o**, p. 803a, l. 44; **rata-r^o**, p. 846b, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m.; Gr.Gr. 6, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 979). —**kariūn^u** —करिन् f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश । वणिग्धनम् m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. **rōsh^u** राशू as in the case of **rāsh 2**. —**labun** —लबुन् । आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश । राशिः f. (sg. dat. **rōsh^u** राशू also written **rōshī** राशि), a sign of the zodiac (cf. **dan-r^o**, p. 220b, l. 42); see **rāsh 1**. **rōsh^u-myul^u** राशू-मिलु or **rōshī-myul^u** राशि-मिलु । राशिसंयोगः m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac); met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshē राश । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **rāshi** राशि, but usually written **rāshē** राश, by confusion of *ē* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. —**abun** —अबुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy); to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). —**pyon^u** —प्यन् । शङ्कापातः m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab.; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. —**ṣānun** —शानुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rēshī रेशि, see **ryosh^u**.

rēsh^u रेशु(षु), i.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^u**.

rēsh 1 रेश ريش m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश ريش adj. e.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^{sh}**.

rish 2 रिश m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश (= ريش) । रीतिः, आदरः m. motion, walk, gait, carriage; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām.

1668); high appreciation (of something rare).

—**yun^u** —यिनु । अत्वादराधिगमः m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshē रोश । शनैः adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580).

rōshē-rōsh रोश-रोश । अन्योन्यदृष्टिः f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rōsh^u रशू, also written रेशु m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r^o**, p. 173b, l. 39; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^hkh रशख् شخ m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashēn रशन । मेखला f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshēn रोशन روشن adj. e.g. bright, shining, brilliant; clear, evident. —**gar** —गर روشنگر m. a polisher; a cutler (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन् । दृष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūth^u** रुतु, q.v.; 2 p.p. **rōchyōv** रोछोव्), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786; Rām. 1029, 1112; K. 694; K.Pr. 72).

rūth^u-mot^u रुतु-मंतु । दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **rūth^u-mūṣ^u** रुतु-मूष, sg. dat. **rōchē-masē** रोछ-मस्य), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshēnāwun 1 रोशनावुन् । दृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōshēnōw^u** रोशनोवु), to enrage (a person).

rōshēnāwun 2 रोशनावुन् । आदरासदीकरणम् conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh 1**.

rēshishōr रेशीश्वर् m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^u**) (Śiv. 671; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^{sh}ēṭh रशट । ईर्ष्यानुः adj. e.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137); (of a disease), infectious.

rēshuth रेशुथ्, or **rēshyuth** रेश्युथ् । अशितम् m. (sg. dat. **rēshētas** रेशतस्), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rēshī-tōn^u रेशि-तोनु । अशितम् m. (sg. dat. **-tōnis** -तानिस्), i.q. **rēshuth**, q.v.

rōshēwun^u रोशवुनु । रोषशीलः n.ag. (f. **rōshēvūn^u** रोशवंबू), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रुशवथ् (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. **rūshwatas** रुशवतस्), a bribe (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^u रसिजू, see **rasyl^u**.

rasm رسم m. a sketch, model, plan (El.); manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस-मस m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the

like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. -mas hamun -मस हमुन् । रससिंहस्येन गुष्कपक्वीभवन्म m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या सात्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा निरापत्ति ससात्वन् च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन f. (sg. dat. rasani रसनि), the tongue (L.V. 58).

r^{asun} रसुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{as} रसु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly; cf. r^{asawun}. r^{sith} bēhun रसिथ ब्यङ्गन् । पलायनसमापनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). r^{sith} thawun रसिथ थवुन् । गूढपलायनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन् । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rasyōv रस्योव्), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is rasanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^r रसर । उखाविशेषः, दुःसहीष्णम्, चक्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind); a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. b^{sar}). —pēn^u —यञ् । संतप्तज्ञनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गत्वग्दाहः f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. b^{sar} pēn^u, p. 134b, l. 25).

ras^{ri}-bata रसरि-बत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, अतिघर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking pot (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman); scalding hot boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). -wōn^u -वोज् । अत्युष्णजलम् m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त m. a pension (El.).

rasta रस्त m. निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāsti or rōsti र्वास्ती f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^u रस्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form ros^u रसु, as in māyē-ros^u, heartless, p. 612b, l. 7; shūbi-ros^u, s.v. shūb; and shēki-ros^u, s.v.

shēkh 2. The fem. is rūsh^u रूष् (Śiv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is sost^u, q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, — equivalent to the English -less (as in anta-r^o or ōnta-r^o, endless, p. 35b, ll. 10 and 26; āra-r^o, merciless, p. 41a, l. 7; āshi-r^o, hopeless, p. 47b, l. 6; baba-r^o, fatherless, p. 77a, l. 14; bōchi-r^o, free from hunger, p. 80a, l. 34; bōz^u-r^o, witless, p. 83b, l. 24; bagāra-r^o, (cooked) without oil, p. 92a, l. 10; bala-r^o, without strength, p. 103a, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M.; El. and W. 98, rust; L.V. 61, 65, 108; Śiv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc.; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc.; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc.; H. vii, 23; YZ. 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431; K.Pr. 1, gāshē-rabha, written gāshah ratshah, f. pl. nom.). With emph. y, we have shēki-rostuy (see shēkh 2) used as an adv. and meaning 'fearlessly' or 'hopelessly'.

rusta रस्त m. adj. e.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā रस्वा or ruswā रस्वा adj. e.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

r^{asawun} रसवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{sow} रसवु), i.q. r^{asun}, q.v., like which it is impersonal.

r^{savith} thawun रसविथ थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. r^{sith} thawun, col. a, l. 21, q.v. —shunun —कुनुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

r^{asawun} रसवुवु । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. r^{savūn} रसवञ्जू), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasōy रसाय or rasōyⁱ रसायि । भोजनम् f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068); dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyl^u रसिलु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. rasij^u रसिजू), juicy, sappy; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146); affectionate, of a loving disposition; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146); exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyēn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an elixir vite; a magic potion (L.V. 80); (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a cordon bleu.

rēta रैत m. pay, salary (El. rēta or rēta). Cf. rēth 1.

rēta रैट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (Sapindus emarginatus) (El. ritha; K.Pr. 119 ventane, obl. sg. as if from rētun, q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of

it is said to be a specific for making the hair grow.
-**phol^u** फलु । अरिष्टबीजम् m. the hard black seed inside this berry.

rēt^u रेतु, **rēt^u**, see **ryot^u**.

rōt रोट, as first member of a compound, see **rāth 1**.

rōta रोट m., impeding, obstruction, used in the following:— **rōta gashun** रोट गकुन् । निरुद्धीभवन्म m.inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. -**tōr^u** -तारु । अनरायविलम्बः f. delay caused by obstruction. **rōta-byūt^u** रोट-च्युटु । असम्यक्बोदः m. improper or imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the like. -**byūt^u** **gashun** -च्युटु गकुन् । असम्यक्बोदापत्तिः m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly pounded (in a mortar). -**byūt^u** **karun** -च्युटु करन् । असम्यक्बोदनम् m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

rōt^u रंतु । प्रशस्तः adj. (f. **rūṭ^u** रूचू), good, excellent (Gr.Gr. 17 *rut^u*, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 411, 477, 513, 1009; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066-7, 1527; K. 935, 1159; K.Pr. 191); good, beautiful, (of sound) sweet (Gr.M.; L.V. 51; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360; Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253; YZ. 47); propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661; Rām. 124-5, 1248, 1296, 1709; K. 129); pious (Rām. 71, K. 843); honest. --**kyut^u** —किंतु । शुभाशुभावृत्तिः adj. (f. **rūṭ^u** **kiṭ^u** रूचू किचू), sometimes good and sometimes bad, at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable. —**mahanyuw^u** —महनिवु । साधुवृत्तिः m. a good man, a worthy person.

rōt^u **pōthⁱ** रंति पांठि or —**pōthin** —पांठिन । शोभनरीत्या adv. well, excellently.

rōti mōkha रंति म्वख । प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या adv. with a good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

rūṭ^u **mōj^u** रूचू मोजू । अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः f. a good mother; hence, an artless, charming woman.

rot^u रंतु m. in **katha-rot^u**, p. 486b, l. 17, q.v.

rot^u 1 रंटु । विलम्बः m. seizing, grasping (cf. **atha-r^o**, p. 62a, l. 19; **khōra-r^o**, p. 409b, l. 2; **khōra-r^o**, p. 410b, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236); impediment, enforced delay (cf. **pot^u-r^o**, p. 787b, l. 28); —^o the equivalent weight of anything (= **rath**), or (as adj.) weighing the equivalent weight of anything (cf. **dāñē-r^o**, p. 230b, l. 48; **māvi r^o tōl**, p. 611a, l. 20; **pōnta-r^o**, p. 743a, l. 40; **pētha-r^o**, p. 795b, l. 6). —**gashun** —गकुन् । अनरायोपस्थितिः m.inf. an impediment to occur. —**karun** —करन् । अनरायापातनम् m.inf. to cause an impediment, to impede.

rātⁱ **rātⁱ** रंति रंति । सविलम्बम् adv. with delay, subject to impediments. -**raṭa** -रट । पूर्णतया समानपरिमितिः adj. e.g. the exact equivalent in weight

(e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously borrowed) (cf. **raṭi-rath**, s.v. **raṭh**).

rot^u 2 रंटु, see **raṭun**.

rūt^u रूटु । अवष्टम्बवृत्तिः adj. (f. **rūt^u** रूटू, sg. dat. **rōcē** रौच्य, l p.p. of **rōtun**, q.v.), one who, or that which, is obstructed; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rūt^u रूटु, see **rath** and **raṭun**.

rath 1 रथ । रधिरम् m. (sg. dat. **ratas** रतस्), blood, life-blood (cf. **bōsⁱ** **r^o**, p. 131b, l. 26; **kōtar-r^o**, p. 492a, l. 3; **shēwa-r^o**, s.v. **shēv**) (Gr.Gr. 51-2; Gr.M.; L. 458 *rat*; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357, 413, 440, 462-3, etc.; K. 237, 309, 563; K.Pr. 146, 218, 253). —**anun** —अनुन् । रधिरमन्नावणम् m.inf. to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow; to draw blood out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving, to extort (from a person). —**bādi gashun** —बाँदि गकुन् । रक्तनिरोधविकारः m.inf. to occur by stoppage of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by tying up tightly). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । अत्यन्तपीडनम् m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām. 1240). —**kadun** —कडुन् m.inf. to draw blood, to bleed (a person) (El.). —**khasun** —खसुन् । रधिरवमयुविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the blood to rise, vomiting of blood (haematemesis) to occur; the blood to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445). —**thīca wasun** —ठीच वसुन् । निर्झरवत्प्रवहद्रक्तस्रुतिः m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent torrent. —**wālun** —वालुन् । अत्यन्ततोदनम् m.inf. to cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person (in order to extort something from him, to make him do something, or the like). —**wandun** —वंदुन् m.inf. to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952, 1079; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borut^u रत-बंरुतु । रक्ताक्तः adj. (f. **bar^u** **br^u** बरूचू), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in blood (YZ. 126). -**chūl** -कूल । रधिरनिःसृष्टः m. a blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e.g. from a sword-wound). -**chaph** -क्षफ । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. -**chapi** -क्षपि), a sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even oneself) in a religious sacrifice. -**chapi dyun^u** -क्षपि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to offer (a living creature) in such a sacrifice. -**chapi lagun^u** -क्षपि लगुन् । उपहारार्थविनियोगः m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice (for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory sacrifice. -**dag** -दग् । रधिरपीडा f. blood-pain, the

pain caused by diseased blood. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् ।
रक्तस्रुतिधारा f. a long thin stream of blood (from a wound or the like). **-dōr** -दोर । **रुधिरनिःस्रन्दः** m. a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a wound or sore. **-gagar** -गगर । **रक्तगुलिकाः** m.pl. 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. **-gol^u** -गंलु ।
रक्तगण्डूषा m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of blood in the mouth. **-gand** -गण्ड । **विस्फोटविशेषः**, **पत्थायही** m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man.
-grakh -ग्रख् । **रुधिरवमिः** f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis.
-graka khasañē -ग्रक खसञ् । **रक्तवमशुविहृत्युञ्जवः** f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. **-hūn^u** -हनु । **दुष्टाचरणः** adj. (f. **hūñ^u** -हञ्), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who spends his time harassing others. **-kôd^u** -कोडु ।
सिरामोचनकारः m. one who draws blood (cf. **kadun**), a bleeder, phlebotomist. **-khal** -खल् । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease.
-khālⁱ -खलि । **निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः** adj. e.g. one who suffers from the preceding disease. **-khali gaṣhun** -खलि गङ्गुन् । **वज्ररुधिरनिःसृतिबाधापत्तिः** m. inf. to be, or become, afflicted with this disease. **-khali karun** -खलि करन् । **वज्ररुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम्** m. inf. to cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow, or by wounding). **-khanjē** -खञ्ज्य । **रुधिरविकारः** m. (so reported, but probably f. pl.), a disease of the blood, of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood.
-khor^u -खर् । **अतिकटोरप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-khūr^u** -खर्), blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow (K.Pr. 3, 4). **-kyom^u** **lagun** -क्योमु लगुन् । **रोगविशेषोञ्जवः** m. inf. a certain disease, in which the blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack (a person); madness supposed to be produced by similar symptoms to occur. **-lal** -लल् । **रुधिरावलिः** f. blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of the teeth, ? pyorrhœa. **-maṭh hyuh^u** -मट् हिहु । **रक्तजाञ्ज्वलमानः**, **देदीयमानकान्तिः** adj. (f. **-maṭh hish^u** -मट् हिशू), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced, rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb) flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red. **-phuṭ^u** -फुट् । **रुधिरवन्धविस्फोटः** m. a boil filled with blood or due to diseased blood. **-phuṭh** -फुट् । **रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः** f. (sg. dat. **-phuṭi** -फुटि), a similar boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause). 50

-phyor^u -फ्यर् । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phēris** -फरिस्), a blood-drop. **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूर् । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), id. **-palav** -पलव् । **रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः** m. a dirty rag for wiping blood.
-prāṣa -प्राञ् । **सद्यःशोकचर्या** f. pl. the corners of the mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death).
-pēth -पथ् । **रोगविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pēṣ^u** -प्यञ्), a disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden death). **-pēṣ^u** **gaṣhun** -प्यञ् गङ्गुन् । **रक्तपित्तरोगेण सद्योमरणपत्तिः** m. inf. to die a sudden death by such disease. **-pay** -पय् । **रुधिरायनयोगः** m. a junction of two veins (cf. **raga-p^o**, p. 827b, l. 46); met. close blood-relationship. **-r^ash** -रश् । **रक्तैकवैरम्** f. hatred between blood-relations; mutual hatred similar to such. **-rāth** -राट् । **रुधिररेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राटि), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes; a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the like). **-rōth^u** -रोडु । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-rōṭh^u** -रांठु), a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. **-r^ay** -र्य् । **परोपतापनवृत्तिः** f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect) insinuates herself into another's company, and then torments him or her. **-rēy** -र्य्य् । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease in which a tickling sensation is felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling through them). **-rōz** -रोज् । **रोगविशेषः** f. instability of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. **-rōz pēñ^u** -रोज् प्यञ् । **रक्तस्रुत्यात्मरोगसंभवः** f. inf. an attack of bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. **-ṣūr** -चूर् । **रोगविशेषः** m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. **-ṣūr pyon^u** -चूर् प्यञ् । **रक्तशेषविहृत्या मरणम्** m. inf. to be at the point of death owing to this disease. **-ṣūrlad** -चूर्लद । **रक्तशेषादिरोगरुग्णः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **-ṣūrladiñ** -चूर्लदिञ्), one at the point of death from this disease.
rath 2 रथ f. (sg. dat. **ratyē** रतिथ (K. 739), obl. **ratī** रति (K. 41, 43-4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as Māyāvati, who married Pradyumna (K. 739-48).
rath रट । **निरोधः**, **समतोलः** f. (sg. dat. **ratī** रटि or (Rām. 1753) **rūt^u** रंठु), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107); hindrance, obstruction (cf. **pot^u r^o 1**, p. 787b, l. 29) (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything (= **rot^u 1**) (cf. **dāñē-r^o**, p. 236b, l. 50; **pot^u r^o 2** p. 787b, l. 31; **pēṭha r^o** or **pēṭhⁱ r^o**, p. 795b, l. 13 (Śiv. 1566)). **-gaṣhūñ^u** -गङ्गञ् । **निरोधसंभवः** f. inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. **-karūñ^u** -करञ् । **निरोधनम्** f. inf. to hinder, obstruct.
raṭa-rath रट-रट । **कलहनिरोधनम्** f. intervening

in a fight, separating combatants. **rata-wot^u** रट-वट् । **समपरिमाणः** m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

rati-rāth रटि-रथ् । **समपरिमितिः** adj. c.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. **rātⁱ-rata**, s.v. **rot^u** 1.

rūt^u-rost^u रूट-रस्तु adj. (f. **rūsh^u** -रक्षू), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । **रथः** m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *rathu*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978-9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555-7). **-bān** -वान् । **सारथिः** m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734). **-pahī** -पही । **रथचक्रनेमिः** f. the felly of a chariot wheel. **-suwōri** -सुवारी f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). **-ṣak^uj^u** -चक्रजू । **रथचक्रम्** f. a chariot wheel. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । **रथाधिकारी** m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

rāthⁱ रथि । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । **सम्यक्पादनम्** m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). **rathi khasun** रथि खसुन् । **अतियोग्यीभवन्** m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ m. (sg. dat. **rātas** रातस्), night-time, night (cf. **ad-rāth 1** m. p. 10a, l. 44, half a night; but **ad-rāth 2** f. ib., midnight, see **rāth 2**); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. **rāth 2**. Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149, 659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). —**dōh**—दह् adv. night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). **rāth ta dōh** राथ त दह्, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so **dōh ta rāth** (II. vii, 3). **-dēn** -द्यन् adv. night and day (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so **dēn-rāth** द्यन्-राथ् adv. day and night (cf. p. 222b, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and **rāth ta dēn** राथ त द्यन् night and day (Śiv. 1555). —**kyut^u**—किनु । **रात्रिकाले** adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; II. iii, 1); to-night (Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dōha रात-दह् adv. by day and night (El. *rāta-doho*). **-krūl** -क्रूल । **परोष्णी** (पक्षिविशेषः) m. a bat (the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rātakrōl*; Śiv. 351). Seen in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351).

-mōgul -मगुल् । **उज्जुकः** m. (f. **-mōgūj^u** -मगजू or **-mōgājⁱ** -मगजि), an owl (W. 115 *rātamoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). **-mōgal-nam** -मगल-नम् । **उज्जुकनखः** m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. **-rōchⁱ** -रौचि f. guarding by night (El.). **-rōchⁱ karūn^u** -रौचि करंजू f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). **-rōch^u** -रौहु । **रात्रिरक्षणनियोज्यः** m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ् । **रात्रिकालमात्रे एव** adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-on^u रौत-अनु । **रात्र्यन्धः** adj. (f. **-iūn^u** -अजू), night-blind. **-añēr** -अजर । **रात्र्यान्धम्** m. night-blindness. **-arpha** -अर्फ عرفه m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). **-bal** -बल् । **रात्रिवलम्** m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. **-pav**, bel. **-bata** -बत । **रात्रिभोजनम्**, **पर्येषितभक्तम्** m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. **-gaṭa** -गट । **रात्रितमिसम्** f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness.

-hum -हम् । **रात्रियज्ञः** m. a sacrifice performed by night. **-kāg^ur^u** -कागूरु । **रात्र्यङ्गारधानिका** f. a brazier or *kāngrī* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. **-khōb^u** -खूब । **रात्रिशिरस्त्रविशेषः** m. a wadded night-cap.

-kalapush^u -कलपुशु । **रात्रिशिरस्त्रम्** m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled.

-lag^un -लगन् । **रात्रिकालिकविवाहः** m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time.

-nār -नार् । **रात्रिकालपरिशिलनावशिष्टाभिः** m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night.

-nāv -नाव । **रात्रितरणिः** f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on).

-palav -पलव् । **रात्रिवसनम्** m. a night-gown.

-pav -पव् । **रात्रप्रवृत्तिचतुर्थम्** m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. **-bal**, ab. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि । **रात्रिशिरस्त्रम्** f. a night-cap.

rōtⁱ-rāth रौति-राथ् । **संपूर्णा रात्रि** f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). **-rātas** -रातस् adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635).

-ṣol^u -शूलु । **रात्रिव्यत्यये चलवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-ṣājⁱ** -शजि or **-ṣūj^u** -शजू), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātūc^u rāth 1 रातचू राथ (for 2, see rāth 3) ।
संपूर्ण रात्रिः, f. the entire night.

rātuk^u 1 रातुकु (for 2, see rāth 3) gen. adj. (f.
rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, the night
(K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन् adv. by night, used —°, as in ad-rātan,
at midnight, p. 10a, l. 47; so ad-r°-bōgⁱ (or -bōgin),
at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

rōt'n-mānzⁱ राति-मञ्जि । समुखरात्रावेच adv. only in
the coming night, this very night (with the idea of
happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as
in ad-rātas, at midnight, p. 10a, l. 50, or ada-r°
(K. 57); so ad-r°-bōgⁱ (or -bōgin), p. 10b, l. 1; **az-rātas**,
to-night, p. 74a, l. 23; **drustis rātas**, all
night, throughout the night, p. 249a, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv.
325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1,
6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām.
259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178);
of, or to, a night (K. 295). —**dōhas** —दुहस adv.
night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ.
118). —**pēth** —यत् । समस्तरात्रिकालाश्रितः adj.
e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the
night. —**rāth** —राथ adv. on this very night
(H. x, 5, 12).

rātas^y रातसूय adv. in a single night, in the very
night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. rōṭṭ^u रात्रू), night (the
whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. ad-rāth 2, f.
midnight, p. 10a, l. 44; but ad-rāth 1, m., see rāth 1,
half a night; **maizi-r°**, p. 615a, l. 27; **pōha-r°**,
p. 684a, l. 41; **pot^r-r°**, p. 787b, l. 35; **shiwa-r°**, s.v.
shiv; **sōkh-r°**, s.v. **sōkh**; **sata-r°**, s.v. **sath** 1),
(Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68-70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3,
5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032,
1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196,
924, 1108g, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148;
H. x, 5). —**barūn^u** —बरञ्जू f.inf. to pass the night,
spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). —**gathūn^u**
—गठञ्जू f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse
(H. iii, 1); **rāth gathūn^u adā**, the night to go to
completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8;
xii, 9, 12). —**kaḍūn^u** —कडञ्जू f.inf. to pass the night
(H. x, 11; xii, 5). —**lagūn^u** —लगञ्जू, f.inf. the
night to come on (H. viii, 9). —**pētha pēn^u** —यत्
यञ्जू । महाशोकरात्रिसंपातः f.inf. a night (of watching)
to fall upon (something), the watching of the family
through the night by the dead body of a member to
occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or
completion of any other business. —**rāvūn^u** —रावञ्जू

सर्वरात्रमायासाग्निः f.inf. the night to be ruined, to
labour throughout the whole night. —**rāwarūn^u**
—रावरञ्जू । सर्वरात्रमायासनम् f.inf. to cause a person
to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly
(Rām. 1526). —**sūriṭh** —सूरिष् adv. lit. the night
having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the
night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv.,
for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

rōṭṭ^u रात्रू, obl. sg. (cf. ajē rōṭṭ^u, p. 13b, l. 34;
ajē-rōṭṭ^u-bōgⁱ (or -bōgin), p. 13b, l. 36), by night
(Gr.M.); **tamiy rōṭṭ^u**, on that very night (Rām. 147).
rōṭṭ^u-on^u रात्रू-अनु । रात्रन्धः adj. (f. -ūn^u -अञ्जू),
night-blind (cf. rōt-on^u, s.v. rāth 1). —**añēr** —अञ्जर ।
रात्रान्धम् m. night-blindness; cf. rōt-añēr, s.v.
rāth 1. —**hond^u** —हण्डु । रात्रिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u
—हण्डु), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). —**kitur^u**
—कितुक् । रात्रिचरवृत्तः, पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, which
flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful,
but works throughout the night (cf. rōt-bal and
rōt-ṭol^u, s.v. rāth 1). —**pav** —पव । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः,
बलम् m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night;
dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time.
Cf. rōt-pav, s.v. rāth 1.

rāth 3 राथ । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.);
last night (W. 95). **rātuk^u 2** रातुकु । ह्यसनः adj. (f.
rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr.
151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr.
178). **rātūc^u rāth 2** रातचू राथ । पूर्वतनरात्रिः f. the
night before last.

rāth 1 राठ m. (sg. dat. rāṭas राटस), a king, used —°,
as in rāza-rāth, s.v. rāza, q.v.

rāth 2 राठ or rāṭh राठ । आवलिः, वल्ली,
चित्ररचनाश्रेणिः f. (sg. dat. rāṭhi राठि), a line, a
row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds,
mushrooms, or the like) (cf. hēdar-r°, p. 323b, l. 20;
kanag^ach-r°, p. 456b, l. 40; **rum-r°**, p. 833b, l. 44);
a procession—in this sense used —° with words
signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence
(cf. dōṭha-r°, a violent hailstorm, p. 258a, l. 7;
rūda-r°, p. 826a, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine
(cf. dachē-r°, p. 186a, l. 6; K.Pr. 155, where it is
masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or
the like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. rata-r°, p. 846b,
l. 16). —**wurāth** —वुराठ । आद्योपान्तभागः m. the
beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book,
speech, action, or the like, u.w. reference to inspection,
criticizing, etc.). —**wurāth bōzun** —वुराठ बोजुन् ।
आद्योपान्तविवेचनम् m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from
beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see ratha.

rēth¹ रथे or रथे । ऋतुः, मासः m. (sg. dat. rētas रथेत्स), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. aki rēta aki, p. 206, l. 1; phāganun^a rēth, p. 685b, l. 18; prath rēta aki phiri, p. 769a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143b; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; II. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is -rēṭh^u -रथे, as in shē-rēṭh^u rāth, a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). —gabhun —गभुन् m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (II. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); rēth gabhun ādā, (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (II. xii, 4, 11).

rēthāh khandā रथेहाह खंदा । प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rēta-kāl रथेत्-काल । आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242).

-kāli -कालि । घर्मवति काले adv. in the hot season.

-kōl^u -कोलु । उष्णकालः m. the hot season (El. rētakol; Śiv. 327).

-kālas kyut^u -कालस कितु or -kōlis kyūt^u -कालिस कितु । घर्मवत्कालार्थम् adj. (f. —kit^u —किचू), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rēth² रथे m. (sg. dat. rētas रथेत्स), sand (El. rēṭ).

rīth रीथ । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. rīṭh^u रीथे) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. kōl-r°, p. 437a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 rit; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. rit, m.). —kaḍūn^u —कडून् । नवाचारप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to initiate a new custom. —nērūn^u —नेरेन् । नवनिमित्तप्रसिद्धिः f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīṭh^u रीथे, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. ami r°, p. 55a, l. 11; amiy r°, p. 55b, l. 7). -wōl^u -वोलु । नियतनियमाचारी n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाजेन्), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rōth रथे or ruth रुथ । व्रतम् m. (sg. dat. rō(ut)as रथेत्स), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. arañē-r°, p. 44a, l. 32; gōsōn¹-r°, p. 309b, l. 48; shēwa-r°, s.v. shēv). -nēyēm -न्येयम् । नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम् m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōth रोटु । घृतपक्कूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rōṭas रोटस), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rōth^u रोटु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. rōth^u रोटु, sg. dat. rāchē रथे), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. rata-r°, p. 846b, l. 19).

rōth रोटु in the following:— rōth-gāḍa रोटु-गाढ । बुद्रमीनाः f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. rōth-wāgan रोटु-वागन् । रोमकवार्ताकानि m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. rōtwāgin, the egg-plant).

rōth¹ रोटि । दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūth^u रूठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of rōshun, q.v.; f. rūth^u रूठु, sg. dat. rōchē रथे), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

rath^an रथन् or rat^an रटन् । रत्नम्, रत्नभूतः m. (sg. dat. ratnas रत्नस), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. rattan, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15-17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673-5, etc.; II. xii, 10, 12, 14-15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. rāza-r°, s.v. rāza) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

ratna-diph रत्न-दीप । रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. -dipas -दीपस), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). -ṣōgij^u -सौगिजु । नीराजना f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 rat^an-ṣ°).

rōthun रोटुन् । उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. rōthanas रोटनस; f. rōthūn^u रोटन्), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport.

rōth^ur^u रथेरु in kāha-rōth^ur^u, p. 387b, l. 28. Cf. rāth 2.

rōth^ur^u रोटेरु । द्राचालतालक f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

rōth^ari-hur^u रोटरि-हृ । द्राचालतालक्यज्जुः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. -hur^u -हृ । द्राचालतालक f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in sang-i-ratēl (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^u रातुलु । रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). rāt^ali रात्लि । रात्रिकाले adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

rat^an रटन्, see rath^an.

ratan रतन् in the following:— ratanjog (? spelling) m. Anemone obtusiloba (El.), ratankāt (? spelling) m. Andromeda orahifolia (El. ratan° and rātan°).

rātun रतुन् । प्रशस्तीभवन्म conj. 3 (2 p.p. rātyōv रथोव), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right. rātyō-mot^u रथो-मंतु । शोभनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. rātyē-miṭh^u रथि-संजु), made good, made, or put, right.

raṭun रटुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. roṭ^u 2 रटु; f. rūt^u

rāṭu, sg. dat. **racē** रच्ये; 2 p.p. **racyōv** रच्योव् to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. **atha r°**, p. 62a, l. 22; **cōṭ^u r°**, p. 177a, l. 34; **dāman r°**, p. 219b, l. 43; **dāmāna r°**, p. 220a, l. 2; **gād raṭūn^u**, p. 276a, l. 14; **mōra r°**, p. 588a, l. 14; **murath r°**, p. 594a, l. 33; **pād raṭānⁱ**, p. 681a, l. 4; **pishⁱ-mōṭh raṭūn^u**, p. 818a, l. 31; **rēkh raṭūn^u**, p. 830b, l. 41; **sāth r°**, s.v. **sāth 2**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc.; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc.; H. iii, 5; K.Pr. 102, 178) (**hēth raṭun**, having taken, to grasp, i.e. to hold, L.V. 69); to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. **bāl r°**, p. 104a, l. 5; **lara-lab raṭūn^u**, p. 529b, l. 5; **mōsh^ēkh r°**, p. 579b, l. 16; **nam r°**, p. 635a, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556; K.Pr. 226); to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. **bōlⁱ r°**, p. 104a, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834);

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508; Rām. 202, 207-8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142-43a, 1199, 1266, 1582; YZ. 150, 571); to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82; Śiv. 1833; Rām. 1158, 1577);

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. **athi r°**, p. 66a, l. 9; **dēmāg r°**, p. 219a, l. 34; **gīr raṭānⁱ**, p. 296b, l. 48; **mān r°**, p. 573a, l. 12; **nālamati r°**, p. 632b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 506, 1541; Rām. 944-8, 1120; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720-1, 750, etc.); to accept, take (cf. **bāndⁱ r°**, p. 111b, l. 15; **hamal r°**, p. 334a, l. 3) (Śiv. 410, 703, 1568, 1752; Rām. 557, 561, 1143a; H. i, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 228, 320; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247); to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. **būth^u raṭūn^u**, p. 143b, l. 42; **navēr r°**, p. 668b, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565; Rām. 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464; H. viii, 3, 4; x, 3, 5, 8, 12; K.Pr. 22, 220); to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19);

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9);

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. **dōd r°**, p. 188a, l. 36; **darka r°**, p. 243a, l. 32; **hada r°**, p. 222a, l. 39; **khēn r°**, p. 401b, l. 13; **khyon^u r°**, p. 428b, l. 26; **nāv raṭūn^u**, p. 666a, l. 15; **pot^u r°**, p. 787b, l. 38; **path r°**, p. 792a, l. 41; **samakhun^u r°**, s.v. **samakhun**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1752; K. 141, 161-5, 1056, 1145, 1171; YZ. 117);

to seize, arrest (cf. **bēgāri r°**, p. 92a, l. 33; **nāla r°**, p. 632b, l. 3) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 1033;

Rām. 350, 402, 498, 587, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc.; K. 335, 443, 445, 449-50, 564, 663, etc.; H. ii, 11; v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12; YZ. 129; K.Pr. 174, 256); to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431); (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. **pōr^u r°**, p. 753b, l. 29) (Rām. 323);

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. **man r°**, p. 572a, l. 21; **nam tal r°**, p. 635b, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811; Rām. 19; K. 500); to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87); to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb **rōzun**, to remain. Thus, **athi raṭun**, to take hold of in the hand, **athi rōzun**, to remain in the hand, p. 66a, ll. 9, 13; **dōd raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dōd rōzun**, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, ll. 36, 37; **hada raṭun**, to keep (a person) within bounds, **hada rōzun**, to remain within bounds, p. 322a, ll. 42, 46; **nam tal raṭun**, to bring under one's influence, **nam tal rōzun**, to remain under one's influence, p. 635b, ll. 20, 23; **path raṭun**, to hold back, **path rōzun**, p. 792a, ll. 41, 42, or **pata rōzun**, p. 793a, l. 43, to be kept behind.

roṭ^u-mot^u रटु-मंतु । गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **rūṭ^u-mūṭ^u रटू-मंतू**, sg. dat. **racē-maṣē** रच्य-मच्य), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. **mōra r°**, p. 588a, l. 16; **nāla r°**, p. 632b, l. 34; **nam tal r°**, p. 635b, l. 17; **shēkan r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2**) (K. 236, 997; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna रटन्-वान । याहकलम् m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something). **raṭan-wōl^u रटन्-वोल** । संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनशीलः, गृह्णन् n.ag. (f. **raṭan-wājēn** रटन्-वाज्यञ्), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab.; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith रटिथ, having grasped, having held, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158).

rāṭun राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōṭ^u रोटु**) (causal of **raṭun**) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1).

rētun रेटुन् । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **rētanas** रैटनस्), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy); a rag (cf. **dajē-r°**, p. 203a, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, **rētun** is apparently used in the sense of **rēṭa**, q.v.

rōṭun रोटुन् । अवग्रहाभिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **rūṭ^u रटु**; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) **rōcyōv** रोच्योव् or (conj. 3) **rōtyōv** रोच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand.

- restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. *atha-rōtān*¹, p. 62a, l. 26; *nakh^ara r^o*, p. 630a, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is *rōtanāwun*, q.v. *rūṭ^u-mot^u* रुटु-संतु । निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः perf. part. (f. *rūṭ^u-mūs^u* रुटु-संतु, sg. dat. *rōcē-masē* रोच-मस्य), come to a stop, as ab.; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab.
- ratanāwun* रतनावुन् । *ḥāḥḥam* conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ratanōw^u* रतनोवु), to cause to be seized; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854); to cause to be accepted; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. (Causal of *raṭun*, q.v. in all its meanings.
- rōtanāwun* रोटनावुन् । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *rōtanōw^u* रोटनोवु), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr. 175). Causal of *rōṭun*, q.v.
- rōtas* रोटस । डाकिनी, औषधिलताविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633; K.Pr. 182); a malignant witch; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rāntas*; K.Pr. 235); a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.
- rōtus* रोटस । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. *rōtasas* रोटसस), a male demon; a malignant wizard; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.
- ratawun^u* रटवुन् n.ag. (f. *ratavūn^u* रटवुन्), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in *raṭun*, q.v. (Śiv. 981, K. 140).
- rūṣⁱ* रुश्चि । अः adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rēt*).
- rūṣ^u* रुश्चु, see *rōt^u*.
- rūṣ^u* रुश्चु, see *rōṣun*.
- rūṣ^u* रुश्चु । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. *rōṣē* रोच्य), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649); preference; cf. *rōṣh*. —*gashūn^u* —*gashūn^u* । रुच्यन्तिः f.inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.
- rašh* रश् । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जामितम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. *raṣi* रश्चि), the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.); weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional *rašh* is, in India, nearly 2¼ grains (El. *ruts*, m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)); met. a very small amount of anything. —*mōy* -स्वय । ईषन्मात्रा f. a very little of anything.
- raśa-phol^u* रश्-फोल । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Abrus precatorius*.
- raśi-han* (or -*hanā*) रश्चि-हन् (-हना) or (II.) *raśhi-han* (or -*hanā*) रश्चि-हन् (-हना) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (II. v, 6 *raśhi-han* and

-*hanā*); as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). —*raśi* —रश्चि । अंशश्चिन् adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *ratsah-ratsah*).

rēṣh 1 रेश् f. dawn (El. *rēts*); as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rēts*). Cf. *rūṣⁱ*.

rēṣh 2 रेश् or रेश् । उपजातिः, उद्देशकवाक्यसंबोधनम् f. (sg. dat. *rēṣi* रेशि or रेशि), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda); (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title *śamūr^u* given to the descendants of a leather-seller; the title of *lāngⁱ*, given to the descendants of a lame man; *chān*, given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66); an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K.Pr. 2).

rēṣh रेश् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in *mātāmāl-rēṣh chēṣh*, there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607a, l. 30); also a piece divided off from something larger, as in *kapar-r^o*, a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 463b, l. 35).

rōṣh रोश् or *rūṣh* रुश् f. (sg. dat. *rōṣi* रोश्चि), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūṣh*). Cf. *rūṣ^u*.

rūṣh^u रुश्चु, see *rost^u*.

rašhah, see *rost^u*.

rašhar रश्चर । रिक्तता m. (abstract noun formed from *rost^u*, q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. *ōnta-r^o* or *ōntha-r^o*, p. 35b, ll. 29, 32; *āshi-r^o*, p. 47b, l. 8; *bala-r^o*, p. 103a, l. 35; *dagi-r^o*, p. 193b, l. 27; *dana-r^o*, p. 222a, l. 9; *darma-r^o*, p. 244b, l. 42; *hada-r^o*, p. 322a, l. 44; *mājē-r^o*, p. 557b, l. 30; *phala-r^o*, p. 692a, l. 47; *pāka-r^o*, p. 725b, l. 45; *prayēma-r^o*, p. 774a, l. 39; *rūga-r^o*, p. 828a, l. 49; *shila-r^o*, s.v. *shil*) (Gr.M.).

rašh^aran रश्शन । सम्यक्संस्करणम् f. (sg. dat. *rašh^arūn^u* रश्शन), proper and complete preparation (e.g. of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

rašh^arun रश्शन । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *rašh^ar^u* रश्शु), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656; K.Pr. 163); to put or arrange in complete order, properly and completely to prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). *rašh^ar^u*-

mot^u रहर-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्तृतः perf. part. (f. **rāsh^ur^u-mūṣ^u** रहर-मन्चू), made, completely ready as ab. **rāsh-rana āmot^u** रहरन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmūṣ^u** —आमन्चू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

rāsh-rāwun रहरावुन । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāsh-rōw^u** रहरोवु), i.q. **rāsh-run**, q.v. **rāsh-rōw^u-mot^u** रहरोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्विहितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **rāsh-rōv^u-mūṣ^u** रहरावु-मन्चू), i.q. **rāsh-r^u-mot^u**, see **rāsh-run**. **rāsh-rāwana āmot^u** रहरावन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम् perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmūṣ^u** —आमन्चू), i.q. **rāsh-rana āmot^u**, see **rāsh-run**.

rōṣun रोचुन । रोचनम् conj. २ (1 p.p. **rūṣ^u** रुचु, २ p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) **rōbyōv** रोच्योव्) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is **rōṣanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^uṣar रृषर् । शुभवृत्तिः m. (abstract noun from **r^ot^u**) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. *ratsar*, *ritsar*, *rutsar*; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. *ratsar*, *rutsar*); probity (El. *ratsar*); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 *rēṣar*). —**karun** —करुन् । **आरोम्यानुभवः** m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. —**pāth** —पाठ । **समाजनम्** m. (sg. dat. —**pāthas** —पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rāṣas राषस् adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. **rāth 2**.

rāṣawun राषवुन । ईषत्तया लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāṣow^u** राषवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. **rāṣow^u-mot^u** राषवु-मंतु । ईषद्विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **rāṣūv^u-mūṣ^u** राषवु-मन्चू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव । सूर्यः m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).

rav 2 रव । गतिः m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf. **pot^u rav**, p. 787b, l. 37). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **गमनाय प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).

rav 3 रव m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).

rawa रव । रलकः m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb. —**palav** —पलव । **जीर्णह्रस्वाकारकम्बलः** m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty). —**zūṭ^u** —जूट । **जीर्णकम्बलः** f. (sg. dat. —**zacē** —जच्य), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).

rawā रवा روا adj. e.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिक् । प्रसाधनम् f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. **riwun**.

rōw^u रवु, **row^u** रवु, or **ruw^u** रवु । पुट्छिद्रम्, नालिका m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. **saga-r^o**, s.v. **sag 2**); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels).

rāvⁱ gashānⁱ रवि गह्लनि । शीतलापाकोद्भवः m. pl. inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). **rāvⁱ karānⁱ** रवि करनि । शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf., id. **rōw^u** रोवु । नष्टः adj. (1 p.p. of **rāwun**, q.v.; f. **rōv^u** रवु), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 र्व् m. transplanting (rice or the like) in **atharuv**, p. 62a, l. 28. Cf. **ruwun**.

ruv 2 र्व् m. in **ruv karun** र्व् करन् m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. **rōy** and Persian روى.

rāwāchⁱ राव्हि । जागरोत्तररक्षा f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. **rōchⁱ-r^o**, p. 824a, l. 34).

rawakh रवख् । कोष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rawakas** रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल् । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (sg. dat. **rāwalas** रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. **rang-rāwul**, p. 836a, l. 36.

rawāna रवान روان, adj. e.g. going; dispatched, gone; **āb-i-rawāna** آب روان, flowing water (Rām. 131). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). —**sapanun** —सपनुन् or —**sōpanun** —सौपनुन् m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन् (also spelt रावुण्) m. (sg. dat. **rāwanas** रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338-9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called **Dashē-rāwun** (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. २ (1 p.p. **rōw^u** रोवु), to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent, be done away with (cf. **āchⁱ rāwānē**, p. 8b, l. 25; **atha r^o**, p. 62a, l. 29; **brōṣ^u-r^o**, p. 127b, l. 38).

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95, 108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522 (tas rōv^u, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91, 171); to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772-3; YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);

to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 44; kath rāvūn^u, p. 486a, l. 44; rāth rāvūn^u, p. 848a, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun or rāwarun (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rōw^u-mot^u रीव-मंतु । नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. rōv^u-mūṣ^u रीव-मंतू), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116, 1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dōd^u रावन्-दोदु । नाशदुःखम् m. sorrow caused by loss. rāwan-dēv रावन्-दिव । संमुखत एव (अदृष्टरचोभूतापहतवत्) नाशोद्भवः m. a loss-devil, something which disappears or is destroyed before one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). -dēv pata lagun -दिव पत लगुन् (अदृष्टापहारि रचोभूतवत्) विनाशापातानुवृत्तिः m.inf. disappearance or destruction to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again (to a person). rāwan-tyol^u रावन्-त्योलु । विनाशापातः m. (sg. dat. -tēlis -त्यलिस), destruction suddenly to occur.

rēwan र्वन् । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. rēvūn^u र्ववंचू), joyful festivity, merry-making.

rēwun र्ववुन् or र्ववुन् । सहर्षोन्नसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rēvyōv र्वव्योव्), to engage in joyful festivities, to rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also riwun 1.

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ryuw^u रिवु; 2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव्), to deck oneself out in fine clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्तःशोकेनाकुलतासक्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव्), to be distraught with inward grief, to mourn (El. *reivan*, to mourn, *ryivan*, to weep, the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām. 119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503, 1600; II. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun र्वुन् । निखाय निहितः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruw^u र्वु), to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 10). Cf. runun.

rawanda रवन्द روند । धूर्तः m. a goer, traveller, passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand र्वेद ريوئد m. rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.); cf. ribās. -cīni -चीनी ريوئد چيني m. (so El., but probably f.). id. According to El. it grows abundantly on the Kashmir mountains. The

natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun र्ववुनु । निखाय वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruwon^u र्ववुनु), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the like) in its place (in a wall or the like). ruwon^u-mot^u र्ववुनु-मंतु । निखायोन्नः perf. part. (f. ruvūn^u-mūṣ^u र्ववुनु-मंतू), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwarūn^u रावरंचू), causing to disappear, doing away with; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwor^u रावरं), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle (property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. āchi rāwarānē, p. 8b, l. 28; atha rāwarun, p. 62a, l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time), waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188); to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 47; kath rāwarūn^u, p. 848b, l. 2) (K. 155-6), to destroy; to spoil, loot, ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1362). rāwor^u-mot^u रावरं-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāvūr^u-mūṣ^u रावरं-मंतू), caused to disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव् । विनाशनम्, परितो हान्यापत्तिः f. causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling, looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwarōw^u रावरोवु) i.q. rāwarun, q.v. (Gr.M.); to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 1814; Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616, 1620). rāwarōw^u-mot^u रावरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāwarōv^u-mūṣ^u रावरोवु-मंतू), i.q. rāwor^u-mot^u, s.v. rāwarun, q.v.

rāwath रावठ् । भ्रान्त्वा प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwathī रावठि), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol.

rēwathī र्वेवती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the name is Rēvatī.

raiwath र्वेवथ् m. (sg. dat. raiwatas र्वेवत्), N. of the father of Rēvatī, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

rīwath र्वेवथ् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. rīwathī र्वेवथू), the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, called in Sanskrit Rēvatī.

rēwawun र्ववुनु । सहर्षक्रीडासक्तः n.ag. (f. rēwāvūn^u

रिबवुनु). one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. *ranga-r°*, p. 837b, l. 21).

riwawun^u 1 रिबवुनु । स्वप्रसाधनशीलः n.ag. (f. *riwaviñ^u* रिबवुनु), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawun^u 2 रिबवुनु । शोकाकुलः n.ag. (f. *riwaviñ^u* रिबवुनु), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

r^{ay} रय । राक्षसी, रोदनशीला, कुररः (पञ्चविशेषः) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. *rūda-r^{ay} gandūñ^u*, p. 826b, l. 2; *rata-r^{ay}*, p. 846b, l. 20) (Rām. 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. *rūda-r^{ay}*, p. 826a, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय । फलपरीक्षा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). —*kaḍun* —कडुन् । फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. —*nērun* —नेरुन् । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. —*wuchun* —वुकुन् । फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय । पलालावस्थोद्भवः m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. *hēlⁱ-r°* (p. 364b, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and *mōñjē-r°* (p. 575a, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. *pot^u r°*, p. 787b, l. 38) (L. 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayē-brakh रय-ब्रख । ईषत्पलालाता m. (sg. dat. -*brakas* -ब्रकस्), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

rāyⁱ gōmot^u रयि गोमंतु । क्षीणतां (निष्फलतां) उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. —*gōmūt^u* —गोमंतू), attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away. **rāyⁱ gaṣhun रयि गकुन् । शोषापत्तिः** m.inf. to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away. **rāyⁱ karun रयि करुन् । शोषणम्** m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).

rây 1 राय m. i.q. *rāza 1*, q.v., a king, used —°, as in *nōgⁱ-r°*, p. 624b, l. 1.

rây 2 राय राय । रक्षा, श्रद्धा, पथः f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. *byon^u byon^u rāyē*, p. 151a, l. 20) (El. *rac*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1232, 1649; Rām. 386, 1232; YZ. 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (Śiv. 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; Rām. 1156); doubt, hesitation (Śiv. 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (Rām. 368, 1549; H. viii, 11); partizanship; in *shāshē-rây*, s.v. *shōsh^u*, the word apparently means 'obstruction'. —*gaṣhūñ^u* —गहंनु । श्रद्धोद्भवः f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (YZ. 451). —*karūñ^u* —करंनु । रक्षावलम्बः, पक्षावलम्बः f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (H. xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. —*rōzūñ^u* —रोजंनु । आशावलम्बः f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. —*thavūñ^u* —थवंनु । आशोत्तरम् अभिप्सावलम्बः f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. —*wōthūñ^u* —वृथंनु । वितर्कानुचिन्तनम् f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

râyē-dar राय-दर् । पक्षानुवर्ती m. (f. -*dariñ* -दरिञ्), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. **râyē-trāye राय-चाय । अनुवर्ती** adj. e.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rây rây or रय्य । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्या f. an ant (El. *re m.*, *rai*, *riyai* f.; K.Pr. 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. *rata-r°*, p. 846b, l. 24). —*karūñ^u* —करंनु । कण्डूयाद्युद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. —*lagūñ^u* —लगंनु । अतिखेदोद्भवः f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (Rām. 984, 1350). —*wōthūñ^u* —वृथंनु । कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्तिः f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

râyē-ōl^u रय-ओलु or रय्य-ओलु । पिपीलिकाविलम्बः m. an ant's nest, an anthill (El. *re-ōl*). —*mēṣ^u* —म्यंनु । वामलूरः f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. —*pōth* —पौथ । पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. -*pūṣ^u* -पूँनु), a procession of ants, a line of ants. —*pōthan* —पौथन् । पिपीलिकामार्गः m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. —*tēg* —टैग् । निरूपणगुल्मशार्करिलोन्नतभूप्रदेशः m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). —*tūl* —तूल । अतिबुद्दः m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

râyⁱ pakun रयि (or रय्यि) पकुन् । शनःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see rōy.

rōy र्य, ruy र्य, or rōy روي, | सदनपुरीभागः m. the face, countenance (El. rōc; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289; K.Pr. 194); (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. rōyē-(or ruyē-)dor^u र्ये(र्य)दरु^u | अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूरु), 'face-hard,' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rōy^u र्यु m. another form of rāy 1, i.q. rāza; used familiarly —°, as in bata-r^o, p. 137a, l. 49.

ryuch^u र्युकु | कठोरप्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. richis रिचिस), an insolent, abusive fellow; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार् | पलालसंसृष्टः adj. c.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see ray 2).

ryūg^u र्युगु | खलपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. rīgīs रीगिस), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. ryūg) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryūg^u र्युगु m. in the following:— rīgī-pōsh रीगि-पोशु | पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as ringa, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as ring). ? cf. ryūg^u.

rōyij^u रयिजु f. in rōyij^u kadūn^u रयिजु कदुनु | नवरीतिप्रचारणम् f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

rōyil रयिल् | महावृक्षविशेषः m. the cedar, deodār, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. diva-dār (p. 261a, l. 39), q.v., which is the word used in Śrinagar, rōyil being the word used elsewhere (El. rāyil, L. 80, rayil; cf. El. riyāl and riyāl, Picea webbiana, i.q. birre, q.v.; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् | मूलविशेषः f. the root of a certain wild plant, used for dyeing cloth black (? El. riāul, rāl, Mimosa rubicaulis).

rayēlad रयलद् | निष्फलीभूतः adj. c.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. ray 2).

ryno, see rūn^u.

ryūnz^u र्युनु | गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rīnzis रीन्जिस), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. guh¹-r^o, p. 280b, l. 33) (L.V. 66; Śiv. 353; H. v, 3-5; K.Pr. 190, 263). rīnzī-phol^u रीन्जि-फोलु | लाचागुलिकाविशेषः m., id.

ryosh^u, ryush^u, or rēsh^u र्यशु (also written र्यशु) or rish रिश (K.Pr. 180) | ऋषिः m. (sg. dat. rēshis र्यशिस), an inspired sage (in Skt. ṛṣi), a sanctified sage, a saint,

ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively, *dēvarṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmaṛṣi* (cf. brahma-r^o, p. 121a, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājaraṣi*, or royal sage (cf. ruma-r^o, p. 834a, l. 13; rāza-r^o, s.v. rāza) (El. rishi; Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822; Rām. 49, 78, 80-1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc.; K. 26, 127-9, 136, 139, 243, 305-6, 308, 347, 484, 614-8, 622, 817, 1038-9, 1042-3, 1054; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these ṛṣis was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasīṣṭha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. sata-rēsh¹, s.v. sath 3) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157); the keeper of a Hindū temple (El. rēsh; L. 287, rishi).

rēsh¹-bālukh र्येशि(षि)-बालुकु | ऋषिबालकः m. (sg. dat. -bālakas -बालकस), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so -zāda -ज़ाद्, Rām. 232); met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). -bāpār -बापार् | ऋषिबापारः m. the conduct of an anchorite; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). -bāy -बाय् | मुनिस्त्री f. an anchorite's wife; met. a virtuous woman. -ḍul^u -डुलु | मृगमयपात्रविशेषः m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. -khand -खन्दु | उपहासविशेषः (वचनम्) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke); cf. khanda. -khrāv -ख्राव् | काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. an anchorite's wooden shoes; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unevenly made, and unornamented. -kōl -काल् | ऋषिकुल्या m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmir, in Bring (Skt. Bhr̥ṅga) and other Parganas. -kōmōri -कमारी | ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f., i.q. rēsh¹-kañēkh, and rēsh¹-kūr^u, bel. -kañēkh -कञ्खु | ऋषिकन्या f. (sg. dat. -kañēki -कञ्कि), i.q. the next. -kūr^u -कूरु | ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. -mar -मर् | ऋषिमठः m. an anchorite's hut; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. -mor^u -मर् | ऋषिशरीरम् m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting); met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. -pōbūr^u -पौबुरु | राङ्गवस्त्रभेदः f. a shawl of pashmina woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahōr^u -पहोर । अश्विनिवासशाला f. an anchorite's hut. -tōn^u -तोनु । अश्वित्वम् m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rēshi-mōl^u रेशि(षि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36a, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day. -mālyun^u -माल्युनु । चित्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. -pīr^u -पीर । सज्जनविशेषः m. N. of a famous Brāhmana of high character, who lived at Śrīnagar in the quarter known as Balanḍimar (Skt. *Balādhyamatha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. -pīra-sonḍ^u -पीर-सण्डु । चित्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmana. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryot^u or rēt^u र्योतु or रेतु adj. (f. -rēṣ^u -रेशू or रेशू), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. rēth) used —, as in aitha-rēt^u (p. 66b, l. 37, misprinted rēṣ^u), produced in eight months; nawa-ryot^u (p. 664a, l. 37), nine months old; pōṅsa-r^o, p. 743a, l. 44; sata-r^o, s.v. sath 3.

raiyeṥh रैयथ عیت, m. (sg. dat. raiyētas रैयतस), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuw^u रिवु, see riwun 1.

ryiwun, see riwun 2.

raz राज़ । रञ्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. aṭa-r^o, p. 52b, l. 17; bangi-r^o, p. 113a, l. 10; ḍanga-r^o, p. 227a, l. 3; dura-r^o, p. 239a, l. 21; gāsa-r^o, p. 307b, l. 47; krēshimi-r^o, p. 476a, l. 49; laman-r^o, p. 524b, l. 42; pēsi-r^o, p. 806b, l. 43; ruma-r^o, p. 834a, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178-9). A string like object (cf. ḍol^{na}-r^o, p. 214a, l. 44; darbi-r^o, p. 240a, l. 36; gāri-r^o, p. 298a, l. 9; hāyē-raza, p. 363a, l. 15; kīhi-r^o, p. 390b, l. 10; khōri-r^o, p. 412a, l. 48; nōhⁱ-r^o, p. 625b, l. 20; nasta-wājē-r^o, p. 658b, l. 17; pāka-r^o, p. 725b, l. 13; push^{ṣṭi}-tāla-r^o, p. 783a, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf. ānⁱ-r^o, p. 31b, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf. shīna-raza, s.v. shīn). —karūn^u -करंजू । बलादायहवन्धनवृत्तिः f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or the like).

raza-gor^u रज़-गंर । रञ्जुवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is raza-gārⁱ-bāy रंज़-गंरि-बाय, but a female rope-maker is -gūr^u -गंरू) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twisting and selling string, rope, etc. -gaz -गज़ ।

vandh^vवृत्तिः m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. -hōgāḍa -होगाड़ । शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). -hur^u -ज़रू । रञ्जुसंघातः f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. darbi-h^o, p. 240a, l. 22; and razi hur^u karūn^u, bel.). -yēr -येर । संहतदीर्घाणीसमूहः m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज़ दर लगुन । पीडादि-दोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. dara lagun, p. 235b, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like). -dyūg^u -ड्युंग । रञ्जुवेष्टितगोलकः m. (sg. dat. digis डीगिस), a ball of string. -hur^u karūn^u -ज़रू करंजू । आसमञ्जसापादनम् f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. —khārun -खारन m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. pān razi khārun, p. 735b, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razaṅ khasun रज़न खसुन । अत्यारुढ्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज़ m. i.q. rāza, used —, as in druva-rāz, p. 250a, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. rāza-bal, s.v. rāza.

rāz 2 राज़ ;), m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज़ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. rājarēñ राजर्यञ् or rōñ^u रौञ्, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is rōz, q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is rāzāh राज़ाह, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. darma-r^o, p. 244b, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858-9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23-5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (dayēth-r^o, p. 271b, l. 27; nāga-r^o, p. 624a, l. 40; nruga-r^o, p. 650b, l. 33); the tutelary Bōrav (Skt. *Bhāravā*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or rāz) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is rāza-bāy, see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is rōz, q.v.). Cf. rāja. -ūnz^u -अंजू । राजहंसः m. a flamingo. -bōg^u -बोगु । भैरवलिभागः m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Bōrav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. **-bal** -बल । **रमशानस्थानम्** m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*, El.); cf. L. 263 *razbar*, the track to a burning ground. **-bāy** -बाय । **आर्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a king, a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). **-bayē** -बय । **राजभीतिः** m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king. **-dār** -दार् or **-dwār** -द्वार । **राजाश्रयस्थानम्** m. the gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884, 939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451, 1160-1); the abode of a rich and generous person. **-hams** -हंस । **राजहंसः** m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516, 1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high reputation for character, richness, and generosity (Śiv. 1105). **-kōmār 1** -कमार m. a king's son, a prince (Śiv. 1290). **-kōmār 2** -कमार f. a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285). **-kōmārī** -कमारि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224, 1233, 1262, 1517). **-kūr** -कूर f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655). **-kaṭh** -कट् । **बलिविधानविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to the presiding Bōrav of a cemetery (cf. **rāza-bōg**^u, ab.). **-kaṭh-bōg**¹ -कट्-बागि । **बलिविशेषभागाः** m.pl. the shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares. **-kaṭh-ciñ** -कट्-चिन् । **बलिविधानपात्रम्** f. the earthen dish in which these offerings are made. **-kaṭh thawun** -कट् थवुन् । **बलिविधानविशेषसमयः** to arrange such an offering. **-māha** -माह । **राजमाषात्रम्** f.pl. a kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and *razmāh*). **-mōl** -मोलु । **सहाता** m. 'a king father'; met. a liberal and generous man. **-māz** -माज् । **राज्ञामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्तिः** m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility ordinarily existing between a king and his blood-relations, or between him and the kings of the countries on the immediate frontier of his dominions. **-nēcyuw**^u -नचिवु । **राजपुत्रः** m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73); a young boy-child of a wealthy person. **-nīth** -नीथ् f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, **-nīti** -नीति, but usually **nīṣ**^u नीषू, as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, statesmanship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). **-pōth^ar** -पथर् । **राजपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pōtras** -पवस्), a king's son, a prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). **-rāth** -राट् । **राजराजः** m. (sg. dat. **-rāṭas** -राटस्), a king of kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of

high character. **-rath^an** -रथन् । **सत्पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-ratnas** -रत्नस्), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent, and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a good son. **-ryosh^u** -र्यशु or -र्यशु । **राजर्षिः** m. (sg. dat. **-rēshis** -रेशिस्), one of the three classes of anchorite saints (the *rājarsi* of Skt.), a royal sage (Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to one of these saints. **-warn** -वर्न् m. one of royal caste, a Rājput (Rām. 1778). **-wath** -वथ् । **घण्टापथः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road leading to a king's palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progress: a king's highway, a highway, main road. **-yōg** -योग् m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from the more rigorous **haṭh-yōg** (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*) (cf. p. 357b, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689, 1833, 1857).

rāzun^u राजुन् adj. (f. **rāzūn^u** राज्ञून्), of, or belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person) (Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace (Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राज़ा m. i.q. **rāza**, q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō रज़ो in **razō-gōn** रज़ो-गन् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things. These are **satū-gōn** (Skt. *satva-guṇa*) the property of goodness, **tamō-gōn** (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness or ignorance, and **razō-gōn** (Skt. *rajo-guṇa*) the property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रज़, adj. e.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —° scattered over (with), covered with (cf. **rakh^ath-r^o**, p. 831b, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रज़, m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap, atom, bit, piece. **rēza rēza karun** रज़ रज़ करन् । **चुद्रकणशो विधानम्** m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash, crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces (Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, **rēza k^o**).

rīzī रीज़ी m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used —° as in **khū-rīzī** (Rām. 915), p. 402b, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़, m. day, a day of twenty-four hours (Rām. 797, 1083). **-nāmca** -नामच, m. an ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़, **अनवस्था** f. instability, restlessness, disquietude, confusion (cf. **dasta-r^o**, p. 256a, l. 47; **rata-r^o**, p. 846b, l. 27). — **pēñ^u** -पञ्जू । **प्रमाद्विह्वल्युञ्जवः** f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted, confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़, f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the keeping of Lent (*Ramazān*). — **darañē** -दरञ् ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —**hēñē** —ह्यञ्च । यवनानां व्रतविशेषाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast. —**karañē** —करञ्च f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —**thāwanē** —थावञ्च f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रोज़ or **röz^u** रोज़ू । आर्या f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of **rāza**, q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a **rāza** is **rāza-bāy**).

rözⁱ रोज़ि (= راضی) adj. o.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-pleased, content (Gr.M. *rōzi*; Śiv. 212, 679 *rōzi*; K.Pr. 68 *rāzi*, 93, 145 *rāzi*). —**gashun** —गङ्गुन । प्रसादापत्तिः m. inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रसादनम् m. inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile. —**rözun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः m. inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant) (YZ. 269). —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम् m. inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

röz^u रोज़ू, see **röd^u** and **röz**.

ruz रुज़ ? f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rūzī रूज़ी روزی f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl. case **rūzī**, for **rūziyi**, in the following:— **rūzī dyun^u** रूज़ी दिनु । आजीवहेत्वधिगमः m. inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance. —**ladun** —लदुन् । निरायासाजीवाग्निः m. inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion. —**prāwun** —प्रावुन् । जीविकावाग्निः m. inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty). —**shēnun** —श़नुन् । आजीवनाशः m. inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rūz^u रूज़ू, see **rözun**.

razbar, see **rāza-bal**, p. 857a, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़दान m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmanas of Kashmīr (Skt. *rājānaka*, see RT.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is Krushna Rāzdān (Skt. *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka*) (Śiv. 242).

röz-dar रोज़-दर् (= روزدار) । अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्च), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musal-mān Lent (*Ramazan*). —**dar rözun** -दर् रोज़ुन् । व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् m. inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rözgār रोज़गार روزگار, m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). **rözgār-band** रोज़गार-बन्द । द्रव्योपार्जकः m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rēzikh रयज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् m. inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rözil रोज़िल् । राजाचरणम् f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rözilad रोज़िलद । अनवस्थितवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **röziladiñ** रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or **razmāh** (L. 330, 339, 346), see **rāza-māha**, p. 857a, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rözun रोज़ुन् । अवस्थानम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūd^u** रुदु, Rām. 904; f. **rūz^u** रुज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. **rözöv** रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. **bahāthāna r^o**, p. 97a, l. 24; **bōri rözānⁱ**, p. 118a, l. 50; **basta r^o**, p. 135a, l. 31; **baṭhi r^o**, p. 140b, l. 14; **bayēs tal r^o**, p. 149b, l. 39; **dabanga r^o**, p. 184a, l. 8; **dyān r^o**, p. 268b, l. 7; **khaṭith r^o**, pp. 423a, l. 7; 423b, l. 22; **lang r^o**, p. 526b, l. 10; **manaskār r^o**, p. 582a, l. 11; **namith r^o**, p. 638a, l. 27; **nēri r^o**, p. 673b, l. 48; **pajē-tal r^o**, p. 724a, l. 24; **pāri r^o**, p. 753b, l. 36; **pushtas r^o**, p. 783a, l. 12; **path** or **pata r^o**, p. 792a, l. 42; p. 793a, l. 43; **pēṭha r^o**, p. 795b, l. 20; **sakharith r^o**, s.v. **sakharun**; **syod^u r^o**) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. **dubari-shāh r^o**, p. 184b, l. 7; **dōla r^o**, p. 211a, l. 37; **lari r^o**, p. 529b, l. 31; **nasti-dōgis-pēṭh r^o**, p. 658b, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; II. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; II. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. **batas r^o**, p. 137b, l. 30; **shirith pūrith r^o**, s.v. **shērun**) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. **bāl r^o**, p. 104a, l. 8; **nyāra r^o**, p. 673a, l. 42; **pānas r^o**, p. 736a, l. 46; **shēran r^o**; **sōkha r^o**, s.v. **sōkh**; **samith r^o**, s.v. **samun**; **srōdi r^o**, s.v. **srōd^u**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; II. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. **bazē-pēṭh r^o**, p. 153a, l. 10; **mīlith r^o**, p. 569a, l. 2; **pākh r^o**, p. 726a, l. 5; **prabaras r^o**,

p. 771*b*, l. 33; **pyāla hēth r°**, p. 814*a*, l. 25; **shēki r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **sēka r°**; **sōra r°**, s.v. **sōr**; **satas-pēth r°**, s.v. **sath 1**) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015-6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802-3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc.; K. 793, 969; H. vii, 23);

to continue (cf. **āsh rōzūn^u**, p. 47*a*, l. 49; **badith rōzun**, p. 87*a*, l. 13; **brōs^u r°**, p. 127*b*, l. 39; **brāth rōzūn^u**, p. 127*b*, l. 35; **bayē r°**, p. 148*b*, l. 26; **ḍakha r°**, p. 205*b*, l. 43; **danjē r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 14; **danja r°**, p. 227*b*, l. 7; **hēk^ath rōzūn^u**, p. 329*b*, l. 38; **hōsh r°**, p. 353*a*, l. 12; **khara r°**, p. 408*b*, l. 22; **līn r°**, p. 525*a*, l. 41; **lay rōzūn^u**, p. 543*a*, l. 19; **layē r°**, p. 543*a*, l. 22; **magar r°**, p. 552*b*, l. 23; **mani r°**, p. 572*b*, l. 11; **pāma rōzanē**, p. 733*b*, l. 6; **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 6; **prasan r°**, p. 767*b*, l. 39; **rōchⁱ r°**, p. 824*a*, l. 19; **rōzⁱ r°**, p. 858*a*, l. 19; **rōzdār r°**, p. 858*a*, l. 45; **shōngith shāph r°**, s.v. **shōngun**; **sōkhēth r°**; **sōrith r°**, s.v. **sōrun**; **sōth r°**) (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1246, 1711; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036; H. i, 5; x, 1, 3, 6, 8; YZ. 260; K.Pr. 12 *rodun* for *rādun*); to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. **niyēth rōzūn^u**, p. 674*b*, l. 9; **phikir rōzūn^u**, p. 690*b*, l. 23; **phirun r°**, p. 707*b*, l. 5; **pūr^u r°**, p. 755*b*, l. 2; **priwa rōzanē**, p. 772*a*, l. 23; **rāy rōzūn^u**, p. 854*b*, l. 17; **shōd rōzun**; **shig rōzūn^u**; **shēkh rōzun**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shēkh rōzūn^u**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shēl rōzun**; **shēyē r°**, s.v. **shāy**; **sum^aran rōzūn^u**; **sōr rōzun**) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491-2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660-1, 761, 803, 858, etc.; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113; YZ. 72, 204; K.Pr. 178, 243); (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057); (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. **nākh dōla r°**, p. 629*a*, l. 50; **sūs^u r°**, s.v. **sath 2**) (Rām. 146; K. 273; H. xii, 15);

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246); to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. **bōkⁱ r°**, p. 98*b*, l. 30; **dāg r°**, p. 194*a*, l. 11; **dam r°**, p. 216*b*, l. 19; **gōr r°**, p. 297*b*, l. 12; **nēb r°**, p. 619*b*, l. 24; **nishāna r°**, p. 656*b*, l. 32; **phih r°**, p. 686*a*, l. 39; **pharkh rōzūn^u**, p. 704*b*, l. 19; **pali rōzun**, p. 730*a*, l. 39; **sār r°**; **srah r°**; **sarmāyē r°**; **sūrath r°**) (L.V. 2, 67; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379,

1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc.; K. 45; H. vii, 20; YZ. 42); to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. **nām rōzanⁱ**, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658; K. 563, 660, 761; H. xii, 23); to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. **shēkani r°**, s.v. **shēkun**) (L.V. 44; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc.; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb **raṭun**, to take hold of, as in **dōd raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dōd rōzun**, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37. For further examples, see under **raṭun**, p. 850*b*, l. 15 ff.

rūd^u-mot^u रुद-मत् । स्थितिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **rūz^u-mūb^u** रुजू-मञ्जू), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. **danjē r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 11; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 14; **pajē-tal r°**, p. 724*a*, l. 20) (Rām. 761; K. 5; H. i, 5; xii, 23).

rūzith gabhun रुज़िथ गब्हुन् । अवशिष्टतया स्थितिः, निरक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure); (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. **pōr r° g°**, p. 753*b*, l. 21); to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. **atha r° g°**, p. 66*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūz'na रुज़िन (cf. روزينه) । भोज्यार्थतपडुलावज्ञम् m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. **-mōth -खट्** । अन्नमात्रतपडुलावज्ञम् f. (sg. dat. **-mōthi -खटि**), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. **-phol^u -फल्** । तपडुलावज्ञसमूहः m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rōzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōzanōw^u** रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र् । दीर्घम् m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. **rād 2**.

rāzasi राज़सी । राजसंपत् f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.); the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822); kingdom (El.). — **karūn^u** — करञ्जू m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय् m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawun^u रोज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **rōzavūn^u** रोज़वञ्जू), one who remains etc., see **rōzun**; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawañ रोज़वञ् f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razöy' रज़ायि رَضَائِي । नीशारविषेयः a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

स स. The Kāshmirī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for character स is **süissö**. The letter is sounded like the *s* in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic **س** (s) and **ص** (sād), which, in Kāshmirī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary *s*.

The palatal sibilant is **sh** श श, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for the character श is **shēkar-shō**. It is sounded like *sh* in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter श ष, which, in Kāshmirī, is written by Paṇḍits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmirī, it is pronounced like **sh**. Thus, the word **pōsh** पोश, a flower, is often written **पोष** by Paṇḍits because of the existence of the letter श ष in the Sanskrit word *puspa-* पुष्प with the same meaning. The Kāshmirīs call this letter ष 'phōr^d-shō'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh**, are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, the *ś* or *ṣ* when taken into Kāshmirī, in the first place becomes **h**. Thus, Skt. *śāka-*, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk-**; Skt. *śīrah*, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; Skt. *lāṣma-*, garlic, > Ksh. **rahan**; Skt. *vimśati-*, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; *suparś-*, sit, > **ṣbh-**; *ṣpīṣ-*, grind, > **ṣpih-**; *viṣa-*, poison, > **vēh**; *pārśva-*, a rib, > (through **pāśa-*) **pāh-**; *drādiśī*, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; *praśasta-*, good, *prahasta-*, > *phraasta-*, > *phrayasta-*, > Ksh. **phrēst-** (see **phryūst^u**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. *ś* and *ṣ* thus become Ksh. **h**, it appears that the dental *s* does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh**, breath (Skt. *śrāsa-*), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan *śušī*, Avesta *susi*, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmirī is not, like the Indo-Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit *śrāsa-*, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was **śrāsa-*, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmirī **h**, derived from *ś* or *ṣ*, is followed by **y**, **ē**, or **ü-mātrā**, it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh**. Thus, the second past participle of the $\sqrt{\text{pih-}}$, given above, is **pihyōv**, not **pihyōv**, and the feminine plural of **pyuh^u**, its first past participle, is **pishē**, not **pihē**. So, the oblique singular of **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day, is **bōsh^u**, not **bōh^u**.

The above cases, in which *ś* or *ṣ* has become **h**, are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h**. Thus, the Skt. *śrura-*, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrōv**; and Skt. *śloka-*, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk-**.

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w**. This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōṣ-** or **shōṣ-**, purity, compared with the Skt. *śauca-*. Other examples are:— **shrāth** or **shāth**, a sandbank; **shrōth^u** or **shōth^u**, a corpse; **shriṭhun** or **shiṭhun**, to be congealed; so, with **s**, we have:— **srōg^u** or **sōg^u**, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl**, an invitation; **swās** or **sās**, ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrōn^u** or **srōn^u**, moist; **shrandā** or **srandā**, a bull (Skt. *śaṇḍa-*, in which there is no *r*); **shründ^u** or **sründ^u**, a casket; **shrong** or **srong** (Skt. *surūṅga-*), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz**, tongs; **shrav** or **srav**, a

pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to **s**; but a reference to the Avesta *skand-*, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmirī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *sn* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmirī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān**, **srān**, or **snān**, bathing, (Skt. *snāna-*); **srēh** or **snēh**, love, (Skt. *snēha-*). With these compare the **shrūk-** < *ślōka-*, given above.

As explained s.v. **ě** (p. 3a, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ě**, not **a**, so that **श** must be transliterated **shě**, not **sha**. Kāshmirīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh**, so that they write indifferently **श** or **य**, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shě**. In this way, the first past participles of **shēkun**, to doubt, and of **shērun**, to arrange, are, respectively, **shyūk^u** and **shyūr^u**, but they are quite commonly written **shūk^u** and **shūr^u**.

sa 1 स, see **tih**.

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) **साँ** **sō** interj., a contraction of **sōhib**, Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindī *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sō**, **hē nārān sō**, or **he nārān juv sō**, all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kot^u-sa**, p. 484a, l. 41; **ada-sō** or **ada-kyā-sō**, yes, Sir, p. 13a, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sō**, id., p. 18a, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351b, l. 42) and **ha-sō** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sō** (p. 355b, l. 11), and **hata sō-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sō** or (Rām. 1342) **ma-sa**, do not, Sir (p. 547a, l. 27).

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). (Cf. **sōb**.)

sai, sái, see **say 2**.

sáo, see **sōw^u 1**.

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sō 1 स or **su** a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sō-shil**, well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kō** or **ku**, q.v.

sō 2 स, see **swa**.

só, e, soi, sooi, see **sōy 2**.

sō साँ, see **sa 2**.

sui, see **sōy 2**.

sab सव् or **sabā** सबा । सभा f. an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā**, p. 244b, l. 47; **pot^u sab**, p. 787b, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée; an invited festal assembly, at which food, etc., are distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; K. 710, 894, 908, 987-8, 995-7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a learned society or the like (Gr.M.). — **diñ^u** — दिञ् । पङ्क्तिस्त्रसभेषु भोजनवितरणम् f.inf. to distribute food at such an assembly. — **hōrūñ^u** — होरञ् । सभ्यजनाभ्यङ्गणसमापनम् f.inf. to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. — **rab mēhun** — रव् मेलुन् । शुद्धशुद्धाचारापगमः m.inf. an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सव-बल् । सभास्थानम् m. a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

sabi bēhun सवि व्यङ्गन् । पङ्क्तिमध्ये भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to take one's seat at a festal meal. — **bata** -वत् । सभोचितभोजनम् m. the food at such a festival.

sābō साबो, see **sōb**.

sōb साब् (= ماحب) an honorific suffix, as in **rājē-sōb**, His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khōdā-Sōb**, God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुब, i.q. **sub^uh**, q.v.

sabab सवब سب m. means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab**, p. 132a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bē-sabab**, without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सवब, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa**, for this reason (Gr.M.).

sōbōd खबूद । सुबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sōbōz^u 1 खबूञ्**, for **2**, see **subōd^u**), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sōbōd^u खबूद । सुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **sōbōz^u 2 खबूञ्**), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

sōbūd खबूद । सुज्ञानम् m. good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sōbūd^u खबूद । सुज्ञानः adj. (f. **sōbūd^u खबूद**), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sōbadrā स्वद्रा or **सुभद्रा** f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadrā*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुबदार (= صوبدار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmir) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdār*).

sub^ah सुबह صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written **suba सुब**) (cf. **prath sub^ah**, p. 769a, l. 34) (El. *subah*, *subh*, morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

sub^aha सुबह adv. from the morning (e.g. in **sub^aha tā shām**, from morn till eve, Rām. 259).

sub^ahai सुबही adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

sub^ahuk^u सुबहुक । प्रभातिकः gen. (f. **sub^ahūc^u सुबहुचू**), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

sub^ahan सुबहन । प्रभातम् m. the early dawn (El. *subhan*, *subhān*); adv. at early dawn (cf. **az su^o**, p. 74a, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām, 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

sub^ahanuk^u सुबहनुक । प्रातःकालिकः gen. (f. **sub^ahanūc^u सुबहनचू**), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

sub^ahanas सुबहनस । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El. ; W. 95; H. xii. 12). —**bögⁱ —वागि** or —**bögⁱn —वागिन्** । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sub^ahas सुबहस । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El. ; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). **prath sub^ahas**, adv. every morning (Gr.M.). —**bögⁱ —वागि** or —**bögⁱn —वागिन्** । प्रभातप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sabakh सबख سبق m. (sg. dat. **sabakas सबकस**), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabil सबील سبيل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. —**karūn^u —करञ्जू** । सर्वसाधारण्येन निमन्त्रणम् f.inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban साबन् (= صابون) । चालनी f. (sg. dat. **sābūn^u साबञ्जू**), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmir; one kind from oil, called **tila-sāban**, which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called **supēda sāban**) (cf.

sēki sāban gashūn^u, s.v. **sēkh**) (El. *sāban*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābūn^u-gor^u साबञ्जू-गंघ m. a soap-maker (El. *sābūnigur*). —**poṣh^u —पंक्कु** । चालनीफेनः m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. —**wōn^u —वोजु** । चालनीजलम् m. soapy water.

sōbun-sāz साबुन्-साज़ (? **sōbun^o सोबुन्^o**) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsāz*).

sabar सबर् or **sab^ar सबर्** صبر । शान्तिः m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. **be-sabar**, p. 132a, l. 35) (Gr.M.). **sab^ara-kinⁱ सबर्-किनि** adv. patiently (Gr.M.). —**karun —करन्** m.inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. —**karanwōl^u —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. —**karanwājēn —करन्वाज्यन्**), patient (El.).

sabūr सबूर् صبور । सहनशीलता adj. e.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sībūr^u सीबूर् । रुचाचरणा f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a haridan.

sōbir साबिर् صابر adj. e.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

sōbith साबिथ (= ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). —**karun —करन्** m.inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सुबूथ (= ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. **subūtas सुबूतस**), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sōbāv स्ववाव । शीलः m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1144, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). **kaṭhini sōbāwa-sost^u**, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sōbāwa-kinⁱ स्ववाव-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). —**vyot^u —व्यंतु** । सुशीलः adj. (f. —**vēṣh^u —व्यञ्जू**), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय । साधारणोपकारकः m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabaz सबज़, **sabüz^u सबञ्जू** or **sab^az سبز** adj. e.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabaz*; 1908, *sabüz^u*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). —**cāhⁱ —चाह** or —**cāy —चाय** f. brick tea (imported via Iadāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبز m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सबज़ी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

sōbōz^u खबूज़, see sōbōd and sōbōd^u.

sabzār सबज़ार (= مسيزار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward, green (Śiv. 1797).

sāca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

suc^u सूच, see sukun.

sōch खक् । सुमूयता m. (sg. dat. sōchas खक्स्), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. suchh; YZ. 402, sōchah, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, suchh). —gashun —गहून । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

sōchas-kyut^u खक्स्-कितु । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोक् or sōch सोक् । विचारः, विमर्शः m. (sg. dat. sōcas सोचस् or sōcas सोचस्), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōcyōv सोच्योव), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव, see sukun.

sad सद् card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases).

sad āpharī सद् आफरी = عدا فرين interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see sadāh 1.

sada 2 सद् in the following:— sada-mond^u सद्-मंदु ।

सद्यो मथितः adj. (f. -münz^u -मंजू), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. mandun. -mār -मार् ।

सद्योमृतिशोकः m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proffered very soon after death. -mor^u -मर् । सद्यो मृतः m. very recently dead. —marun —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. to be

very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. -pyāv

-प्याव । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम् m. the festival on which presents are made to a woman on the occasion of the birth of her first child. -pyāv bōg^u

-प्याव बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवसुदायः m. the present made on such an occasion. -pyāv ladun -प्याव लदुन् ।

प्रथमप्रसवार्थसुदायवितरणम् m.inf. to make these presents. -pyāwal -प्यावल । प्रथमप्रसूता f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. -pyāy

-प्याय । सद्यः प्रसवः f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, sadh piāi); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. -pyāy karūn^u -प्याय करंजू ।

प्रसवार्थभक्ष्यविभाजनम् f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats

on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (esp. of her first child). -zāv -जाव । सद्यो जातः adj. e.g. very recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). -shiv -शिव m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. Śiva) (Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, et passim; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, et passim).

—sarwadā —सर्वदा । निरुदा adv. always, perpetually; continually, without cessation, everlastingly.

sadōy सदाय् or sadōyⁱ सदायि । निरुमेव adv. even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. sadāi; L.V. 7, sadōyⁱ).

sadā 2 सा, see sadāh.

sadā 3, for sād 2 in the phrase syod^u sadā, s.v. syod^u, q.v.

sād 1 साद् । आखादः m. taste, flavour (cf. pot^u sād, p. 787b, l. 44) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. swād 1.

sādas pyon^u सादस् प्युन् । स्नादारचिन्तनम् m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद् (or, K. 435, sādū सादु) । सत्युषवः m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, sādhu (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596-7, 812-3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1684; K. 435, 1097-8, 1174).

sāda-biṭh साद्-बिट् । साधुसमाग्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly.

-prakrēth -प्रहृथ् f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). -sang -संग् m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sād साड् or (q.v.) dāy डाय । सार्धाः adj. pl. (f. sādā साड), together with (its) half, with one half more.

It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus:— sād trēh āna, three and a half annas; sād tōr warihy, four and a half years; sādā shēh mōhara (fem.), six and a half mohars (W. 105, sādā). Cf. dāy.

sāda-sātⁱ साड-सति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shēnashear, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sādā साद साद । चित्वादिहीनः, सरलसभावः adj. e.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sincere, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sādah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). —**khraṅ** —ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādē साध m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sādhya*). Used —° in **sidda-sādē सिद्ध-साध**, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is omnipotent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

said सैद्, see **söd**.

saudā سودا, see **södā**.

sēd 1 खद् । सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sēz^u** खञ्ज), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. **karma-s^o**, p. 471b, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. **būta-s^o**, p. 141b, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. **sēz^u**) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sēd 2 खद् (also written **siddh सिद्ध**, **sēdd खद्**, and **sidd सिद्ध**) । संपन्नः, सिद्धः adj. e.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see **sēd 1**) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sēd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sēda खद् । सम्यक्संमुखः adj. e.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. **syod^u**. —**sēda** —खद् । अभिमुख्येन adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). —**syod^u** —खद् । सम्यक्संमुखीनः adj. (f. —**sēz^u** —खञ्ज), face to face (with another).

siud, see **syod^u**.

söd खद् । सुशीलः adj. e.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

södⁱ खद् in **södⁱ wōñ^u** खद् वोञ्ज m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

södā सोदा سودा । पण्यद्रव्यम् m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*)

(H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s^o nyun^u*, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) **södāh सोदाह**, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. **dāpⁱ dāpⁱ sōdāh**, p. 233b, l. 44; **prishⁱ prishⁱ sōdāh**, p. 771a, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

söd^u सोद् in **dūn^u-söd^u**, p. 223b, l. 27, i.q. **swād 2**, q.v. **söd सद्** or **said सैद्** (=सैद्) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muhammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda सुद् । सिद्धिका m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybalia*, small hard balls into which the faeces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd सूद् । फलम्, कुसीदम् m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). —**nērun** —नेरन् । फलोद्भवः m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār सूद्-यार् । कुसीदधनम् m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. —**rost^u** —रस्त् । लाभहीनः adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** —रह्), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg सद्बर्ग सदबर्ग m. 'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbag*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī सद्बर्गी सदबर्गी f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv सद्वा (ञ्जा)व् m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sēdd खद्, **sidd सिद्ध**, see **sēd 2**.

sēddī खद्दी or **siddī सिद्धि** । सिद्धिः f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā सिद्धि-दाता । सिद्धिदाता m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh सिद्ध, see **sēd 2**.

sādāgī सादगी सादगी । आर्जवम् f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgōn सद्गुण m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattva-guṇa*), see **gōn**, p. 288b, l. 5, and **razō-gōn**, p. 857b, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgōr सद्गुर or (Śiv. 1175) **sath-gōr सथ्-गुर** m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of **gōr**, q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سودागर or **sōdāgār सोदागार** । फलविक्रयिकः m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sōdāgar*, *saudāgar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgār*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgār*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگری or sōdāgōri सोदागारी f. trade (El. *sodāgarī*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह or sadā 2 सदा صدا । शब्दः m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) *sadahān सदाहन*), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. *khrāvi-s°*, p. 416b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह । सप्तदश card. (sg. abl. *sadāhi सदाहि*), seventeen (cf. El. *sadah*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). *sadāhan-hond^u सदाहन-हन्दु* । सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. *-hūnz^u -हून्नु*), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadōhⁱ सदाहि f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by *sadāh*, seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in *kāh sadōhⁱ akh hath ta satasthith*, eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह, see sōdā.

sōdōh स्वहृह । शोभनदिनम् m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śivarātri*, and so on). Cf. *sōdūsh^u*.

sadahān सदाहन, see *sadāh* 1.

sadōhyum^u सदाहिम् । सप्तदशः ord. (*sadōhim^u सदाहिम्*), seventeenth (El. *sadāhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādājⁱ सादजि, sādūj^u सादजू, see *sādul^u*.

sadakh सडख । सुदृढमार्गः f. (sg. dat. *sadaki सडकि*), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). —*nērūn^u -नेरून्नु* । मार्गाविर्भावः f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख । उपासकः m. (sg. dat. *sādakas सादकस्*), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

sōdikh सादिख سادق adj. e.g. sincero (El. *sādik*).

sudakshēn सुदक्षेन् m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^u सादुलु । अत्यास्तादः adj. (f. *sādājⁱ सादजि* or *sādūj^u सादजू*), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

sōdīl सादिल् । साधुता f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. *sād* 2).

sōdām स्वदाम or sudām सुदाम m. N. of a Brāhmana, a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075-1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan सादन । साधना, लेखनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *sādani सादिनि*), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. *nav-s°*, p. 664b, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

sōdun सडुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōd^u सडु*; 2 p.p. *s^aiyōv सय्योव्*), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

sādun सडुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun साडुन् । संसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōd^u सोडु*, f. *sōz^u साङ्गु*; 2 p.p. *sāzōv साङ्गोव्*), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. *phor^u s°*, p. 702b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656).

sōd^u-mot^u सोद-मंतु । साधितः, विमृष्टः perf. part. (f. *sūz^u-mūṣ^u साङ्गु-मंजू*), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with *sūd^u-mot^u*, s.v. *sōdun*). *sōdith mot^u सादिथ मंतु* । उच्चताभिनेता adj. (f. *-mūṣ^u -मंजू*), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sēdun सडुन् । अज्जीभवनम्, लाभः, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्, संसिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sēdyōv सय्योव्*), to be or become straight, direct, even (El., W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. *sēdyō-mot^u सय्यो-मंतु* । अज्जीभूतः, प्राप्तः, संसिद्धः, प्रसन्नीभूतः (f. *sidyē-mūṣ^u सिद्ये-मंजू*), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdānⁱ सादनि or sōzūn^u सोङ्गुन् । यन्त्रविशेषः f. a mason's square (the *sādhanī* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोडुन् । विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sūd^u सूदु*, f. *sūd^u सूदु* (not *sūz^u*)), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. *sūd^u-mot^u सूदु-मंतु* (sometimes wrongly written *sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु*, see *sādun*) । विचारितः perf. part. (f. *sūd^u-mūṣ^u सूदु-मंजू*), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is *sūd^u-mūṣ^u*, not *sūz^u-mūṣ^u*, apparently to avoid confusion with *sūz^u-mūṣ^u*, sent, see *sōzun*.)

sādanay सादनय् । साधनसामग्री f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 129).

sadôr^u सदोर् । चतिधीरः adj. (f. **sadôr^u** **सदाँरू**), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. **dôr 1**.

sôd^r खंदर् or (Gr.M.) **sudar सुदर्** । समुद्रः m. (sg. dat. **sôdras खंद्रस्**), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

sôdra-(sudara-)both^u खंद्र-(सुदर-)बटु m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). **-kônz^u** -काँजू । काञ्जिकम m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see **kônz^u**) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14). **-kônz^u** (or **-kânz-**) **pôw^u** -काँजू-(-काँजू-)पोव । काञ्जिककुम्भम् m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see **kônz^u**. **-pav -पव** । सामुद्रमार्गः m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

sôdârⁱ सौंदरि । नालिकाविशेषः f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

sôdôr^u खदोर् or **sôdur^u** खंदुर् । सुसंपन्नः, सुखितिकः adj. (f. **sôdôr^u** **खदाँरू** or **sôd^r** **खदँरू**), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sûd^r सूदर् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. **sûdarēn** सूदर्यन्, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. **-bây -बाय** । कुसीदिकस्त्री f. his wife.

sûd^rrgī सूदर्गी । कौसीद्यम् f. the practice of usury.

sôdam खदर्म् m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun सदाँरुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sadôr^u** **सदोँरू**), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. **sandārun**.

sûdarēn सूदर्यन् । वृद्धाजीविनी f. a female usurer (cf. **sûd^r**).

sôdarshēn सुदर्शन or **sudarshēn** सुदर्शन m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881-2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. *Vidyādhara*) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

sôd^rwār साँदरवार adj. e.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sûdarôz^u सूदराँजू । वृद्धिजीविका f. the profession of usury.

sôdûsh^u खदँशू । शोभनावसरे adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. **sôdôh**.

sadāshiv सदाँशिव, see p. 863b, l. 5.

sédasta खदस्त سدست adj. e.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath सचादथ سعادت m. (sg. dat. **saādathas** **सचादतस्**), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; **saādath chum**, there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sédath खदथ । कार्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sédath^u** **खदथू**), success, complete attainment (cf. **dēka-s^o**, p. 204b, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718-19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight *siddhis* (see **séd 1**) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvēbār सद्वैचार m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday सादय f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. **mārⁱ-sāday**, p. 588a, l. 27). To be distinguished from **sāday** (Rām. 222), the omph. form of **sāda**.

sôdyum^u साँडिमु । साधाँदा ord. (f. **sôdim^u** **साँडिमु**), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see **sāph**.

sāfa صافه, see **sāpha**.

sôfi صافي, see **sôphⁱ**.

sûfi صوفي, see **sûphⁱ** 1 and 2.

safēd سفيد, see **saphēd**.

safēda سفيدده, see **saphēda**.

sefeda, see **sēphēda**.

sufēdar, see **saphēdar**.

safha صفحه, see **sapha**.

safar سفر, see **saphar**.


sifr صفر, see **siphar**.

sifat صفت, see **siphath**.

sag 1 सग । सेकः m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62a, l. 37; **krīrⁱ-s^o**, p. 475b, l. 37; **mūlan drôt^u** **paṭran sag**, p. 567a, l. 49; **nātⁱ-s^o**, p. 660a, l. 1; **papa-s^o**, p. 748b, l. 23) (Bl. *sag*, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). — **dyun^u** —दिनु । भरणम् m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. — **lagun** —लगुन् । निश्चिन्तम् आजीवाप्तिः m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care. — **thawun** —थवुन् । आजीवनियमनम् m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.

saga-bor^u सग-बर् । सेकदारम् m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed. **-jōy -जय** । सेकनालिका f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds. **-nôr^u** -नोर् । सेचननालिका m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground. **-nôr^u** -नाँरू । सेकनालिका f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of

bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. -nōrij-नारिज् । सेचननालिका f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. -row^u -रव् । आलवालयम् m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. -wōr^u -वोर् । आसेचनकुक्षम् m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग्  m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg सग् m. vegetables (El.) i.q. hākh 1, q.v. The Hindi word borrowed (cf. *karm sāg*, p. 471a, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see saka.

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. sōn¹-sāga-lar, s.v. sōn 1).

sāg साँग् । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. —lāgun —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयनम् m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. —wahārun —वहारुन् । दशसामयीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sōg^u खंग् or (q.v.) srōg^u स्रुग् । समूह्यः (f. sōj^u खंज् or sōjⁱ खंजि), cheap, costing a low price. sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār खंग् शुफु त पनादार । समूह्यदाईर्द्विर्घ्याद्युपेतः adj. e.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sōgi mōluk^u खगि म्लुकु । समूह्यकः gen. (f. —mōlic^u —म्लिचू), cheap, low-priced.

sōjⁱ (or sōj^u) milawan खंजि (खंजू) मिलवन् । अतिसुलभता f. (sg. dat. —milaviūn^u —मिलवञ्जू), great cheapness. —molawan —म्लवन् । अतिसीलभ्यम् f. (sg. dat. —mōlaviūn^u —म्लवञ्जू), id.

sōgⁱ साँगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see sāg).

sāgal साँगल् । अभिनेता e.g. an actor, mimic.

sōgam खगम् । सुगमः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. e.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sog^u सग्, f. sūj^u संज्), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is sag^urun or saj^urun, q.v.; cf. also saganāwun, sag^urāwun, and sagawun. sog^u-mot^u संग्-मंतु । आसेचितः perf.

part. (f. sūj^u-mūh^u संजू-मंजू), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sōgun खगुन् or (q.v.) srōgun स्रुगुन् । समूह्यी-(सुलभो-) भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōgyōv खग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. sōgyō-mot^u खग्यो-मंतु । समूह्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. sōgyē-mūh^u खग्ये-मंजू), become cheap.

sōgand 1 खगन्द् or sōgand सोगन्द् or saugand साँगन्द् । सुगन्धः f. (sg. dat. sōgiūnz^u खंगिन्जू), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (sō^o) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sōgand 2 खगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. e.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *sogandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saganōw^u सगनोव्), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. sagun, sag^urun, sagawun and saj^urun. Sagun is to irrigate a field or the like, but saganāwun, sag^urun, sagawun, and saj^urun mean to water plants etc.; cf. also sag^urāwun. saganōw^u-mot^u सगनोव्-मंतु । आसेचितः perf. part. (f. saganōv^u-mūh^u सगनाव्-मंजू) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sōgauzār खगजार् । साँगन्धम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sōg^unār खंगजार् or (q.v.) srōg^unār स्रुंगजार् । वृष्टिनरोधिनाभ्रप्रसन्नता m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर् m. the ocean, the sea (cf. bawa-s^o, p. 146b, l. 12; gangā-s^o, p. 292a, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; dayā-s^o, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; gangā-s^o, 1096, 1150; rida-s^o, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., khira-s^o, 14).

sag^urun सगरुन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. sag^ur^u संगर्), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. sag^urāwun. sag^ur^u-mot^u संगर्-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^ur^u-mūh^u संगर्-मंजू), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sāgarān साँगरान् । श्यानतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. sāgarūn^u साँगरञ्जू), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrification, being frozen solid.

sāgarun साँगरुन् । श्यानतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāgaryōv साँगयोव्), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. sāgaryō-mot^u साँगयो-मंतु । श्यानीभूतः, विशरीणः perf. part. (f. sāgaryē-mūh^u साँगये-मंजू), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sōḡ^aran खंगरन् । सुमूखीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōḡ^arūn^u खंगरन्), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sōḡ^arun खंगरन् । अव्यमूखीकरणम् conj. 1 (sōḡ^arū^u खंगरन्) to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. sōḡ^arāwun.

sōḡ^aran सौंगरन् । काठित्यापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sōḡ^arūn^u सौंगरन्), the causing a thing to become congealed or coagulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sōḡ^arīv स्वयीव् or **sugrīv सुयीव्** m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vāli. Rāma killed Vāli and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sitā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sag^arāwun संगरावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (sag^arōw^u संगरोव्), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. **sagun**, **saganāwun**, **sag^arun**. **sag^arōw^u-mot^u** संगरोवु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^arōv^u-mūḡ^u संगरोवु-मन्तु), incited, encouraged, etc., us ab.

sōḡ^arāwun खंगरावुन् or (q.v.) **sōḡ^arāwun खंगरावुन्** । सुलभीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōḡ^arōw^u खंगरोवु), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōḡ^arun and sōḡ^arāwun.

sōḡ^arāwun सौंगरावुन् । काठित्यापादनादिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōḡ^arōw^u सौंगरोवु), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । आसिचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sagow^u सगवु), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **sagun**, **sag^arāwun**, etc., as there quoted. **sagow^u-mot^u** सगवु-मंतु । आसितः perf. part. (f. sagiuv^u-mūḡ^u सगवु-मन्तु), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sōḡay स्वगय् । सुमूख्यत्वम् f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श, **ष** ش, see s.

shā श्रा interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i. q. **shāh 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396).

shāi in **chapan-shāi** (p. 164a, l. 20), i. q. **shāy** q.v.

shāi, see **shēy**.

shē- श- or **shi-** शि- in **shē-(shi-)khor^u**, **shē-(shi-)trok^u**, etc.; see **shēh**.

shō श्रा, see **shēkar-shō**, s.v. **shēkar**.

s^h सह, sometimes written **s^uह सुह** । **सिंहः** m. (f. **sīmiñ** सीमिञ्, q.v.), a lion (cf. **dāngⁱ-s^h**, p. 226b, l. 44; **khar-s^h**, p. 407a, l. 31; **pādar-s^h**, p. 682b, l. 7; **shīnuw^u-s^h**, s.v. **shīnuw^u**) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108d, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673-4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sah, suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh, Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. **simh**.

s^hha-gōph सह-खफ । **सिंहगुहा** f. (sg. dat. **gōphi** खफि), a lion's den. **-grazun -ग्रजुन्** । **सिंहगर्जितम्** m. (sg. dat. **-grazanas -ग्रजनस्**), a lion's roar. **-gōḡsh -गौङ्** । **सिंहमुखकेशः** f. (sg. dat. **gōḡshi** गौङ्कि), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. **-musla -मुसल** । **सिंहचर्म** m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both *-musala*)). **-nam -नम** । **सिंहनखः** m. a tiger's claw. **-pūt^u -पूतु** । **सिंहशायः** m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । **सहायः** adj. e.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or **sahih** صحیح) adj. e.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahih*). **-gashun -गकुन्** । **निश्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. **-karun -करुन्** । **सिद्धान्त-विषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. **-pōthi -पाठि** or **-pōthin -पाठिन्** । **निश्चयेन** adv. exactly, precisely, certainly.

sēh सह سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिंह । **गोसंचारणशब्दः** onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sōh सह, **suh सुह**, see **tih**.

soh^u सहु m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shēb शब् شب m. night (cf. **nēsph shēb** and **nēsph shēban**, p. 658a, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176). **-nam -नम** شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1848; K.Pr. 180); cf. **lav 3**. **-rang -रंग** شيرنگ । **अतिपटुः** adj. e.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very

smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy).
-rangī -रंगी شیرزنگی अतिपाटवम् f. smartness, cunning,
artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shēban शबन् adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shēbī शबी f. a small band adorned with beads and worn
by Musalmān women (El. *shabī*).

shōb शब् | शुभम् m. auspiciousness, good fortune,
happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble)
fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; mercy (El.).

—gāshun —गकुन् । शान्तिसंभवः m.inf. good fortune
to happen; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation
to be experienced. —karun —करन् । आरोग्याप्तिः
m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to
become completely well.

shōba-sost^u शब-सस्तु । शुभसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūsh^u
-सङ्क), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shōba शब adj. e.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving
happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038,
1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932,
970, etc.). —dōh —दह । उत्सवाहः m. a lucky day,

a day on which undertakings will be successful; the
date of some great festival or the like, the date on
which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas
day). —kōm^u —काम् । मङ्गलकर्म f. a propitious
action, an action having fortunate results. —šaran
—शरन् m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in
humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb शूब or shūbā शूबा । शोभा f. splendour, elegance,
grace, loveliness (Śiv. (*shūb*) 581; (*shūbā*) 839, 944,
1242; K. (^oba) 1047, (^ob) 1115); a piece of beauty,

a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). —anūn^u —अनन् ।
सुशोभापादनम् f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person,
thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make
refined. —niñ^u —निञ् । शोभाहानिः f.inf. elegance
or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. —yiñ^u
—यिञ् । शोभाधिगमः f.inf. elegance or beauty to come,
to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wōn^u शूब-वोनु adj. (f. shūba-wōn^u
शूब-वाञ्चू), possessing beauty, adorned (L.V. 52); cf.
shūbawun^u. shūbi-ros^u शूबि-रसु or -rost^u -रसु ।
शोभारहितः, अयोग्यतया adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रङ्क), wanting
in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv.
unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging,
dividing, etc.). -sos^u -ससु or -sost^u -सस्तु । शोभासंपन्नः
adj. (f. -sūsh^u -सङ्क), full of beauty, full of elegance,
refined.

sāhēb साहब or sōhib साहिब صاحب m. a companion,
associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380);
a lord, a great man; a person spoken of with respect,
a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20);

a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.'
(Gr.M.; H. xi (*title*)); the Master, the Supreme Deity,
God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183,
210). sōhib-ē-āgāh साहिब आगाह صاحب آگاہ m.

an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning,
a profound magician (H. ii, 9). sōhib-ē-hōsh
साहिब-होश صاحب هوش a master of discrimination,
a rational person (Śiv. 1720).

sōhib-kār साहिब-कार (= صاحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He
who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv.
1796); sōhib-ē-kitāb साहिब-किताब صاحب کتاب m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13).

sōhib-zāda साहिब-ज़ाद زاده صاحب m. a young
gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447,
K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

sōhibī साहिबी صاحبی f. rule, command, sway, influence
(cf. *cashma-šō*^o, p. 177a, l. 10).

shēbd शब्द m. a sound (cf. *gumbaz-sh*^o, p. 287a, l. 34)
(Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111,
493-5, 562, 1009); a word (El. *shabid*; Gr.M.; Śiv.
307, 782-3, 1263, 1655-6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766,
1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a
dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula
(Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shēbda-brahm शब्द-ब्रह्म m. spiritual knowledge
consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit;
the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār शूबिदार । सुशोभः adj. e.g. beautiful, elegant,
refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān शuban m. a shepherd, pastor.

shubōnī शubānī f. a shepherd's functions (El. *shubānī*).

shūbun शूबुन् । शोभनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

shūbyōp शूब्योव्), to be beautiful, elegant, refined
(El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255,
1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927,
929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to
be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, *shobun*;
Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640-1,
672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246). shūbyō-
mot^u शूब्यो-सन्तु । शोभासुपगतः, योग्ययोगं गतः perf. part.
(f. shūbyē-mūsh^u शूब्ये-सञ्चू), become beautiful, become
elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become
worthy.

shubanāwun (*sic*), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready,
to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.)
? cf. shūb*rawun and shēranāwun.

shūb*ran शूबरन् । शोभादानम् f. (sg. dat. shūb*rūn^u
शूबरञ्चू), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūb*ran शूबरन् । शोभादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shūb*ran
शूबरञ्चू), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shüb^orāwun शूब्रावुन । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **shüb^orōw^u** शूबरोवु), to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). **shüb^orōw^u-mot^u** शूबरोवु-मंतु । शोभामधिगमितः perf. part. (f. **shüb^orōv^u-müts^u** शूबरावु-मंचू), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश् شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also *shābāsh*); Śiv. 656 (*shābāsh*, m.e.), 657 (*shābāsh*); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shēbit (? incorr. for **shēbd**) m. an echo (El. *shabit*).

sōhbath सहवथ سميت f. (sg. dat. **sōhbūts^u** सहवंचू), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawun^u शूबवुन । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **shūbavūn^u** शूबवंचू), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. **shūba-wōn^u** (p. 869a, l. 38).

shūbay शूबय् f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. **dīshē-sh^o**, p. 253a, l. 22).

shūbāyēmān शूबायमान् । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. e.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shōca शौच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as **cōca**, q.v.

shēchi¹ श्छि । संदेशवाक् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shēchāh** श्छाह, K. 855; sg. dat. **shēchē¹** 1 श्छे), a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed by word of mouth (cf. **kānⁱ-sh^o**, p. 448b, l. 25) (El. *shēch*, *shich*, *shiech*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām. 136, 166, 195, 262, 442, 720, 858, 893, 1103, 1596, 1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402-3, 535, 582, 592, 640, 642-3, 646, 692 etc.; II. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). —**anawun^u**

—अनवुनु n.ag. (f. —**anavūn^u** —अनवंचू), an apostle, messenger, prophet (El. *shēch anawun*). —**bōd** -बूद् or

shēchi-bōd श्छि-बूद् । संदेशनियोगादिकम् f. (sg. dat. —**bōz^u** —बूञ्जु) news or instructions conveyed by message.

—**bōzūn^u** —बोञ्जु । वार्ता-(शिवा-)ज्ञानम् f.inf. to listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or grasp instructions given directly by a person present.

—**karūn^u** —करंचू । वार्ताप्रिषणम् f.inf. to send a message, to send news (Rām. 1143 h; K. 404, 580, 645, 1002). —**phērūn^u** —फेरंचू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम् f.inf. news to return, to receive expected information

(from some messenger sent out to inquire). —**pakūn^u** —पकंचू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. news to be received gradually, or bit by bit. —**thavūn^u** —थवंचू । संदेशनिधानम् f.inf. to deposit a message, to communicate a message (sent by someone absent).

—**wātūn^u** —वातंचू । वार्ताधिगमः f.inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shēchi-bōd श्छि-बूद् f., see **shēchⁱ-bōd**, ab.

shēchē 2 श्छे, see **shēth^u**.

shic^u-müts^u शीच-मंचू, **shēcyōv** श्च्योव, see **shēkun**.

shād शद् شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196).

shād-u-gamgīn शद्-उ-गमगीन् شاد و غمگین joyful and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24). **shād-mārgⁱ** **gabhun** शद्-मार्गि गबहुन् (cf. **शادي مرگ**) । अतिहर्षोद्भवेन मोहापत्तिः to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become insensible through excess of joy.

shād शद्, see **shānd**.

shēda श्द (? = شَد) in **shēda-mada** श्द-मद । अतिगर्वः adj. e.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shēd श्द or षद् card. (one of the forms taken by the Skt. word *ṣaṣ*) six, used in the following compounds:— **shēd-bal^u**, m. the power of the six, i.e. the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which according to astrologers influence the duration of a person's life. Hence, **shēdbala-zātukh** षदबल-ज्ञातुक् । संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपचम् m. (sg. dat. —**zātakas**

—ज्ञातकम्), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the length of a person's life. —**būlⁱ** —बूलि । पत्रिभाषितम् f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. —**bāshē** —बाश ।

अस्फुटभाषणम् f.pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk.

—**mōs^u** —मोसु । षाण्मासिकश्राद्धम् m. the *śrāddha* or obsequial ceremony performed six months after a person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shēda श्द । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a courtesan, a harlot's bully.

shöd 1 श्द । श्ङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion; news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously expected) (K. 533). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । चेतनादानम्

m.inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion (in a person's mind). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । गूढवार्ताविषणम्

m.inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding out the truth of suspicion. —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । चेतनेन श्ङ्कीञ्चवः m.inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack (a person). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । अनुभवे अवख्यानम्

m.inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of suspicion, to become suspicious.

shöd 2 श्द । शुद्धः adj. e.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt, unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019, 1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. **shōd^u**. —**karun** —कण्न् m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद । **मदोच्चतः** m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. **bangi-sh^o**, p. 113a, l. 11; **carsa-sh^o**, p. 176b, l. 19; **g^asa-sh^o**, p. 307a, l. 26; **lōda-sh^o**, p. 508b, l. 41; **nāsti-sh^o**, p. 659a, l. 12; **phrika-sh^o**, p. 704a, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. Hindi *shuhadā*. —**būkh^ur^u** —बुखरू । **मदमत्तप्रलपितम** f. a sot's babblings. —**tūt^ur^u** —तूतरू । **मदोच्चतमोहः** f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). —**wān** —वान् । **मदमत्तसमाजसंस्थयः** m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shōdⁱ शादि (= شَادِي) । **अत्युत्सवः** f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shōdi* شَادِي, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). —**barūn^u** —बरञ्जू । **परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम** f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673^aff., 1369). —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādē karañē श्राव करञ् । **अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना** f.pl. inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bōj^u शादि-बोज् । **उत्सवसंसर्गी** m. (f. **-bājēñ** —बाञ्चन्), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shōd^u शूदु । **शुद्धः** adj. (f. **shōz^u** शञ्जू), pure, clean (cf. **atha-sh^o**, p. 62a, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. **hōsha-sh^o**, p. 360b, l. 21; **sōna-shōd^u**, s.v. **sōn 1**); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. **mana-sh^o**, p. 572a, l. 39). Cf. **shōd 2**.

shod^u शूदु m. news, intelligence (noted only in II. ii, 10).

shud शुद् शुद् adj. e.g. become, past, gone, used in the following: — **shud gaḥhun** शुद् गह्हुन् । **समाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद् । **सुसमाधानः** adj. e.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शुद् । **अनिष्टम्** m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shēdād शदाद् شَادَاد । **दुर्धर्षः** adj. e.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagi शोदगी । **मदोच्चतवृत्तिः** f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shēdakshēr शबक्श् adj. e.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *śadaksara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōm namaḥ Śivāya, Ōm*, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdil शूदिल् । **प्रमादिता** f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. **phrika-sh^o**, p. 704a, l. 18).

shūdālad शूदालद् । **अनिष्टव्याप्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shūdāladīñ** शूदालदिञ्), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmōnī शाद्मानी شَادْمَانِي f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shōdun शूदुन् । **शुद्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōdyōv** शूद्योव्), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. **shōdyō-mot^u** शूद्यो-मंतु । **शुद्धिमुपगतः** perf. part. (**shōdyē-mūṣ^u** शूद्ये-मञ्जू), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdānā शूदाना । **शुद्धिः** f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शुदुन् । **अवश्यसंभवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shudyōv** शूद्योव्), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. **shudyō-mot^u** शूद्यो-मंतु । **संभूतिमुपयातः** perf. part. (**shudyē-mūṣ^u** शूद्ये-मञ्जू), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shēdur शडुर् m. in **shēdar gadar** शडर् गडर् । **बानादिकुटुम्बवर्गः** m.pl. (a jingle of **shēdar**, but cf. **gad^ara**), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shid^r शिद्र् । **शूद्रः** m. (f. **shid^arōñ^u** शिद्दराञ्जू), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. **shūdr**.

shidur^u शिदुर् । **अनभिन्नः कार्यहन्** m. one, who being inexpert, engages in some handicraft (literally a *Śūdra*, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or **shūd^ar** शूद्दर् m., i.q. **shid^ar**, q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shid^arōñ^u शिद्दराञ्जू । **शूद्री** f. a woman of the *Śūdra* caste (see **shid^ar**).

shid^arōz^u शिद्दराञ्जू । **शूद्रवृत्तिः** f. the condition, or habits, of a *Śūdra* (see **shid^ar**); the habit of engaging in a work when inexpert (cf. **shidur^u**).

shōdashē शोडश or षोडश card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव् m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027, 1041, 1066, 1068).

shöd'yāna शोदियान شاديان m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفت, see **shēphakh**, **shifākhāna** شفاخانه, see **shēphākhāna**. **shafkat** شفتت, see **shēphkath**.

shig शिग् । शङ्का f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. — **bōzūn**^u — बोज़ू । शङ्कनम् f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when graciously treated, and amid one's intimate friends and relations), to be suspicious. — **hēn**^u — ह्य़न् । शङ्कायहणम् f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). — **rōzūn**^u — रोज़ू । शङ्कायशेषः f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । हारीतः m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shōgah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; L. 462, *shogh*, a parrot). — **tut**^u — तुतु । हारीतोपहासः m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see **shēkh-dar**, s.v. **shēkh** 1.

shēgōj^u शगाज़, see the next.

shēgōl^u शगोलु । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. **shēgōj**^u शगाज़), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. **shigun**.

shigal शिगल् । शङ्काशीलः adj. e.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shōgal शगल् (cf. شغل) adj. e.g. diligent (El.).

shōg^ala शग्ल (= شغل) । विनोदः m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.). — **karun** — करन् m.inf. to employ (El.).

shēgan शगन् । षड्गुणितः adj. e.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shēgan*).

shēgon^u शगन्नु । षड्गुणः adj. (f. **shēgūn**^u शगन्नु), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shēgūna शगुन (cf. شگون) । निमित्तम्, उपायनम् m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. **shugūn**. — **pālun** — पालुन् । सुशकुनप्रारम्भः m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. **shugūn pālun**.

shigun शिगुन् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **shigūn**^u शिगन्नु) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. **shēgōl**^u.

shugūn शुगुन् شگون । शकुनम्, आरंभः m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. **shēgūna** and **shēkun**. — **pālun** — पालुन् । प्रथमत आरम्भणम् m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. **shēgūna pālun**.

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । दुर्दपः f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. **shigun**.

shēg^anun शंगनुन् । षड्गुणीभवनम् अर्थतः अतिसौलभ्यादानादरविषयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shēg^anyōv** शंगन्वोव्), to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness; to be despised generally. **shēg^anyō-mot**^u शंगन्वो-मंतु । अन्यादरमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **shēg^anyē-mūt**^u शंगन्वे-मंतू), divided into six; despised, scorned (on account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuitability).

shēg^anāwun शंगनावुन् । षड्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shēg^anōw**^u शंगनोवु), to divide into six; to multiply by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see **shēg^anun**).

shig^anāwun शिगनावुन् । परैर्यादानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shig^anyōv** शिगन्वोव्), to be jealous (of another) (Gr.Gr. lxxvi). Probably a variant of **shēg^anāwun**, q.v.

shiganōz^u शिगनाज़ । उपद्रवित्ता f. the conduct of a bully (see **shigun**).

shōgird शोगिर्द شاکرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shēgardan शगर्दन् । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. and subst. m. (esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह شاه m. a king, prince, monarch (cf. **badshāh**, p. 81b, l. 35; **dubari-shāh**, p. 184b, l. 5) (El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; II. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr. 68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām. 1314, *shāh-rukḥ*, the king and the castle); used as an interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt **shā**, q.v.) (W. 100–1). In Ksh. more often **shēh** 1, q.v. — **bāsh** — बाश شادباش interj. i.q. **shābāsh**, q.v. — **gura** — गुर । धान्यविशेषः m. 'King Tawny', a kind of rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. — **zāda** — जाद شاداد or **shēh-zāda** शहजाद شهبزاد m. a king's son, a prince (El. *shahzādah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shāh*^o) 964, 1836; II. (*shāh*^o) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ. 262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf. **mōnda-sh**^o, p. 574a, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह । श्वासः m. breath, the breath of life (El. *shah*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211, 1827); cf. **shōshī**, a fem. form, and **shwās**.

—**band gashun** —बन्ध गकृन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**dar^arun** —दरंरन् । प्राणनिरोधाभ्यासः m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to breathe (El.). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf. to draw breath (El.). —**khārun** —खारन् m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is —**wālung** —वाङुन्, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). —**khāsun** —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. —**thikun** —ठीकृन् । जीवितानुभवः m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray शाह-खारय । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). —**l^ath** —लथ । ईषत्प्राणशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**l^ati** -कृति), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). —**phyur^u** —फिरु पुनर्ज्जीवनम् m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). —**phyur^u gashun** —फिरु गकृन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासनिः m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). —**phyur^u karun** —फिरु करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासनाधिगमः m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shēh 1 शह m. a king, i.q. **shāh 1** (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:—**-mār** —मार शमार m. a king-serpent, snake (El. *shahmār*); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). —**-māth** —माथ शमात m. checkmate (El. *shahmāt*). —**-nishin** —निशीन् शनिशिन m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). —**-par** —पर शपर m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). —**-pōsh** —पोश m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. —**-sawār** —सवार शसवार e.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). —**-tūl** —तूल m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. *tūl*; L. 348, *shah tūt*, using the Indian word *tūt* for *tūl*). —**-tarra** —ترده m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for

preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, *shahkur*, *fumaria officinalis*). —**-zāda** —زاد, i.q. **shāh-zāda**, p. 872b, l. 42.

shēh 2 शह or (among Paṇḍits) **षह** (sometimes written **shē** श) card. (pl. dat. **shēn** श(च)न्, ag. **shēyau** श(च)यी), six (El. *shih*; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (*shē*) 25; Śiv. (*shē*) 706, 1443; (*shēyau*) 1443; K. 913, (*shēn*) 41, 111). Cf. *shēsh*.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *sarvajñatā*, omniscience; (2) *typti*, contentment; (3) *anādibōdha*, having perception from eternity; (4) *svatantratā*, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) *nityam-ahuptasakti*, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) *anantasakti*, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) *kāma*, sexual desire; (2) *krōdha*, wrath; (3) *lobha*, desire; (4) *māda*, arrogance; (5) *mōha*, delusion of mind; (6) *matsara*, jealousy. There are six *ūrmis*, or human infirmities, viz. (1) *sōka*, grief; (2) *mōha*, delusion; (3) *jarā*, old age; (4) *marāṇa*, death; (5) *kṣudhā*, hunger; (6) *pīpsāsā*, thirst. There are six *avasthās*, or periods of human life, viz. (1) *śīsatva*, babyhood; (2) *bālyā*, childhood; (3) *kaumāra*, youth; (4) *yauvana*, puberty; (5) *tārūnya*, young manhood; (6) *vārdhakya*, old age. There are six *vikāras*, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) *asti*, he exists; (2) *jāyatē*, he is born; (3) *vardhatē*, he grows up; (4) *vipariṇamatē*, he is developed; (5) *apakṣiyatē*, he declines; (6) *naśyati*, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *Śīsara*, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) *Vasanta*, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) *Grīṣma*, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣṭha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) *Varṣā*, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvāṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) *Śarad*, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) *Hima*, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyāṇa and Pauṣa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In Yōga philosophy there are six *cakras*, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) *mūlādharma*, (2) *svādhiṣṭhāna*, (3) *manipūra*, (4) *anāhata*, (5) *viśuddha*, and (6) *ājñā*. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shē-hath श-हथ, **shē-hatyum^u** श-हत्युम्, see s.vv. **shē-khor^u** श-खर् or **shi-khor^u** शि-खर् ।

षडभागेत्यक्तिकः m. an area or plot of land producing six *khôr^m* (see *khôr^m* 3) of grain or the like. -*khôr^u*

-*खोर्* । **षट्खारीकः** adj. (f. *shikhôr^u* शिखाह्), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khârs*, or ass's loads (see *khâr* 3), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408a, l. 34); a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain; a pile of grain of this amount. -*môkh^u* -*म्खु* m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikeya*) (Śiv. 517). -*moñ^u* -*मञु* । **षडाढकिकः** adj. (f. -*mün^u*

-*मञू*), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see *man*), of grain; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. -*môs^u*

-*मोसु* । **षाण्मासिकः** adj. (f. -*môs^u* -*मासू*), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago; aged six months; continuing or lasting six months.

-*ryot^u* -*र्यतु* adj. (f. -*rêh^u* -*रहू*), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). -*syūr^u* -*स्यूर्* । **षष्टेकमितः**

adj. (f. -*sir^u* -*सीरू*), weighing six seers of 2lb. each; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. -*trok^u* -*त्रकु* । **षडद्वीणिकः** adj. (f. -*trūc^u*

-*त्रचू*), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. 9½) pounds each of grain; a receptacle capable of containing that amount; (anything) weighing that amount. -*wuhur^u* -*वुहूर्* ।

षड्वार्षिकः adj. (f. -*warish^u* -*वरिशू*), of, or belonging to, six years; six years old; lasting, or continuing, for six years. -*wôr^u* -*वोर्* । **षडावरणः** adj. (f. -*wôr^u* -*वाहू*), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shên andar शन् अन्दर् । **षड्वार्षिकः** adj. e.g. six years old. -*hond^u* -*हन्दु* । **षड्वन्धी** adj. gen. (f. -*hünz^u* -*हञ्जु*), of, or belonging to, six.

shênaway शनवय । **षडेव** card. (pl. acc. *shênawani* शनवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shêshêway शशवय । **समयषडेव** card. (pl. acc. *shêshêwani* शशवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shéy शय pl. e.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shêhî शहि । **वल्लयविशेषः** f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armet worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. -*bōng^{ar}* -*बुंगर्* । **वल्लयविशेषः** f. a similar armet made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shôhî शाहि in *shutrâ-shôhî*, see *shutrâ*.

shôhî शाही شاهی adj. e.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. *khal't-ê-shôhî*, p. 399b, l. 31; II. x, 4); as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (*ôkar-sh^o*,

p. 21b, l. 42; *cashma-sh^o*, p. 177a, l. 10).

—*zâfrân* (= شاهی زعفران) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi zâfran*).

shuh शुह or **shuh^u** शुहु । **आश्यानहिमम्**, **शीतरोगविशेषः** m. ice frozen solid, solid ice; frost-bite of the feet.

—*gashun* -*गहून्* । **शीतरोगविशेषोद्भवः** m. inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. —*karun* -*करन्* । **आश्यानीभवनम्** m. inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). —*lagun* -*लगुन्* । **दुःशीतसंयोगः** m. inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuhⁱ-dath शुहि-दथ । **आश्यानहिमगोलः** f. (sg. dat. -*dath* -*दति*), a large lump or block of ice. **shuhⁱ-tūjⁱ** शुहि-टुजि or -*tūj^u* -*टुजू* । **आश्यानहिमखण्डम्**, **दृढ-विस्कोटात्मशीतरोगविशेषः** f. a small round ball of ice; a frost-bite.

sahih سحیح, see *sahî*.

shêhîd शहीद شهید m. a witness; a martyr.

—*gashun* -*गहून्* । **पशुमारं मरणापत्तिः** m. inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). —*karun* -*करन्* । **पशुमारं मारणम्** m. inf. to make a martyr; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shôhid शाहिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shôhidi शाहिदी شأدي f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shêhajyâr शहज्यार । **शीतलत्वम्** m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611; K.Pr. 137, *shajâr*); reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf. *atha-sh^o*, p. 62a, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855); coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shêhal शहल् । **शान्तिमुखम्** f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. —*pên^u* -*पञ्जू* । **निर्वाणापत्तिः** f. inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shêhol^u शहलु, **shêhul^u** शहलु or **shihol^u** शिहलु । **शीतलः**, **काया** adj. (f. *shê(i)hâjⁱ* श(शि)ह(ज), *shê(i)hüj^u* श(शि)हंजु or *shê(i)h^uj^u* श(शि)हंजू), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine); cooling, coolth-producing (cf. *ada-sh^o*, p. 11b, l. 50; *atha-sh^o*, p. 62a, l. 44) (El. *shihul*, *shuhul*; K.Pr. 102); (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (II. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness'); as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. *bônê-sh^o*, p. 115b, l. 27) (W. 133; K.Pr. 250); a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165); the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. *ad-sh^o*, p. 10b, l. 3; *pot^u-sh^o*, p. 787b, l. 47) (II. i, 11).

—karun —करुण । विश्रमणम् m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihājī kath शिहजि कथ । शीतमधुरा वाक् f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihālī-būn^u शिहलि-बून् । शीतापादिमहाशाखी f. a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kuji —कुजि or —kuj^u —कुजु । शीतव्यायलता f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kul^u —कुलु । शीतलव्यायवृक्षः (इव) m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting man. —tēḥ —टैङ् । प्रोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः; चैवस्थानविशेषः m. a high place of coolth; N. of a sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining

ghāt is known as Sōm'yār, the ancient Skt. name being 'Sōmatirtha' (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360). According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmir was still a lake, the god Śiva was once roaming in the Himālaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shēhalēn शहलन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. ad-sh°, p. 10b, l. 6). —bögi —बागि or —bögin —बागिन् adv. at about this time (cf. ad-sh°, p. 10b, l. 7).

shuh'lad शुहलद् । शीताश्यानतोपेतः adj. e.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shēhalun 1 शहलुन् । दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. shēhalanas शहलनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a stink. —lārun —लारुन् । दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापन्तिः m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. —yun^u —यिनु । दुर्गन्धसंभवः m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shēhalan-dār शहलन्-दार् । दुर्गन्धाक्तः adj. e.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like. —phakh —फख । पूतिगन्धः (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shēhalun 2 शहलुन् । शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēhalōv शहलोव्), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become

extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace. shēhalyō-mot^u शहलो-मंतु । शान्ति(शीतता) समुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shēhalyē-müts^u शहलो-मंषू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shēhalath शहलथ । शीतलतासुखम् f. (sg. dat. shēhalüts^u शहलंषू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like.

—pēn^u —पैन् । शान्तिमुखवाप्तिः f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. —shunūn^u —शुन्नु । शान्तिमुखोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shēhalāwun शहलावुन् । शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shēhalōw^u शहलोव्), to cool, make cool (L. 459 shaclun); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified).

shēhalōw^u-mot^u शहलोवु-मंतु । शीतीकृतः, शमितः perf. part. (f. shēhalōv^u-müts^u शहलावु-मंषू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc., as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shēhañē शहञ् । निरन्तरधारासंपातः f.pl. a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shēhr शहर or shēhar शहर m. a city, town (El. shahr; Gr.M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682, 1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121, 1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 18, 158). —bāsh —बाश्

shēhar-i-Lankā शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shēharuk^u शहरुकु gen. (f. shēharüc^u शहरंषू), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shēhār शहार (= शहर) । नगरम् m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N. of a village in the Vēhī pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). shēhāruk^u शहारुकु । नागरिकः adj. gen. (f. shēhārüc^u शहारंषू), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shēhōrⁱ शहारि । नागरिकः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुहरथ شہرت f. fame, rumour, report (El., L. 463 shurat).

shēhath ग्रहथ् card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

sh^hhaith ग्रहैठ् or **shihaiṭh** ग्रिहैठ् । षट्षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **sh^h(shi)haithan** श्(शि)हैठन्), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shehet*, *shihēth*).

sh^hhaithyum^u ग्रहैठिसु, **shihaiṭhyum^u** ग्रिहैठिसु, or **sh^h(shi)hūthyum^u** श्(शि)हूठिसु षट्षष्टितमः ord. (f. **sh^h(shi)hai(hū)ṭhim^u** श्(शि)है(हू)ठिसू), sixty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 79).

shēhatyum^u ग्रहतिमु ord. (f. **shēhatim^u** ग्रहतिमू), six hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

shōjⁱ शोजि or **shōj^u** 1 शोजू (for 2, see **shōl^u** 2) । शिवा f. a she-jackal (cf. **dimba-sh^o**, p. 218b, l. 23) (El. *shāj*, W. 17). Cf. **shāl**.

shajār, see **shēhajyār**.

shēka शक or (among Paṇḍits) शक । षड्गुणितः collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number **shēh**, six, takes in multiplication, as in **sath shēka dōyētōjih**, seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. **shēh 2** and **shēkhāh**.

shēkā शैका f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i. q. **shēkh 2** with suff. of indef. art., q. v. (Gr.M.).

shēkⁱ शैकि (= شكي) adj. e. g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. —**gashun** —गकुन् । शङ्कोत्यतिः m. inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. —**karun** —करन् । शङ्कोत्यादनम् m. inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shōk^u शोकु adj. stupid (El. *shōk*).

shukadēv शुक्रदेव m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. *Śukadēva*) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāna to King Parikṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (*shukadēva*) 1433; K. 8-11, 300, 332, 487, 1176).

shākh 1 शाख् شاخ m. (sg. dat. **shākhās** शाखस) a bough, a branch (II. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle.

—**kaḍun** —कडुन् । गुणदोषान्वेषणम् m. inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e. g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). —**nērānⁱ** —नेरनि । स्थितिगुणख्यातिः m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance; after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. —**shumōri** شاماري f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 *shākh shumāri*). —**bāz** باز m. a basket maker (L. 458 *shāksaz*).

shākha-shēmshād शाख-शंशाद् شامخه شمشاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 शाख् । शाखा f. (sg. dat. **shākhi** शाखि), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough; a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā शाखा । शाखा f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for **shikhā**, q. v.).

shēkh 1 शख् شق m. a large division of country. Used in the following:—**-dar** -दर् (= شقدار) । रचकविशेषः m. (f. **-dariṅ** -दरिन्, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. *shagdar*, *shakhdar*); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. *shakhdar*, L. 402 *shakhdar*). —**dōrⁱ** -दरि । रचकविशेषवृत्तिः (वेतनं वा) f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shēkh 2 शख् (= شك) m. (sg. dat. **shēkas** शकस). doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. *shakk*, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. **shēkh**. —**dār** -दार् । शङ्कोपितः adj. e. g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. —**gashun** —गकुन् । शङ्कोन्नवः m. inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (II. v, 8; xii, 15). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । शङ्कायहः m. inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । संशयापनयनम् m. inf. to remove doubt. —**karun** —करन् । शङ्कोन्नावनम् m. inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). —**kāsun** —कासुन् । शङ्कापनोदनम् m. inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc.

—**nērūn** —नेरुन् । सदेहापगमः m. inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. —**pāvun** —पावुन् । शङ्कोन्नावनम् m. inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense.

—**pyon^u** —प्यनु । शङ्कोन्नवः m. inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful.

—**rōzun** —रोजुन् । संशयावशेषः m. inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled). —**thawun** —थवुन् । शङ्कावशेषणम् m. inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). —**ṭalun** —ṭalun । शङ्कापगमः m. inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e. g. after inquiry).

shēka-rost^u शक-रस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. **-rūṭh^u** -रूठू), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless: (as adv.) fearlessly.

shēkan rot^u-mot^u शकन् रटु-मनु । शङ्काकान्तः
perf. part. (f. —rüt^u-müb^u —रटु-मचू), attacked by
doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shēkas gashun शकस् गकुन् । शङ्कावलम्बः m.inf.
to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation.
—karun —करन् । संदेहाश्रयोकरणम् m.inf. to throw
a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख شخ m. (sg. dat. **shēkhas** शेखस), (among
Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a
village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class
of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems
(K.Pr. 194).

shēkh 1 शैख 1 शङ्खः m. (sg. dat. **shēkas** शैकस), the
conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv.
1847); cf. **shēnkḥ**. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to
sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shēka-hār शैक-हार 1 काकिलीविशेषः f. a kind of
cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shēkh 2 शैख or (L.V. 73-6) **shōkh** शौख । शङ्का f.
(sg. dat. **shēki** शैकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr.
125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust,
misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation
(Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr.
246, L.V. 73-6); a mistaken belief, a wrong
impression (Rām. 890); cf. **shēkh 2** and **shēkā**.

—gashūn^u —गश्जू । अन्यथासंभावनोद्भवः f.inf. doubt,
hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of
anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong
impression to occur (K. 598). —hēn^u —हैन् ।
असंभवे ऽपि शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to take (i.e. feel)
apprehension (even when there is no cause for it).
—karūn^u —करन् । हतरथाबुद्धिः f.inf. to make a
mistake, to form a wrong impression. —nīn^u

—निन् । शङ्काविधानम् f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that
one has reason for being suspicious, to become
suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). —pēn^u —पैन् ।

शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person.
—rōzūn^u —रोज़ून् । आश्रया प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf.
expectation to continue (i. spite of disappointment, or
the like). —thavūn^u —थवन् । आशावलम्बः f.inf. to
feel hope, to be expectant. **shēkh-tōkh** शैख-टौख or

shēkhā-tōkhā शैखा-टौखा । शङ्कादिवृत्तिः f. a confused
combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort,
regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shēki-ros^u शैकि-रसु or —rost^u —रस्तु । निःशङ्कः
adj. (f. —rüb^u —रूबू), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.;
without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or
no longer) open to suspicion. —rostuy —रस्तुय ।
निःशङ्कम्, निराशम् adv. fearlessly, without hesitation;
hopelessly, without expectation. —rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।

आश्रया प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait hopefully or
expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the
crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. **barg-sh^o**,
p. 120a, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem.
Cf. **shikhāh** and **shākhā**.

shōkh शौख (= شون) । अत्यभीप्सा m. (sg. dat.
shōkhas शौखस), desire, yearning, deep longing,
predilection (for) (El. *shank*, Śiv. 181); fancy,
pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one
desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity;
(as adj. c.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826).

—gashun —गकुन् । असीमोद्भवः m.inf. ardent desire,
etc., to occur. **shōkh ta pōnasond^u** शौख त
पवनसन्दु । दिव्याभावितविशेषः m. a formula of blessing,
or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations
and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th
day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her
formal bathing. Cf. **pōnasond^u**.

shōkha anun शौख अनुन् । इच्छातिशयोक्तावनम
m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with
eagerness and energy. —yun^u —यिनु ।
अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. eagerly and energetically
to engage in any work.

shōkh शौख. see **shēkh 2**.

shūkh शूख । शोकः m. (sg. dat. **shūkas** शूकस), sorrow,
grief, distress, affliction (cf. **pōtra-sh^o**, p. 799b, l. 26)
(Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542,
622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). —hyon^u —ह्यौन् ।
दुःखासक्तिः m.inf. to take grief, to become over-
whelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with
grief. —pyon^u —प्यौन् । दुःखापातः m.inf. grief to fall
(upon a person).

shūkas gashun शूकस् गकुन् । शोकाविष्टीभवनम्
m.inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief
(Rām. 1759).

shēkhāh शैखाह । षड्गम m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr.
82); cf. **shēka**. —khaṇḍā —खंडा m. a group of
about six, or of a little less than six (Gr.Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह । चूडा f. a crest, topknot; a lock of
hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume,
diadem. Cf. **shikhā** and **shākhā**.

shēkhar शेखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem,
crown (cf. **kāla-sh^o**, p. 434a, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174,
1586); a peak, summit.

shikhor^u शिखरु. **shikhôr^u** शिखोरु, see p. 873b, l. 50 ff.

shikhur^u 1 शिखुरु । शिखरम् m. a network of strings or
cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at
either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf
(K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhur^u २ शिखुर् । जीर्णशीर्णम् m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. **dastār-sh^o**, p. 256b, l. 29; **lōgi-sh^o**, p. 512a, l. 7; **phēran-sh^o**, p. 705b, l. 28).

shikh^ur^u शिख^{रु} or **shikhūr^u** शिख^{रु} । जीर्णवस्त्रम् f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. **dajē-sh^o**, p. 203a, l. 44; **lōgi-sh^o**, p. 512a, l. 9; **paizār-sh^o**, p. 820b, l. 37).

shōkh^r शख^र or **shōkhur** शखुर (also spelt **shu^o** शु^o) । शुक्रः m. (sg. dat. **shōkras** शक्रस् or **shukras** शुक्रस्), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt. *śukra*) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (*shōkhur*), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (*shōkhur*) 421, 1278; K. (*shōkr*) 131); semen virile (in this sense **shōkh^r**). Cf. **shōk^rrwār**.

shukra-pōlikh शुक्र-पालिख् f. (sg. dat. **-pōliki** -पालिकि), 'Śukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwār, see **shōk^rrwār**.

shēkhth शख^थ, **shakht** (El.), see **shēktⁱ**.

shēkhth शख^थ (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. **shēkhthas** शख^थस्), a person, individual (Gr.M.; II. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. **kukyul^u**.

shēkakōl शककल शकائل m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. *shakakol*, ? *Stium*).

shākal शाकल् । अनेकखण्डभागयोगः adj. e.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —^o as in **tr^a-shākal**, made up of three parts; **tsa-shākal**, made up of four parts, and so on.

shēk^{al} शकल् शकल । रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. **bad-sh^o**, p. 81b, l. 22) (El. *shakt*; Śiv. 914, 1102 (*shēk^{al}-i*, with *izāfat*); H. x, 7). —**gandūn^u** —गंडजू । प्रबन्धविधानम्, आयहोन्नवः f. inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shēkal शैकल् । शङ्कनशीलः adj. e.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल adj. e.g. white, pure, bright; **shukla-rang** शुक्ल-रंग adj. e.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258).

shikam शिकम् شكم । कुचिः m. (sg. dat. **shik^{amas}** शिकमस्), the belly, stomach (cf. **nau-sh^o**, p. 656a, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; II. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1386, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām. 1516, *dar sh^o*, in the inmost heart).

shik^{ama}-gōb^u शिकम-गोब[ु] । धृतगर्भा f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of

delivery. —**pho^u-mot^u** -फटू-मंतु । औरमातसः perf. part. (f. **-phūt^u-mūb^u** -फटू-मंभू), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (us contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार شكمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shūk^u-mot^u शूक-मंतु, see **shēkun**.

shēkun शकुन् m. (sg. dat. **shēkunas** शकुनस्), an omen, augury (cf. **kō-sh^o**, p. 480b, l. 38). Cf. **shugūn**.

shēkun शैकुन् । शङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūk^u** श्यूक, but generally written **shūk^u** शूक, f. **shic^u** शैचू; 2 p.p. **shēyōv** शैचोव), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, L.V. 70); to be suspicious.

shēkan-hār शैकन-हार । शङ्कनीयः n.eg., e.g. doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shēkani rōzun शैकनि रोजुन् m. inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shūk^u-mot^u शूक-मंतु । शङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **shic^u-mūb^u** शैचू-मंभू), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन् شكن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. **buth-sh^o**, p. 141a, l. 24).

shēkar शकर شکر । शकरा m. sugar (cf. **nay-sh^o**, p. 669b, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. **shēkar**. —**kāndⁱ** -कन्द شکر تند ।

मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis*. —**lab** -लब् لشکر f. a sugar-lip.

a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl.

-muji -मुजि or **-muju^u** -मुजू । **मिष्टमूलकविशेषः** f., i. q.

-kāndⁱ ab., q. v. **-mēkarāz** -म्यकाराज (= شکر مقراض) ।

आस्वादोपलक्षिता मर्मवेदनी वाक् f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind

of language. Cf. **-shrākh**, bel. **-phol^u** -फोलु ।

शकरासमुदायः m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. —**pāra** -पार شکر بارد ।

मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). —**shō** -शा । **शकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding

to the Nāgarī character श. —**shrākh** -श्राख ।

शकरावन्निष्टवृत्तिर्मर्मवेदिप्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-shrāki** -श्राकि), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who customarily uses this kind of language; cf.

-mekarāz, ab. **-wōn^u** -वोजु । **शकरासंसृष्टजलम्** m. sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. —**wuth** -वुद ।

मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः adj. e.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकारِ شكار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; II. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikōrī 1 शिकारि شکاری । व्याधः m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). —**bāy** 5 -बाय् । व्याधस्त्री f. his wife.

shikōrī 2 शिकारि । लघुनीका f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. *shikāri*; L. 381 *shikāra*; Śiv. *shikārī-kēth*, in a boat, 245).

shikārē-dokh^u शिकार्ये-दंखु । नौकापटलम् m. the mat roof of this boat. —**damb** —दंब् । नौकाधारपट्टिका m. the hold of such a boat. —**hōnz**^u —होज् । नाविकः m. (f. —**hānzan** —हाजन्, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. —**pash** —पश् । नौकापार्श्वभागः m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shōkr शक्र, **shukra** शुक्र, see **shōkh**^r.

shukr, **shuk**^r शुक्र شکر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). —**guzār** گذار شکر adj. e.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to praise (El.). —**karawun**^u —करवुनु n.g. (f. —**karavūn**^ū —करवंजू), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार m. an oblation, in **lādī-s**^o, p. 509a, l. 7, q.v.

shōk^r**wār** शक्रवार । शुक्रवासरः m. Friday (El. *shukharwār*; W. 106, *shukarwār*). Cf. **shōkh**^r.

shikas शिकस् (= شکست) । दुर्गतिः m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । अभिभवेनापयापनम् m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. —**khyon**^u —ख्यु । अभिमवाप्तिः m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be 35 defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. —**kūt**^ū —कूट् f. (sg. dat. —**kacē** —कच्य), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). —**yun**^u —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमागमः m.inf. poverty to fall upon a 40 person.

shōkshōk शकशक m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī *shokshang*, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकसलद् । दुर्गतिव्याप्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shikasladiñ** शिकसलदिञ्), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes. 50

shukāsōr शुकास्वर m. N. of a demon (Skt. *kukāsura*) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvāna) as a messenger to Sugriv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस् شکست m. i.q. **shikas**, q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (H. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikaasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. e.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shēktī शक्ति, **shēkh**th शक्थ् or **shēkth** शकथ् f. (sg. dat. **shēk**th शक्थ्), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. **dātru-sh**^o, p. 259a, l. 46) (El. *shakht*; Gr.M.; Śiv. *shēkth*, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām. 71 (*shēkt*^o), 1449 (*shēkth*); K. (*shēk*th), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as Dēvī of Śiva or Lakṣmī of Viṣṇu) (cf. **parama-sh**^o, p. 760a, l. 11; **shiwa-sh**^o, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 2, 68, *shēk*th; Śiv. *shēkti*, 1511, 1526; *shēkti*, 11, 39, 84, 94, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; *shēkth*, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (*shēkth*); K. (*shēk*th) 344).

shēkti-nāth शक्तिनाथ m. the lord of the Energetic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1204, 1262, 1556). —**pāth** 25 -पाथ् m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shēktimān शक्तिमान् adj. e.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shēktimōnī शक्तिमानी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाळ । सुगालः m. (f. **shōjī** शोजि or **shōjū** 1 शोजू, q.v. For **shōjū** 2, see **shōl**^u 2) a jackal (cf. **badā-sh**^o, p. 82b, l. 28; **mōnga-sh**^o, p. 578b, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 1758, 1797; Rām. 94, 1108d, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119, 172, 192, 248). —**gūb**^ū **hāka-ṣar sām**^ī —गंब हाक- 30 चर समि । सुगालाविशाकयन्धिसमस्थितिः m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. —**ḥalith bathēn lōrē**

—त्रलिय् बथान् लोर्ये । सुगालापयानमनु दण्डैस्तविभेदनम् f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met. (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers. *quasi*, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hēng शाळ-ह्यंग् । सुगालविषापाम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and,

when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth); met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain.

-hār -हार । **पार्वतशङ्खविशेषः** f. 'a jackal's cowl', a kind of small shell found on the hills. **-hōr^u**

-होर् । **ईषच्छबलः** adj. (f. **-hōr^u** -होर्), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. **-khalish** -खलिश् ।

अपमानना f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). **-kāth** -काथ् m.

(sg. dat. **-kātas** -कातस्) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shālakāt*).

-kyow^u -क्यु । **त्रीहिविशेषः** m. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see **kyow^u**).

-mār -मार् f., see s.v. **shālamār**. **-pōr^u** -पोर् ।

सृगालगुहा f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. **-thōkh** -थुक् ।

जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-thōki** -थुकि), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to come from the hills. **-t^ukh** -टुक् ।

त्वरितगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-t^uki** -टुकि), 'jackal's running', very quick running by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at one's destination. **-wung** -वुङ् ।

सृगालविरावः m. a jackal's single howl. **-wungun** -वुङ्गुन् ।

सृगालरुतम् m. (sg. dat. **-wunganas** -वुङ्गनस्), jackal's howling. **-zag** -जग् ।

धान्यभेदः m. a kind of rice-plant with a plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. **zag** 1). **-zag^ur^u** or **-zūg^ur^u** -जग्गुर् or **-zag^ur** -जग्ग् ।

धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. **jōri-sh^o**, p. 377b, l. 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shāli शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindī) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef. art.); a mountain. **shailā-ṭakr**

शैला-चक्रम् 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344a, l. 44 (Śiv. 108).

shēl शैल । **शस्त्रम्, विस्कोटमूलम्, गूढवेषः** m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. **pāka-sh^o**, p. 725b, l. 14); poignant hidden hatred or jealousy. **—kāsun** —कासुन् ।

रोष-खिद्-अपनयनम् m.inf. to pull out the arrow-head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work).

—rōzun —रोजुन् । **अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम्** m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filled with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शैल । **खूलशिला** f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. m.; L.V. 52, f.).

shēlā शैला । **शिला** f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shēla* m.).

shil शिल (P' gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shil शील । **सदाचारः** m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V. 24). **—rachun** —रकुन् । **सदाचारपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shila-rost^u शील-रस्तु । **सदाचार(शील)हीनः** adj. (f. **-rūbh^u** -रूकु), devoid of good behaviour. **-rabhar** -रभर । **सदाचारहीनता** m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. **-vyot^u** -व्युत् । **सदाचारसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-vōṣṭ^u** -व्युत्), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شول m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعلة) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). **—diñē** —दिञ् । **सर्वतो द्योतनम्** f. pl. inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shōli-tārūkh शौलि-तारुक् । **असंभवत्संभावनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), (showing) a star in bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something non-existent.

shōl^u 1 शोलु । **अणुः** m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shōl* and *shāli*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193). **shōli-pāy** शौलि-पाय् । **बन्धुर-कुल्याकुलपङ्क्तिः** m. a road cut up by numerous artificial water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. **-tūj** -तूज् । **आणवतण्डुलम्** f. the tiny grain of this millet. **-wāth** -वाट् । **आणवभतम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wātas** -वाटस्), a porridge made of this millet.

shōl^u 2 शोलु adj. (f. **shōj^u** शौजू), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tiza-sh^o*).

sahal सहल (= سهل) । **सुकरः** adj. e.g. easy, simple (El. *sāhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). **—hol^u** —हलु adj. (f. **—hūj^u** —हजू), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). **—pōthⁱ** —पोठि or **—pōthin** —पोठिन् । **सुगमतया** adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.).

sihul सिहल m. (sg. dat. **sihalas** सिहलस्), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmirī children. It is

somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others.

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

sōhil साहिल ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sah^alāb सहलाब् (= سيلاب) । जलविष्ववः, सर्वनाशः m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. **pā-s^o**, p. 748a, l. 6; **sārⁱ pēthⁱ s^o**, s.v. **sar 2**) (El. *sailāb*; Gr.M. *id.*; Śiv. 1778; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (*sailāb*); K.Pr. 188 (*sailāb*); met. utter destruction (of one's property, family, and everything). — **yun^u** — यिनु । जलविष्ववोपसर्गः, सर्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. a flood or inundation to come; utter destruction to overwhelm (a person) (Rām. 906, 1198).

sah^alōbⁱ सहलाब् (= سيلاب) । जलविष्ववयोगी adj. e.g. of, or relating to, or depending on a torrent, stream, or flood; (land) liable to be flooded; (a crop) spoilt by inundation. — **gabhun गह्नुन्** । जलविष्ववेन नष्टीभवन्म् m.inf. (of a growing crop, a village, or the like) to become destroyed by flood.

shālbāf शालबाफ شالباफ m. a shawl-maker, a shawl-weaver (El.).

sah^alāblad सहलाब्लद । जलविष्वववाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sah^alābladiñ सहलाब्लदिञ्**) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person)

one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shilighā शिलिगा (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucoptis* (El.). According to El. the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālākⁱ शालकि । (कम्बल) प्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmūna* wool.

shēlakh शलख شلخ । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **shēlakas शलकस**), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. **kamca-sh^o**, p. 444b, l. 31; **lōri-sh^o**, p. 531a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. **atha-sh^o**, p. 62b, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. **lēka-sh^o**, p. 518a, l. 38). — **khyon^u** — ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. — **pyon^u** — य्यनु । अभ्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalūkh, see **shrūkh**.

shalkyun शालक्युन् (? spelling and gen.) a certain kind of hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. **shālī**.

shālamār शालमार । विशालवृहद्विवासस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **shālamōr^u शालमांरु**, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrīnagar (El. *shālmār*; RT.Tr. II, 456; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). **shālamōr^u-hond^u शालमांरु-हन्दु** । महोद्यानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hūnz^u -हन्नु**), of, or belonging to, this garden.

shaelun, see **shēhalāwun**.

shōlun शोलुन् । योतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōlyōv शोल्योव**), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sah^alangōrⁱ सहलंगारि । उपेक्षा f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun शोलनावुन् । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlanōw^u शोलनोवु**), to cause to shine; to make famous; to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlawun. shōlanōw^u-mot^u शोलनोवु-मंतु** । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **shōlanōv^u-mūb^u शोलनोवु-मंबु**), published, made widely known.

shēlaph शलफ । शिल्पः f. (sg. dat. **shēlapi शलपि**), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., *shelph*); (in Ksh.) trade (El. *shulpa*). — **āsūñ^u** — आसंजू । कलाभिज्ञता f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. — **lārūñ^u** — लारंजू । कलास्वभक्तीभवन्म् f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf. **lārūn 3**), to become accomplished in some art.

shālpūt शालपुट (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). Cf. **shāla** and **shālbāf**.

sholra (♂ spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Scleria sp.* (L. 75).

shēltōk शल्लतोक (cf. شلتان) । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **shēltōc** शल्लतौच), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shēltākh शल्लताख شلتان । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. e.g., i.q. **shēltōk**, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlow** शोलवु), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlanāwun**. **shōlow**^u-**mot**^u शोलवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **shōliw**^u-**müt**^u शोलवु-मंतु), published, etc., as ab.

shōlawun शोलवुन । द्योतमानः n.ag. (f. **shōlavūn**^u शोलवुनु), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyun शालिन । शोभमानः, ग्रामविशेषः adj. (f. **shāliñ** शालिनु), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst. m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

shām 1 शाम । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). —**pyon**^u —प्युनु । रोगविशेषापत्तिः m.inf. this disease to attack an animal.

shām 2 शाम شام (sometimes written **shyām** शाम) । सायंकालः m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. **sari shām**, **sari-shāma**, s.v. **sar** 2) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; (*shyām*) 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); **subaha tā shām**, from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. —**tāñ** —ताञ् । सायंकालावधि adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. **shāmas tāmath**, bel.

shāma-gūr^u शाम-गूर । सायाह्वेला f. evening time. —**gata** -गट । सायंतनतामिस्रम् f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. —**lati** -लटि adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). —**pāt**ⁱ —पति । सायाह्वानन्तरम् adv. after evening (El. *shāma patā*). —**shām** —शाम । सायाह्वानमेव adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately, before the evening, not kept over for the next day. —**ḥatur**^u —ḥतुर् । सायाह्वचतुरः adj. (f. **ḥat**^u —ḥतुः), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. —**ḥat**^u**rēr** —ḥतुर् । सायाह्वचतुर्थम् m. the display of such smartness.

—**vil** -विल् । सायंतनकालः f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. **shāma shām**, ab.).

shāmuk^u शामुकु । सायन्तनः adj. gen. (f. **shāmūc**^u शामुचू), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. **sari-sh**^o, s.v. **sar** 2).

shāman शामन् adv. in the evening (cf. **sari-shāman**, s.v. **sar** 2) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119).

—**bōg**ⁱ -बागि adv. at about evening, at eventide (II. v, 5).

shāmas शामस । सायम् adv. at evening (cf. **az shāmas**, p. 74a, l. 25; **sari shāmas**, s.v. **sar** 2) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shyāmas*) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). —**bōg**ⁱ —बागि or —**bōgin** —बागिन् । सायाह्वप्रायकाले adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. —**tāmath** —तामथ । सायाह्ववधि adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. **shām-tāñ**, ab.

shām 3 शाम adj. e.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. **shōm**^u and **shyām**). Used in the following:— **shāma-rāng**ⁱ शाम-रंगि । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. **shāmi-rānga**, s.v. **shōm**^u.

shēm शम् । शान्तिः m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980).

—**dam** -दम् m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811). —**gashun** —गकुन् । शान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. allayment, etc., to occur. —**hyon**^u —ह्युनु । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged. —**karun** —करुन् । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf., id.

shēmā, see **shēmāh**.

shom^u शमू । शान्तः adj. (f. **shūm**^u शमू), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shōm^u शोमु । शामवर्णः adj. (f. **shōm**^u शामू), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. **shām** 3. **shāmi-rānga** शामि-रंग । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf. **shāma-rāng**ⁱ, l. 20 ab.

shōmⁱ शामि شامی । सूदविशेषः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of *kabāb* made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. —**ḥakul** —ḥकुल् । सूदविशेषखण्डम् m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुभ for shūm, q.v. in shum gēv शुभ ग्यव ।
अतिप्राचीनघृतम् m. 'miser's *ghī*', i.e. old long-kept
clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar
underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the
preparation of a medicine.

shūm शूम شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). (Cf.
shumur^u.)

shūmī शूमि شومي f. avarice, stinginess (El.). (Cf.
shum^arēr.)

saham सहम् । करणा, सहनम् m. compassion, pity,
tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the
like). —yun^u —यिनु । करणोद्भवः, सहनम् m.inf.
compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure
bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf. the next.

sihūm^u सिंहम् f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El.
sihū m.). Cf. s^h and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. *sō 'ham*)
meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or
'God and I are one'; cf. hams 2. It is much used
by Śaiva Hindūs as a *mantra*, or mystic formula
(Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780,
1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस. i.q. sōham (Śiv. 1222). (Cf. the
next.

sō-'ham-sō सो-हं-सो. i.q. sōham (Śiv. 984,
1882).

shēm̄ba शंब शنبه m. Saturday (cf. panj-sh^o, p. 740b,
l. 15).

shēm̄bu शंब or shēm̄bū शंब(भु) or (as written by
Pandits) शंभु m. (sg. dat. shēm̄bus शंब(भु)स्), a N.
of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. shēm̄bu, 503,
782, 1722; shēm̄bū, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voc.
shēm̄bō, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these
written शंभु, -भु, -भो). shēm̄bu-nāth शंब(भु)-नाथ
m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. shēm̄bu (Śiv. 1552).

shēm̄bor^u शंबरु m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna
(in Skt. Śambara) (K. 736-7, 744-5, 751).

shēm̄ādāna शमादान (= شمعان) m. a candlestick
(Gr.M.).

shēm̄āh शमाह (= شمع) । प्रदीपज्वाला a candle, lamp
(El. shama; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071; K.Pr. 193,
shēm̄ā); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv.
1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp
(H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shēm̄ōkh^u शम्बु, see p. 874a, l. 8.

shēm̄āl शमाल or shimāl शिमाल m. the North
(El. shamāl, shimāl; Rām. 582 (shⁱ)).

shēm̄ala शमल شام m. the embroidered end of a turbau
(Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shēm̄anā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying,
soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shēm̄ōn^u शमोनु m., i.q. shēm̄anā, q.v. (Rām. 1776).

shēm̄mun शमुन् । शान्त्वापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēm̄yōv
शम्योव्), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become
allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to
be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156,
315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751,
1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing
fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf. nār sh^o,
p. 647a, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and
gradually sink away) (L.V. 106). shēm̄yō-mot^u
शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shēm̄yē-mūt^u
शम्ये-मंतू), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the
like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings
of the verb.

shēm̄mun^u शमुन् adj. (f. shēm̄mūn^u शमन्तू), one who
practises calmness, etc. (see shēm̄mun), used in the
phrase shānta-sh^o, p. 886b, l. 28.

sihmin, see simiñ.

shām̄ēr शाम्यर् । श्यामकान्तिद्युतत्वम् m. swarthinness,
sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shūmri, see shum^arēr.

shumār गुमार شمار f. counting, reckoning, numbering
(bē-sh^o, countless, H. xii, 20-1, 24); calculation,
amount, number; account, note, estimation.
—bōzūn^u —बोजुन् f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a
roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumōri गुमारी شماري f. numbering, counting,
enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for
purposes of taxation) (cf. shākh-shumōri, p. 876a,
l. 48) (L. 361).

shumur^u गुमुर् । अतिरूपणः subst. m. and adj. (f.
shumūr^u गुमूर), a miser, niggard (El. shūmir); adj.
avaricious (Gr.M.). (Cf. shūm.

shēm̄^aran शमरन् or shom^uran शमरन् । शमनम् f.
(sg. dat. shom^urūn^u शमुरन्तू), quelling, allaying,
appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief,
or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the
like).

shēm̄^arun शमरन् or shom^urun शमरन् । शान्तीकरणम्
conj. 1 (1 p.p. shom^ar^u शमुर), to quell, allay,
appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever,
thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. shēm̄^o, 1817); to
extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. nār sh^o,
p. 647a, l. 14). (Cf. shēm̄^arāwun.

shēm̄^arēr शमयर् or shom^urēr शमयर् । शान्ता m.
quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation
(of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like);
extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shum^{er}r̥ शुमर्यर् । अतिकार्षणम् m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shūmri*).

shēm^{er}rāwun शंमरावुन् or shom^{er}rāwun शंमरावुन् । शांतीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. shom^{er}rōw^u शंमरोवु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shēm*^o, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 15); cf. shēm^{er}run. shom^{er}rōw^u-mot^u शंमरोवु-मन्तु । शमितः perf. part. (f. shēm^{er}rōv^u-mūṣ^u शंमरोवु-मन्चू, not shom^{er}rōv^u-, as we might expect). allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished.

shēmshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Burcus sempervirens* (cf. shākha-sh^o, p. 876b, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or shumshān शुमशान् । रमशानम् m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.). shumshāna-bal शुमशान-बल् । रमशानचेत्रम् m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). -bōrav -बोरव् । रमशानाधिपतिदेवः m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. bōrav) of a burning ground.

shēmshēr शंशेर شمشير f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 163ff.; Rām. 37, 411, 648, 825, 842, 919; II. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *ba-shemshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). —kadūn^u —कडून् f.inf. to draw a sword (II. viii, 13; x, 7). —lāyūn^u —लायून् f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (II. viii, 6). —tulūn^u —तुलून् f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (II. ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7).

shēmshēri-hond^u tēg शंशेरि-हन्दु तेग m. the blade of a sword (II. viii, 6, 13). -hūnz^u hūnd^u -हून्डू f. a blow of a sword, a sword-cut (II. iii, 5, 6).

shāmāth शामथ شامت m. (sg. dat. shāmatas शामतस्), a spot, blemish (El.).

shēmāth शमथ । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. shēmūṣ^u शंमचू), calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.

shōmⁱyāna शोमियान شامیان । वितानम् m. a canopy, an awning on poles.

shāna 1 शान (= شان) m. state, condition, case; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf. kō-shānuk^u, p. 481b, l. 1). -bod^u -बडू । उदारः adj. (f. būd^u -बडू), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted. —dārun —दारुन् । आश्रयदानम् m.inf.

to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. —kadun —कडून् । अत्युत्कर्षाभिः m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. —wōganānⁱ —वृगननि । हर्षापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شان or (K.Pr. 24) shānda शान्द । स्कन्धानरम् m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1192, 1237); a comb. -hor^u -हर् । असाधोद्भृगुगमम् m. the two shoulder-blades (shāna-hor^u kadun, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so shāna-hor^u mutarāwun, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). -muran lagūn^u -मुरन् लगून् । आहतिकण्डूयोगः f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shēn 1 शन् or षन्, see shēh.

shēn 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shēna शन् in shēna shēna शन् शन् । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in shin-nō शिन्-नो । षड्ख्यालियाकारः m. the name used in schools for the Sāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shin शीन् । हिमम् m. snow (cf. chot^u shīn hyuh^u, p. 166a, l. 37; nav shīn khārun, p. 664b, l. 36; nav shīn khasun, ib. l. 39; pā-sh^o, p. 748a, l. 8), (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shīn*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. shōn^u. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेपः m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. pashē-pēthⁱ sh^o tr^o, p. 777b, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). —wālun —वालुन् । समुच्चित्तुवारनिक्षेपः तुवारवृष्टिपातः m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow, sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', wasun, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । हिमप्रकाशः m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). -mōn^u -मन्तू । हिमानी f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). -pīpī -पीपी or -pīpīn -पीपिन् or pīpīn पीपिन् । बुद्धपक्षिप्रियः f. a kind of small bird (the cry

of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. *pīpiñ*. -pōr^u -पोरु । तुषारपालिका f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snow-storm. -pēwan -प्यवन । तुषारपातावसरः m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. -raza -रज । निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टिः f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. -thōs¹ -थ्वसि । खूलहिम-विन्दुसमूहः m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. -tul^u -टुलु । हिमगुलिका m. a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball. -shath -छट् । हेमबुर्वातः f. (sg. dat. -shati -छटि), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). -wālanay -वालनय । पटलादेस्तुषारनिपातनम् f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). -wālay -वालय । तुषारसंपातः f. a snow-fall; an occasion on which snow falls. -wōñ^u -वोञ्जु । तुषारजलम् m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73).

s^hun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. s^hu^u संहू; f. s^hu^h संहू), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. *sahun*, of which the 2 p.p. is *sashyōv* सश्योव्. s^hu^u-mot^u संहू-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. s^hu^h-mūṣ^u संहू-मंचू), borne patiently.

sahun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. soh^u संहू, f. sūh^u संहू or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) sūsh^u संशू; 2 p.p. sashyōv सश्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr. 210, 225; Gr.M.; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām. 1363, K. 407). Cf. *shēshun* and the preceding.

soh^u-mot^u संहू-मंतु । चान्तः perf. part. (f. sūh^u-mūṣ^u संहू-मंचू or sūsh^u-mūṣ^u संशू-मंचू), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wōl^u सहन्-वोल् । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M.).

shinc^u शींचू. see *shēkun*.

shōnca शोच्च, see *shōca*.

shanachar, see *shēnashcar*.

shānd शान्द् । उपधानम् (आश्रयः) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. *akiy-sh^o*, p. 20b, l. 12; *khōra-sh^o*, pp. 409b, l. 29 and 410b, l. 10) (El. Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5). —dith bēhun —दिथ व्यङ्गन् । परद्वयमाक्रम्य सुस्थितिः m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly). —dyun^u —दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to lay one's

head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. x, 7). —lagun —लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम् m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gond^u शान्द्-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). —kür^u -कुरु । सुदायविशेषः f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. —sār -सार f. a mosquito-curtain (Gr.M.).

shōnd¹ lagun शान्दि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शान्द्, see *shāna* 2.

shōnda शंड । मुखम् m. the face.

shindar शिन्दर् m. *Pyrus variolosa* (El.).

shōng शंग् । निद्रा f. sleep. —trāvūñ^u —त्रावंचू । कार्योपेक्षणम् f.inf. to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shōngun शंगुन् । शयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shōng^u शंगु, f. shōñj^u शंजू. The causal of this verb is *sāwun*, q.v.; Gr.Gr. 176; also *shōnganāwun*, W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr.Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H. x, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr.Gr. 125; Gr.M.; L. 164; Śiv. 1718; K. 607; YZ. 118; K.Pr. 25, 95).

shōng^u-mot^u शंगु-मंतु । सुप्तः perf. part. (f. shōñj^u-mūṣ^u शंजू-मंचू), lain down to sleep (Śiv. 1029); asleep.

shōngith शंगिय् conj. part. having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K. 598; H. viii, 7; YZ. 79). —shāph rōzun —शाफ रोजुन् । अन्तरायानापत्तिः m.inf. 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur.

shōnganāwun शंगनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnganōw^u शंगनोवू), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of *shōngun*, as well as *sāwun*, q.v.

shēng^ur^u शंगुरु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. liquorice root.

shingrafi شنگرفی adj. e.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shōng^arañē शंगरञ् । पादशूलः f.pl. fetters (on the feet).

shōng^araph शंगरफ् (= شنگرف) । गेरिकधानुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. shōng^arapas शंगरपस), cinabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. shōng^arapa-tham hyuh^u शंगरप-थम हिडु । प्रज्वलन्मुखी adj. (f. —hish^u —हिडू), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shōñj^u शंजू, see *shōngun*.

shēnkā शंका f., i. q. *shēkh* 2, fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. —gathūñ^u

—गहंनू f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). —karūñ^u —करंनू f.inf. to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shēnka शंक. see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnkā, see shēkā.

shēnki शंकि. see shēkh 2.

shūnk^u शुक. see shēkun.

shānukh शानुख । श्वा m. (sg. dat. shānakas शानकस्), a dog.

shēkh शंख । शंखः m. (sg. dat. shēnkhas शंखस्), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. shēkh 1, q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām. 77, 224; K. 59, 491-3, 495, 1009, 1031). —wāyun —वायुन् m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796).

shēkh शंख. see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnākḥ शनाख (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. shinās and lāl-shēnākḥ, p. 522a, l. 22).

shēnkḥāsōr शंखाखर m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shēnkāl शंकल. see shēkal.

shēnkun शंकुन्. see shēkun.

shēnkar शंकर m. a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śaṅkara (cf. parama-sh°, p. 760a, l. 17; shiwa-sh°, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv. 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yeksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. Śaṅkhacūḍa) (K. 299). -pōrī -पोरी f. N. of a village in Kashmir, near which Sītā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām. 1718).

shēnkarāṭṭār शंकराचार m. N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. Śaṅkarācārya) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmir (Śiv. 953).

shēnkawun^u शंकवुन् n.ag. (f. shēnkavūñ^u शंकवून्), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149).

shēnamath शनमथ or shinamath शिनमथ । षष्ठवतिः card., ninety-six (Gr.Gr. 80).

shinamatan-hond^u शिनमतन्-हंडु । षष्ठवतिसंबन्धी, षष्ठवतिपखः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंडू), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

shēnamatyum^u शनमतिमु or shinamatyum^u शिनमतिमु । षष्ठवतितमः ord. (f. shinamatim^u शिनमतिमू), ninety-sixth.

shinās शिनास् or shēnās शनास् شناس adj. e.g. understanding, knowing, acquainted with (cf. lāl-sh°, p. 522a, l. 26; K.Pr. 123).

shānsh, see shōsh^u.

shēnashcar शनश्चर or shēnashcar शनिश्चर । शनिश्चरः m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El. shanuchara, shanashcar) (Śiv. 481 shēnai°; Rām. (id.) 419, (shēna°) 1277). shēnashcar-rang शनश्चर-रंग । अतिमलिनता m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shōnt^u शोन्तु । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. shōnṣh^u शौच), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. shōnt, shōnt, shunt).

shānth 1 शान्त्य । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. shānti शान्ति, Śiv. 1012, 1017, etc.), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. gar-sh°, p. 296a, l. 13) (Śiv. 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316-17, 319).

shōnti-gōw^u शान्ति-गोवु । शान्ताचरणः m. (f. -gōv^u -गोवू), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. shōnti-gōv^u) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 126).

shānth 2 शान्त्य । शान्तचित्तः adj. e.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shānta-shēmūn^u शान्त-शमुन् । शान्ताभासः adj. (f. -shēmūn^u -शमून्), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shēnth शंठ । षण्डः m. (sg. dat. shēnthas शंठस्), a eunuch.

shōnth शौठ. see shōth.

shēnthil शंठिल् । षण्डवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. lāth); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shāntun शान्तुन् । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. shāntyōv शोन्त्योव), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. nār sh°, p. 647a, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. shāntun, death). shāntyō-mot^u शान्त्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shāntyē-mūṣ^u शान्त्ये-मूषू), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shōnitapōr शौनितपूर m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. Śōnitapura) (K. 790, 818).

shōnṣh^u शौच. see shōnt^u.

shāntar शांतर । शान्ता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shōnt^o-ran शांतरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shōnt^o-rūn^u** शांतरन्), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shōnt^o-run शांतरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōnt^o-r^u** शांतरन्), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. **nār sh^o**, p. 647a, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.).

shōnt^o-r^u-mot^u शांति-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shōnt^o-r^u-mūt^u** शांति-मत्), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone).

shōnt^o-rāwun शांतरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōnt^o-rōw^u** शांतरावुन्) i.q. **shōnt^o-run**, q.v. (cf. **nār sh^o**, p. 647a, l. 19). **shōnt^o-rōw^u-mot^u** शांतरावु-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shōnt^o-rōv^u-mūt^u** शांतरावु-मत्), i.q. **shōnt^o-r^u-mot^u**, q.v. s.v. **shōnt^o-run**.

shīnuw^u शीनुवु adj. (f. **shīnūv^u** शीनुवु), made of snow, composed of snow. —**s^h hyuh^u** —सह हिहु । तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युद्धतकृतिः प्रकृत्या मन्दः adj. (f. —**s^h hish^u** —सह हिशु), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shēniwār शनिवार m. Saturday (cf. **batāwār**, p. 145b, l. 36) (El. *shanyivār*).

shēnaway शनवय, see **shēh**.

shinōyⁱ शिनायि । सर्वस्वनाशः f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf. **shiñ**. —**gashñ^u** —गक्षु । सर्वस्वविनाशापत्तिः f.inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. —**mōgul** —मगुल । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाशः m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilad शिनायिलद । विनष्टसर्वस्वः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shināyiladiñ** शिनायिलदित्र), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property.

shūny शून्य m. i.q. **shiñ**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

shiñ शिञ् (sometimes written **shiñ^u** शिञ्, **sh^un^u** शूञ्, and **shūñ** शूञ्) । शून्यम् m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. *shinyi*, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. **ōri-shiñ^u**, p. 44b, l. 33; **kōri-shiñ^u**, p. 467a, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before

the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). **shiñā** शिञा, **shiñāh** शिञाह, **sh^unāh** शूञाह, or **shūñāh** शूञाह । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता m. (i.e. **shiñ** with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. *shinyā* f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). **shiñā gashun** शिञा गक्षुन । सर्वस्वनाशापत्तिः m.inf. total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shōñ शञ् । किङ्किणीशब्दः m. the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. **shōñ-shērāph** शञ्-शरफ । गणिका f. (sg. dat. **-shērāpi** -शरपि), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shōñ^u शञ् । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv. 1309). Cf. **shīn**.

shūñ शूञ्, **sh^unāh** शूञाह, **shūñāh** शूञाह, see **shiñ**.

shūñākār शूञाकार adj. e.g. having the form of the Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See **shiñ**.

shōñdār शञ्दार adj. e.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shūñālay शूञालय m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See **shiñ**.

shup^u शुपु or **shūp^u** शूपु । शूपम् m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. **dā-sh^o**, p. 231a, l. 2; **kāwa-sh^o**, p. 495a, l. 33) (El. *ship*, *shup*, *shyūp*; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254).

shupⁱ-khal^u-r^u शूपि-खलङ्क । जीर्णशूपम् f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. —**kōñ^u** —काञ् । शूपशाखा f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. —**wātul** —वातुल । शूपचण्डालः m. (f. **-wāt^uj^u** —वातञ्), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ । शापः m. (sg. dat. **shāpas** शापस्), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. **ali-ti-shāph**, p. 23a, l. 1; **pot^u-sh^o**, p. 787b, l. 49; **pēt^o-ra-sh^o**, p. 802b, l. 50) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K. 172, 174, 346, 1091-2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām. 160, 169).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । शापभाषणम् m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 317); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; II. xii. 15). —**lagun** —लगुन् । शापावाप्तिः m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise a spell,

to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hot^u शपा-हंतु । शपाकान्तः adj. (f. -hūṣṭ^u -हृषू), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. **-kōm^u** -कौम । शपबुष्टा क्रिया f. a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). **-kār** -कार् । शपमूलकमिव कर्म m. any good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. **-karm** -कर्म । शपभायम् m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. **-rost^u** -रस्तु । शपहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣṭ^u -रृषू), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. **-shur^u** -शुर् । शपबालकः m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shōpⁱ lagun शोपि लगुन् । शोपेनेव वशीभवन् m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nēnd^r pēn^u शपास न्यन्दर् प्यन् । अन्तरायापगमः f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf. **shōngith shāph rōzun**, p. 885b, l. 29. **-nishē** -निश adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29).

shoph^u शफु । समवृत्तिः m. equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. **pot^u-sh^o**, p. 788a, l. 2).

shēphⁱ-dar शेफि-दर् । सहायकर्ता m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shēphi yun^u शेफि यिनु । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuph^u शुफु in the phrase **sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār**, q.v., s.v. **sōg^u**. Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.

shēphagath शफगथ (= شفقت) f. (sg. dat. **shēphagūṣṭ^u** शफगृषू), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).

shēphakh शफख شفق m. the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. *shafak*, Śiv. 910). **-bōng^r** -बुंगर् । अङ्गद्विशेषः f. a kind of large

arnulet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shēphakh-dār शफख-दार् شفقدار । प्रसरहीप्रियुक्तः adj. e.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shēphākhāna शफाखान (= شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shēphkath शफकथ شفقت m. (sg. dat. **shēphkatas** शफकतस्), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । शापाहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shāpaladiñ** शापलदिञ्), suffering under a curse.

shēpar शपर् in **lapar shēpar**, p. 529a, l. 21, q.v.

shēpōsh शपोश or **shēpush^u** शपुश (= شپوش) । नीशारः m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). **shēpōshē-** (or **shēpushⁱ-tol^u** शपोश-(शपुशि)-तलु) । नीशारावरणपटः m., id. **-wūr^u** -वूरु । नीशारावरणबाह्यपटः f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shēpath शपथ । दिव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **shēpathas** शपथस्) an oath, a solemn asseveration. **-khyon^u** -ख्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to eat an oath, i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. **-hyon^u** -ह्यनु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shōpith शोपिट् । शोपोत्पादकः adj. e.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in **shri-dōh** श्रि-द्वह् । शुभदिवसः m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. **shri**. **shri-māl** श्रि-माल् । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of cake, the same as **shīr-māl**, q.v., p. 889b, l. 14.

shri श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N. of Lakṣmī, the wife and energetic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. *śrī*).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, **shri-bagawān**, Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 11437; K. 338, 480, 880; **shri-gangādar**, Śiv. 45; **shri-har**, Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; **shri-krushn**, K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; **shri-rām**, Rām. 1724; **shri-vyāsa**, K. 1038.

shri-nagar श्री-नगर् m. Śrinagar, the capital of Kashmir (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार (= شعر) । कीर्तिपद्यम् m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

xi, title). —**gandāni** —गंडंनि । गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यवन्धः
m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.

shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty
miles to the S.E. of Śrinagar.

shār 3 शार् شَار m. a fall of water (as in āb-shār, a
waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).

shā'ir, shōir شَاعِر, see **shōyir**.

shēr 1 शर् । बाणः, अक्ष्यभीष्या m. an arrow, a shaft (K.
(shērah) 630); met. longing; intense desire (cf.
dana-sh°, p. 222a, l. 10; **dyāra-sh°**, p. 270b, l. 45);
distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ.
23, 514). —**gashun** —गकुन् । उपतप्तीभवन् m. inf.
to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-
success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or
object). —**karun** —करुन् । उपतापनम् m. inf. to
cause such torment. —**thawun** —थवुन् । ध्रुवोपतापे
द्योजनम् m. inf. to cause such torment to be felt all
one's life.

shēr 2 शर् । द्वेषः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness
(cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62b, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally
or ignorantly performing an improper action)
(K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous
hatred.

shēr 3 शर्, shēr 1 शेर, or shōr 2 शोर in **mrāga-shēr**,
etc., see p. 590b, l. 6. Cf. **sar 2**.

shēr 2 शेर । भर्ता m. a husband.

shēr 3 शेर (=سر) । शिरः m. a head (of man or beast)
(cf. **khōra-sh°**, p. 410b, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317,
453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274-5, 322, 990, 1127,
1172, 1645; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931,
962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point;
the preface or beginning part of a book. —**tāj** —ताज
(=سرتاج) । शिरोऽवतंसः m. a crown, tiara, diadem
(K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknow-
ledged head of his community.

shēr 4 शेर شِير m. a tiger. —**banun** —बनुन् or
—**gashun** —गकुन् or —**sapadun** —सपदुन् ।
बलिष्ठीभवन् m. inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the
better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling
an attack, accusation, or the like.

shēr 5 शेर । सप्तपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than
one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct
from the front or back).

shēra-dōr शेर-दांरु । गृहपार्श्वदारम् f. a doorway
or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door.

-kūt —कूट । सप्तपार्श्वस्तम्बः m. the long beams running
right across these ends of a house, holding together
the perpendicular supporting beams. —**lab** —लब् ।
गृहपार्श्ववरणः f. one of the stone or brick walls form-
ing these ends of the house. —**tākh** —ताख । गृहपार्श्वदारम्

m. (sg. dat. -**tākas** -ताकस), a small framed door or
window in one of these ends of a house. —**-byūn**
—ब्युनु । गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. -**binis** -बिनिस्), a
wall at one of these ends of a house which supports
the main roof-rafters.

shēr 6 शेर m. arrangement (El., W. 114). (Cf. **shērun**.
shēra शर شَرَع m. (sg. dat. **shērahas** शरहस), the
Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that **shēra** may also
be an obl. case of **shēr 1, 2, or 3**, qq.v.)

shir शीर् شِير m. milk (W. 155; K.Pr. 180, 197);
medicine (El.). —**gujor** —गुजर् m. a man of the
Gūjūr tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358).

-khār —खार شِير خَوَار m. a suckling, an infant, a babe
(Rām. 1035, 1336). —**māl** —माल شِير مَال । अपूपविशेषः
f. (sg. dat. -**māli** -मालि), a kind of cake made of
wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called **shri-māl**,
see p. 888b, l. 35.

shīra शीर شِير । फलसाररसः m. juice (of nuts or fruit)
(cf. **badām-sh°**, p. 86b, l. 22; **bangi-sh°**, p. 113a,
l. 12; **dōn**—**sh°**, p. 223b, l. 14; **munka-sh°**, p. 580a,
l. 38); sap; syrup; new wine; must. —**abun** —अबुन् ।
मुक्तादादस्यहोत्कर्षः (आस्तादाधिगमः) m. inf. 'the juice
to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having
once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with
longing for the taste or experience again.

-shir शीरि adj. e.g. milky, see **shīr** cāh¹, p. 158a, l. 2.
Cf. L. 254, K.Pr. 39.

shīr शीरु, f. of **shūr** or **shyūr**, see **shyūr** and
shērun.

shōr शूर् । जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream
of water, a splash. **shōr shōr** शूर् शूर् । निरन्तर-
निरपतञ्जलधाराशब्दः m. the continuous patten or
splashing of a falling stream of water.

shōr शोर شور । कलकलः m. cry, noise, outcry, din,
clamour, uproar (cf. **nazla-sh°**, p. 675b, l. 30) (Rām.
281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance
due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or
the like. —**khyon** —ख्युनु m. inf. to eat a roar,
to be roared at (Rām. 1780). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन्
m. inf. to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar,
to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —**karun** —करुन् ।
कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m. inf. to make a noise, create an
uproar (Śiv. 1638). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m. inf., id.
—**wōthun** —वुथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m. inf.
an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām. 404, 693, 740,
1761).

shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شورگاہ) m. a place of
outcry; hence, an outcry (II. vi, 12, 13).

shōr 2 शोर, shēr 1 शेर, or shēr 3 शर् in **mrāga-shēr**,
etc., see p. 590b, l. 6.

shōra शोर شور. ऊषः m. saltpetre (YZ. 394); gunpowder (L. 462). **-gor^u** -गर्। ऊषसाधनशिल्पी m. (his wife is **shōra-gārⁱ-bāy** शोर-गर्-बाय), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. **-mēṣ^u** -म्यं। चारमृत्तिका f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. **-ṭās** -टास। ऊषप्रस्फोटध्वनितम् m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like).

shōr^u शोर्। केकरः adj. (f. **shōr^u** 1 शोर्), squint-eyed. **shōrⁱ-kōn^u** शोर्-कोनु। केकरः adj. (f. **-kōn^u** -कांनु), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular.

shōr^u 2 शोर्। सुसमाधाना f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shōir, see **shōyir**.

shūrⁱ शूरि or **shūr^u** 1 शूर् in **ok^u-sh^o**, p. 19b, l. 17, q.v. **shur^u** शूर्। बालकः m. (with suff. of indef. art. **shurāh** 1 शुराह (Śiv. 430, 1438); f. **shur^u** शूर्), an infant, baby, child (cf. **dōda-sh^o**, p. 190a, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 7, 112; L.V. 70; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653; K. 37, 40, 87, 105-6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200-1, etc.; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260); a male child, a little boy (f. **shur^u**, a little girl, El. *shuri*) (cf. **shāpa-sh^o**, p. 888a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 163; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594-5; K.Pr. 261). **-kot^u** -कटु। बालकाद्यपत्यसंघः m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shurⁱ-bōch^u शूरि-बुच्छु। अपत्यवुभक्तिः adj. (f. **-bōch^u** -बुच्छु), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. **-bōd** -बुदु। बालबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bōz^u** -बुञ्जु), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like); intelligence such as that of a child. **-bāshē** -बाश्। बालभाषितम् f.pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (Śiv. 157, 256; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781; II. v, 2); childish pranks, baby sports (K. 220, 259, 275). **-bōṣ^u** -बांनु m.pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members (El., Gr.M.). **-bāv** -बाव m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways (I. 146b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1015, K. 1078). **-bōz^u** **gabhun** -बुञ्जु गकुन्। बालकसंमत्यनुसरणम् m.inf. to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion (naturally bad). **-dōd^u** -दोदु। बाललालसा m. grief for a child, longing for a child (by a childless person); the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child. **-gindun** -गिन्दुन्। बालक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. **-gindanas** -गिन्दन्), childish sport, the sport of a child; childish sport by a grown-up person. **-har** -हर्। बालकलहः f. (sg. dat. **-hūr^u** -हूर्), a childish

quarrel, a child's squabble. **-hūr^u** **thur^u** **khasūn^u** -हूर् थुरू खसंजू। बालकलहमूलकोऽतिविरोधः Linf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble.

-kath -कथ्। बालभाषितम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), childish talk; silly talk like that of a child. **-kathan** **gabhun** -कथन् गकुन्। बालभाषितानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). **-lāj** -लाज्। बालवत्तान्तरायः f.

child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). **-murⁱ** -मुरि m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786).

-pōth^or -पाथर्। बालवृत्तिः m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. **dōda-sh^o-p^o**, p. 190a, l. 21). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेमि), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). **-vyot^u** -व्युत्। बालकाकुलः adj. (f. **-vēṣ^u** -व्यंञ्जु), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūr^u 2 शूर् i.q. **shyūr^u**, q.v., see also **shērun**. For 1, see **shūrⁱ**.

shurū शूर् (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). **-karun** -करन् m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.).

sahār सहार् (= سحر)। कालविशेषः, भोजनविशेषः m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of *Ramazan*. **-khān** -खान्। राज्यवसानसंबोधकः m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. **-vēla** -वेल। राज्यवसानवेला m. the time of early dawn. **-viz^u** -विञ्जु। राज्यवसानकालः f., id.

sahāran सहारन्। राज्यवसानकाले adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. **-bōgⁱ** -बागि or **-bōgin** -बागिन्। प्रायो राज्यवसानकाले adv. at about early dawn.

sahāra सहार। आश्रयः, आशा m. association; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort; reliance, confidence; hope, encouragement. **-āsun** -आसुन्। आश्रयसंपत्तिः m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). **-dyun^u** -दिनु। आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम् m.inf. to support, aid, back, help; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gen.) *Aster diplostephioides*, the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sīhra सीहर in **sīhra ṭōj^u** सीहर टौजू f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shērāb शराब شراب। मदम् m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). -wān -वान् । मद्याश्रयः m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shērāba-sān शराब-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see sām.

shērōbī शराबि (= شرابي) । मद्यासिबी m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shērbath शर्बथ शربت । औषधिरसपाकः f. (sg. dat.

shērbūts^u शर्बूत्सु, a draught, drink, beverage (cf. kh^onē-sh^o, p. 405b, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; I. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion. shērbūts^u-kosh^u शर्बूत्सु-कशु । औषधिरसपाकमलम् m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrōcē श्रौच्य, see shrūt^u.

shrōcar श्रौचर् । अखण्डता m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. shrūt^u.

shrōcyōv श्रौच्योव, see shrōkun 1.

shrad ād^u । आद्रम् m. a Śrāddha or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. dīpa-sh^o, p. 232b, l. 37; kōbari-sh^o, p. 382b, l. 21; nūna-sh^o, p. 641a, l. 12; nānē-sh^o, p. 644a, l. 25; nawa-sh^o, p. 664a, l. 40) (I. 263, 266, shradh; Rām. 308). —hāwun —हावुन् । आद्रविधानम् m.inf. to carry out this rite. —karun —करुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

shrada-brōhmun श्राद-ब्रौह्मुन् । आद्रान्भुग्राहणः m. a Brāhman who attends at this rite, and who, before the pinḍas are offered to the Manes (see pēnd), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse.

-bata -बत । आद्रभक्तम् m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the pinḍas, and for the obsequial feast.

-mēt^u -म्यैतु । लघुआद्रम् f. a mere gobbit of a śrāddha, i.e. a śrāddha hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc.

-phāka -फाक । आद्रव्रतम् m. the fast observed on the day of this rite. -sār^u-wōr^u -सैरि-वोर् । आद्रचरः f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. -wōl^u -वोलु । आद्रकर्ता m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā श्रद्धा । श्रद्धा f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shāradā शारदा । शारदा देवी, शारदाचेचम् f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. Śāradā) she is the patron goddess of Kashmir. Her chief shrine, also called Shāradā, Shāradā-pīṭha, Shāradā-shāna, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shāradā is also applied to the country of Kashmir itself. On

the whole subject, see RT.Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmir. -pīṭh -पीठ । शारदाचेचम्, कश्मीरमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. -pīṭhas -पीठस्), 'the throne of Shāradā', the shrine of Shāradā in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmir.

shāradā-bal शारद-बल । शारदाचेचम् m. the shrine of Shāradā.

shridām श्रीदाम m. N. of a boy friend of Krishna (Kr̥ṣṇa) (Skt. Śrīdāman) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf शरफ m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art., sharafū).

shur'igī शुरिगी । बालवृत्तिः f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person).

shērāh शाराह. see shēr 1.

shurāh 2 शुराह (by Paṇḍits also written पुराह) (for 1, see shur^u) । षोडश card. (pl. dat. shurāhan शुराहन), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also shorah; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām. 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). -yār -यार । चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a tract to the east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vēth or Jehlam. -yara phiravith trēshē-hot^u anun -यार फिरविष् त्रेश-हेतु अमुन् । अतिकालखेदनमनु निराश्रीकरणम् m.inf. after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hond^u शुराहन-हण्डु । षोडशपण्यः, संबन्धी वा adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डु), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen (rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराहवय् emph. card. (pl. acc. shurāhwānⁱ शुराहवनि), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shurōhī शुराहि (by Paṇḍits also written पुराहि), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of shurāh, sixteen, q.v., as in kāh shurōhī akh hath ta sh^osatatath, eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shurōhyum^u शुराहिमु । षोडशः ord. (f. shurōhim^u शुराहिम्), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruk^u शुक । यन्धनम् m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). —dyun^u —दिनु । यन्धनम् m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । यन्धनम् m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to tie

(El.). —lagun—लगुन् । दृढं यन्विद्ययितीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. —ta druk^u mēlun —त द्रुकु मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्धादिनिरोधविचारः m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmirī belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. —shunun —शुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to throw a knot'; to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shruka-pan श्रुक-पन् । गन्धनडोरकम् m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like).

shārikā शारिका । प्रसुन्नपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेषः f. i.q. hōrī 2, q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See hōrī 2.

shrākh आख् । बृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. shrāki आकि), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. shēkar-shr^o, p. 878b, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 sharāk; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). —wāyūn^u —वायञ्जू । परितस्कन्देदनम् f.inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puch^u श्राक-पुकु or shrāka-puṣh^u श्राक-पुकु । कुरिका m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. shrākapiṣh; Gr.M. do.; L. 461 sharāk poṣh). See pōṣh^u 1.

shrāki-khūnd^u आकि-खंडू । कुरिका f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खञ्ज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. -khār -खार् । कुरिकाकारः m. a knife maker, a cutler. -khash -खश् m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). -shēn^{ar} -शेन् । भिन्नकुरिका f. a worn out knife without its handle, a worn out blade of a pen-knife.

shrūkh श्रूख् । श्लोकः m. (sg. dat. shrūkas श्रुकस), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anustubh* (El. also *shalūk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115-6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). shrūka-ṭōram श्रुक-त्तोरम् । श्लोकचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. -ṭōrūm^u -त्तोरम्), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha = January-February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shērikh शरीख् । شريك । समवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. shērikas शरीकस; f. shērⁱkiñ शरिक्ञि q.v.), confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participator, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice,

confederate. —sapidun —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shērika-bod^u शरीक-बदु । बहनामेकद्रव्यविशेषे अंशाभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shir^akhām शिरिखाम । लुब्धः adj. c.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp. of a child incited by its parents).

shrōkun 1 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 1 श्रुकुन् । क्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^u श्रुकु; 2 p.p. shrōcyōv श्रुच्योव्). This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrōkun 2 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 2 श्रुकुन् । संकीचात्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shrō(shru)kyōv श्रु(श्रु)क्योव्), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. shrō(shru)kyō-mot^u श्रु(श्रु)-क्यो-मंतु । संकीचमधिगतः perf. part. (f. shrō(shru)kyē-miṣh^u श्रु(श्रु)क्ये-मञ्चू), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrōkun 3 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 3 श्रुकुन् । बलात्पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^u श्रुकु or shruk^u श्रुकु; f. shrōc^u श्रुचू or shruc^u श्रुचू; 2 p.p. shrō(shru)cyōv श्रु(श्रु)च्योव्), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. sukun. shruk^u-mot^u श्रुकु-मंतु । बलात्पूरितः perf. part. (f. shruc^u-miṣh^u श्रुचू-मञ्चू), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrōkañē श्रुकञ् or shrukañē श्रुकञ् । अतिरोदनम् f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr. 118). shrō(shru)kañēn aṣun श्रु(श्रु)कञन् अशुन् । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shērⁱkiñ शरिक्ञि । समानवृत्तिका f. of shērikh, q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shēkar शर्कर m. sugar (El.) i.q. shēkar, q.v.

shrōk^aran श्रुकरन् । संकीचनम् f. (sg. dat. shrōk^arūn^u श्रुकरञ्), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrōk^arun श्रुकरन् । संकीचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^ar^u श्रुकरु), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shrōk^arāwun श्रुक्रावुन् । संकीचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^arōw^u श्रुक्रोवु), i.q. shrōk^arun, q.v.

- shērākath** शराकथ شراکت f. (sg. dat. **shērākūṣ**^u शराकूष). sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr. 193).
- shēr^lkuth** शेरिकुथ । समभागित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **shēr^lkatas** शेरिकतस्), sharing, coparcenary.
- shrōkawun^u** १ श्रुकवुनु । क्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. **shrōkavūn^u** श्रुकवंबू), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some small reason), a cry-baby.
- shrōkawun^u** २ श्रुकवुनु । संकुचन् n.ag. (f. as in 1) one who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted, squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.
- shrukawun** श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासावृत्त्या adv. in a single breath and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like), with a loud gulp. Cf. **shrutun**.
- shēr^lkōz^u** शेरिकाञ्ज । समवृत्तित्वम् f. the condition of sharing, coparcenary.
- shuril** शुरिल् । बालत्वम् f. the conduct of a child, childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child, obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person (cf. **dōda-sh^o**, p. 190a, l. 20).
- shur^llōz^u** शुरिल्लाञ्ज । बालावस्थाधर्मः f. i.q. **shuril**, q.v., childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a child (Rām. 1727).
- shram** अम । अमः m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —**abun** —अबुन् । आन्तीभवनम् m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued, wearied, exhausted. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to labour hard (Gr.M.). —**bānun** —बानुन् । आन्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.
- shērm** शर्म شرم f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123; Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted. —**kariūn^u** —करिजू । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम् f.inf. to feel ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest content, to pass one's time in solitary content.
- shērmi-marm** शर्मि-मर्म । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः f. 'the essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty or shame. —**vyot^u** —व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. —**vēṣṣ^u** —व्येञ्चू) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.
- shērm^ldār** शर्मदार شرم دار अपवपिणुः adj. e.g. bashful, diffident, shy.
- sheoramgās** (? *shīrāmḡāsa*) (? gend.) N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Mentha sp.*, good for sword wounds (L. 76).
- shērm^landa** शर्मन्द شرمند adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed, shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing (cf. **rum rum shērmanda thawānⁱ**, p. 833b, l. 41) (El. *sharminda*; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām. 745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).
- shramāwun** श्रमावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shramōw^u** श्रमोवु), to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at (anything) (as in **dōd shr^o**, to labour at milk, i.e. at milking, L. V. 38).
- shrān** आन् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (Gr.M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf. **kañḥ-sh^o**, p. 460b, l. 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889); met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture (cf. **guma-sh^o**, p. 287a, l. 20); cf. **snān, srān. —dyun^u** —दिनु । स्नपनम् m.inf. to wash, bathe (another); esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of a Hindu). —**gabhānⁱ** —गहनि । त्विहीभवनम् m. pl.inf. 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305); to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to (e.g. a child) (K. 942). —**karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a person) (Śiv. 1309, 1315). —**sōndar** -खन्द् । प्रसूतायाः स्नानार्चनावृत्तयः f. a bathing festival; e.g. the ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth (usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival in honour of the goddess Śaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā).
- shrāna-dēg** आन-देग् । स्नानजलस्थाली f. a washing basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral obsequies. —**gor^u** —गर् । मृतस्नापकः m. a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. —**giūr^u** —गिर् । मृतस्नापिका f. a bathing woman; a woman who washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab. —**kuth^u** —कुठु । स्नानगृहम् m. a bathing hut, a hut on the bank of a river for private bathing. —**piṭṭ^u** —पिटू । स्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing as ab. —**path** -पट । स्नानशाटी m. (sg. dat. —**paṭas** -पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress. —**wōn^u** —वोनु । स्नानजलम् m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is bathed; water which has been used for washing generally, dirty bath-water.
- shrōn^u** ओनु or (q.v.) **srōn^u** ओनु । आर्द्रः adj. (f. **shrōn^u** आर्द्र), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green, juicy (cf. **shrūṣ^u shr^o**, p. 896a, l. 27); (of a story, or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **srōn^u**.
- shéran** शरन् । रक्षावलम्बः e.g. protection, preservation, security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver, defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter (Śiv. 600-1); *one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—**gashun** —गकुन् । चाकार्थमन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605-6, 798, 1196; Rām. 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । विचैकार्थेण चाकार्थमुपासना m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. —**sōpanun** —सौपनुन् m.inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (*sanpanum*)). —**yun**^u —यिन् m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shērani yun^u शेरनि यिन् । शरणाश्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūr**^u श्यूर् (also written **shūr**^u शूर्); f. **shīr**^u शीर्), to arrange, set in order (Gr.Gr. 15, 21; Gr.M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. **kamān shērūn**^u, p. 445b, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr.M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ. 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिथ पूरिथ रोजुन् । विलाससज्जता m.inf. to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover). —**thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely.

shyūr^u-**mot**^u श्यूर्-मंतु perf. part. (f. **shīr**^u-**mūṣ**^u), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

shīrīn 1 शीरीन् m. *Colechicum illyricum* (EL).

shīrīn 2 शीरीन् شیرین adj. e.g. sweet (cf. **bādām-sh**^o, p. 86b, l. 25) (L. 458). Cf. **shirīn** 1.

sahārun सहारुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sahōr**^u सहोर), to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently. **sahōr**^u-**mot**^u सहोर-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. **sahōr**^u-**mūṣ**^u सहाह-मंषू), borne, endured.

shrōncē श्रोच्य, see **shrūt**^u.

shrōncar श्रोचर्, see **shrōcar**.

shrandā श्रंद or (q.v.) **srandā** श्रंद । उच्छृङ्खलमहिषः, अतिखूलः m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow. —**har**-**dur** । उद्धतमहिषयुद्धम्, उद्धतखूलमानुषायोधनम् f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.

shrūd^u श्रूड or (q.v.) **srūd**^u श्रूड f. (sg. dat. **shranjē** श्रन्ज्य), a tiny box or casket (cf. **sōrma-sh**^o, s.v. **sōrma**).

shrang श्रंग । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shróng श्रुंग or (q.v.) **sróng** सुंग । सुरङ्गा f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like.

shrangār श्रंगार । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामयो m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangōrⁱ श्रंगारि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर, see p. 888b, l. 46.

shēranāgath शरनागथ । रचाथमुपाश्रितः e.g. (sg. dat. **shēranāgatas** शरनागतस्), one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūt^u श्रूट, see **shrūt**^u.

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shēranōw**^u शेरनोव्), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōranōw**^u शोरनोव्), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय् । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रञ्ज or (q.v.) **sranz** स्रञ्ज m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shrōn^u श्रून्, see **shrōn**^u.

shirīn 1 शिरिन् । मिष्टमद्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets; esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf.

shirīn 2. **shirīnē-phol**^u शिरिन्-फोलु । मिष्टमद्यसमुदायः m. a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits.

shirīn 2 शिरिन् । ओष्यकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). —**karūn**^u —करन् । ओष्यकाकलीवादनम् f.inf. to whistle. —**gabhūn**^u —गह्वन् । काकलीधन्यादिना अवबोधः f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. —**wāyūn**^u —वायन् f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrānēr श्रानर् or (qq.v.) **sānēr** सानर्, **srānēr** स्रानर् । सार्द्रता m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see **shrapun**.

shērāph शरफ् شرف, see **shōn**.

shrapun श्रपुन् । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shrop**^u श्रप्), to be digested (cf. **phēkēn-hond**^u **shrapun phyārēn**, p. 721a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204-5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (*sharpi* for

shrapī) 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 201); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is **shrap^arun** अपरुन्, **shrap^arāwun** अपरावुन्, or **shrapanāwun** अपनावुन्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally **shrapyāv** अथाव् or **shrapiyāv** अपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrāpⁱ **shrāpⁱ** **gashun** अपि अपि गच्छुन् । निरन्तर-निपाते ऽपि लीनीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shrop^u-mot^u अप्-मंतु । जीर्णः, संमतिमुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrūp^u-mūḥ^u** अप्-मंजू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or **sbūrpanakhā** शूर्पनखा f. N. of a female demon, in Skt. *Sūrpanakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sītā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sītā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143g-h, 1780).

shrapanāwun अपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrapanōw^u** अपनोव्), i.q. **shrap^arun** अपरुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174. **shrap^aran** अपरन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrap^ariū^u** अपरंजू), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shrap^arun अपरुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrap^ar^u** अपरु), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. **shrap^ar^u-mot^u** अपरु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrap^ar^u-mūḥ^u** अपरु-मंजू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shrap^arāwun अपरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrap^arōw^u** अपरोव्), i.q. **shrap^arun**, q.v. **shrap^arōw^u-mot^u** अपरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrap^arōv^u-mūḥ^u** अपरोवु-मंजू), i.q. **shrap^ar^u-mot^u**, q.v. ab.

shirⁱ-pūt^u शिरि-पट्ट । कायविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone.

shrapath अपथ । अरण्यशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shrapūḥ^u** अपथू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128).

shrapawun^u अपवुन् । जरन् n.g. (f. **shrapaviū^u** अपववू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārér शार्यर । केकरत्वम् m. squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756).

shērīr शरीर । शरीरम् m. the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr.M., Śiv. 878).

shrūt^u श्रुत् । अखण्डः adj. (f. **shrūt^u** श्रुत्, sg. dat. **shrōcē** श्रुत्), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāth श्राठ. see **shāth**.

shrōth श्रुथ । वेदश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **shrōḥ^u** श्रुथू), a vedic or sacred text (Śiv. 1116, 1865).

shrōth श्रुत् । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **shrōtas** श्रुतम्), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. —**lāyun** —**लायुन्** । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative.

shrōth^u श्रोतु or **shōth^u** शोतु । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. **shrō(shō)ṭhis** श्रो(शो)टिस), a dead body, a corpse. **shōṭhis nakh dyun^u** श्रो(शो)टिस नख् दिनु । अशक्त-साह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुथ । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **shrutas** श्रुतस्), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shērth शर्थ शर्तु । पणः m. (sg. dat. **shērtas** शर्तस्), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)).

—**bēhun** —**व्यङ्गन्** । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to.

—**kharun** —**खारुन्** । निमित्तमावेशारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext, to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । हेतुमाचारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shērta-shērth शर्त-शर्थ (= شرطاً شرطی) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shērtas bēhun शर्तस् व्यङ्गन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रितुन् । आसन्नानीभवनम् conj. 3. (2 p.p. **shriṭhyōv** श्रित्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. **shīhun. shrīthyō-mot^u** श्रियो-मंतु ।
आश्यामीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrīthyē-mūs^u** श्रियो-मञ्जू),
congealed, etc.

shērtal शर्तल । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc.
—**tulūn^u** —तुलञ्जू । बूते माध्वस्थद्रव्यसंग्रहः f. inf. to
collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to
be a stakeholder.

shrutun श्रुतुन । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrut^u** श्रुतु,
f. **shrut^u** श्रुतु; 2 p.p. **shrutōv** श्रुतोव), to drink
with noise, to gulp down in one long breath;
cf. **shrukawun. shrut^u-mot^u** श्रुतु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः
perf. part. (f. **shrut^u-mūs^u** श्रुतु-मञ्जू), drunk with a
noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawōn^u श्रुतवोनु m. (f. **shrutawōn^u** श्रुतवाञ्जू), one
who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf
(L.V. 20).

shrūṣ^u 1 श्रूषु । शीचम् m. (sg. abl. **shrōṣi** श्रोत्रि), purity,
cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the
operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1471).
Cf. **shōṣh.**

shrūṣ^u 2 श्रूषु । शुद्धः adj. (m. sg. abl. **shrōṣi** श्रोत्रि; f. sg.
nom. **shrūṣ^u** श्रूषु), pure, clean (El. also *srūts*, W. 88
shrūts) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent
(cf. **hāt^u-shr^o**, p. 356a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously
or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1042, 1071).
—**karun** —करुन् m. inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88).
shrūṣ^u shrōn^u श्रूषु श्रोनु । अतिपूतः adj. (f. **shrūṣ^u**
shrōn^u श्रूषु श्रोञ्जू), very pure, very clean; quite un-
defiled.

shrōṣi-shrāni श्रोत्रि-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in
a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūṣ^u pōṭhⁱ श्रूषु पठि or —**pōṭhin** —पठिन ।
शुद्धाचारेण adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrōṣh श्रूषु । सुक् m. (sg. dat. **shrōṣas** श्रूषस), a kind of
ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring
clarified butter, etc. Cf. **shrōv.**

shrōṣh श्रूषु । गुह्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **shrōṣi** श्रोत्रि),
cleansing (Gr.Gr. 125); esp. purification by cleansing
the privities after micturation or voiding excrement
(cf. **mal-shr^o**, p. 564a, l. 20); cf. **shōṣh.** —**hēn^u**
—हञ्जू । गुह्यद्विचालनम् f. inf. to cleanse the privities
as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).

shrōṣi-wōn^u श्रोत्रि-वोनु । गुह्यद्विचालनजलम् m. water
used for cleansing the privities.

shrōṣun श्रोत्रुन । शुद्धीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrōṣyōv**
श्रोत्रोव, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, pure, to become
free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226-7; L.V. 105;
Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. **shōṣh. shrōṣyō-mot^u**
श्रोत्रो-मंतु । शुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrōṣyē-mūs^u**
श्रोत्रो-मञ्जू), become pure, freed from defilement.

shrōṣar श्रोत्रर् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being
undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of
the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition
of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. (Cf.
shōṣar.

shrūṣ^u-ran श्रूषरन् । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrūṣ^u-rūn^u**
श्रूषरञ्जू), the act of making clean, cleansing; making
free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūṣ^u-run श्रूषरन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūṣ^u-r^u**
श्रूषरु), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something
or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285).

shrūṣ^u-mot^u श्रूषरु-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. **shrūṣ^u-mūs^u** श्रूषरु-मञ्जू), cleansed, as ab.

shrūṣ^u-rāwun श्रूषरावुन । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
shrūṣ^u-rōw^u श्रूषरोवु) i. q. **shrūṣ^u-run**, q. v. (Śiv. 285).

shrūṣ^u-rōw^u-mot^u श्रूषरोवु-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. **shrūṣ^u-rōv^u-mūs^u** श्रूषरोवु-मञ्जू), i. q. **shrūṣ^u-r^u-
mot^u**, q. v., s. v. **shrūṣ^u-run.**

shrōṣāṣār श्रोत्राशार । शीचाचारः m. the purificatory
rite after micturation or voiding excrement (by cleans-
ing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet,
and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. **shōṣāṣār.**

shrūṣ^u-yōr^u श्रूषियोर् । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. **shrūṣ^u-yōr^u** 1
श्रूषियार्), one who is pure in mind and actions (in-
cluding ceremonial purity).

shrūṣ^u-yōr^u 2 श्रूषियार् । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct,
purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūṣ^u-yōr^u-z^u श्रूषियार्ञ्जू f. i. q. **shrūṣ^u-yōr^u** 2, q. v.
(Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव । चुद्रकेदः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as
those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in
a dish, etc.). Cf. **srav.**

shrōv श्रव । सुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. **shrōṣh.**

sah^u-rāv सहराव (= सहرا) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert,
waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of
ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh श्रावुख । मृत्पाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
shrāwakas श्रावकस), a kind of small earthen dish,
such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive
listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred
texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrawanas**
श्रवनस), N. of a certain constellation of three stars,
one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. *Sarvaṇa*.

shrawun 2 श्रवुन । प्रचयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shrow^u** श्रवु),
to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. **srawun. shrow^u-
mot^u** श्रवु-मंतु । प्रचयतः perf. part. (f. **shriv^u-mūs^u**
श्रवु-मञ्जू), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun श्रावुन । श्रावणमासः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwanas**

आवनस), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvāṇa*, equivalent to July-August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwāna-punim^u आवन-पुनिम् । आवनपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvāṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwānⁱ आवनि । आवणमासे adv. in the month of Śrāvāṇa.

sahārawun^u सहारवुनु । चान्तिशीलः n.ag. (f. **sahāravūn^u** सहारवञ्जू), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). I.q. **pash**.

shērawān शेरवञ् । संस्कारणभृतिः f. wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc., the cost of repairs. Cf. **shērun**.

shrawawun^u श्रववुनु । निःसरन् n.ag. (f. **shrawavūn^u** श्रववञ्जू), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **srawawun^u**.

shē-ryot^u श-च्छत्, **shē-rēṣ^u** श-च्छत्, see p. 874a, l. 18. **shōrazār** शोरज़ार adj. c.g. brackish, saline (Gr.M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to salt-petre efflorescence) (Gr.M.). Cf. **shōra**.

shās शास् f. in the following (of. **shāsth**):— **shās gaṣhūn^u** शास् गहञ्जू । अतिखिदापत्तिः f.inf. dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । खिदनम् f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । ह्रशः adj. c.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. **shust**. —**gaṣhun** —गहून् । वैष्ठाधिगमः m.inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस । अयुक्तोद्योगः m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhasⁱ साहसि । अयुक्तोद्यमः adj. c.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shēsh شش card. six, in **shēsh-barg**, six-leaved, see **jāphur^u**, p. 376b, l. 13. Cf. **shēh 2**.

shēshi शशि m. the moon. —**kal** -कल् f. a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). —**ras** -रस् m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (L.V. 40).

shēsh शेश (or शेष) or **shish** शिश । अवशिष्टः subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. abl. **shēshē** (**shīshē 1**) शेश (शिश)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. **huta-sh^o**, p. 359b, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; **shēwa-sh^o**, s.v. **shēv**).

shēshē-(**shīshē**)-**nāg** शेश-(शिश)-नाग । शेषाभिल्य-नागराजः m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *Śeṣa-nāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to

form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu.

shīshē 2 शिश شيش (for 3, see **shūsh**) । काचः m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. **nāsti-sh^o**, p. 659a, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc. (El. *shishi*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shīshē-bōṅg^r शिश-बुङ्गर । काचकटकविशेषः f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishi*). —**bāwātⁱ** -बावटि । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेषः m.pl. a set of glass armlets (see **bāwot^u**). —**dōr^u** -दोर । काचपचकः f. a glazed side-door or window. —**gor^u** -गर् m. a bottle-maker (El. *shishigar*). —**khūnd^u** -खंडू । काचखण्डः f. (sg. dat. —**khanjē** -खंज्य), a piece or fragment of glass.

shōshⁱ शशि or **shōsh^u** शशू । श्वासोच्छ्वासविक्रान्तिः f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. **āma-sh^o**, p. 27a, l. 3) (El. *shāsh*); cf. **shāh 2**, of which it is a fem. form. —**khāsūn^u** —खसञ्जू । श्वासविकारोद्भवः f.inf. panting to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant.

shāshē-rāy शश-राय । श्वासोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगतिः f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शुश (= شش) or **shyūsh^u** श्युशू । फुफुसः m. (sg. abl. **shīshē 3** शिश or **shūshē** शुशू), the lungs (El. also *shish*, apparently by confusion with **shōshⁱ**; K.Pr. 200). **shīshē**-(or **shūshē**)-**nōr^u** शिश-(शुश)-नोर । फुफुसनालिका m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). —**tikh** -तिख् । फुफुसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. —**tikas** -तिकस), a small piece of lung.

shēshⁱdāra शशिदर । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed.

shāshun शशुन् । उच्छ्वासनिःश्वासः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōsh^u** शशू), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shēshⁱna शशिन । शिशनेन्द्रियम् m. the male organ of generation, the penis.

shēshun शशुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shosh^u** शशू), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in. Cf. **sahun**. **shēshith hēkun** शशिष् ह्यकुन् । बलात्सहनम् m.inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushṇ (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर or **shishur शिशुर** । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम् m. (sg. dat. **shishiras शिशिरस्** or **shishēras शिशरस्**), the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to March 15) (L. 326, *shishir*; Śiv. 338); cold weather, extreme cold (Śiv. 342). —**lagun** —लगुन् । अतिशीताकान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to become frozen, to become frost-bitten. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । शिशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose home is the snowy mountains, and who cause convulsions, hysterics, and the like); the festival on this occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pōh (December–January)). —**marun** —मरुन् । शिशिरयन्त्रयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishēr-bôg^u शिशर-बोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the present made to her by the parents and relations of the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above festival. —**gôr^u** -गोर् । रचायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and other ingredients (see **gôr^u** 1). —**gōth^u** -गौठु । श्यानजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. *shishirgāt*: L. 461, *shishir-gāt*: Śiv. 335). —**mōnd^u** -मंडू । भूषणविशेषः f. the amulet referred to ab. —**mās** -मास । शिशिरमासः m. a month of the cold season. —**sōkrānth** -सौक्रान्थ । माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg (January–February).

shishit, see **shēyēshith**.

shēshthī शरडी or **षष्ठी** f. a N. of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. *ṣaṣṭhī*). Offerings are made to her on the sixth day after a child's birth. Cf. **sōndar** 1.

shēsh^tr शिशित् or **shēs^tr** शसत् or **shēt^r** शस्त् । शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. **shēsh^ttras शशित्स** or **shēstras शस्त्रस्**), iron (of which there are mines in Kashmir) (El. *shistir*, *shistar*; Gr.M. *shēst^r*; W. 128, *shistar*; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), *shēs^tr*; Śiv. 1563, 1616 (id. *shistar*); Rām. (*shēs^tr*), 18, 1113; YZ. 122 (*shistar*); K.Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a weapon, arms; armour (El. *shustar*). —**bēhanāwun** —बहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to cause iron (or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow, keep in subjection by intimidation.

shēsh^ttra (or **shēs^ttra**)-**bāna** शशित् (शसत्)-बान । लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a knife, or the like).

shēsh^ttruw^u शशित्तुव or **shēs^ttruw^u** शसत्तुव । शस्त्रमयः

लोहमयः adj. (f. **shēsh^ttriv^u** शशित्तुव or **shēs^ttriv^u** शसत्तुव), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. *shēst^rruw^u*). Cf. **shēstruw^u**.

shēshēv शशव् । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. **shēshēwa शशव**), (of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp) consists of six hundred (threads).

shishuw^u शीशुव adj. (f. **shishiv^u** शीशव्), made of glass.

shēshēwun^u शशवुन् । चाम्यन् n.ag. (f. **shēshēvūn^u** शशवचू), one who hears patiently, tolerates, endures.

shēshēway शशवय्, see p. 874a, l. 38.

sahas^r सहसर् card. a thousand (the Skt. word *sahasra* borrowed; cf. **sās** 2). **sahasra-dal सहस्र-दल्** m. thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. e.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. **shus**.

shās^th शासथ् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **shās^th^u** शासत्तु), great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. **shās**.

shāst^r शास्त् or **shōst^r** शासत् । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **shāstras शास्त्रस्**), Hindū holy writ, a religious or philosophic treatise (cf. **darma-sh^o**, p. 244b, l. 49; **shiwa-sh^o**, p. 902a, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume, a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159, 248, 758, 1117).

shēs^tr शसत्, **shēs^ttra** शसत्, see **shēsh^tr**.

shōst^ri शासत्ति । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in holy writ or in philosophy (cf. **darma-sh^o**, p. 244b, l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy writ, etc.

shēstruw^u शस्त्रुव adj. (f. **shēstriv^u** शस्त्रव्), made of iron, iron (II. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. **shēsh^ttruw^u**, q.v.

shēs^ttruw^u शसत्तुव, see **shēsh^ttruw^u**.

sh^satath शसतथ् or **shisatath** शिसतथ् । षट्शततिः card. (pl. dat. **sh^satatan** शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79).

sh^satatyum^u शसततिम् or **shisatatyum^u** शिसततिम् । षट्शततितमः ord. (f. **sh^satatim^u** शसततिम् or **shⁱ^o**), seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shītⁱ शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the form taken by **shīth** 2, eighty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh shītⁱ aiṭh hath ta shīth**, eleven eighties (are) eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^u शतु adj. (f. **shūth^u** शत्तु), used —°, of, or belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. **aiṭha-sh^o**, p. 66b, l. 38; **nawa-sh^o**, p. 664a, l. 45; **pōnṣa-sh^o**, p. 743a, l. 45; **shēth-shētⁱ**, p. 899a, l. 30).

shōt^u शौतु, see **shōnt^u**.

shuta शूत m. in the following: — **shuta dyun^u** शूत दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person). —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a beating. —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । आघातापातः m.inf. a beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shut^u शुत or shutun शुतन् postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in **gōḍa-sh^o**, from the first, p. 277a, l. 40; **kana-sh^o**, from a long time ago, p. 449a, l. 36; **tala-sh^o**, s.v. tal 1; **tana-sh^o**, since then, s.v. tana 2; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. (Cf. shuth).

shētadanwa शेटदधन्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadhanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shētruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāth शठ or (Śiv. 1585) shrāth श्राठ । द्वीपखलम m. (sg. dat. sh(r)āthas श(अ)ठस), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. **sēki-shrāth**, s.v. **sēkh**) (El. *shāt*, *shrat*), falls (of a river); Gr.M. *shāth*; L.V. 84-5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (*shrāth*), 1805 (*shāth*); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190; a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, *shāth*).

shāṭha lagun शठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shāth शॉथ, see shānth.

shaith शैठ, see shēth 2.

shēth शथ । शतम् (pl. dat. shētan शतन्), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as **hath**, q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus **z^h hath**, two hundred; **aith hath**, eight hundred; but **nav shēth**, nine hundred (p. 357a, l. 49; p. 664a, l. 18); **kāh shēth**, eleven hundred (p. 387b, l. 8; Rām. 740-1); **nawa-shētuk^u** (p. 664a, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (*bāh sh^o*, 1200); Rām. 535 (*shurāh sh^o*, 1600), 885 (*śōlāh sh^o*, 1400)). **-shētⁱ** -शति m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). (Cf. p. 898b, l. 44).

shēta-mon^u शत-मनु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. **-mūn^u** -मनु), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. **-mōr^u** -मोर । शतघाती adj. (f. **-mōr^u** -मोर), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēth 1 शैठ f. (sg. dat. shīth^u शीठू), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **kōmāra-sh^o**, p. 446a, l. 41).

shēth 2 शैठ or shaith शैठ । षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. shēthan शैठन्), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84-5, 148; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 181).

shētha-wuhur^u शैठ-वहुर । षष्टिवार्षिकः (f. **-warish^u** -वरिशू), full sixty years old.

shēthan-andar शैठन्-अन्दर । षष्टिवार्षिकः adj. e.g. among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. —**hond^u** —हन्दू । षष्टिसंबन्धी, षष्टिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हंजू), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shēth^u शैठू f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— **shēchē-som^u** शच्छसु । अत्यल्पावलम्बः m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ m. cold, the cold season in the following:— **shīta-kāl** शीत-काल । शीतसमयः m. the cold season, the cold winter time. **-kōlⁱ** -कॉलि । शीतावसरे adv. in the cold season. **-kāluc^u** -कालुकु । शीतावसरसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-kāluc^u** -कालुकू), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ । अशीतिः card. (pl. dat. shītan शीतन्), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). —**waban** —वबन् । जीर्णखंडसमुदायः m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left.

shītan-hond^u शीतन्-हन्दू । अशीतिवैतनपण्यः adj. pl. gen. (f. **hūnz^u** हंजू), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīthⁱ शीठि card. m.pl. the multiplicative form of **shēth 2**, sixty, as in **kāh shīthⁱ shē hath ta shēth**, eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōth शौठ । अमुकः e.g. (sg. dat. shōthas शौठस), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in **suh shōth gābhi**, that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; **ṣē shōthas wonun**, he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); **mē shōthas wān'zi**, please speak to me (not named, but pointed at).

shōth शौठ । गुण्डी m. (sg. dat. shōthas शौठस), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. *shōth*). **-gand^{ur}** -गंदूर ।

गुण्डीमूलम् f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger.

-trēsh -त्रेश । गुण्डीसंसृष्टपानीयम् f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.).

-wōn^u -वोनु । गुण्डीजलम् m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink.

-wor^u -वर् । गुण्डीवटिका, सूदविशेषः m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shōth^u शौठू, see shrōth^u.

shuth शुथ postpos. from (cf. **bōna-shuth**, p. 110b, l. 22). Cf. shut^u.

shūth शूथ । सख्यमेदः m. (sg. dat. shūtas शूतस्), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long *mōng*-seed (*Phaseolus mungo*).

shīth^hhan शीठहन् । अनाचारः f. (sg. dat. shīth^hhūn^u शीठहंजू), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper

conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेटख, in **aīṭha-shēṭhakh**, p. 66*b*, l. 41, q.v., and cf. **shēṭh** 1.

shīṭhun शिटुन् । आम्हानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shīṭhyōv** शिट्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf. **shriṭhun**. **shīṭhyō-mot^u** शिट्यो-मंत । आम्हानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shīṭhyē-mūṭ^u** शिट्यो-मंत्तु), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shēṭh^r शेट् । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. **shēṭras** शेट्स, also written **shēṭ^rras** शेट्रस, and **shēṭras** शेट्स. This word is opp. to **mēṭh^r**, q.v.; cf. Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. *shathar*, *shithar*; Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M. *shē^r*; Śiv. 1541; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781-2, etc.; K. 132, 364-5, 599; K.Pr. 9, 78, 142).

shēṭ^rra-(or **shēṭra-**)**bōgⁱ** शेट्र-(शत्रु-)बांगि । द्वेष्यतावाग्निः m.pl. 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity. **-bāy** -बाय् । द्विषत्यनी f. the wife of an enemy; a female enemy; cf. **mētra-bāy**, p. 606*a*, l. 5. **-buzⁱ** -बुजि । शत्रुसावृत्तिः adj. e.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. **-gara** -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम् m. the home or house of an enemy (cf. **mētra-gara**, p. 606*a*, l. 6). **-gātukh** -गातुक् m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), a slayer of enemies (Rām. 1280).

shēṭ^rriūⁿ-wak^aruⁿ^u शेट्रंजू-वक्त्रंजू । शत्रुसंहतिः f.pl. an assemblage, a combination, of enemies.

shōṭhis शोटिस, see **shroṭh^u**.

shīṭhyum^u शिटिसु । षष्टितमः ord. (f. **shīṭhim^u** शिटिसु), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shīṭhyun^u शिटिनु । षष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **shīṭhin^u** शिटिनु), costing sixty (rupees, etc.), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148).

shitājⁱ शितजि or **shitūj^u** शितजू । पिटकविशेषः f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. **shitalⁱ**.

shitūj^u शितजू, see **shitol^u**.

shitajyār शितज्यार । शितलत्वम् m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (Śiv. 1902).

shital शितल् । शितलः adj. e.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El. *shatil*, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (Śiv. 537, 740, 1870; Rām. 1728). Cf. **shitol^u**.

shitalⁱ शितलि । शितलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. *shital*, *shitalyā*; K.Pr. 76). **-ākh** -आख् । शितलाचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** -आखस्), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. —**bud^u**—बुडू । दुःसहशितलारोगः

f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. **-mōgul** -मगुल् । मुखविलतकञ्जी-तलारोगः m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. **-musur^u** -मुसुर् । शितलाकियोपितः adj. (f. **-mus^ur^u** -मुसुर्), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked.

shitol^u शितलु । अतिशितगुणः adj. (f. **shitūj^u** शितजू), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. **shital**.

shātun शॉतुन्, see **shāntun**.

shētān शेतान् (= شیطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. *shaitān*, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. *shaitān*, 91).

shutun शुतुन्, i.q. **shut^u**, q.v. Cf. **ōdⁱ-sh^o**, p. 14*a*, l. 3; **gōḍa-sh^o**, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-sh^o**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-sh^o**, s.v. **tal** 1.

shitiñ शितिञ् f., see **dēji-hārⁱ-shitiñ**, p. 267*b*, l. 21.

shēṭ^r शेट्र and **shēṭra** शेट्र, see **shēṭh^r**.

shitur^u शितुर् । बन्धः, भिनुविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. **shutrā**). **-band** -बन् । दुर्बन्धः m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab.

shutrā शुत्रा, in **shutrā-shōhⁱ** शुत्रा-शोहि । भिनुविशेषः m. a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. **shitur^u**.

shēṭ^ragan शेट्रगन्, **shēṭurgun** शेट्रगुन्, or **shēṭrugn** शेट्रगुं (or घन्) m. (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) **shēṭrugnas** शेट्रगनस्), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. *Satrugna*) (Śiv. (*shēṭa^ro*) 1420; Rām. (*shēṭurgun*) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (*shēṭrugn*) 166, 224, 262-3, 1143*d*, 1758).

shitraj (? spelling) *Plumbago Europea* (El.). Cf. **cīta**.

shitrok^u शित्रुकु, see p. 874*a*, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख् or **shutarikh** शुतरिख् । संयुक्त-यकाररूपम् f. (sg. dat. **shi(u)tarikhi** शि(शु)तरिखि), the name of the letter *ya* when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Sāraḍa character (cf. **r^akh**, of which this is a compound).

shēṭaranj शेट्रंज् (= شترنج) । चतुरङ्गक्रीडा m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shēṭras शेट्स, **shēṭ^rras** शेट्रस, see **shēṭh^r**.

shēṭaruth शेट्रथ् । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. **shēṭ^rratas** शेट्रतस), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. *shatrat*, *shitrat*, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to hate (El.).

shēṭ^rrōz^u शेट्रंजू f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. *shetarāz*). —**kariūⁿ** —करंजू f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shētruzith शत्रुञ्जिथ m. (sg. dat. **shētruzitas** शत्रुञ्जितस), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. *Satrujit*, or according to some versions *Satrujit*). He was the father of Satēbhām (*Satyabhāmā*), and was given by the sun a valuable

jewel. He was slain by Shētadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shētawuh शतबुद्ध । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. **shēwuh**, q.v.

shētawuhyum^u शतबुद्धिम् । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **shēta-wuhim^u** शतबुद्धिम्), twenty-sixth, i.q. **shēwuhyum^u**, q.v.

shētāyō gatāyō शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m. the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shētyum^u शतिम् ord. (f. **shētīm^u** शतिम्), hundredth, i.q. **hatyum^u**, q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf. **hath**, p. 357a, l. 48; **nawa-shētyum^u**, p. 664a, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 81, 84).

shītyum^u शीतिम् । अशीतितमः ord. (f. **shītīm^u** शीतिम्), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shētyun^u शतिन् । शतपण्यः adj. (f. **shētīn^u** शतिन्), i.q. **hatyun^u**, q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.)) (cf. **nawa-sh^o**, p. 664b, l. 2; **pōṭṭa-sh^o**, p. 743a, l. 49; but **sata-hatyun^u**, worth seven hundred).

shītyun^u शीतिन् । अशीतिपण्यः adj. (f. **shītīn^u** शीतिन्), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shōṭṭ^u शौच, see **shānth** and **shōnt^u**.

shōṭṭh शौच । मुक्तिः m. (sg. dat. **shōṭṭas** शौचस), cleansing, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. **shrōṭh** and **shrōṭun**.

shōṭṭar शौचर् । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. **shrōṭar**.

shāṭṭar शौचर्, see **shāntar**.

shōṭṭ^aran शौचरन्, **shōṭṭ^arun** शौचरन्, see **shōnt^aran**, **shōnt^arun**.

shōṭṭ^arāwun शौचरावुन्, see **shōnt^arāwun**.

shōṭṭābār शौचाचारः । शौचाचारः m. i.q. **shrōṭābār**, q.v. **shēv** श्व । शवः m. (sg. abl. **shēwa** 1 श्व), a human corpse, a dead body (El. *shau*; Gr.M.; Rām. 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly **shiv** (q.v.) is meant. Cf. **haph**.

shēwa-dēwa श्व-देष्व । मरणाधिगमः m. the arrival or coming of death (esp. when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). **-khāshⁱ** -खशि । चणान्मृतः adj. e.g. dead from an instantaneous death. **-khāshⁱ gabhun** -खशि गकृन् । चणान्मरणावस्थापत्तिः

m.inf. to suffer a sudden death. **-nērmāl** -नैर्माल् or **-nērmāl** -नैर्माल् । शवस्नानजलम् m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure). **-rang** -रन् । शवावस्था m. corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like). **-rath** -रथ । शवामृक् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (*quasi* fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean). **-ruth** -रथ । शवाद्यंत्रतम् m. (sg. dat. **-rutas** -रतस्), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. **-shīsh** -शीश् । मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम् m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shēwa 2 श्व (= شيه) or **shēwa** शेष्व । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts). — **abun** — अचुन् । आशङ्कीभवः, पौनःपुन्येनार्थनोत्साहासिः m.inf. suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव m. N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. **parama-sh^o**, p. 760a, l. 18) (L.V. 8, 14, 51-4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, *et passim*; Rām. 11, 117, 591-2, 609, 611, 616, 938, 940; K. 344, 792-3, 827).

shiwa-jī शिव-जी m. i.q. **shiv** (Śiv. 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K. 792). **-karmī** -कर्मी m. one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Śiv. 242). **-lūkh** -लूख m. (sg. dat. **-lūkas** -लूकस्), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv. 674, 1297, 1887). **-may** -मय् adj. e.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L.V. 16). **-nām** -नाम् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 1113). **-nāth** -नाथ m. i.q. Shiv (Śiv. 43, 131, 229, *et passim*). **-nāv** -नाव m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 111, 190, 192, 423, 1908, 1910, 1912). **-pūzan** -पूजन् m. the worship of Śiva (L.V. 22). **-rūph** -रूप् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस्), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.). **-rāth** -राथ f. (sg. dat. **-rōṭṭ^a** -राथ), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January-February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva. **-shōkh^ath** -शख्य or **-shēktⁱ** -शक्ति f. the energetic power or *sakti* of

Śiva (see **shēktī**) (Śiv. (*shēkhat*) 1315; *shēktī*, 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665. etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energetic power (L.V. 2). —**shēnkar** -शंकर m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). —**shāst^r** -शास्त्र m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). —**shiwā karun** —शिव कर्ण m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768).

shiwā शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).

sahav सहव (= سهو) । **aham**: m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. —**gashun** —गहृन् । **ahni-sambav**: m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.

shēwuh श्वुह or (q.v.) **shētawuh** शतवुह । **shēwuh**: card. (pl. dat. **shēwuhān** श्वुहन), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. **shētawuh**. **shēwuhān-hond^u** श्वुहन-हन्दु । **shēwuh**: (संबन्धी) adj. (gen. pl., f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).

shēwuhyum^u श्वुहिमु or (q.v.) **shētawuhyum^u** शतवुहिमु । **shēwuhim^u** श्वुहिमु, twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēwahay श्वहय, in **ok^u-shēwahay**, q.v.

shēwal श्वन् । **ahmadāchārā** f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.

shēwāla शवाल or **shiwāla** शिवाल m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shauālah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692).

shōw^ala शौवल (= شادول) । **samata-parīchayōpकरणm** m. a plumb-line, a plummet.

shōwula शौवल । **mutrar**: m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).

sahawun^u सहवुनु । **sahamān**: n.ag. (f. **sahavūn^u** सहवंचु), one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing. **sahawun^u** । **sahawun^u** सहवुनु-सहवुनु । **mānd^mmānd^m** adv. patiently, gently, slowly, leisurely.

shēwanzāh श्वज्जाह or **shiwanzāh** शिवज्जाह । **shēwanzāh**: card. fifty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēwanzōhyum^u श्वज्जाहिमु or **shī^o shi^o** । **shēwanzōhim^u** श(शि)वज्जाहिमु, fifty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 78).

shiviñ शिविञ् । **devmūrtivishay**: f. an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see **shiwā**) offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see **bōrav**) on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February-March) and on the five following nights.

shāvr^u शवर्ह । **dhūṣā** f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.

shēwarā श्वरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śavarī*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).

shiwār शिवर् । **patlakārāṇvishay**: m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).

shivrāmgāsa शिवरामगास, see **sheoramgās**.

shiewrni būdan (? spelling and gen.) the widgeon, *Marca penelope* (L. 129).

shwās श्वास m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wōshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh 2**.

shēwot^u श्वंतु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *rikāras*, or the six *cahras* (see p. 873b, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).

shāway श्रावय् । **janayuti**: f. a general report, rumour. —**pēñ^u** —पंचू । **kinvadnī khāti**: f.inf. a rumour to become spread. —**shunūñ^u** —शुनूञ् । **janayuti-khāpanm** f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.

shāy श्राय् or **shēy 1** श्य (also written **shāi** श्राई) (= جاي) । **āshrayakhānam** f. (with suff. of indef. art.

shāyā श्राया or **shāyāh** श्रायाह, a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh^o**, p. 164a, l. 20; **jāy-sh^o**, p. 380a, l. 5; **māta-sh^o**, p. 604a, l. 21; **prath shāyē**, p. 769a, l. 36) (El. *shāi*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shēy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 924, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shēy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shāi*; 87, *shāy*).

shēyē āsun श्य आसुन् । **shrayashrayata** m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । **supratīṣṭibhavanm** m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **supratīṣṭāpanm** m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.

shāyi-wōl^u श्रायि-वोलू m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).

shēy 2 श्य, **shēyau** श्यौ or **shēyō**, see **shēh 2**.

shiyā शिया شيعه m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muḥammad'; a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā**.

shōy श्य or **shōy** श्यौ شوي । **prachālanm** m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body

(cf. *pā-shōy*, p. 748a, l. 9). — *kadun* —कदुन् or —*kadiūn*^u —कडून् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf. to wash, ns ab. —*trāwun* —त्रावुन् or —*trāvūn*^u —त्रावन् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय or (Śiv. 897) साहाय । सहायः m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). —*karun* —करुन् m. inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम, see **shām 2**.

shyām 2 श्याम m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *śyāma*), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. **shyām 3**) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333-4, 1549).

shyāma-sōndar श्याम-सुन्दर m. Shyām the beautiful, i. q. **shyām 2** (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. e.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sītā)).

shyām 3 श्याम adj. e.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i. q. **shām 3**, q. v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūta* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. *kṭa-kāl*, p. 490b, l. 3. —*rūph* —रूप m. he of the dark form, i. e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. **shyām 2**.

shēyēm शयम । षष्ठी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **shēyūm**^u शयम्), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. **shēyūm**^u-**hond**^u शयम-हन्दु । षष्ठीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -**hūnz**^u हंजू), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shēyūm^u शयम् or षयम् ord. (f. **shēyim**^u शयिम), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. *shayun*; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See **shēyūm**^u.

shyūnk^u शूक, see **shēkun**.

shyūp, see **shup**^u.

shōyir शायिर् شاعر m. a poet (Gr.M. *shōir*); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūr^u शूर or **shūr**^u शूर adj. (f. **shūr**^u श्रीरू), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in **ada-shūr**^u, p. 12a, l. 2, q. v. Cf. **shērun**.

shyūr^u-**mot**^u शूर-मंतु । संपादितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **shūr**^u-**mūts**^u श्रीरू-मंचू) of **shērun**, q. v.

shyūsh^u, see **shūsh**^u.

shēyēshith शयशीथ । षडशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **shēyēshītan** शयशीतन्), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shishit*, *shēyishit*).

shēyēshityum^u शयशीतिम् । षडशीतितमः ord. (f. **shēyēshitim**^u शयशीतिम्), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *shishityum*).

shēyētōjī शयतांजी or **shēyētōjih शयतांजिह** ।

षट्चत्वारिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **shēyētōjēn** शयतांश्वन or **shēyētōjihān** शयतांजिहान), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētōjīhyum^u शयतांजिह्यम् or **shēyētōjyūm**^u शयतांजिम् । षट्चत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **shēyētōjīhim**^u शयतांजिहम् or **shēyētōjim**^u शयतांजिम्), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētr^ah शयत्रह । षट्त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **shēyētr^ahan** शयत्रहान), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyētr^ahyum^u शयत्रह्यम् । षट्त्रिंशः ord. (f. **shēyētr^a-him**^u शयत्रह्यम्), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyūm^u शयम् or (q. v.) **shēyūm**^u शयम् । षष्ठः ord. (f. **shēyim**^u शयिम), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shēz शज् । व्याघ्रः m. a tiger; cf. **shēz^d**. **shēza-tam** शज-तम । व्याघ्रचर्म m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shōz^u शजू, see **shōd**^u.

sahaz सहज् adj. e.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shēz^d शज्द । व्याघ्रः m. (f. **shēzdiū** शज्दिन्), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. **shēz**.

shōzar शजर । शुद्धिः m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. **atha-sh^o**, p. 62b, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shōz^aran शजरान । शोधना f. (sg. dat. **shōz^ariūn**^u शजरान्), purification.

shōz^arun शजरन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōz^ar^u**^u शजरन्), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. **shōz^arāwun**, so Śiv. 1477).

shōz^ar^u-mot^u शजर-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (**shōz^ar^u-mūts**^u शजर-मंचू), cleansed, purified.

shōz^arāwun शजरावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōz^arōw^u**^u शजरोवु), i. q. **shōz^arun**, q. v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477). **shōz^arōw^u-mot^u** शजरोवु-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (**shōz^arōv^u-mūts**^u शजरोवु-मंचू), i. q. **shōz^ar^u-mot^u**, s. v. **shōz^arun**, q. v.

sej सेज (♂) in **sēj-pān सेज-पान** (♂) m. asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sījū m. the ash (*Fraxinus ranthoeyloides*) (El.); cf. **cūj**^u. The word should perhaps be spelt **sījuw**^u सीजुव

sōjī स्वजि, **sōjū**^u स्वजू, see **sōg**^u.

sōjī सांजि, **sōjū**^u सांजू, see **sāl 2**.

sūjū^u संजू, **sūjū**^u-**mūts**^u संजू-मंचू. see **sagun**.

sījī m. *Zizyphus ferox* (El. *sījī*). Cf. **bān 1**, **bārj**, and **simlī**).

sōjēr स्वज्यर् or (q. v.) **srōjēr सुज्यर्** । समुच्च्यता m. cheapness, low price. **sojērūk**^u स्वज्यरूक । समुच्च्यकालक्रीतः gen. (f. **sōjēriūc**^u स्वज्यरूच्), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

saj^aran संज्ञरन् । प्रोत्साहना f. (sg. dat. saj^arūn^u संज्ञरन्), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

saj^arun संज्ञरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^ar^u संज्ञरु) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. **sagun 2**, **saganāwun**, and **sag^arāwun**. saj^ar^u-mot^u संज्ञरु-मंतु perf. part. (f. saj^ar^u-mūḥ^u संज्ञरु-मंतू), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sōj^arun खञ्जरन् or (q.v.) srōg^arun सूग्रन् । सुमूखीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^ar^u खञ्जरु), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something).

sōj^aran खञ्जिरन् or (q.v.) srōj^aran सूजरन् । सुमूखीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōj^arūn^u खञ्जिरन्), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

saj^arāwun संज्ञरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^arōw^u संज्ञरोवु), i.q. saj^arun, q.v. saj^arōw^u-mot^u संज्ञरोवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. saj^arōv^u-mūḥ^u संज्ञरोवु-मंतू), i.q. saj^ar^u-mot^u, see saj^arun.

sōj^arāwun खञ्जरावुन् । सुमूखीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^arōw^u खञ्जरोवु), i.q. sōj^arun, q.v. Cf. srōg^arāwun, sōg^arāwun.

sōjiwa सांजिव or sōjuv सोजुव । स्यालीधवः m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^agyōv सज्योव, see s^aḍun.

sak, see sakh.

saka सक (= سكا) । जलवाहकः m. a water-carrier (El. *saga*, by a misprint for *saga*, and *sakah*).

sēka खख । संगतः adj. e.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous. —**karun** —करन् । निश्चयनम् m.inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. —**thawun** —थवुन् । आशाप्रदानम् m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سكة (for 2, see **sikh**) । मुद्रोट्टङ्कनम् m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. *sikka*) (cf. **sara sika gashun** and **karun**, s.v. **sara**). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । स्वप्रभावोक्तासनम् m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. —**lagun** —लगुन् । सुख्यातिप्रसरणम् m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sikⁱ सिकि । भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. **siki-kala** सिकि-कल । ललामकभूषणसक m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

siki सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in **sok pachin**, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । बलादविश्रान्तम् m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. **sukun**). —**dyun^u** 1 —दिनु । मुध्याहननम् m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । भोजनाभावः m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. **sakol^u**. —**dyun^u** 2 —दिनु । भोजनावश्रान्तम् m.inf. not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. —**lagun** —लगुन् । चपवासाधिगमः m.inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in **nika-suka**, p. 627b, l. 31, q.v. Cf. **nyuk^u** **suk^u**, p. 670a, l. 38.

suk^u सुकु in **nyuk^u-suk^u**, p. 670a, l. 38, q.v. Cf. **nika-suka**, p. 627b, l. 31.

sakāba सकाब । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sōkacē खकच, see **sōkūṭ^u**.

sakh सख् adj. one's own (of relations), gorman (as in 'cousin-gorman', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 144, *sah*).

sakhī सखी سخي adj. e.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 *sakhi*).

sēkh खख् । सिकता f. (sg. dat. **sēki** खखि), sand (Gr.Gr. 147; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). —**taviūn^u** —तवन्नु । आक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. —**ḥhuniūn^u** —हूनन्नु । परिव्यागः f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sēki-ambār खखि-अम्बार । सिकताराशिः m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose).

-bōbus^u -बोबुसु । पक्षिमांसपिण्डविशेषः m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. **-both^u** -बंटु । सिकतकूलम् m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. **-biūth^u** -बिटू । सिकतरोधः f. (sg. dat. **-bachē** -बच्छ), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding

the various water basins. -chāmb¹ gabhun चंबि गहनु । विनाशधारात्मभुगेर्निपातः m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. -dāphar द्वाफर । सैकतखलम् m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). -krosh^u shunun कुरु कुनुन । आक्रोशीनरे त्यागः m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. -shraṭh श्राट् or -shāth श्राट् । सैकतदीपम् m. (sg. dat. -shri)āthas श्रा(श्रा)ठस्, a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. -shāth; Śiv. 1585). —sāban gabhūn^u साबन् गहञ्जु । निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. -wōn^u वोञ्जु । सिकतामिश्रितजलम् m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख । सिंहजातिकः m. (sg. dat. sikas सिकस, abl. sika 2 सिक, for 1, see s.v.; f. sikiyōn^u सिकियाञ्जु, or sikiñ सीकिञ्) a Sikkh, a follower of the Sikkh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brōhmun सिक-ब्रोहमुन् । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmir (Sikhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). sika-koṭ^u सिक-कट्टु । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः m. a Sikkh boy, the son of a Sikkh.

sikh सीख् سیکھ । शूल-(शलाका-)विशेषः m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. —lāgānⁱ लागनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः m. pl. inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal skewers or the like (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse.

sōkh स्वख् or sukh सुख । सुखम् m. (sg. dat. sōkhas स्वखस), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 441, 482, 752-3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. sōk, sōkh). —barun बरुन् । सुखोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). -dās दास । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —dyun^u दिनु । आह्लादनम् m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1438, 1639; Rām. 880). —gabhun गहनु । सुखसमागमः m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). -rāth राथ । सुखरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. -rōṣ^u

-राथ्), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). -sar सर m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmir (El.). -s^aban सन्नन् । सुखोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. -s^aḥūn^u सञ्चू), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf. s^aban 1, which is m. -sāway सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः m. abundance of happiness.

sōkha-bol^u adj. lukewarm (El. sokabul, sokhabul, sokhabaul); cf. sōkha-wushon^u, bel. -hād हौड । सुखायासः f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. -kār कार् । सुखोत्सवः m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. -kūt^u कट्टु । सुखपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacé कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. -kath कठ । सुखपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -katas कटस), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily; a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). —mōkha मख । चकखात adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). —rōzun रोजुन् । निर्वाधीभवनम् m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). -sān सान् । सुखितः (सुखपूर्वम्) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. —thawun थवुन् । सर्वथा निर्वाधावस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). —wushon^u वुशुन् । कवोष्णः adj. (f. —wushiñ^u वुशिनञ्), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf. sōkha-bol^u, ab. -wush^unēr वुशिनर् । कोष्णता m. lukewarmness. -wushōtⁱ वुशोति । सुखनिमित्तः adj. e.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sōkhas स्वखस, sg. dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). —gabhun गहनु m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). -pēth पथ् adv., i.e. sōkhas, ab. (Rām. 754, 825). -tal तल् adv., id. (Rām. 1088). —wātun वातुन् m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sōkhī स्वखी । सुखितः adj. e.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1438, 1459, 1679).

sōkhī 1 सांखी । साक्षिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sōkhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) sōkshī सांखी । साक्षी e.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sōkshī*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (f.) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sakhi*, *sukhi*: Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख, see **sōkh**.

sōkhāla सखाल । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or **sōkhāla-pōṭh¹ सखाल-पाँठि**) easily (Gr.M.).

sōkhanāwun सखनावुन् । सुखिनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōkhanōw^u सखनोवु**), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. **sōkhawun**. **sōkhanōw^u-mot^u सखनोवु-मंतु** । अवाहत्या सुखितीहतः perf. part. (f. **sōkhanōv^u-mūṣ^u सखनोवु-मंचू**), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर । प्रस्थितिः f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. —**karūn^u —करंजू** । प्रस्थानारम्भः f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). —**lagūn^u —लगंजू** । प्रस्थिती प्रसूती भवनम् f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । प्रस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. **sakharūn^u सखरंजू**), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. —**lagūn^u —लगंजू** । प्रस्थितीच्छेद्भवः f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरन् । प्रस्थानविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sakharyōv सखर्योव**), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; II. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith bēhun सखरिथ व्यङ्गन् । गमनाय सन्नदीभवनम् m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. —**rōzun —रोजुन्** । प्रस्थानाय संनदीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sakharyō-mot^u सखर्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रस्थानः perf. part. (**sakharyē-mūṣ^u सखर्ये-मंचू**), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharēr सखर्येर । प्रतिष्ठाया m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन् । प्रस्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sakharōw^u सखरोवु**), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message. **sakharōw^u-mot^u सखरोवु-मंतु** । प्रस्थापितः perf. part.

(f. **sakharōv^u-mūṣ^u सखरोवु-मंचू**), caused to be set forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsōr सखासूर m. N. of one of Rāvaṇ's generals, who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

5 **sakht سخت**, see **sakth**.

sakh^{ti} سختی, see **sakti**.

sōkhta सोख्त سوخت adj. e.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sōkhēth सखथ् or **sōkhith सखिथ्** । सुखोपेतः adj. e.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. —**bēhun —व्यङ्गन्** । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. —**rōzun —रोजुन्** । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf., id.

10 **sōkhawun सखवुन्** । अवाहत्या मृडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōkhow^u सखवु**), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. **sōkhanāwun**. **sōkhow^u-mot^u सखवु-मंतु** । अवाहतः perf. part. (f. **sōkhūv^u-mūṣ^u सखवु-मंचू**), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ سخاوت f. (sg. dat. **sakhāvūṣ^u सखावंजू**), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः adj. e.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); as postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (*Ṣe sā^o*, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i.q. **sōkhī 2**, q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. **sākār** and **sākshāth**. —**kār —कार** । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम् m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

35 **sakūj^u सकजू**, see **sakol^u**.

sēkij^u सकिज, see **sēkyul^u**.

sōkōj^u सकोज, see **sōkōl^u 2**.

sukūj^u सुकजू f. the buttock (El. *sukūj*). (Cf. **mandul**.)

sakajyār सकज्यार । आद्धकर्म m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the *śrāddha* or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite. —**hāwun —हावुन्** । आद्धकर्मविधानम् m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

46 **sikka سک**, i.q. **sika 1**.

sakol^u 1 सकल । अभुक्तभोजनः adj. (f. **sakūj^u सकजू**), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. **suka 2**. **sakaliy सकलिय** । विना भोजनम् adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakol^u 2 सकल adj. (f. sakūj^u सकजू), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38). sakāliy सकैलिय m.pl., with emph. y, even every one, all men (L.V. 47).

saikal सैकल سيقال m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sēkil खकिल adj. e.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sōkāl खकाल । शीभनसमयः, सुमूख्यता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. —gashun —गकुन् । सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sōkāluk^u खकालुक । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōkālūc^u खकालूच), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sōkōl^u 1 खकोल । मुकालः m. i.q. sōkāl, q.v. sōkōl^u खकालि । सुसमये, सुमूख्यतायाम्, adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sōkālyuk^u खकालिक । सुमूख्यावसरक्रीतः gen. (f. sōkālīc^u खकालिच), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sōkōl^u 2 खकोल । मुकालभवः adj. (f. sōkōj^u खकाजू), bought in a time of cheapness.

sakām सकाम adj. e.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to nishkān, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. suk^u सुकु; f. according to some suc^u सूचू (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as suk^u सूकू) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met. (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. shrōkun 2 and suka 1. suk^u-mot^u सुकु-मंतु । बलादन्तरावेशितः perf. part. (f. suk^u-mūb^u सुकू-मचू), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज (= شكجة) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज करुन् । समाहत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. —gashun —गकुन् । संकटे निपतनम् m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sikiñ सीकिन् । धार्ष्ट्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see sikh and sikiyōñ^u.

sakrī संक्री । पथ्यसेवनम् f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. nā-sakrī, p. 658a, l. 5; Bl. has sakre and sukrē.

both translated 'abstinence'. (cf. suka 2 and sakol^u 1).

sakār साकार । सङ्गीकारः m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom. —dyun^u —दिनु । कन्यादानप्रतिश्रवविधानम् m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab. in the presence of the gods and witnesses. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sākār साकार । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिकः adj. e.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. sākhyāth, q.v.

sōk^or^u 1 खंकर (for 2, see sōk^orun) or suk^or^u सुकर । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिकः, अर्धसंपन्नः adj. (f. sōk^or^u खंकर or suk^or^u सुकर), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. sōkor^u. sōk^oruy thawun खंकरय थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्कारणम् m.inf. carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely.

sōkor^u खंकर । सुकरः adj. (f. sōkūr^u खंकर), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. sōk^or^u 1).

sōkarm खकर्म m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 426).

sōk^oran खंकरन् । समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōk^orūñ^u खंकरजू), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sōk^orun खंकरन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōk^or^u 2 खंकर, for 1, see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling. Cf. sōk^orāwun.

sukaran सुकरन् । संकीचनम् f. (sg. dat. sukarūñ^u सुकरजू), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something).

sukarun 1 सुकरन्, conj. 1, noted only in the following:—sukor^u-mot^u सुकर-मंतु । संकीचितः perf. part. (f. sukūr^u-mūb^u सुकर-मचू), drawn together (by someone), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. suk^orāwun 2.

sukarun 2 सुकरन् । संकीचाप्रिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. sukaryōv सुकर्याव), to become contracted, to contract, shrink. sukaryō-mot^u सुकर्या-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. sukaryē-mūb^u सुकर्ये-मचू), contracted, shrunken.

sōkrānth सौक्रांथ f. (sg. dat. sōkrōñb^u सौक्रांथू), i.q. sankarāth, q.v.

sakarôt^u सकरोतु (cf. *سَكَرَات*) or **sēkarôt^u स्यकरोतु** ।
 आयासः. अतिकष्टम् m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress.
 —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः)
 m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to
 be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc.
 —**milawun** —मिलवुन् । अतिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf.
 to cause great distress (to some one).
sakarôt^ulad सकरातिलद् or **sakarōṭ^ulad सकराञ्जलद्** ।
 अतिखेदखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sakarōṭ^uladiñ**
 सकरातिलदिञ्, or **sakarōṭ^uladiñ सकराञ्जलदिञ्**), one
 suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress,
 etc., as in the preceding.
sōk^arāwun स्वक्रावुन् or **suk^arāwun सुक्रावुन्** ।
 आदिसंस्कारः. समीकरणम् conj. I (I p.p. **sō(u)k^arōw^u**
 स्व(सु)करोवु), i.g. **sōk^arun**, q.v. **sō(u)k^arōw^u-mot^u**
 स्व(सु)करोवु-मंतु । प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः perf. part.
 (f. **sō(u)k^arōv^u-mūṭ^u** स्व(सु)क्रावु-मंचू), (of wild,
 uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary
 to preparing for cultivation.
suk^arāwun 2 सुक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. I (I p.p.
suk^arōw^u सुकरोवु), to cause to be contracted, arti-
 ficially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf.
sukarun 1. suk^arōw^u-mot^u सुकरोवु-मंतु । संकोचितः
 perf. part. (**suk^arōv^u-mūṭ^u** सुक्रावु-मंचू) contracted
 (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some
 one).
sakriyē-dār सक्रिय-दार । पथानुसारी adj. e.g. (of food
 for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the
 regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. **sakri**.
sakriyēlad सक्रियलद् । पथसेवी adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
sakriyēladiñ सक्रियलदिञ्), (of an invalid or convales-
 cent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid
 diet.
sōkshī साक्षी, see **sōkhi 2**.
sūkshṃ सूक्ष्म adj. e.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp.
 to **sthūl**, q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853,
 1872).
sākshāth साक्षात् adv. (the Skt. *sākṣāt* साक्षात्) in the
 presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently.
 The K-lh. form of this word is **sākhyāth**, q.v. —**kār**
 -कार् m. perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv.
 1001, 1066, 1205, 1792).
sakta सक्त *سَكْت* । रोगविशेषः apoplexy. —**gathun**
 —गक्तुन् । चणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः m.inf. apoplexy
 to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy.
 —**karun** —कहन । तत्चणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः
 m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.
sakti सक्ती or (Gr.M.) **sakh^ati** *سَخْتِي* । महाक्लेशः f.
 hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance,
 hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity

(Śiv. 663). —**aniñ^u** —अनञ् । महाकष्टानुभावनम्
 f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to ill-treat
 (Rām. 412, 962). —**karith** —करिथ्, adv. with
 difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

sōkūṭ^u स्वकूट । सुकुमारी f. (sg. dat. **sōkacē** स्वकच्य; m.
sōkaṭh, q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and
 charming young girl.

sak^ath सकथ् *سَكْت* or (Gr.M.) **sakhth सखथ्** । कठोरः
 adj. e.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām.
 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like);
 hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like)
 determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome,
 difficult (El. *sakht*, Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy,
 perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent
 (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M.,
 W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of un-
 pleasant things) (Rām. 349; II. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr.
 87, *sakht*); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as
 subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417).
 —**kan** -कन् adj. e.g. deaf (El.).

sōkath स्वकथ् । प्रीतिसंभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. **sōkathi**
 स्वकथि), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly
 language.

sōkaṭh स्वकट । सुपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **sōkaṭas** स्वकटस; f.
sōkūṭ^u, q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming
 boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūk^ath सूकथ् m. (sg. dat. **sūktas** सूक्तस), a good or wise
 saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sōkyul^u स्यकुलु । सिकतामयः adj. (f. **sōkij^u** स्यकिजू),
 sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand
 (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyōñ^u सिकियाञ् । सिंहजातिकस्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a
 Sikkh woman. Cf. **sikh** and **sikiñ**.

sāl 1 साल or (q.v.) **swāl स्वाल्** । विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम्
 m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf.
duṭop^u s^o, p. 258b, l. 47; **khira-s^o**, p. 409a, l. 11;
nav-s^o, p. 664b, l. 44; **nawa-rēh-s^o**, p. 665a, l. 4;
nāv-s^o, p. 667a, l. 34; **phira-s^o**, p. 702a, ll. 2, 4);
 (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215,
 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006-7); a dinner-party,
 picnic (cf. **phulayē-s^o**, p. 697b, l. 45) (K. 1147); a
 banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255,
 1328; II. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228).
 —**dapun** —दपुन् । निमन्त्रणाद्भोजनम् m.inf. to invite
 to such a feast (cf. **sālas d^o**, Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-बत । विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम् m. the food
 given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast.

-sāl -साल । बहुलनिमन्त्रणवृत्तिः m. invitation upon
 invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a
 single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-tōk^a -टोक । विशिष्टभोजनशरावः m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. —yun^u —यिनु । निमन्त्रणीपस्थितिः m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. sālas y^o, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अनुन् । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल । खाली f. (sg. dat. sōj^u साञ्ज, Gr.Gr. 69, also written sōjⁱ साञ्जि), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. māsat^u s^o, p. 601a, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

sōj^u-gōbur साञ्ज-खबुर । खालीपुत्रः m. the son of a wife's sister. —kūr^u -कूर । खालीपुत्री f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see sulh.

sālⁱ सलि, see ālⁱ-ālam, p. 24b, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल् سَيْل or söl 1 साल् (for sail 2, söl 2, see under söl 2) m. a flood (El.). Cf. sah^alāb.

sēlā सेला in sēlā-kōn^u सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see syūl^a.

sil trēl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سَل) । यक्ष्मरोगः m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. silāb, Gr.Gr. 13). —gashhun —गह्नुन् । यक्ष्मरोगीभवः m.inf. consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sila सील in sīla supōri सील सुपारी m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. sīla supāri). Cf. balūt.

sīlⁱ सीलि । उष्णीषविशेषः f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see sōlay.

sōli सीलि in sōli-gārē, m.c. for suli gari, see sul.

sol^u संलु । क्लीवः m. a eunuch.

sōl^u सोलु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. sōlⁱ-dastār सलि-दस्तार् । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

söl 2 साल् or sail 2 सैल् (= سَيْر) (for 1, see sail 1) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. nāwa-s^o, p. 666b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701-2, 992; II. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. sair.

sul सुल् or (Gr.Gr. 156) sul^u सुलु । सुवेला f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth)

(L.V. 99 (= K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). —gashhūn^u —गह्नुन् । सुवेलासंपत्तिः f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. —karūn^u —करुन् । सुवेलावजम्बः f.inf. to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 436, 884); at dawn (II. xii, 23; K.Pr. 87). —bögi —बोगि or —bögin —बोगिन् । सुवेलाकाले adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. —gari —गरि adv. at dawn time (II. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.). —vili —विलि or (Śiv. 1135) —wuli —वुलि । सत्यसुवेले adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv. 1135).

sulyuk^u सुलुकु । सुवेलासंबन्धी gen. of suli (f. sulic^u सुलिचु), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūli सूली f. an impaling stake. —diñ^u —दिञ् f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sul^u सुल्, see sul.

sailāb سَيْلَاب, see sah^alāb.

sōlab खलव् or (Śiv.) sulab सुलव । सुप्रायः adj. e.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम m. N. of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. śāligrāma) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1916).

sālāh सलाह سَلَاح । संधिः, समतिः m. right or proper course (cf. conduct or procedure): advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām. 95; II. viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr.M., K.Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony. —gashhun —गह्नुन् । (पुनः)संधिसंभवः m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr.M., Rām. 546); to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām. 1414). —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु m.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यञ्), a counsellor (El.). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, sūty, a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (II. viii, 3).

sīlāh सिलाह سَلَاح m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K.Pr. 31).

sulh सुल्ह سُلْح m. peace (El. sala).

sōlhār खलहार or (q.v.) sōrahāl खरहाल् । महानसः f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. sulahar m.).

sōlhōr¹ खलहारि । महानसाध्यवः m. a head cook, chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.

salka सल्क । गूढानुचरः m. a spy, detective.

sōlakhēn स्वल्ख्यन् । शुभलक्षणम् m. a good, or distinct, mark : an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil सलिल् m. water (L.V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sōlal स्वलल् । सुरीतिसमासक्तिः f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla सुल्ल in **thāni-sulla**, see **thānī**.

sulōli सुलाली f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. *sulāli*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras**, p. 191b, l. 15; **saphēdār**.

silalad सिललद् । यक्षरुगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **silaladiñ सिललदिञ्**), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive.

salām सलाम سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstāni, it is treated as m.; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., m.; Gr.M., m.; W. 13f.; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. f.); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. —**ladūn**^u —लद्दञ् f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). —**kariūn**^u —करञ् f.inf., id. : to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., m.; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). —**pālūn**^u —पालञ् f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). —**waniūn**^u —वन्ञ् f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim सिलिम । उपायः f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task).

sulaimōni सुलैमांनी سليمان the onyx stone (El. *sulaimāni* m.).

silein m. (El.), see **sawōli**.

siling m. a kind of *pashmina* manufactured in Ladakh (El.).

sōlanāwun स्वलनावुन् or **sulanāwun सुलनावुन्** । अङ्के लालनम्, प्रेम्ना पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sō(u)lanōw**^u स्व(सु)लनोवु). to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. **sōlawun** and **sulawun**. **sō(u)lanōw**^u-**mot**^u स्व(सु)लनोवु-मंतु । अङ्के पालितः perf. part. (f. **sō(u)lanōw**^u-**mūṭ**^u स्व(सु)लनोवु-मञ्चु), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlōn^u सेलाञ् । काचमणिमाला f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones.

sēlāñē-phol^u सेलाञ्-फोलु । काचमणिविशेषफलम् m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sālār सालार or **sālur**^u सालरु । निमन्त्रणातिथिः m. (f. **sālarēn** सालर्यञ्. Gr.Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest

at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra सालार । कटिवन्धनवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or **siriri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālarēn सालर्यञ् । निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता f. of **sālār**, q.v. (YZ. 375).

silis सीलिस, see **syūl**^u.

sultān सुल्तान سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sōlawun स्वलवुन् । सुखप्रवृत्ती योजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōlow**^u स्वलवु), to establish in a happy position (u.w. reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. **sōlanāwun** and **sulawun**. **sōlow**^u-**mot**^u स्वलवु-मंतु । सुखवृत्ती योजितः perf. part. (f. **sōliū**^u-**mūṭ**^u स्वलवु-मञ्चु), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun सुलवुन् । लालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sulow**^u सुलवु), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf. **sulanāwun** and **sōlawun**. **sulow**^u-**mot**^u सुलवु-मंतु । अङ्के लालितः perf. part. (f. **sulū**^u-**mūṭ**^u सुलवु-मञ्चु), fondled, as ab.

salay सलय । शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. **ṭōpi-s**^o, s.v. **ṭūpī**) (H. v, 4); a knitting-needle (cf. **jōrāba-s**^o, p. 377b, l. 14); a distaff (El. *salai*).

sōlay स्वलय । सयोगः f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El. *solei*; L. 76, *sulai*, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). **sōlayē-kāth** स्वलय-काठ । लताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kāthas**-काठस्), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān सुलयमान سليمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam सम adj. e.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. **som**^u, q.v. **sama-drēshṭī** सम-दृष्टि or **-drēshṭī** -दृष्टी (written -दृष्टि by Paṇḍits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 साम । तीर्थसोपानम् m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). **-pōw**^u -पोवु । सोपानैकमाचम m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम m. in the following:— sāma-vīd साम-वीद् । साम m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा सماع आकाङ्क्षकोलाहलः m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, sama; K.Pr. 253, samah); a song (El. samah).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26).

samāi, see samay.

sēm खम । मूलम् f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). —galūn^u —गालून् । समूलनाशापत्तिः f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. —gālūn^u —गालून् । समूलविधातनम् f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). —kadūn^u —कडून् । समूलविधातः f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^u संसु or somb^u संबु । समः adj. (f. sūm^u संसू), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. shāl gūb^u hāka-śar sāmⁱ, p. 879b, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H. (somb^u) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (khēni sūm^u, enough for eating), 156 (somb)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (suimb), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. sum, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). —pahān —पहान । समप्रायः adj. (f. sūm^u pahān संसू पहान्), about equal, etc., as ab. som^u som^u gashun संसु संसु गकुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). som^u som^u karun संसु संसु करन् । सफलीकरणम् m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद् । समानाकृतिः adj. c.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^u समिस् संसु । समवययादिवृत्तिः adj. (f. —sūm^u —संसू), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संसुय । मध्यमः adj. (f. sūm^uy संसूय), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम् m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम् । सेतुः, केशपत्रमध्यमार्गः f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. —kadūn^u —कडून् । सीमानिरूपणम् f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). —sōth^u —सथु । धर्माचारनियमः m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). —sōth^u dyun^u —सथु दिनु । पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्म-प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). —sōth^u śaṭun —सथु षटुन् । सदाचारादिव्याघातः m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. —śaṭūn^u —षटून् f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-kūṭ^u सुम-कुटू । लघुसेतुः f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांब m. N. of a son of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893-917).

sīmāb सीमाब् m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf. pārod^u.

somb^u संबु, sumb^u सुंबु, see som^u.

sambōj^u संबाजू, see sambālun.

sambal सम्बल् । लोहदण्डः f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sōmbul संबुल् or sumbul سنبل । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sōmbulas संबुलस्), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. bēkh-s^o, p. 99b, l. 18) (Śiv. 55 (sōmbul); Rām. (sōmbul) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संबालुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sambalyōv संबलीच्). to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संबालुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sambōl^u संबोल्, f. sambōj^u संबाजू; 2 p.p. sambājyōv संबाज्योच्), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. dam s^o, p. 216b, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El.; Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= sambalun, q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambōl^u-mot^u संबोल-मंतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **sambōj^u-müts^u** संबोजू-मञ्जू), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

sambōlith pakun संबालिथ् पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk with discretion; to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम् m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawun^u संबालवुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **sambālavūn^u** संबालवञ्जू), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawān संबालवन् । संस्करणभृतिः f. the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in **sambālun**, q.v.

samband संबन्ध or (sometimes written by Paṇḍits) संबन्ध m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sēmbēr खंब्यर्, see **sēmēr**.

sōmb^aran खंबरन् । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sōmb^arūn^u** खंबरञ्जू), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling.

sōmb^arun खंबरन् or (q.v.) **sōmb^arāwun** खंबरावुन् । संग्रहणम् conj. 1. (caus. of **samun**, q.v.) (1 p.p. **sōmb^ar^u** खंबर^u), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf. **bawan sō^o**, p. 147a, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085-6; H. ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr.Gr. 8, K. 1037).

sōmb^arⁱ **sōmb^arⁱ** **thawun** खंबरि खंबरि थवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m.inf. to collect or save up little by little.

sōmb^ar^u-mot^u खंबरू-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sōmb^ar^u-müts^u** खंबरू-मञ्जू), collected together, etc., as ab.

sōmbārun खंबारन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōmbōr^u** खंबोर^u), i.q. **sōmb^arun**, q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sōmb^arāwun खंबरावुन् । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōmb^arōw^u** खंबरोवु) (i.q. **sōmb^arun**, q.v.; causal of **samun**, q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. **bawan sō^o**, p. 147a, l. 32) (El. *sambārun*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām. 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. *sambārun*); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. *sambārun*); to make level (rough ground or the like).

sōmb^arōw^u-mot^u खंबरोवु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sōmb^arōv^u-müts^u** खंबरोवु-मञ्जू), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level.

sōmb^arawun^u खंबरवुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. **sōmb^aravūn^u** खंबरवञ्जू) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sōmb^arawān खंबरवन् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम् f. wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sēmbis खंबिस, see **syom^u**.

samūch^u समञ्जू, see **samakhun**.

samād समाद् । समाधिः, सन्यासिशवश्चभ्रम f. (sg. dat. **samōz^u** समाञ्जू), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv. 451-2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *samnyāsi* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद् । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs or sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū). —**mūr^u** —मूरु । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samud^ar समुद्र m. (sg. dat. **samudras** समुद्रस्), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q. **samandar** q.v.

samagh, see **samakh**.

samāgam समागम m. union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements. etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह m. a lion. The god Gaṅ'sh (*Gaṅśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. **s^h**.

simh 2 सिंह f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhār संहार । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf. **kāla-s^o**, p. 434a, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004; K. 562).

—**mēlun** —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —**mīlanāwun** —मिलनावुन् or —**mīlawun** —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः m.inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhōrī संहारी adj. e.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **samhāri-bairav** संहारि-बैरव । आ मूलं विनाशः m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumuhūr^ath समुहूर्थ or समुहूर्थ m. (sg. dat. **sumuhūrtas** समुहूर्तस्), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see **samyōg**.

samakh समख । यावद्विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **samaki** समकि).

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr^u** समकि-व्यूर् । यावविशेषरसः m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun समखुन् । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh^u** समंखु, f. **samūch^u** समंछू; 2 p.p. **samachyōv** समच्छोव्), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; II. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^u-mot^u समंखु-मंतु । संयोगेन दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **samūch^u-mūṣ^u** समंछू-मंछू), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gabhun समखनि गह्नुन् । शोकाश्वासन-समागमः m. inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^u raṭun समखुन् रटुन् । शोके आश्वासनायासमागमः m. inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation). This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun समखावुन् । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhōw^u** समखोवु), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmli m. *Zizyphus pteruosa* (El.). Cf. **bān 1**, **bārj**, and **sijli**.

sammukh संमुख् adv. in front, before. —**gabhun** —**गह्नुन्** m. inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman समन् f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān समान् adj. e.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān**, how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān सामान or **sāmāna** सामान m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessities, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450-1, 1675; II. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (II. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samōn^u समोन् adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1781).

samun समुन् । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (3 p.p. **samyōv** सम्योव्), to be gradually collected or stored

up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El. *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf. **buth^u** s°, p. 142a, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sōmb^a-run** or **sōmb^a-rāwun**, qq.v.

samith समिष् conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108c, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 405, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 410); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *sēmit*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । समसमाश्रयणम् m. inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^u सम्यो-मंतु । साम्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **samyē-mūṣ^u** सम्ये-मंछू), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sōman 1 स्वमन् or **suman 1** सुमन् m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). —**sōy** -ख्य । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sōman 2 स्वमन् or **suman 2** सुमन् । मुचित्तः adj. e.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious. **sōmana** स्वमन । प्रसन्नचित्तैर्न adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar समंदर् or (El.) **samundar** समुंदर् m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf. **samud^ar**.

sēmanz स्वमञ्ज् adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sēmanz sōthi**, in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmīn सीमिन् । सिंही f. (m. **s^ah** सह, q.v.) a lioness (El. *shimīn*, *semin*, *simīn*, *siming*), a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiṇē sīmiz । भस्त्रविशेषः f. pl. Indian vermicelli (the *sīmaī* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. **sampūz^u संपजू**), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. **sampatā**.

samāph समाप् । समाप्तिः m. (sg. dat. **samāpas समापस**), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; adj. e.g. finished, completed (cf. **samāpth**) (Rām. 1730).

sampon^u संपन्नु । संपन्नः 1 p.p. (f. **sampūn^u संपजू**) (see **sampanun**) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, **bālārūpa s^o**, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sampon^u संपन्नु** (q.v. s.v.), f. **sampūn^u संपजू**) (i.q. **sapanun सपनुन्**, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228-9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); **shéran sampanun**, to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. **sapadun**, **sapanun**, **sōpanun**, and **sapazun**.

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sampanōw^u संपनोवु**), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. **sampadā**, q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ m. (sg. dat. **sampātas संपातस**), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuda and elder brother of Jaṭāyu (Rām. 534).

samāpth समापथ or (Gr.M.) **samāpt समाप्त**, adj. e.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. **samāph**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

samēr सम्यर् । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, l. 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr समूर سمور । मृगविशेषः m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). -**ṣam** -चम । मृगविशेषाजिनम् f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr समीर् or **sōmīr स्वमीर्** or **samīr समीर्** । सुमेरुः, अन्नयधनम्, मालानायकफलम् m. N. of the sacred mountain Mēru (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe,

and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sō(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्वुथ । सुमेरुपर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **-parbataṣ -पर्वतस**), Mount Mēru.

sō(su)mīrūn^u-sath स्व(सु)मीरून्-सथ । अविनाशसहायाशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. **sō(su)mīranē sūṣ^u स्व(सु)मीरन् सञ्जू**), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sēmēr सम्यर् or **sēmbēr संव्यर्** । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, ईषद्विषाक्तता the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. **syom^u** or **syomb^u**.

sum^ari सुमरी f. in **sum^ari-māwas सुमरी-मावस्** । सोमामावस्था f. the lunar day of the new moon (see **māwas**) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. **sōran**.

sum^aran सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) **sumaran सुमरन्** । स्मृतिः, अचमाला f. (sg. dat. **sum^arūn^u सुमरून्**), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). —**diñ^u** —**दिञ्जू** । स्मरणम् f. inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). —**phirūn^u** —**फिरून्** । स्मृत्या ग्रहणम्, अचमालाचालनम् f. inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). —**rōziūn^u** —**रोज़ून्** । स्मृतिस्थितिः f. inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sum^arūn^u-phol^u सुमरून्-फोलू । अचमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is **sumīr**, q.v.).

sāmraṭh m. glory (El. *samrat* f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt **sāmraṭh** **sāmraṭh** and **samarṭh** **samarṭh**, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrēth स्मृथ, **smarath स्मरथ**, or **sum^arath सुमरथ** । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. **smrēṣ^u स्मृञ्जू**, **smarūṣ^u स्मरूञ्जू**, or **sum^arūṣ^u सुमरूञ्जू**), remembering, remembrance,

recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smr̥th*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somrāwun, sūmrāwun, see sōmbārāwun.

sēmis स्मिस, see syom^u.

samshey संशय् । संदेहः m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

samskār संस्कार् । संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskrēta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsār संसार् । संसारः m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). -dēg -देग् । बङ्गजनभोजनोपयोगिखाली f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsōri संसोर् । संसारे वर्तमानः adj. e.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsotur समसुत् । सर्वनाशः m. (sg. dat. samsataras समसतरस्), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. sam^osatur). —gabhun —गह्नुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. —mēlun —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशसंभवः m.inf. utter destruction to happen. —milawun —मिलवुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sēmit, for samith, see p. 913b, l. 14.

sāmath सामथ adj. e.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase sōñ¹-sāmath, s.v. sōñ^u, q.v.

samuth समुथ् । समवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. samatas समतस्), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samatō karun समतो करन् । परस्परमाह्वावकमिण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task.

samitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108a, 1118, 1143a).

samaḥār समहार । समवृत्तिः m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party.

—gabhun —गह्नुन् । समवृत्तिसंभवः m.inf. such joint life to occur. —karun —करन् । समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to carry on such a joint life. —nērun —नेरन् ।

समवृत्तिदाढ्यम् m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. —thawun —थवुन् । समवृत्तिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samaḥōri समहारि । समवृत्तिकः m. a member of a joint party (as in samaḥār q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद । संवादः m. a catechism, question an answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601-4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूमवार m. Monday (cf. ḥandrawār) (El.; W. 107, *sūmwār*).

samwath संवथ् । संवत्सरः m. (sg. dat. samwatas संवतस्), an era.

samay समय् । समयः m. time (El. *samāi*; Śiv. 738, 1704-5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. *aki samayē aki*, p. 20b, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. *kōji-s^o*, p. 430a, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). —pyon^u —प्युन् । दुरवस्थापातः m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. —wātun —वातुन् । अवसरापत्तिः, मरणावस्थाधिगमः m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayāh समयाह् (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp. for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayēs समयस् sg. dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); *prath samayēs*, at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). —dōr karun —दोर्

करन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg sa-yog m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, *samjhog*); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (Śē sūty, with thee) (Gr.M.).

san 1 सन् (for 2, see **sana 2**) । **चौर्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **sūn**^u संत्रू, sometimes written **sān**ⁱ सञ्जि), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 164, 222). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् । **चौर्यविधानम्** f.inf. to commit theft, steal. —**dāvūn**^u —दावञ्, f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). —**lagūn**^u —लगञ् । **चौर्यसंभवः** f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. —**nērūn**^u —नेरञ् । **चौर्यप्रकाशः** f.inf. theft to become manifest.

sūn^u-**bor**^u संत्रू-बर् । **चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम्** m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. —**barg** -बर्ग । **चौर्यद्विद्रांशः** m. a trace found of stolen property. —**bārav** -वारव । **चौर्याविर्भावः** m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **चौर्यविधानम्** m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. —**ṣūr** -सूर । **चौर्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **ṣūr**^u -सूरू, bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. —**ṣūra-bāy** -सूर-बाय् । **चौरभार्या** f. a thief's wife. —**ṣūr**^u -सूरू । **चौर्यवृत्तिका** f. a female professional thief.

sān सान् postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with.

This word is distinguished from **sūtin** or **sūty** (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, **mōlis-sūtin āv**, he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while **mōlis-sān āv**, would imply that he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368-9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in **ānanda-sān**, joyfully. p. 35a, l. 21; **bāwa-sān**, politely, p. 147a, l. 3; **darda-sān**, affectionately, p. 241a, l. 10; **khūkhēra-sān**, nasally, p. 396a, l. 39; **khōkarēra-sān**, in a hollow fashion, p. 396b, l. 4; **kharcā-sān**, with expenditure, p. 413a, l. 34; **khōshī-sān** or **khōshiyē-sān**, willingly, p. 418b, ll. 24, 25; **kala-**

kāpi-sān, entirely, p. 435a, l. 12; **māna-sān**, with deference, p. 573a, l. 21; **rāhath-sān**, p. 829b, l. 50; **sōkha-sān**, comfortably, p. 905b, l. 24; **sīra-sān**, secretly, s.v. **sīr 1** (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996-7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, **pōṭh**ⁱ may be pleonastically added, as in **sōkha-sān pōṭh**ⁱ, happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in **nal-sān**, pimping, p. 631b, l. 47; **shērāba-sān**, a cup-bearer (p. 891a, l. 4).

sana 1 सन । **रोगविशेषः** m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. **sanapāth**. —**dōrith dyun**^u —दारिष् दिनु । **संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः** m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **संनिपातरुगागमः** m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 सन or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369) **san 2 सन्** or **sanā सना** (i.e. **sana** + a 3) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes **sana** (not **sanā**) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus **kyā-sanā khēwān chuh** (or **chw-ā**), (I wonder), is he eating; **khēwān chw-ā-sana** is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle **ā** (see **ā 3**) can be used with this word (cf. **amā-kyā-s**^o, p. 27a, l. 18; **kar-sanā**, p. 465a, l. 23; **kati-s**^o, p. 483b, l. 39; **kot**^u-**s**^o, p. 484a, l. 43; **kūt**^u-**s**^o, p. 485a, l. 16; **kētha-s**^o, p. 488a, l. 30) (L.V. 39, *kyā-s*^o; Śiv. 47 (*kus-s*^o), 1600 (id.); Rām. (*kyāh-s*^o, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143k, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492-3; K. (*marinā-san*, why should he not die) 105, 369; (*kyāh-sana*, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328, 608, 919, 1134; YZ. 187).

sēnā सेना, f. i. q. **sīnā**, q.v.

sinⁱ सिनि, see **syun**^u.

sīna सीन **سینه** m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). —**band** -बन्द् **بند** **سینه** m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā सीना । **सेना** f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. *sēnā*; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871-2).

sōn 1 खन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. *dāgi dāgi sōn banun*, p. 196a, l. 42; *dāsī dāsī sōn*, p. 255b, l. 25; *payith sōn*, p. 817b, l. 13)(Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 111; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46); Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066-7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914; YZ. 214, 286, 375; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259); riches (El.); met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. *krēhna-s°*, p. 469b, l. 5).

sōna-bāna खन्-वान । स्वर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. *-cucur^u* -चुचुर । स्वर्णपत्नी m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). *-dāba* -डव । स्वर्णश्रयसमुद्रकः m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73); a box for holding gold. *-hōr^u* -होर । कपिशचित्रव्याप्तः adj. (f. *-hōr^u* -होरू), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown; cf. *sōnahārⁱ*. *-hōrⁱ* -होरि । कपिशचित्रपेतः adj. e.g., id. *-hōrⁱ sāban* -होरि साबन् । मलिनचित्रपेतता f. (sg. dat. *-hōrⁱ sābūn^u* -होरि साबेन्), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. *-hārēr* -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता m. the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. *-kōm^u* -कामू । स्वर्णघट्टनकर्म f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. *-kan* -कन् । स्वर्णकणः, स्वर्णभूषितकर्णः m. (1) a small fragment or speck of gold; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). *-k^ot^u* -कतू । स्वर्णसरञ्जितः adj. (f. *-k^ut^u* -कतू), coloured with liquid gold paint. *-lōkh* -लौख । द्वीपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *-lōki* -लौकि), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Dal lake near Śrinagar (El. *sōnalīnk*; RT. Tr. II, 417, *sun^olānk*) (Śiv. 1820). *-lōt^u* -लोटू । स्वर्णखण्डम् f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture). *-mahō-nyuw^u* -महानिवु । स्वर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा m. a gold statue of some individual. *-mōhar* -महर । स्वर्णमुद्रा f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring); a gold coin, a 'gold mohur'; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. *-mahārēn* -महार्यन् । स्वर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs. *-marg* -मर्ग f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sēnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). *-murg* -मुर्ग m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119); cf. *sunal*. *-pingan* -पिंगन् । स्वर्णद्रवनालिका f. (sg. dat. *pingūn^u* -पिंगन्), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast.

-path^{ar} -पथर् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. *patras* पत्रस), gold leaf. *-shōd^u* -शुदु । शुद्धसुवर्णः adj. (f. *-shōz^u* -शुजु), made of pure, unalloyed gold. *-sond^u* -सेन्दु । सुवर्णमयः gen. (f. *-sūnz^u* -सेन्नु), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 41; Rām. 890, 1143); K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5; K.Pr. 183, 206); cf. *sōnuk^u*, bel. *-sōw^u* -सोवु । सुवर्णाढ्यः adj. (f. *-sōv^u* -सोवू), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784); replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv. 58). *-warukh* -वरुख । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. *-warakas* -वरकस), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. *-wasth* -वस्थ । सौवर्णभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. *-wastas* -वस्तस), a gold ornament (cf. *sōnⁱ-w^o*, bel.).

sōnⁱ-dāba खनि-डव । स्वर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket. *-kēsūr^u* -कैसरू । स्वर्णपुष्पम् f. 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. *-lar* -लर् । स्वर्णहारः f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like. *-māl* -माल । स्वर्णस्रक f. a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. *-pōsh* -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower. *-sāga-lar* -साग-लर् । मध्यद्योजितस्वर्णफलहारः f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. *-šūr^u* -शूरू । सुवर्णवर्णचुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain small bird. *-wasth* -वस्थ । स्वर्णभूषणम् (sg. dat. *-wastas* -वस्तस), a gold ornament (cf. *sōna-w^o*, ab.).

sōnuk^u खनुकु gen. (f. *sōnūc^u* खनचू), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf. *sōna-sond^u*, ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sōn 2 खन् । सपत्नी f. (sg. dat. *sōni* खनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a co-wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr.Gr. 16, 144; Rām. 82, 280; K.Pr. (*sun*) 119, 158, 194). Cf. *sōn^u*.

sōna-bod^u खन्-बदु । सापत्नाचरणम् m. the condition between co-wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. *bod^u 2*, p. 84a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 144). *-kūt^u* -कतू । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. *-kacē* -कच्य), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). *-kath* -कठ । सापत्नपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. *-katas* -कटस), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). *-pōth^{ar}* -पोथर् । सापत्नवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. *pōth^{ar}ras* पोथरस), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). *-tōn^u* -तौनु । सपत्नीवृत्तिः m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. *-wāz^ur^u* -वाज़रू ।

सापत्नाकुलत्वम् f. co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sōnⁱ-hond^u खनि-हन्दु । सपत्नीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -hünz^u -हंज्), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. -pēthⁱ dyun^u -पथि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम् m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. -pēthⁱ karun -पथि करन् । एकभार्यासत्त्वे द्वितीय-भार्याविवाहः m.inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sōn^u 1 खंनु m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sand and sōnd) used in the following compound:— sōnⁱ-gol^u खनि-गंलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sōn^u 2 खंनु or son^u संनु । गभीरः, नीचः adj. (f. sūn^u संनु), deep, profound (e.g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 459, sun; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755; Rām. 517, 958; H. v, 6); (of a tract of country) low-lying; (of a human being) grave, profound; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (sun) 138).

—wōgon^u —वृगनु । निम्नोन्नतः adj. (f. sūn^u wōgūn^u संनु वृगंनु), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757; Rām. 1715; YZ. 542); (of a tract of country) undulating; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. —wōgon^u bōzun —वृगनु बोजुनु । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.); so (with zānun) to know, or (with wuchun) to examine, the merits (as ab.).

sānⁱ-wōr^u संजि-वोरु or sūn^u-wōr^u संनु-वोरु । निम्नचेचभूः m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (the use of sānⁱ instead of sánⁱ in this word is not explained); cf. sañē-wōr^u, s.v. sañ. -wāryuk^u -वारिकु । निम्नचेचसंबन्धी adj. gen. (-wāric^u -वारिचु), (crops, work, etc.) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sōn^u सोनु । आस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. sōn^u सोनु), our, of us (Gr.Gr. 56, 87; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc.; H. viii, 11, 13; x, 5, 12); (as subst. m.) our house, our home (Rām. 1108a, K. 157). This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun bōh, 1. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. (impv. sg. 2 —wōla —वृल), to come to our house (used in hospitable invitation) (Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784-5). sāni सानि । अस्मद्गृहे adv. in our house, at our home.

sun (El., L.), incorr. for sun^u, q.v.

sūnū सुनु m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. hūnū.

sānca सांच, see sāca.

sōnch सोक्, see sōch.

sand 1 संद । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. sūnz^u संज्), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon); repeated study of some subject (cf. pātⁱ-s^o, p. 789b, l. 15); repeated conning over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. —diñ^u —दिञ् । पाठाध्ययनम्, अथापनम् f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M.; K. 486, 500). —karūn^u —करञ् f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). —pand lagūn^u —पंद लगञ् । अविनयशिक्षापत्तिः f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 संद f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. sandyā, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sēnd खन्द سند । नदी, जलप्रसृतिः f. (sg. dat. sēndi खन्दि), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590); a perpetual waterfall; N. of a river of Kashmir (El. sind, RT. Tr. II. 418, Sindhu; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1840, 1889).

sēnda-wōn^u खन्द-वोजु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sēnd river (El. sindu-wān). sēnda-wār खन्द-वार । सेनानिवेशः m. an army encampment.

sōnd खन्द m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sōn^u 1 and sand), used in the following compound:— sōnda-brōr^u खन्द-ब्रोरु । त्रिसंध्याचेचम् f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmir holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit *Trisandhyā*. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, Sand^ubrār, El. Sandabrār, Śiv. 1168).

sond^u संदु । संबन्धी adj. (f. sūnz^u संज्), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was hond^u. Every masculine dative singular ends in s, as in būras, to a thief; mōlis, to a father. When hond^u was suffixed to such a word, the h was elided, so that the postposition apparently became sond^u, as in būra-sond^u of a thief, for būras-hond^u, or mōli-sond^u, of a father, for mōlis-hond^u (Gr.Gr. 40). See hond^u.

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond^u** is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond^u** is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un^u** while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk^u** (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of Brahmā, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond^u**, p. 121a, l. 34; so **Vishnu-sond^u**, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sāndⁱ pōthiⁱ**, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond^u** is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sōna-sond^u chath^ar**, an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sōnuk^u chath^ar**, would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond^u**, made of merino; **pash-mīna-s^o**, made of cloth (p. 781a, l. 30); **rōpa-s^o**, made of silver (p. 840a, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143j; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5).

sandēh संदेह m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sāndij संदिज् । **सर्षपः** f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sandijī*). Cf. **sarshēph**.

sāndija-phulay संदिज-फुलय् । **सर्षपपुष्पविकाशः** f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-til -तील्** । **सर्षपतैलम्** m. mustard-oil. **-zōlī dinⁱ -जालि दिनि** । **अतिसूक्ष्मेणिकया प्रवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sāndija-zōlī dinⁱ, hēndavēnda nirith ṣalānⁱ**, to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184).

sondukh संदूख् or **sondūkh संदूख्** سندوق । **पेटकः** m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas संदु(दू)कस्**), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han संदुक-हन्** । **लघुपेटकः** f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-ṭhāna -टान** m. the lid of a box (Gr.M.).

sandal संदल् سندل । **शय्याविशेषः** f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sandān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv. 50

40, 71, 1156); as adj. e.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān**.

sōndānⁱ सोदंनि, see **sōdānⁱ**.

sōndīpan सोदीपन् m. N. of the preceptor of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) and Balarāma (see K. 483-498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndīpani*.

sandār सन्दार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 44).

sandōr सन्दोरि adj. e.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sēnd^{ur} संदंरु । **सिन्दूरम्** f. (sg. dat. **sēnd^arē संदंर्यं**), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām. 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sindur*).

sēnd^arē-gor^u संदंर्य-गर् । **सिन्दूरविक्रेता** m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion.

sōndar 1 सन्दर् । **पूजाविधिविशेषः** f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shēshṭhī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s^o**, p. 893a, l. 20).

sōndar 2 सन्दर् । **सुन्दरः** adj. e.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s^o**, p. 557a, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940-1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sundarāh*, a beautiful damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s^o**, p. 903a, l. 13. — **māl -माल्** । **अति सुन्दरी** f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194). — **māl hyuh^u -माल् हिहु** । **अतिसुन्दरः** adj. (f. — **māl hish^u -माल् हिशु**), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sōndarī सन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sōndari*; K.Pr. 207, *sundari*); a title of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1512, 1691, 1728).

sōndārⁱ सोदंरि, see **sōdārⁱ**.

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **sandrama**, q.v.

sand^aran संदरन् । **उद्दीपनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sand^arūn^u संदंरन्**), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol^u -फल्** । **काष्ठादिचूर्णसमुदायः** m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran सन्दारन् m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 48).

sand^arun संदरन् or **sandarun संदरन्** । **संदीपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sand^or संदंरु**), to kindle, set alight, ignite: to set kindling wood to light a fire: to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **sand^or^u-mot^u संदंरु-मंतु** । **संदीपितः**

perf. part. (f. sand^ur^u-mūṣ^u संदूरु-मूषू), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun संदारुन । समाश्रयणम्, संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sandōr^u संदोर्). In some meanings this verb is impersonal, (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. prān sandārān¹, p. 761a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. sadārun and sandarāwun. sandōr^u-mot^u संदोर्-मंतु । संभूतः perf. part. (f. sandōr^u-mūṣ^u संदूरु-मूषू), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in āmī chuh sandōr^u-mot^u, it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sēnd^arun सेंदरुन । विह्वतीभवणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sēnd^aryōv सेंदर्योव), to change to a red (vermillion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad. sēnd^arēr सेंदर्यर् । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

sand^arāwun संदरारुन or sandarāwun संदरारुन । समुद्दीपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sand^arōw^u संदरारोवु), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. sand^arōw^u-mot^u संदरारोवु-मंतु । समुद्दीपितः perf. part. (f. sand^arōv^u-mūṣ^u संदरारोवु-मूषू), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sēnd^arāwun सेंदरारुन । विह्वतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. sēnd^arōw^u सेंदरारोवु), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^u संदरारुनु । समाश्रयणमधिगच्छन् n.g. (f. sandāravūn^u संदरारवूनु), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā संद्या or sandiyā संदिया (Pāṇḍits write this word संध्या), f. evening (El. sandiya, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmana (cf. pawana-s^o, p. 810b, l. 23; rudra-s^o, p. 827a, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, sandhya; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. sand 2.

sang 1 संग । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 dou-hou^u s², union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound satsang, q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting

together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). —karun —करुन । सुरतसमागमः m.inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूश । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) *bilor*, a white crystal; *sang-i-bascatvi*, a yellow stone used in medicine; *sang-i-dīlam*, used by goldsmiths; *sang-i-farush* (p. 64), a kind of slate; *sang-i-Nadūl*, of a dark coffee colour; *sang-i-Nalchan*, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; *sang-i-Musā*, of a black colour; *sang-i-Ratel*, of a chocolate colour; *sang-i-Shalamar*, of a green colour; *sang-i-sumāk*, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; *Takht-i-Sulimān*, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग-दिल دل سنگ adj. e.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). **sang-i-khāra** संगि-खार or -khārah -खारह (= سنگ خارا) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). **sang-i-marmar** संगि-मर्मर سنگ مرمر m. marble (Gr.M.). **sang-i-phāras** संगि-फारस a touch-stone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). **-sār** -सार । अवहारः (सामुद्रिकजन्यविशेषः) m. stoning (to death), lapidation (II. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the *ghayyāl* of India). **-sār gashun** -सार गकुन । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवणम् m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. **-sār karun** -सार करुन । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse.

sanga-lāth संग-लाथ (? cf. سنگ لاث) । शर्करावाद्देशः m. (sg. dat. -lātas -लातस), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग, see sāg.

sāngī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sēng संग् । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. —zēnun

जेतुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग् । वाद्यविशेषः m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

sōng¹ सोंग्, see sōg¹.

sōng (El.) incorr. for sōg¹, q.v.

sōng² स्वंग् । समुद्रकः m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkath सङ्कथ, see sankath.

sāngal सांगल्, see sāgal.

sōng³ स्वंग्लि । दारुविशेषमयः adj. e.g. made of sōng³ (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōng³ 2.

sōng³ 1 स्वंग्लु । दारुविशेषः m. N. of a certain tree, the yew, and its wood (El. *sāngal*, *sāngal*, *Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. *sāngal*, *Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, *sāngal* is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. *budul*¹).

sōng³ 2 स्वंग्लु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng³ 1 स्वंग्लू), made of sōng³ 1 (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōngāli.

sōngalov³ स्वंगलवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōngaliv³ स्वंगलवू), made of sōng³ 1 (q.v.) wood.

sōng³lyuv³ स्वंगलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng³lyiv³ स्वंगलिवू), id.

sāngam संगम् । नदीनां संयोगस्थानम् m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. —gabhun —गकुन् । संयोगसंभवः m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sāngin संगीन् سنگين adj. e.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, *sāngin-banā*. with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sāngur संगुर् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. sāngaras संगरस्), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sāngar-māla संगर्-माल । गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. —māla phōlāñē —माल फुलत्र । प्रभातकालागमः f. pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. —māla phōlawun —माल फुलवुन् । प्रत्यूषकाले adv. at early dawn. —māla phōlawañē —माल फुलवत्रन् । प्रत्यूषकालावसरे adv. at the moment of early dawn. —wath —वथ । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. —wati —वति), a mountain pass.

sāngür संगूरु f. of sāngur, q.v., in krāla-sāngür³, p. 470b, l. 24.

sāngāra सांगार । वेशभूषणविशेषः m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.;

an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, sāngarun सांगरन्, see sāg³.

sōng³ran सांगरन्, see sōg³ran.

sāngarōth संगरोथ् m. in the following: — sāngarōth mēlun संगरोथ् मेनुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. sāngur), from performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). —milawun —मिलवुन् । अत्यायमानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

sōng³rāwun सांगरावुन्, see sōg³rāwun.

sāngath संगथ् । संयोगः f. (sg. dat. sāngūth³ संगथू), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sāngāth संगार्त् । सामग्री m. (sg. dat. sāngātas संगार्त्स), a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. —karun —करन् । सामग्रीसंग्रहः m.inf. to collect the ab. (L.V. 17).

s³nih सनिह् or sanih सनीह् । स्नेहः, अनुरागः m. affection, love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf. srah. —barun —बरन् । प्रीत्याचरणम् m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition.

s³niha-(saniha-)-vyot³ सनिह्-(सनीह्-)-व्युत् । प्रेमभरितः adj. (f. -vēth³ -व्युत्), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating, arousing feelings of love.

sōnahār³ स्वनहृ(रि) adj. e.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.). Cf. sōna-hōr³, p. 917a, l. 18.

sinjāf संजाफ, see sinjāpha.

sinjli, see sījli.

sinjāpha संजाफ (= संजाफ) । वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः m. the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or sanakādēkh सनकायल् m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt. *Brahmān-*), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (in Skt. the Sāṅkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्प or sankalaph संकल्प m. (sg. dat. sankalpas संकल्पस्), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451, 1530, 1733, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. —**karun**—करुण m.inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar संकर । **विषमयोगः** m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. —**zāth**—जाथ । **सङ्करवन्धा** adj. e.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). —**zōṭ^u-hond^u**—जात्र-हन्दु । **संकरजातः** adj. gen. (f. —**zōṭ^u-hünz^u**—जात्र-हन्त्र), id.

sankarshēn संकरशेन (or, as written by Paṇḍits **संकरषेण**) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराथ or **sōkrānth सौक्राथ** । **संक्रान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **sankarōṭ^u संकरात्रू**), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishēr-sōkrānth**, p. 898a, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *samkrānti*.) —**hēn^u**—ह्यंत्रू । **संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम्** f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. —**lagūn^u**—लगंत्रू । **संक्रान्तिपुण्यकालयोगः** f.inf. the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur.

sankarōṭ^u-phāka संकरात्रू-फाक । **सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम्** m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankath or **sangkath संकट** । **संकटः** m. (**sankaṭas संकटम्**), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr.M.; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El.); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankaṭā-dūsh^u**, p. 253b, l. 7, and Śiv. 482) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). —**būgun**

—बुगुन । **क्षेत्रानुभवः** m.inf. to experience such distress.

—**hyon^u**—ह्यनु । **क्षेत्रोद्ग्रहणम्** m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g. by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). —**kaḍun**—कडुन ।

क्षेत्रोपभोगः m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). —**ṭalun**—त्तलुन । **क्षेत्रापगमः**

m.inf. distress to disappear. —**wōlagun**—व्वलगुन । **क्षेत्रानुभवः** m.inf. to undergo such distress. —**yun^u**

—यिनु । **दुःखापातः** m.inf. such distress to come.

sankaṭa-ṭōram संकट-त्तोरम् । **संकटचतुर्थी** f. (sg. dat. —**ṭōrūm^u**—त्तोरम्), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt.

Māgha) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Gaṇēśh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sōnal सनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sōn 2**). Cf. **sata-s^o**, s.v. **sath 3**.

sunal (?spelling) m. the Monnal Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sōna-murg**.

sanam सनम् । **विलासिनी स्त्री** f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmōkh सन्मुख adj. e.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान । **स्नानम्** m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān, srān**.

sanun सनुन । **गभीरीभवनम्, विलीनीभवनम्, जीर्णीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्वोव**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **son^u wōgon^u**, p. 918a, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gaṭhun सनिथ गट्टुन । **चित्ताशयादौ लीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-mot^u सन्वो-मंतु । **आहत्य निम्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sanyē-mūṭ^u सन्वे-मंत्रू**), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sēnun सनुन or **sēnnun सनुन** । **विगलनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sēnyōv खन्वोव् or **sēnnyōv** खन्वोव्, (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **syon**^u. **sēnyō-mot**^u खन्वो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sēnyē-mūṣ**^u खन्वे-मंशू), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for **ḥhunun**, q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । **संनिहितः** adj. c.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. **sanidān**.

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास । **सन्न्यासः**, **सन्न्यासी** m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1264, 1451, 1821); also, i.g. **sannyōs**ⁱ, q.v. (L.V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778).

sannyōsⁱ सन्न्यासि. or **sannyās** सन्न्यास, or (q.v.) **sān'yās** संनियस । **सन्न्यासाश्रमी** m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ् । **संनिपातरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **sanapātas** सनपातस्), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. **sana** 1.

śōn^{ar} खनर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **śōnur**^u खनुर् । **खर्णकारः** (sg. ag. and pl. nom. **śōn^{ar}i** खर्णरि, sg. obl. **śōnar** खनर्. The fem. is **śōnarēn** खनर्येन, q.v.; his wife is also **śōnar-bāy** खनर्-बाय्, see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 34, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H. v, *passim* (*śōnar*); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

śōnar-bāy खनर्-बाय् । **खर्णकारस्त्री** f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. **śōnarēn**. **-kār** -कार । **खर्णकारशिल्पः** m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. **-kot**^u -कट्टु m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thōj**^u -थाञ्जु । **खर्णमूषा** f. a goldsmith's crucible. **-wān** -वान् or **śōn^{ar}-wān** खर्णरि-वान् or **śōn^{ar}-wān** खर्णरि-वान् । **खर्णकाराणः**, **खर्णकारनिषया** m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

śōnarēn खनर्येन । **खर्णकारस्त्री** f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. **śōn^{ar}**.

śānāsⁱ सनसि f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस, see **syun**^u.

śōnashā खनशा or **sunashā** सुनशा f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

śōnta सोंत, **śōnth** सोंथ, see **śōth**.

sunat, daybreak (a Muslimān word) (K.Pr. 176).

santh संथ् । **सत्युत्सवः** m. (sg. dat. **santas** संतस्), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqir* (credited with magical powers) (K.Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or **santukh** संतुक्, see **santōsh**.

santān संतान् । **संतानः** m. progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680-1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34-5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706-8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430-1, 1551; K. 172, 537, 735). Cf. **śō-santān**, s.v.

sanātan सनातन् m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see **śanakādi**) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ् । **संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **santāpas** संतापस्), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. **bawa-s**^o, p. 146b, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hot^u संताप-हृत् । **संतापपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-hūṣ**^u -हृच्), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow. **-sost**^u -संस्तु । **संतापयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-sūṣh**^u -संक्), id. **-vyot**^u -व्यत् । **संतापव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vēṣ**^u -व्यञ्च्), stricken by anguish.

santūr संतूर् (= سنطير) or (Śiv. 327) **sōntūr** खंतूर् m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv. 327, 1689, 1779).

śiūtūrⁱ संतूरि । **दूतः** m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santōsh संतोश्, **śiūtūsh** संतूश् or (Gr.M.) **santukh** संतुक् । **संतोषः** m. satisfaction, contentment (El. *santush*, m. patience, *sāntūsh*, adj. confident, and *santuk* m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (*santōsh*) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id.) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

śiūtūshī संतूशी adj. e.g. patient (El. *santushi*. Cf. the preceding).

santushṭ संतुष्ट adj. e.g. satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

sanbath संतथ् । **संततिः** f. (sg. dat. **santūṣ**^u संतञ्च्), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सान्त्वनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāntwanōw**^u सान्त्वनोवु), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

sanbath सन्ध or (Gr.M.) **sanbēth** सन्धय् । **धनसंयहः** m. (sg. dat. **sanbataś** सन्धतस्), accumulation, collection,

hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

sanbay सव्य । धनसंचयः m. a hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sōnāv स्वनाव । प्रसन्नाभिख्यः adj. e.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sōnuw^u खनुवु adj. (f. sōnūv^u खनवू), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह, see **syun^u**.

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for **shunanāwun**, q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ । नवरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **sanawōth^u** सनवाञ्चू), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. —**kadūn^u** —कडञ्जू । नवरीतिप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. —**nērūn^u** —नेरञ्जू । नवरीति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see **sōn^{ar}**.

sānyās संन्यास, i.q. **sannyōsⁱ**, q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143i; II. (*sanigās*) v, 10-12); as adj. e.g. intoxicated (El. *sanigās*).

sanž सञ्ज । सञ्चनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). —**karun** —करुन् । आरम्भणम् m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sanzⁱ-daba सञ्जि-डब । पेटकविशेषः m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessaries presented to a bride, before the actual marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom. —**wor^u** —वर् । बृहत्पेटकविशेषः m. a large handsome box, in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence (Śiv. 1218).

sanzas lagun सञ्जस लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sūnz^u संजु, see **sond^u**.

sanž^{ar}ran सञ्जरन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sanž^{ar}rūn^u** सञ्जरञ्जू), the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.

sanž^{ar}run सञ्जरुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. I (I p.p. **sanž^{ar}r^u** सञ्जरु), to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook) (Gr.Gr. 8); (of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.

sanž^{ar}rāwun सञ्जरावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. I (I p.p. **sanž^{ar}rōw^u** सञ्जरोवु), i.q. **sanž^{ar}run**, but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanžiwān सञ्जीवन m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanžiwānī सञ्जीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ् । वास्तुस्नानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the *śrāddha* obsequial rite immediately after offering the *piṇḍas* (see **pēnd**). —**diñ^u** —दिञ्जू । वास्तुस्नपनम् f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañē-pōtul^u सञ्ज-पवतुलु । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. —**wōr^u** —वाञ्जू । वास्तुभिषेचनकुम्भिका f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. **sañⁱ-wōr^u**, p. 918a, l. 31.

sañⁱ सञ्जि, see **san** and **son^u**.

sōn^u स्वञ्ज । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) **sōñēñ स्वञ्ज**), a co-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are **sōn^u** to each other) (cf. **dōda-s^o**, p. 190a, l. 22; **nēcivⁱ-s^o**, p. 621b, l. 38; **put^{ar}-s^o**, p. 804a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sōn 2**.

sōnⁱ-dor^u स्वञ्जि-दरु । संबन्धिवर्गः m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). —**gara -गर** । संबन्धिगृहम् m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. —**kūr^u** —कूञ्जू । संबन्धिकन्या f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law.

-mahōnyuw^u -महानिजु । संबन्धिसेवकः m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in communications between the two houses); cf. **mahanyuw^u**. —**nēc^yuw^u -न्यचिजु** । संबन्धिपुत्रः m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's brother-in-law. —**pokh^u -पञ्जु** । संबन्धिपत्रः m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. —**paśay -पञ्जय** । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम् f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). —**sāmaṭh -सामट** । संबन्धिसमूहः m.pl. (pl. dat. **-sāmaṭan -सामटन्**), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. —**wāth -वथ** । संबन्धिद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-wātī -वति**), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

sōñēn-hond^u स्वजन्-हन्दु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी pl. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्ज), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.
 sōn^u सञ्ज, see sōn^u.
 sūn^u सञ्ज, see san and son^u.
 sōñēn स्वजन् । संबन्धिनी f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are sōñēns to each other) (cf. dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 23; nēciv^l-s^o, p. 621b, l. 43; put^l-s^o, p. 804b, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. sōn^u.
 sañēr 1 सञ्ज । निम्नता m. depth, lowness (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. sangar); a ditch (El. sangir); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. son^u.
 sañēr 2 सञ्ज f. a beak (El. sangir).
 sāñēr साञ्ज or (q.v.) shrāñēr आञ्ज, srāñēr चाञ्ज । आर्द्रता m. dampness, moistness (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. shrōn^u, srōn^u.
 sēñēr सञ्ज । लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. syon^u. —gabhun —गहुन् । मन्दापत्ति: m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. —karun —करुन् । मान्यापादनम् m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.
 sañēran सञ्जरन् । आहत्य निम्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sañēriūn^u सञ्जरञ्ज), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).
 sañērun सञ्जरन् । गभीरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sañēra^u सञ्जरह्), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart).
 sañēra^u-mot^u सञ्जर-मन्तु । गभीरीकृत: perf. part. (f. sañēra^u-mūṣ^u सञ्जर-मञ्जू), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.
 sēñēran सञ्जरन् । मन्दापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sēñēriūn^u सञ्जरञ्ज), making insipid; disencouraging, discouragement.
 sēñērun सञ्जरन् । विगलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñēra^u सञ्जरह्), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.
 sañērāwun सञ्जरावुन् । गभीरीकरणम् (1 p.p. sañērōw^u सञ्जरोवु), i.q. sañērun, q.v. sañērōw^u-mot^u सञ्जरोवु-मन्तु । गभीरीकृत: perf. part. (f. sañērōw^u-mūṣ^u सञ्जरोवु-मञ्जू), i.q. sañēra^u-mot^u, s.v. sañērun, q.v.

sēñērāwun सञ्जरावुन् । विगलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñērōw^u सञ्जरोवु), i.q. sēñērun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).
 sōnūth^u सञ्जुत्तु । संबन्धिगृहम् m. (sg. dat. sōn^uthi^s सञ्जितिस), the home of a co-father-in-law (sōn^u, q.v.).
 sōn^uthyuk^u सञ्जिद्युक् । संबन्धिसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. sōn^uthic^u सञ्जिटिच्), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.
 sēp^u स्यपू, see syop^u.
 sipa सप । संयुक्त: adj. e.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see sipun. —karun —करुन् । लक्ष्यसंयोजनम् m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like).
 sapadun सपदुन् । संपत्ति: conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapod^u सपदु, f. sapüz^u सपञ्जू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. dōd^u s^o, p. 191a, l. 41; dōsth s^o, p. 256b, l. 8; khōsh s^o, p. 418b, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; II. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11, 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; II. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. sampanun, sapanun, sōpanun, and sapazun. The fem. of the past participle, sapüz^u and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb sapazun. sapod^u-mot^u सपदु-मन्तु । संपत्त: perf. part. (f. sapüz^u-mūṣ^u सपञ्जू-मञ्जू), become, come into existence, completed.
 sapadāwun सपदावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapadōw^u सपदोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.).
 sapadōw^u-mot^u सपदोवु-मन्तु । संपादित: perf. part. (f. sapadōv^u-mūṣ^u सपदावु-मञ्जू), made, completed.
 sāph साफ صاف । निर्मल: adj. e.g. pure, clean, clear (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 19) (El. sāf; Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). —pōthⁱ —पाठि or —pōthin —पाठिन् । स्पष्टतया adv. clearly, distinctly.
 sāphas nērun साफस् नेरुन् । पुरस्तात्समुपस्थानम्

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present oneself before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ سفيد । पत्रपुष्पम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صاف । वेषनविशेषः m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sēph खफ् । श्वेतमृत् f. (sg. dat. **sēpi खपि**), chalk (cf. **dara-s°**, p. 249a, l. 17; **phōka-s°**, p. 688b, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह्, **sipāhī** سپاهي, see **sipōyī**.

sōph सोफ or **sūphī** २ सूफि । अयःखनिः f. (sg. dat. **sōpi सोपि**), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. *Saf Ahun*).

sōphī साफि آفاني । मार्जनपटः f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishelout.

sūphī १ सूफि (= صوف) । अन्नेवासी m. a Sūfi, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūphī २ सूफि । पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. **sōph**, q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (i.q. **sōph**, q.v.).

saphēd सफेद् سفيد adj. c.g. white (El. *safed*; W. 21 *safed*; Śiv. 128, 445, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). **-pōsh -पोश** سفيد پوش adj. c.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफेद سفيد m. *Dalbergia sissoo* (El. *safeda*); adj. white (= **saphēd**) (Gr.M. *safeda*).

saphēdi सफेदी سفيدي f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. *Populus fastigiata* (El. *safeda*). Cf. **saphēdār**.

saphēdār सफेदार سفيدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. *safedar*, *Populus ciliata*). (Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras**, p. 191b, l. 15; and **sulōlī**).

saphal सफल । सफलः adj. c.g. bearing fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like). — **gabhun** — गहुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable. — **karun** — करन् । साफलोद्भावनम् m.inf. to make fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.

sōphal स्वफल् adj. c.g. very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.

s°phār सफार् m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफर् سفر । प्रवासः, क्रेशः m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. *safar*; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711).

— **kaḍun** — कडुन् । प्रवासोद्धनम् m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. — **karun** — करन् m.inf. to travel (El.). — **yini** — यिनि । अतिबाधोपस्थितिः m. pl. inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphēr साफ्यर् । निर्मलता m. cleanness, clearness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62b, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफर् (= صفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphōrī सुफारि । पूगीफलम् m. the betel-nut, the nut of the *Areca catechu* (Śiv. 577, 970). **suphārē-khūnd** सुफार्य-खंडू । पूगीखण्डम् f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफरल्द । अनुभूतप्रवासायासः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sapharladiñ सफरल्दिञ्**), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफथ صفت m. (sg. dat. **siphatas सिफतस**), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. c.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. **sipath**, q.v.

sipun सिपुन् । दृढयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syup^u सिपु**; f. **sip^u सिपू**), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. **sipa. syup^u-mot^u सिपु-मंतु** । दृढ संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **sip^u-mūṣ^u सिपू-मंचू**), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sōp^an स्वपन् or (Rām. 77-8) **sōpan स्वपन्** । स्वप्नः m. (sg. dat. **sōp^anas स्वपन्स** or (Śiv.) **sōpnas स्वप्नस**), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom. *sōpna*); Rām. 76-8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154).

— **dēshun** — डेशुन् । स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. — **wuchun** — वुकुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

sōp^ana-māyā स्वपन-माया । स्वप्नमायावृत्तिः f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sōp^ani yun^u स्वपनि यिनु । स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) **sampanun संपनुन्** । संपत्तिः (संभवः) conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapon^u सपनु**, f. **sapūñ^u सपंचू**), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **on^u s°**, p. 30b, l. 22; **cōca s°**, p. 157a, l. 33; **jamā s°**, p. 373b, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142,

etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068, etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. sampanun, sapadun, sōpanun, and sapazun. sapon^u-mot^u सपनु-मंतु । संपन्नः(संभूतः) perf. part. (f. sapiūn^u-mūb^u सपनु-मंतु), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sōpanun सौपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. sōpon^u सौपनु, f. sōpūn^u सौपनु) i.q. sapanun, q.v., to become (cf. dara-dar sōpanūn^u, p. 241a, l. 38; māra sōpanun, p. 587b, l. 9; māray sōpanūn^u, p. 595a, l. 36, where sōpūn^u is a misprint; and tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām. 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv. 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436-7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 888, 973, 1098, 1108, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Rām. 1561). Cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sapazun.

sēpⁿēr सैपिचर । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. syop^u.

sēpēr सैषर । निःस्वादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf. syop^u.

sipar सिपर । سپر । फलकम् m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sōpōr सोपोर । शाखापुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Vēth or Johlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wulur lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Ty. v, 118, Sōpūr; K.Pr. 180, Sōpūr).

sōpūrⁱ सोपुरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Sōpōr (q.v.). —māzarath —माजरथ । रिक्तसमादरः f. (sg. dat. māzarūb^u माजरुंबू), 'a Sōpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supōri सुपारी, a by-form of suphōrⁱ, q.v. In sila-s°, see sila.

suparda सुपर्दा سپرده adj. e.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M.).

sōprakāsh or swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश adj. e.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst. m.) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun सपुंन conj. 1 (1 p.p. sporsh^u सपुं), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L.V. 37).

sōpūt^u सपुतु । सुपुत्रः m. a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr. 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg. dat. sipatas सिपतस्), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. siphath and sipūb^u. —nērun —नेरुन । सनुयोद्धतिः m.inf. a good character to be developed.

sōpāth^r सपाथर । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpātras सपात्रस्), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp. a son of good character.

sōpōth^r सपथर । सपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpōtras सपथस्), i.q. sōpūt^u, q.v. (Rām. 1446).

sipūb^u सिपुंबू, in sipūb^u-band सिपुंबू-बंद । सदाचरणः adj. e.g. endowed with a good character. This word is apparently an obl. form of sipath (q.v.) treated as a feminine.

sipōyⁱ सिपोयि । sipōy^u सिपोयु, or sipāh सिपाह (= sipāhi سپاهي) । शूरः m. a soldier (Gr.M. sipāh; Rām. id.) 1333, 1339, 1314, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero; a beadle, guard, door-keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 420 sipāhi).

sapüz^u सपुज, see sapadun and sapazun.

sapazun सपजुन । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapoz^u सपजु), to become (cf. cōca s°, p. 157a, l. 34; dabanga s°, p. 184a, l. 7; daphā s°, p. 232b, l. 16; data-watur^u s°, p. 257b, l. 12; nēkh s°, p. 629b, l. 21; tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (Gr.Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204); and so on, in all the meanings and uses of sapadun, with which it is synonymous; cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sōpanun. sapoz^u-mot^u सपजु-मंतु । संपन्नः perf. part. (sapüz^u-mūb^u सपजु-मंतु), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपजावुन । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapazōw^u सपजोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. sapazōw^u-mot^u सपजोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. sapazōv^u-mūb^u सपजावु-मंतु), made, completed.

sré, see srah.

sar 1 सर । सरः m. a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. **brahma-sar**, p. 121a, l. 16; **div^ssar**, p. 264b, l. 22; **kōla-sar**, p. 441b, l. 7; **krama-sar**, p. 471a, l. 17; **nila-sar**, p. 634a, l. 14; **pamba-sar**, p. 733b, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 47, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. **saras-pachin** -पचिन् । पुष्कराड्ढपची m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर सर m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 444 (**barsar** برسر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. **navi sara**, again, p. 667b, l. 16, and Persian سرزو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. **shēr 3**. **-basta** -बस्त سر بسته adj. e.g. closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e.g. an envelope) (Rām. 841). **-gol^u** -गलु m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shēkh-dar* (p. 876b, l. 13) (El. *sargaul*). **-gardān** -गर्दान سر گردان adj. e.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). **-garm** -गर्म सर گرم adj. e.g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. **-hang** -हंग سرهنگ । नासा m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. **sar-ē-kōh** सर-कूह (= सर کوه) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (*az sar^o*, از سر کوه, from the mountain peak)). **sar-kōp^u** सर्कोपु (= سر کوب) । समाज्येष्ठः m. an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. **-kash** -कश् सरकश m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). **-māyē** -माय سرمایه, see s.v. **sar-ā-pā** सरा-पा सरा یا or **sar-ā-pāy** सरा-पाय् adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (-*pāy*), 1087 (-*pā*)). **sar-pēch** सर्-पेच् सरپيچ । वेष्टनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-pēcas** -पेचस), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashūna* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. **-pōsh** -पोश् सरپوش । स्थालीगोपनपात्रविशेषः m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). **-sān** -सान्, **-sōnⁱ** -सांनि, see s.v. **-ṣatun** -ऋटुन् m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). **-war** -वर, सरور, see s.v. **-zada** -ज़द सरزده adj. e.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sārⁱ-pēthⁱ sahlāb सरि-पेथि सहलाब् । गर्वाद्युत्पा-बौत्तलम् m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so

explained. Cf., however, **sārⁱ 1**); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سر شام) or **sarē-shām** सरै-शाम । रात्र्यारम्भकालः m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-sh^o*)). **-shāma** -शाम or **-shāmay** -शामय् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव adv. (occurring) only in the evening. **-shāmuk^u** -शामुकु । रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-shāmūc^u** -शामंचू), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. **-shāman** -शामन्, or **-shāman-bōgⁱ** -शामन्-बांगि, or **-shāman-bōgin** -शामन्-बांगिन् । तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. **-shāmas** -शामस, or **-shāmas-bōgⁱ** -शामस-बांगि, or **-shāmas-bōgin** -शामस-बांगिन् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले adv., id. **-shōm^u** -शोमु । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकालः, तत्कालभवः adj. (f. **-shōm^u** -शामू), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार । सारः m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. **tribuwana-sār**, s.v. **tribuwan**); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour, valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv. 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). **-dār-dōh** -दार्-दह । गतचिरकालाहः m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time). **-nērun** -नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन द्वितीभवनम् m.inf. quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. **-rōzun** -रोज़ुन् । सारतथावशेषणम् m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). **-thawun** -थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिसंभवः m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार । आधारदण्डः f. (sg. dat. **sōr^u** सांरु, Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. **nama-s^o**, p. 635b, l. 46; **nāwa-s^o**, p. 666b, l. 24; **thapa-s^o**, s.v. **thaph**); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. **thapa-sār**, a banister, s.v. **thaph**) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. e.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. **saragī** and **sāran kariūn^u**, s.v.

sāran 2. **-gatshun** -गत्शुन् । चातीभवनम् m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). —**khara karun** —खर करुन् । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun**, p. 408b, l. 12). —**karun** —करुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). —**sika gashun** —सिक गकुन् । सम्यज्ज्ञातीभवन्म m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. —**sika karun** —सिक करुन् । याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम् m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun**, q.v.

sarāi, see **saray**.

sārī 1 सरि adj. c.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:—

sārī gashun सरि गकुन् । आसृतीभवन्म m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). —**karun** —करुन् । जलादिनासावनम् m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. —**nāwa** -नाव । परितो जलविस्रवः f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). —**pēthī sahlāb** -पथि सहलाब्, see p. 928a, l. 49.

sārī 2 सरि adj. c.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nila-sārī gashun, nila-sārī karun**, p. 634a, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sor**² and the Hindi *sarṇā*.

sārī 3 सरि, see **sar 2**.

sarō 1 सर्व (= sarv سرو) । ललाटभूषणविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **sarōn सर्वन्**, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. *sarū*; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. —**kul**^u -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.).

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروقد adj. c.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarō 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2**, q.v.

sair سير m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **sōl 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 1830-1, YZ. 88). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सीर् m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर् । सेटकः m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manot**^u) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything

weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1**, p. 692a, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād** सेर-वाद् । सेटकमानगणितः adj. c.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर् । नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr**, p. 654b, l. 7); cf. H. *naksīr*, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and *sirā*, a vein. —**anūn**^ū —अनुन् । रक्तप्रसावणम् f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose). —**yiñ**^ū —यिञ् । नसो रक्तस्रुतिः f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर् (= سير) adj. c.g. full, satiated, sated (with **nishē**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2**, p. 692a, l. 11 and **phala-sēr**, id., l. 48) (Gr.M. *sir*, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). —**gashun** —गकुन् । संतोषाप्तिः m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). —**karun** —करुन् । संतोषणम् m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । संतुष्टीभवन्म m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (—*sāpanun*), 1705 (—*sapanun*)).

sēri सेरि, see **sir**^ū and **syūr**^u.

sir 1 सिर (= سر), or **sir 1** सीर् । रहस्यम् m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (*sir*) 194, 801; (*sir*) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (*sir*) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). —**bāwun** —बावुन् । रहस्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 23). —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । रहस्योद्घेदः m.inf. a secret to be divulged. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । रहस्योद्घेदनम् m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रहस्यानुज्ञाटनम् m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bōj^u सिर-बोज् । रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यपाचभूतः m. (f. **-bājēn** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sira-bōj**^u, a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanuk**^u **bōj**^u, p. 14b, l. 44). —**kath** -कथ् । रहस्यकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathī** -कथि), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). —**sān** -सान् adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, *sirah-s*^o).

sir 2 सिर (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb** सिर-आब् (= سرآب) adj. c.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb**, p. 812b, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna** सिर-दान (= سرदान) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, or blasted grains (L. 335).

sir 2 सीर्, see **sēr 3**, **sir 1**, **sir**^ū 1.

sirē siryē or **siri siri** or (q.v.) **sūrē sūrē** । **सूर्यः** m. the sun (El. *siri*, *sirigi*; Gr.M. *siri*: Rām. (*siri*) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, *sirigih*; 201, sg. dat. *siryas*). Cf. **sūrē** and **sūrya**.

sirⁱ सिरि, see **syur^u**.

sirⁱ सीरि, see **syūr^u**, 1 and 2.

sir^u 1 सीरू (also written **sir सीर**) । **इष्टिका** f. (pl. nom. **sērē sērē**, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, l. 33; **ranga-s^o**, p. 837a, l. 24; **surki-s^o**, p. 935a, l. 28) (El. *sir*; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.: L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (**pūc^u sir^u**), or an unbaked brick of sundried mud (**ōm^u**, or **khām, sir^u**) (cf. **khām s^o**, p. 400a, l. 21). —**bēhanāvūn^u** —**बहनावजू** । **संधापनम्** m.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like. —**bēhūn^u** —**बहजू** । **सुप्रबन्धसंभवः** f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). —**dalūn^u** —**डलजू** । **विरोधाद्युद्भवः** f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērē-kajāba sērē-kajāb । **इष्टिकाकूटम्** m. a pile of bricks. —**kōlib** —**कोलिब** । **इष्टिकायन्त्रम्** m. a brick-mould (cf. **كالب**). —**kōda** —**कोद** । **इष्टिकाभ्राष्ट्रः** f. a brick-kiln. —**lūr^u** —**लूरू** । **इष्टिकसय्य** f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. —**pōr** —**पोर** । **इष्टिकापुरम्** m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmir, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick. —**tūr^u** —**तूरू** । **इष्टिकातचिणी** f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. —**byūn^u** —**ब्यून** । **इष्टिकामयकुडम्** m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sir^u 2 सीरू । **अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुखण्डः** f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. **gēv-s^o**, p. 316b, l. 10; **phamba-s^o**, p. 698a, l. 39; **thañi-s^o**, s.v. **thañi**).

siri-tul^u सीरि-तुलु । **शलाकाविशेषः** m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. —**tāsa** —**तास** । **विवृतमृदुपिचुपात्रिका** m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sir^u 3 सीरू, in **dah-sir^u**, p. 199a, l. 1, q.v.

sir^u 4 सीरू, see **syūr^u 2**.

sōr 1 खर । **खरः, निनादः** m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, l. 26) (El. *sor*, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. —**phirun** —**फिरन** । **वाद्यवादनाधारश्च** m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of **sōr 2**).

sōr 2 खर । **स्मृतिः, चेष्टा** m. recollection, memory (cf. **bē-sōr**, p. 135a, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. *bē-sōr*, lifeless). —**dalun** —**डलुन** । **स्मृतिर्भ्रष्टः** m.inf. the memory to fail. —**dyun^u** —**दिनु** । **संज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of **sōr 1**) 1612). —**gashun** —**गशुन** । **चेष्टासंभवः** m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. —**karun** —**करन** । **चेष्टनम्** m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, *sor*); to think (El.). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन** । **स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टामात्रावशेषः** m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). —**sōr gashun** —**खर गशुन** । **चेष्टासमुद्भवः** m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. —**sōr karun** —**खर करन** । **यद्योत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. —**thawun** —**थवुन** । **समाधानतयावेत्ता** m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully.

sōra-bod^u खर-बोडु । **विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः** adj. (f. **-būd^u** —**बूडु**), one who has a good memory, mindful. —**dol^u** —**डलु** । **विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः** adj. (f. **-dūj^u** —**डजू**), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. —**dalun** —**डलुन** । **नष्टस्मृतिकी-(चेष्टी-)भवनम्** m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. —**phērun** —**फेरन** । **स्मृते (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). —**phirun** —**फिरन** । **खरणे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. *sōr ph^o*, Śiv. 1612). —**phirawun** —**फिरवुन** । **स्मृत्युन्मुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. —**rost^u** —**रस्तु** । **निश्चेष्टः** adj.

(f. -rūbh^u -रुब्ध), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. —yun^u —यिनु । चेष्टनम् m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sōras pyon^u स्वरसं यंनु । समाहितोभवन्म् m.inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170).

sôr 3 स्वर, i.q. sur 1, q.v.

sôr 4 स्वर m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. sōrma.

sôr 1 सोर । वराहः m. (f. sūrīn^u सूरिन्, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. dyāra-sôr, a money-pig, a miser, p. 270b, l. 47; sōrbān-sôr, p. 933a, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236).

sōra-buth^u सोर-बुधु । धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. -buthōr^u -बुधांरु । निर्भयनिर्लज्ज-मुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. -bam -बम् । वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. -ṣom^u -सम् । वाराहचर्ममयः. वराहतुल्यचर्मा adj. (f. -ṣūm^u -सूम्), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sôr 2 सोर । सुदृढाश्मप्रकारः f. (sg. dat. sūr^u सूरु), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall.

sōra-lāday सोर-लादय । भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म. तन्निमित्तवित्तनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^u-kūn^u 1 सूरु-कूनु (for 2 and 3, see sūrⁱ) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. -pēṭh thawun -पेठ थवुन् । अपहृत्य पलायनम् m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sōr^u स्वर । स्मृतिः adj. (f. sōr^u स्वरु), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^u 1 सरु m. in sārⁱ-phol^u सरि-फोलु m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^u 2 सरु adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. Noted only as a supposititious original of the word sālⁱ-alam, p. 24b, l. 27. Possibly connected with sārⁱ 2, q.v.

sōr^u 1 सोरु । सारः adj. (f. sōr^u 1 सांरु), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.)

indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. y, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. y, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84-5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph. y, see bel.).

—nērun 1 —नेरुन् । ध्रुवतया स्थित्युपगमनम् m.inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. —nērun 2 —नेरुन् । अचयतया संभवन् adj. (f. —nērūn^u —नेरुन्), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence.

sāri ranga सारि रंग adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sōrⁱ सारि । सर्वे m.pl. (f. sārē^u सार्य), all, every (when employed with emph. y, see bel.) (L. 458, sorē; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108c, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pōṭhⁱ सारिय पांठि adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sōruy सोरुय । सर्व एव adj. (for pl. see sōriy bel.; sg. dat. sōris^u सारिसूय, sometimes written sōrisay सारिसय; f.sg. sōr^uy सांरुय, abl. sāriy सारिय), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. sōruy kāh, etc., p. 390a, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42-8, 84, 95; Śiv. (sōruy) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (sōrisay), 284, 1153; (sōr^uy), 769; (sāriy) (f.), 1240; Rām. (sōruy) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (sōr^usay) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 844, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (sōr^uy) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K. (sōruy) 128, 469, 1150, etc.; (sāriy) 5-6, etc.; (sōris^uy) 100; (sōr^uy) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ. (sōruy) 99, 236; H. (sōruy) iii, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

sōriy सारिय (sometimes written sōri सारी) । सर्वे एव m.pl. (dat. sārēn^uy सार्यनूय, sometimes written sārēnay सार्यनय, sārēniy सार्यनिय, or sārēnⁱ सार्यनि; ag. abl. sārēv^uy सार्यवूय, sometimes written sārivaṣay सारिवय; f. sārēy सार्यय), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92; Śiv. (sōriy) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (sōri) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (sārēn^uy) 162, 170; (sārēniy) 202, 1170; (sārēy) 1861; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (sōri) 972; (sārēnⁱ) 465, 1228, 1463; (sārēniy) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (sārēv^uy), 142; (sārēy) 307; K. (sōriy) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (sārēn^uy) 513, etc.; (sārēnⁱ) 304, 706, etc.; (sārēv^uy) 566; (sārēy) 98, 238, 299, etc.;

H. (sōriy) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (sōri) 173, 189; (sarēṇay) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (sōriy) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (sōri) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (sarēṇay) 123; (sārēṇay) 41, 89, 99; (sarēṇiy) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (sāriyay) 843, 1508; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (sōri) 137; (sārēṇⁱ) 586, 998, 1112, 1243-4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (sarēṇiy) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (sārēṇiy-hond^u) 63; (sārēṇ^uy) 90, 796, 1108c; K. (sōriy) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (sārēṇ^uy) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (sārēṇⁱ) 467, 706, etc.; (sārēṇ^uy) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (sārēy) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (sāri for sōriy) 150).

sāryuk^u सारिकु or sāryukuy सारिकुय् । सर्वसंबन्धी gen. (sāric^u सारिचू or sāric^uy सारिचूय्), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. y) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. y) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^u 2 सोर् (f. sôr^u 2 साँ). 1 p.p. of sārūn, q.v., used —°, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. aḍ-s°, p. 10b, l. 10, and aḍa-s°, p. 11b, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sôr^u 3 साँ । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संग्रहणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulating, accumulation of something (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 27; athi-s°, p. 66a, l. 15; bōr^u-s°, p. 118b, l. 27; dajē-s°, p. 203a, l. 45; dālī-s°, p. 211b, l. 48; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 13; dāñē-s°, p. 231a, l. 4; khal-s°, p. 397a, l. 4; lada-s°, p. 508b, l. 4; lata-s°, p. 537a, l. 18; māṭī-s°, p. 603a, l. 11; nātī-s°, p. 660a, l. 3; nāwa-s°, p. 666b, l. 26; phal-s°, p. 692a, l. 14; phālī-s°, p. 694b, l. 17; phōṭī-s°, p. 715b, l. 21; pajē-s°, p. 724a, l. 11; pālī-s°, p. 730a, l. 32; pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 13; pot^u-s°, p. 788a, l. 3; piṭhī-s°, p. 818b, l. 29; thapa-s°, s.v. thaph; tal-s° and tālī-s°, s.v. tal 1); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. aḍ-sārē-mad-sārē, p. 10b, l. 13; gagar-s°, p. 28a, l. 5; khaṭa-s°, p. 421a, l. 28; lāka-s°, p. 517b, l. 48).

sôr^u 4 साँ । स्पर्शः, स्पर्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. nama-s°, p. 635b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. ānī-s°, p. 30, l. 38; lata-s°, p. 537a, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sôr^u 5 साँ, see sār 2.

sur 1 सुर or (Śiv.) sōr 3 स्वर m. a god (Śiv. 859). sura-guru सुर-गुरु m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.)

Bṛhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, sura-guru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर in sur-chōch सुर-चौच f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, sur chāuch). Cf. suru kṛilu, p. 933a, l. 26.

sūr 1 सुर । भस्म m. (pl. dat. sūran सुरन्, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. aḍa-s°, p. 13b, l. 5; brana-s°, p. 124a, l. 33; daba-s°, p. 181b, l. 26; ṭōka-s°, s.v. ṭōkh) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234-5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; II. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hour-frost (El.; L. 460, sur; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). —sās —सास् । भस्मसमुदायः m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (sūra-s°), 833 (id.), (1355 sūr-s°); K.Pr. 262 (na sūr na sās)). —zamīn —जमीन् f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, surzamīn).

sūra-dag सुर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hour-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193a, l. 37). —kōt^u —कुतु । भस्माक्तः adj. (f. —k^uṭ^u —कुतू), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. —lōbur —लुबुर । भस्मगोलकः m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. —manan —मनन् । भस्मपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. —manūn^u —मनन्), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see manan). —mot^u —मंतु । भस्मपरिशीलनः adj. (f. —mūṭ^u —मंतू), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (sūray-m°), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). —mēṣ^u —म्यंजू । मृद्विशेषः f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). —phol^u —फंलु । भस्मसमूहः m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). —sās —सास्, see sūr-sās, ab. —tās —टास् । अत्यन्ताभावः m. the crush of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase tath drāv na sūra-tās (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crush of its ashes.

sūr 2 सुर, سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see suray.

sūrē सूर्ये or (q.v.) sirē सिर्ये । सूर्यः m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557-8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108c, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449-51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sūryu^u*), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sūrē-sou^u*), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. *sirē* or *siri*. —*khasun* —खसुन् m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). —*kōṭh* —कौठ । सूर्यकान्तः (sg. dat. —*kōṭas* —कौटस्), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. —*prakāsh* —प्रकाश m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). —*rūph* —रूप m. (sg. dat. —*rūpas* —रूपस्), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). —*wasun* —वसुन् m.inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see *sārun* 1.

sūrⁱ सूरि, or *sūr^u* 2 सूरू (for 1, see *sōr* 2; for 3, see *sūr^u*) । आश्यामवर्णः adj. c.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. —*gashun* —गकून् । भस्मीभवनम् m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. —*karun* —करुन् । भस्मावस्थापादनम् m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūr^u-koñ^u सूरू-कञ् । ईषच्छ्यामकपिलः adj. (f. *sūr^u-kiñ^u* 2 सूरू-कञ्, for 1, see p. 931a, l. 34; for 3, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. *sūr^u-kiñ^u* 3 सूरू कञ् । शिलाविशेषः f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in *suru krilu* (? spelling and gen.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus sp.*, used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. *sur-chōch*, p. 992b, l. 4.

sūr^u सू (f. *sūr^u* 3 सू), 1 p.p. of *sōrun*, q.v. used —, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. *aḍa-s^o*, p. 13b, l. 5).

sūr^u सू, see *sōr* 2, and *sūrⁱ*; also f. of *sūr^u*, qq.v.

sōrbān खर्बान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of *Rāhu* (see *Rāh* 2), the demon of eclipse.

sōrbān sōr खर्बान् सौर । गूढचित्तः m. 'a *Sōrbān* pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbangⁱ सर्बंगि । अवधूतभिषुः m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhāngis* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srōḡ^u सुद् or (q.v.) *sryod^u* स्रयद् । साधारणः adj. (f. *srōḡ^u* सुञ्), common (to two or more), joint (cf. *man-sr^o*, p. 572a, l. 23); cf. *sryod^u*. —*bōzun* —बोजुन् । साधारणताविचारणम् m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srōḡi bēhun सुदि ब्यञ्जन् । साधारणेनास्थानम् m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit.

—*rōzun* —रोजुन् । साधारणेन स्थितिः m.inf. to abide

in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. —*thawun* —थवुन् । साधारणेन योजनम् m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srōḡyuk^u सुदिक् । साधारणवृत्तिकः gen. (f. *srōḡic^u* सुदिच्), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

sarda सर्दे. i.q. *sardi*, q.v. (II. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردی f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद् سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. *sāza-s^o*, s.v. *sāz*).

srōḡil सुदिक् or *srōḡilōz^u* सुदिलाञ् । साधारणवृत्तिः f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sardyōv* सर्दीव्), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

sirdan सीरदन् adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. *sēr* 3.

srōḡnār सुदिनार् । साधारणम् m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

srēḍēr स्रय्यर् । साधारणम् m. community, joint interest.

srōḡēr सुय्यर् । सामान्याधिकारिता m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (= سردر) । गृहद्वारविशेषः m. the lintel of a door.

sardār सर्दार سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardōri सर्दारी سرداری f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

sar^{af} صرف, see *sar^{aph}* 2.

saraf, *saruf*, see *sar^{aph}* 1.

sarāf صرف, see *sarāph*.

sirf सिर्फ صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr.M.).

sarafēn, see *sārⁱpiñ*.

srag स्रग् in the following:— *srag-alag* स्रग्-अलग् । आद्रानादरचर्या m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

srōḡ^u सुग् or (q.v.) *sōḡ^u* सुग् । समुच्च्यः adj. (f. *srōḡ^u* सुञ् or *srōḡⁱ* सुञ्), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srag*, *srag*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srag*).

srōḡi bāzara सुगि बाज़र । समुच्च्येन adv. at a low

price, cheaply. —drōgi—द्रुगि । अल्पेन वङ्गना वा मूलेन
adv. cheaply or dearly, (e.g. in srōgi drōgi gashhi
hyon^u, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or
dear). —mōluk^u—मलुकु । सुमूख्यकः adj. (f. —mōluc^u
—मलुचू), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7,
8, 10; x, 7); experimenting (El.); temptation (El.).
Cf. sara 1.

sōrg or swarg स्वर्ग । स्वर्गलोकः m. heaven, Indra's
paradise (El. sorag, paradise, sūrug, heaven; Gr.M.;
L.V. 62; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539; Rām. 571, 1167,
1567; K. 1124; K.Pr. 233, sūrug); met. (in this
world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth
(K. 1005, sōrgāh, with suff. of indef. art.).

sōrga-būn^u स्वर्ग-बूनु । वितनवशादि जननी f. (sg. dat.
-bōñē -बोत्र), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady
and pleasant); hence, a woman who in her lifetime
sees many children and grandchildren; a woman who
(as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous
dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady
Bountiful. -dwār -द्वार m. the gateway of heaven
(Śiv. 972, 1074; Rām. 1072); meton. i.q. sōrg,
heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154); a
heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597).
-lūkh -लूख m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342; K. 300,
770, 773). -wās -वास m. an inhabitant of heaven,
a celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). -wōsī -वांसी m.
one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven;
(politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507).
-woth^u -वंथु । स्वर्गदवतीर्ण इव adj. (f. -wūsh^u -वूशू),
one who descended from heaven (cf. wasun); hence,
met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character.
-zyūn^u -ज़ूनु । जितस्वर्गः adj. (f. -zīn^u -ज़ीनु), one who
has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous
conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven
after his death.

sōrguk^u स्वर्गुकु । स्वर्गसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōrguc^u
स्वर्गूचू), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651,
1072, 1212, 1234).

sōrgī स्वर्गी । स्वर्गवास्तव्यः adj. e.g. an inhabitant of heaven,
a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to
heaven.

sōragī सोरगी । असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness,
the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp.
when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others,
mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? sur-goc^u सुर-गंचु), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus*
(El. cf. gurāca, kharmach, kandiāra, and pakōñi).

srugāl सृगाल m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srōgun स्रुगुन or (q.v.) sōgun स्वगुन । सुमूखीभवचम

conj. 3 (2 p.p. srōgyōv स्रुग्योव), to become cheap,
to fall in price. srōgyō-mot^u स्रुग्यो-मंतु । सुमूखीभूतः
perf. part. (f. srōgyē-mūsh^u स्रुग्ये-मंशू), fallen in price.
srōg^unār स्रुगचार or (q.v.) sōg^unār स्वगचार । सुमूखता
m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to
favourable weather, etc.).

sōrgāpōr स्वर्गाप्वर m. (K. 771) or sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी
f. (Śiv. 197) । स्वर्गलोकः heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and
K., as ab.); met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी । स्वर्गलोकभवः adj. e.g. produced or
instituted in heaven; met. delightful or charming as
if produced in heaven.

srōg^urun स्रुगरुन or (q.v.) sōj^urun स्वजरुन, i.q.
srōg^urāwun, q.v. (1 p.p. srōg^uor^u स्रुगरु).

srōg^urāwun स्रुगरावुन or (q.v.) sōg^urāwun स्वगरावुन ।
सुमूखीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. srōg^urōw^u स्रुगरोवु), to
make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring
down the price (of something); to fix a fair price
(after bargaining); to make of small account, to cry
down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōj^urāwun and
srōg^urun. srōg^urōw^u-mot^u स्रुगरोवु-मंतु । सुमूखीकृतः
perf. part. (f. srōj^urōv^u-mūsh^u स्रुजरोवू-मंशू), made
cheap; made of small account.

srōgawun^u स्रुगवुनु । सुमूख्यसुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f.
srōgavūn^u स्रुगववुनु), that which is (gradually)
becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah सह or srēh स्रह । स्नेहः, क्लेदः, आर्द्रता m. affection,
love, tenderness (El. srē; Gr.Gr. 147; Śiv. (srah)
1758, 1843; (srēh) 1033, 1112, 1688; K. (srēh) 157,
266, 409, 743; K.Pr. (srēh) 99); moistness, dampness,
(Śiv. 1610 (srah); H. viii, 7 (srēh); K.Pr. (srēh) 17
187); cf. s^unih. —barun —वरुन । स्नेहसमाचरणम्,

प्रेमाचरणम् m. to practise loving, to show affection,
to be in love with (K. 462). —gashun —गकुन ।
स्नेहोद्भवः, आर्द्रतोद्भवः m.inf. love to be born, to come
into existence; moisture to occur, dampness to be
experienced. —karun —करुन । सार्द्रतोद्भावनम्
(चञ्चवच्च) m.inf. to moisten, make humid; moisture
or humidity to occur. —rōzun —रोजुन ।
आर्द्रतावशेषः m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something
being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borut^u स्रह-बरुतु । स्नेहभरितः adj. (f.
-bar^uḥ^u -वरूचू), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806),
lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. —vyot^u -व्यंतु ।
आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. -vēḥ^u -व्यंचू), moist, damp, (after
a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad स्रहद سرحد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srēhadār स्रहदार् । सार्द्रः adj. e.g. moist, damp.

srahul^u स्रहलु or srēhul^u स्रहलु or srihyul^u स्रिह्यलु ।
स्नेहोपेतः, आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. sra(ē h^uj^u स्र स्रहलु),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhāl*, Gr.M.).

sōrahāl खरहाल् or (q.v.) sōlhār खल्हार । महानसः f. (sg. dat. sōrahōj^u खरहाजू), a kitchen, a cookhouse. See sōlhār (? another form of the same word).

srōjⁱ सृजि, srōj^u सृजू, see srōg^u.

sirāj सिराज् (El.) (= سِرَاجٌ), m. a saddler.

sōraj खराज् m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srōjēr सृज्यर् or (q.v.) sōjēr खज्यर् । समुच्च्यता m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). srōjēruk^u सृज्यरुक । समुच्च्यकालकीतः gen. (f. srōjērūc^u सृज्यरूचू), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srōj^aran सृजरन् or (q.v.) sōj^aran खजिरन् । समुच्च्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. srōj^arūn^u सृजरून्), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srōj^arōv^u-mūh^u सृजरौव-मूहू, see srōg^arōw^u-mot^u, s.v. srōg^arāwun.

sirka, see sirkha.

surkⁱ सुर्कि (= سرخی) । इष्टिकाचोदः f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-phol^u सुर्कि-फलू । इष्टिकाचोदसमुदायः m. a quantity of brickdust. -sir^u -सीरू । चोदोपयोगीष्टिका f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिर्ख (= سرکه) । अस्त्ररसविशेषः m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). -tang -टंग् m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुर्ख سرخ adj. e.g. red. surkh bād सुर्ख बाद (= سرخ बाद) । रोगविशेषः m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī सुर्खी سرخی, see surkⁱ.

sūrakh सूराख سوراخ m. (sg. dat. sūrakhās सूराखस्), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām. 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार سرکار m. a chief, master, lord (Śiv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Śiv. 1798).

srōl स्रोल् m. (El.), see sawōlī (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

saral सरल् । सुगमः adj. e.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see srōl.

sōrma स्वर्म سروم । अञ्जनम् m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.)

(YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*sarmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. sōr 4. —karun —करन् । आहृत्यातिस्फीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to an unpalpable powder (like collyrium). -shrūnd^u -श्रून् । अञ्जनसमुच्चकः f. (sg. dat. -shranjē -श्रज्य), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). -srūnd^u -स्रून् । अञ्जनोपधानिका f. (sg. dat. -sranjē -श्रज्य), id. —t^uj^u —तजू । अञ्जनशलाका f. a needle for applying collyrium. -t^ul -तल् । अञ्जनतूलिका f., id. -t^ul dālūn^u -तल् डालन् । अञ्जनयोजनम् f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sōrmal स्वर्मल् । ईषच्छ्याममुखी f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty).

sōrmālī स्वर्मलि । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. e.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-mātha सर-माँठ । ठकारः m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī *ṭha* ठ. Cf. ar-māṭa.

sarmāyē सर्माय سرومايه । संचयः m. principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources.

—gabhun —गब्हुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. savings to be made (after expenditure). —karun —करन् । संचयनम् m.inf. to save up. —rōzun —रोजुन् । संचयात्मनावशिष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above. —thawun —थवुन् । संचयेन पालनम् m.inf. to keep savings, to save up.

sōrmōyⁱ स्वर्मोय (= سرومئي) । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. e.g. of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

srān स्रन् । खेदः f. (sg. dat. srūn^u स्रून्), sweat, perspiration (cf. srōn^u).

srān स्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El. *srān*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf. shrān, snān.

srāna-gor^u स्रान-गर् । स्वपनकर्मा m. (f. -gūr^u -गूर्), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. -pūt^u -पूटू । मृतस्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. -paṭh -पट् । कौपीनम् m. (sg. dat. paṭas पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91).

srōn^u स्रोनु or (q.v.) shrōn^u श्रोनु । सार्द्रः adj. (f. srōn^u स्राजू), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender. Cf. sārē, srārē, and shrōn^u.

sāran 1 सारन् । संभृतिः, समुच्चयः f. (sg. dat. sārūn^u सारून्), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. -bāna-वान् । संभरणोपकरणम् m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । स्पर्श, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. as in **sāran 1**), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. —karūn^u —करून् । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. **sara**).

sarōn सर्वन्, see **sarō 1**.

sarun सारुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sor^u सूर्), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. **sōrun**. sor^u-mot^u सूर्-मंतु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. sūr^u-mūṭ^u सूर्-मून्), remembered.

sārun 1 सारुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u सोरु), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. **atha s°**, p. 62b, l. 30; **kranjali pōn^u s°**, p. 474a, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. **dēr s°**, p. 236b, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, *suri*, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for *sāri*; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). sōr^u-mot^u 1 सोरु-मंतु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṭ^u सोरु-मून्), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारुन् । संस्पर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sārun 1**), to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is) (cf. **khōr s°**, p. 410a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 120, 121-2; Rām. 237); to touch, affect (the heart or the like) (Rām. 350, 1485); (by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion. sōr^u-mot^u 2 सोरु-मंतु । संस्पृष्टः perf. part. (f. as in **sārun 1**), felt, tested, etc., as ab.

sārun 3 सारुन् । समुच्चितीभवन्म् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāryōv सार्योव्), to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another. sāryō-mot^u सार्यो-मंतु । संचयमुपगतः perf. part. (f. sārye-mūṭ^u सार्ये-मून्), accumulated, as ab.

sīrun सीरुन् । अमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sīryōv सीर्योव्), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sōran खरुन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. **dyāna-s°**, p. 268a, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. **smaran**.

sōrun खरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u खूर्), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. **dōr^u bar sōrun**, p. 238a, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164-5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760-1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062-3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, *suri* for *sōri*). Cf. **sarun**.

sōrⁱ sōrⁱ pakun खरि खरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sōr^u-mot^u खूर्-मंतु । स्मृतिमुपनीतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṭ^u खूर्-मून्), remembered, recollected.

sōrani pyon^u खरनि यन्तु । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sōranas pyon^u खरनस यन्तु । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sōrith bēhun खरिथ व्यञ्जन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. —pakun —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. **atha sōrith pakun**, p. 62b, l. 37). —rōzun —रोजुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). —thawun —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादि-समवेक्षणम् m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । अवसायः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sūr^u सूर्; 2 p.p. sōryōv सार्योव्), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or

without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. **tamanāh s^o**) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūr^u-mot^u सूर-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. **sūr^u-mūḥ^u** सूरू-मंचू), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सोरन-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. **-viz^u** -विजू । अवसानसमयः f., id.

sōrān yun^u सोरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-mot^u सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. **sōryē-mūḥ^u** सोर्ये-मंचू), used up, exhausted.

suranai, see **sōrnay**.

srandā संड or (q.v.) **shrandā** श्रंड । अतिखूलः m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El., K.Pr. 203, both *srandāh*).

sronḍ (? spelling and gend.) or **mahz-nēnd** (p. 557a, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

sruṅḍ^u संडू or (q.v.) **shruṅḍ^u** श्रंडू f. (sg. dat. **sranjē** संज्य) a tiny box or casket (cf. **sōrma-s^o**, p. 935b, l. 6).

srang, see **srōg^u**.

sroṅg स्रुंग or (q.v.) **shroṅg** श्रुंग । सुबद्धा f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग् । वीणा-(वाद्य-)भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sāraṅg¹ सारंगि वैशिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāranōw^u** सारनोवु), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sāranāwun 1**), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sōranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōranōw^u** स्वरनोवु), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सोरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōranōw^u** सोरनोवु), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suranōw^u** सुरनोवु), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. **surawun**, q.v. **suranōw^u-mot^u** सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **suranōv^u-mūḥ^u** सुरनोवु-मंचू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sōrnay स्वर्नय् स्रनै । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr. (*suranai*) 207, 261).

sranz स्रञ्ज or (q.v.) **shranz** श्रञ्ज । मंयाहिणी m. pincers, nipper, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srōn^u स्राञ्, see **srōn^u**.

sīriṅ^u सीरिञ्, see **sīryun^u 2**.

sirōn^u सिराञ् । कपालम् f. the skull.

sōriṅ 1 सारिञ् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. **pā-s^o**, p. 748a, l. 14).

sōriṅ 2 सारिञ् । आशयपरीचया f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. **phāl¹-s^o**, p. 694b, l. 20). —**hēn^u** —हञ् । गूढपरीचया f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūrīṅ सूरिञ् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of **sōr 1**, q.v.) (cf. **dyāra-s^o**, p. 270b, l. 47) (El. *sūrīṅ*).

srāñēr स्राञर् or (qq.v.) **shrāñēr** श्राञर्. **sāñēr** साञर् । आर्द्रता m. moistness, dampness (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shron^u**, **srōn^u**.

sarā-pā ساربا, see p. 928a, l. 33.

sar^{ph} 1 सर्फ or **saruph** सर्फ । सपः m. (sg. dat. **sarpas** सर्पस्; pl. nom. **sar^{ph}** सर्फ or **saraph** सर्फ, dat. **sarpan** सर्पन्). The f. of this word is **sārpiṅ** सर्पिञ् or **sarpiṅ** सर्पिञ्, q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. **kāla-s^o**, p. 435b, l. 47; **pā-s^o**, p. 748a, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *sar^{ph}*; W. 17, 139, *sar^{ph}*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236-41, 345; H. (*sar^{ph}*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gōsōn^u सर्प-खसोञ् । व्यालयाही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90).

-kroḥh^u -क्रह् । निर्मोकः m. a snake's slough. **-lyūt^u** -ल्युट् । राजिलः m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end).

-mōlyun^u -मालिनु । सपसमूहवसतिस्थानम् m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes. **-wōjⁱ** -वाञ्ज or **-wōj^u** -वाञ् । सपनिवासविचलम् f. a snake's hole (in which it lives). **-wōl^u** -वोल् ।

अहितुण्डिकः m. a snake-catcher. **-zāth** -ज़ाथ् । सर्पकुचम्, सर्पसमाचारणः subst. f. and adj. o.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-zōḥ^u** -ज़ाञ्), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sar^{ph} 2 सर्फ صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. **sarf o nahw** صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). — **karun** —करन् m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

sarāph सराफ سَرَّاف । निष्कपण्याजीवी m. (sg. dat. **sarāphas** सराफस्), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूप् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **sarūpas** सरूपस्), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).
sōrūph (or **swarūph**, cf. **swa**) सरूप् m. (sg. dat. **sōrūpas** सरूपस्), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1844). See also **swa-rūph**, s.v. **swa**.

sarōphil सराफिल् । निष्कपण्याजीविता f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सर्पाख् । सर्पाञ्जी, औषधिविशेषः (sg. dat. **sarpākhi** सर्पाखि), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang*, *Euphorbia* sp. a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sār'piñ सरिपिञ् or (K. 238) **sarpiñ** सर्पिञ् । सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः f. (f. of **sar'ph** 1, q.v.), a female snake (cf. **pā-s'**, p. 748a, l. 17) (El. *serpiping*; W. 17, *sarpiñ*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. —**peñ'** —**यञ्** । पिटकरोगविशेषोद्भवः f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरापाय्, see p. 928a, l. 36.

sār'pyun' सरिपिञ् । सर्पपोतः m. an infant snake.

sārér सार्यर् । अखण्डितत्वम् f. completeness, entirety. This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc.

sarōrā सर्वरा in the following:— **sarōrā karun** सर्वरा कर्न् । सुप्रबन्धेन प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīriri or **silri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. **brahma-saras**, p. 121a, l. 16). I.q. **sar** 1, q.v.

sīris सीरिस्, see **syūr'**.

sērish (= سیریش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sōrshun 1 स्वर्शुन् m. (sg. dat. **sōrshēnas** स्वर्शनस्), water for washing, etc. (as in **sōrshun** 2).

sōrshun 2 स्वर्शुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōrsh'** स्वर्शु), to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf. **atha s'**, p. 62b, l. 35). **sōrsh'-mot'** स्वर्शु-मन्तु । चालितः perf. part. (f. **sōrsh'-mūś'** स्वर्शु-मञ्चू), washed, wet after washing.

sarshēph सरशफ् । सर्षपः m. (sg. dat. **sarshēpas** सरशफस्), the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330 *sarshaf*). Cf. **sāndij**.

sarshār सरशार سَرشَار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).
sōr'shōr 1 स्वर्शर् । स्मृतिदाता m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sōr'shōr 2 स्वर्शर् । (सुरेश्वरी) चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Surēśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sōrshāwun स्वर्शावुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōrshōw'** स्वर्शावु), to wash (i.q. **sōrshun** 2, q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān ससान् (= سرسام) । शिरोरुग्निशेषः, अतिगर्वः m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. —**dōrith dyun'** —दारिथ् दिनु । असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person). —**gashun** —गकुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. —**karun** —कर्न् । दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsōn' ससानि । अतिगर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasōtī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śaradā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmir (Skt. *Sarasvatī*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursōt' सुसोति । विहतः adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुसाथ् । हेयः m. (sg. dat. **sursātas** सुसातस्), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

sarōth सर्वथ् । संपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sarōś'** सर्वञ्चू), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् سيرت । आन्तराचरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sīrūś'** सीरञ्चू), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सुरथ् । वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **surūś'** सुरञ्चू), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. **sūrath**.

sūrath सूरथ् صورت । संभूतिः f. or (YZ. 224-5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) **sūrūś'** सूरञ्चू; (YZ. 47) **sūrati** صورت; or (m.) **sūratas** صورتنس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224-5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state, condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation, means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. **surath**, q.v.); **basūrath**, adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise

(of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. **surath**. —**āsūn**^u —आसूनू । साधनसंपत्त्यर्थाप्तः f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —**gabhiñ**^u —गब्धूनू । साधनसंपत्समागमः f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —**karūn**^u —करूनू । साधनसंपत्संग्रहः f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —**rōzun** —रोजुन । साधनसंपद्वशेषः m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

surath सुरठ् । मूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **surati** सुरटि), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sārthav सार्थव् । बहूच्चः adj. e.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल् । आरकूटः f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sartal*; Siv. 544, 1060, 1307-8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-वान् । रीतिमयवस्तु m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. —**hond**^u —हन्दू । रीतिमयः gen. (f. —**hünz**^u —हंजू), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. —**hār** —हार् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srūts, -see **shrūts**^u.

srav स्रव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav**. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । रन्ध्रसंपादनम् m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv सर्व, **sarwa** 1 सर्व, see **sarō** 1.

sarwa 2 or **sarō** 2 सर्व adj. e.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sōr**^u 1, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Siv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744-5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892-3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). —**ādikār** -आदिकार or **sarwādikār** सर्वादिकार m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Siv. 1799). —**ādikōri** -आदिकारी or **sarwādikōri** सर्वादिकारी adj. e.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Siv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath** सर्व-गथ् adj. e.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyētā** सर्व-ज्ञता f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy** सर्व-क्रिय् m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shēktimān** सर्व-शक्तिमान् adj. e.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw** सर्व-स्व m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Siv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in **sadā-sarwadā**, p. 863b, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार, **sarwādikōri** सर्वादिकारी, see **sarwa-ādi**^o, col. a, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्व-कद् سرود, see **sarō** 1.

srawal स्रवल् । स्रन्धः adj. e.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **sraw**.

srawun स्रवुन् । चरणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srow**^u स्रव्. According to Gr.Gr. lxxxii, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **srawyōv** स्रव्योव), to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun**. **srow**^u-**mot**^u स्रव्-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **srūv**^u-**mūts**^u स्रव्-मंतू), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawun^u 1 सारवुन् । संभरकः n.ag. (f. **sāravūn**^u सारवन्तू), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sārawun^u 2 सारवुन् । स्पर्शकः n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun** 2.

sārawun^u 3 सारवुन् । संचयमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun** 3.

sōrawun^u स्वरवुन् । स्मरणम् n.ag. (f. **sōravūn**^u स्वरवन्तू), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawun^u सोरवुन् । अवसायमानः n.ag. (f. **sōravūn**^u सोरवन्तू), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surow**^u सुरवु), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ōs s**^o, p. 46b, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun**, q.v. **surow**^u-**mot**^u सुरवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **surūv**^u-**mūts**^u सुरव्-मंतू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वांग् । संपूर्णः adj. e.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawaṅ सारवन् । संभरणभृतिः f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sarwar सर्वर् सरु m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सर्वरी सरु f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व, see col. a, l. 49.

srawawun^u स्रववुन् । प्रच्यवन् n.ag. (f. **srawavūn**^u स्रववन्तू), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawun**^u.

saray सरय् or **sarāy** सराय् (سرائي) । पथिकाश्रयः,

शाखानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *sarāi*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. *mātam-s°*, p. 607a, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i. q. *sōr*^u 3, q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. *lāka-s°*, p. 517b, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of *sūrē*, see *sirē*) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:—
sūrya-maṇḍal सूर्य-मण्डल m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= *صراحی*) । कमण्डलुविशेषः f. a long-necked flask, a gugglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya सुरैया m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryod^u स्र्यदु or (q.v.) **srōd^u स्रुदु** । साधारणः adj. (f. *srēz^u स्र्यज*), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. *srōd^u*.

siriyih, siryas, see *sirē*.

siryun^u 1 सीर्युनु । प्रखः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

siryun^u 2 सीर्युनु । सेटकिकपात्रम् adj. (f. *siriṇ^u सीरिजू*), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srēz^u स्र्यज, see *sryod^u*.

srōz^u स्रुज, see *srōd^u*.

sōrzan स्रजुन । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. *sōrzanas स्रजुनस*), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmīr on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. *wagur^u*.

sōrzan ok^u dōh स्रजुन अकु दहु । तिथिविशेषः m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends.
-māwas -मावस । तिथिविशेषः f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srōzar स्रुजर m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf. *man-s°*, p. 572a, l. 20). Cf. *srōd^u* and *sryod^u*.

s^us सस् । योनिवातः m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf. *dēki s^us trāwānⁱ*, p. 204b, l. 46) (El. *sis*, f.). —**balun —बलुन** । अन्ततः कुण्ठितीभवन्म

m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

s^usa-phātⁱ gashun सस-फेटि गहून् । निःशब्दं हान्यापत्तिः m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. *kōla-phātⁱ gashun*, p. 716a, l. 5). —**phātⁱ karun -फेटि करुन** । निःशब्दं हापनम् m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas सस । सखम्, सूदविशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. *mahā-* or *māha-s°*, p. 553a, ll. 16, 27; *phōta-s°*, p. 716b, l. 33; *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30; *rasa-k^ot^u sasa-k^ot^u*, p. 842a, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). —**gashun —गहून्** । विघातापत्तिः m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. —**karun —करुन** । विहननम् m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. —**ras dyun^u —रस दिनु** । बलिविशेष-वितरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30). —**ras mēlun —रस मेलुन** । उच्चनीचसंसर्गः m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-muj^u सस-मुजू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास or (L.V. 43) **swās स्वास** । भस्म m. ashes (cf. *sūr-sās*, p. 932b, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāsh सास-गाश । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light.
-kūt^u -कुटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmīr.

sās 2 सास । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. *dah sās*, p. 199a, l. 4, and p. 271a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bod^u सास-बद्ध । सहस्रप्रकारः adj. (f. -büz^u -बज्जू), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bādⁱ** सास, thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377). **-grand -yand^u** । सहस्रशः संभूतिः f. (sg. dat. -grünz^u -ग्रज्जू), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands. **-phyur^u** -फिर । सहस्रागमः m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa -सास** । प्रतिहस्रम् adv. thousand by thousand. **-top^u** -टपु । साहस्रमार्गिकः adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sāsah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hāndⁱ सास-हान्दि सास । असंख्यसहस्राणि c.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sās 3 सास, see **sās**.

sās साँस् m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāis साँस, see **soyīsth**.

sēs खस । सिध्मस्फोटः f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sēs**, p. 564a, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sēsa-bombur खस-बम्बुर** । सिध्मपिटक-रोगसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas बम्बुरस**), a creeping line of scabs.

sēs^u खसू, see **syos^u**.

sos^u संसू, i.q. **sost^u**, q.v. as in **shrūbi-s^o**, p. 869a, l. 44.

sōs^u 1 सोसू । सहस्रसंख्याकः adj. (f. **sōs^u साँसू**), amounting to a thousand; consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc.). Often —^o, as in **tu-sōs^u**, consisting of four thousand; **pōnsa-s^o**, consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mōkha सासि-मोख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent Shēsh (*Sēsa*)). **-ranga -रंग** । सहस्रप्रकारेण adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rangⁱ** -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारकः adj. c.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati -वति** । साहस्रनिमित्तेन adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sōs^u 2 सोसू adj. (f. **sōs^u साँसू**), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s^o**, made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3**.

sūsⁱ सूस (= سوسى) । चित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of striped

cloth. **-palav -पलव** । पटविशेषमयवस्त्रम् m. a garment made of this cloth.

sūsū सूसू । दीर्घसूचता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

sūsh^u सूशू, see **sahun**.

sōshil स्वशील । विनीतः adj. o.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sōshilā स्वशीला f. N. of the wife of Sōdām (Sudāmā), q.v., (in Skt. *Sūśilā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193-4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *susumṇā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sōshāna स्वशान । प्रशस्तगुणः m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentlemanliness; cf. **shāna 1**.

sōshānuk^u स्वशानुक । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्नः gen. (f. **sōshānūc^u स्वशानूच**), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सशोव, see **sahun**.

susko, in **susko-kul^u**, a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

s^osal ससल् । गुदवातव्याधितः adj. c.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **s^os**).

sēsāl खसल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sēsālad खसलद्** । किलासव्याप्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sēsāl**, p. 564a, l. 25); warty (Gr.Gr. 134-5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sēs**.

sūsūlad सूसूलद् । दीर्घसूचः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sūsūladīn सूसूलदिन्**), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sūsū**).

sūs^omār 1 सूसमार । शिशुमारः m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūs^omār 2 सूसमार । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **sūs^omārēn सूसमार्यन्**), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K.Pr. 116).

sūs^omōrī सूसमारी । शायम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

s^osun ससुन् । गुदवातनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s^os^u संसू**; 2 p.p. **s^osyōv सस्योव** or **s^osōv ससोव**, Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन् سوسن m. the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhœa, and for noises in the ear. According

to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōs°nī सोसनी سوسنی adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sō-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

s°sar ससर । अत्युष्णता, जलविद्युत् f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sasar, sisar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. **b°sar**. — **asūn°** — अञ्जू । संतापिन पाकापत्तिः f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. — **peñ°** — अञ्जू । वियुत्तुष्टिजलनिपातः f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. — **shunūn°** — हुञ्जू । संतप्रजलप्रवेपः f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

s°sari-gōg°j° ससरि-खगुञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. **s°sari-wōn°**

ससरि-वोज् । अत्युष्णजलम् m. boiling or very hot water.

sōsor° स्वसर् or **sōsur स्वसुर्** । अन्तर्जीर्णता m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). — **aḥun** — अचुन् । अन्तर्जीर्ण-

तोद्भवः m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. — **lagun** — लगुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः m.inf., id.

sōsar-hēma स्वसर-ह्यम । जीर्णतावलयः f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. — **lōd°**

-लोटु । अतिजीर्णता m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sōsur° स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः adj. (f. **sōsūr°** स्वसुर्), internally decayed.

sōsār°lad स्वसरिलटु । अन्तर्जीर्णः adj. e.g. suffering from internal decay.

sōsarun स्वसरुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sōsaryōv स्वसर्योव**), to decay internally (e.g. wood)

(Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). **sōsaryō-mot°** स्वसर्यो-मंतु । अन्तर्जीर्णभूतः perf. part. (**sōsaryē-mūḥ°** स्वसर्यो-मञ्जू), decayed internally.

susurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussō सुस्ता । सकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter स sa.

sōst or **swast** स्वस्त interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, 'it is well') welcome! hail! (used esp. by Brāhmanas in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. **sōstēstu**.

sost° संसु or (q.v.) **sos°** संसु । संयुक्तः adj. (f. **sūḥ°** संकू). The opposite of this word is **rost°**, q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —°, as in **āyē-s°**, p. 73a, l. 23;

balas-s°, p. 103a, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); **bāwas-s°**, p. 147a, l. 4; **bayē-s°**, p. 148b, l. 30; **dādi-s°**, p. 187b, l. 31; **dādi-s°**, p. 191a, l. 42; **dōkha-s°**, p. 206b, l. 4; **dana-s°**, p. 222a, l. 15; **darma-s°**, p. 245a, l. 1; **dūshē-s°**, p. 253a, l. 50; **māna-s°**, p. 573a, l. 22; **nēma-s°**, p. 637a, l. 23; **nyāyē-s°**, p. 675a, l. 12; **phala-s°**, p. 692b, l. 3; **pōñē-s°**, p. 746b, l. 28; **prayēma-s°**, p. 774a, l. 43; **payē-s°**, p. 812b, l. 15; **rāga-s°**, p. 828a, l. 15; **rōni-sūḥ°**, p. 835b, l. 22; **rūpa-s°**, p. 840b, l. 4; **shōba-s°**, p. 869a, l. 15; **shūbi-s°**, p. 869a, l. 44; **santāpa-s°**, p. 923b, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nauca-dvāra-sost°* (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664a, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त سست adj. e.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sōstibadr or **swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र** m. N. of a certain holy *mantra* or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sōstēstu or **swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु** interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svastyastu*, 'may it be well'), i.q. **sōst**, q.v. (K. 934).

sasḥar ससत्र, see **sasḥar**.

s°sawun° ससवुनु । निःसरद्योनिवातः n.ag. (f. **s°savūn°** ससवञ्जू), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see **s°s**).

sōsyum° सांसिम् । साहस्रिकः ord. (f. **sōsim°** सांसिम्), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sōsyun° सांसिणु । सहस्रमूल्कः adj. (f. **sōsiñ°** सांसिणु), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. **dyāras-s°**, p. 270b, l. 49; **sata-s°**, s.v. **sath 3**); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

sata सट । संमन्त्रणम् m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. — **karun** — करुन् । अन्योन्यं संमन्त्रिणम् m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. — **wōt°** -वोटु ।

संवन्धनम् f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). — **wōt°** -वोटु । गूढतया

संवन्धनम् m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satē सत्य, see **satya**.

sātī संति m.pl. multiplicative of **sath 3**, seven, see **soṭ° 2**. **satī सती** । पतिव्रता f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or **sattō सत्त** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattra*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see **gōn**), in the compound **satū-gōn सतू-खन्** m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattō*)).

set, see **sūty** and **soyēth**.

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōtā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sōtī स्वती f., i.q. **sōth**, q.v. deep sleep, in **nēta-sōtī**, p. 660b, l. 50.

sōt^u **संतु**। **शान्तः** adj. (f. **sōṭh^u** **संतू**), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sūt*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc.); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sot^u*); slow (W. 20). —**sōt^u** —**संतु**। **मन्दावस्थः** adj. (f. **sōṭh^u** **sōṭh^u** **संतू** **संतू**), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96). —**tab** —**तव**। **दीर्घकालवृत्तिक्लेशः** m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sōṭh^u **y** **tēmb^u** **wōshēlūn^u** **संतूय तव्क्व वृशन्तू**। **अतिशुद्रापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला** f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sot^u 1 संतू or (as first member of a compound) **sūt^u संतू** m. or (q.v.) **siit^u संतू** f.। **सक्तुः** the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. **dachil^u-s^o**, p. 186, l. 7; **lāyē-s^o**, p. 543b, l. 5) (El. *saut*.)

sūt^u-phēkh संतू-फख। **अल्पःसक्तुसमुदायः** f. (sg. dat. **-phēki** -फखि), a very small amount of suttoo. **-phol^u** -फलु। **सक्तुसमुदायः** m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sot^u 2 संतू m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sātⁱ संति m.pl. the form used for **sath 3**, seven, in multiplication, as in **z^h sātⁱ ṣōdāh**, two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. **sāda sātⁱ**, p. 863b, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. **-sataway** -सतवय्। **समयाः सप्त** card. (pl. dat. **sātⁱ-satawani संति-सतवनी** or **sātⁱ-satawani संति-सतवनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khandā संत्वाह खंडा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sot^u 3 संतू, see **sōt^u**.

sōtⁱ, see **sūty**.

sut (?), in **sut pakun**, to creep (El.). Cf. **sōt^u**.

sūt (El.) adj. lazy. See **sōt^u**.

suta सुत। **आघातः** m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see **tih**.

sūtⁱ सुति, see **sūty**.

sūt^u संतू f., i.q. **sot^u 1** m. q.v., see **t^ula-s^o**, s.v. **t^u**.

sath 1 सथ। **सत्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. **sath 4**.

sata-kinⁱ सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good

truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). **-rāth -राथ**।

द्विरागमविधिः सुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-rōṭh^u** **-रांजू**), the

ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and

bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *saturāt*,

m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553);

the present sent to the bride at her husband's house

before this visit (L. 262 *saturāt*). **-rōṭh^u-bōg^u** **-रांजू-**

बोगु। **द्विरागमसुदायः** m. the present paid to the

bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion

of this visit. **-rōṭh^u-mahanyu^w** **-रांजू-महनिवु**।

विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभृत्यः m. the servant who carries

this present. **-rōṭh^u-mahārēn** **-रांजू-महारयन्**।

द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः f. the bride on this occasion.

-rōṭh^u-mahārāza **-रांजू-महाराज**। **द्विरागमवरः** m. the

bridegroom on this occasion. **-rōṭh^u-phōt^u** **-रांजू-फुंतु**।

सुदायपेटकविशेषः m. the basket or trunk in which the

above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ m. truth of truth, absolute

truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathay-sath सथय-सथ m. absolute truth, the

very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satuk^u सतुकु। **सत्यसंभवः** adj. gen. (f. **satūc^u** **सतचू**),

of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267-8,

1654, 1743, 1771, 1884-5; Rām. 35-6, 46, 181, 1686);

born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553,

601-4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pēth rōzun सतस्-पथ-रोजुन्। **सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम्**

m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ। **आशा** f. (sg. dat. **sūṭh^u** **संतू**), hope,

expectation, prospect (cf. **mana-s^o**, p. 572a, l. 41;

pot^u-s^o, p. 788a, l. 6; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 28;

sōmirūn^u-s^o, p. 914b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102,

K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. **mōl^u-s^o**,

p. 566b, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). —**bariūn**^u —वरिञ् । वृडाशावलम्बः f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. —**gabhūn**^u —गब्धञ् । वृडाशावाप्तिः f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725). —**kariūn**^u —करञ् । आशादानम् f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862).

sūh^u **karañē** संञ् करञ् । नानाविधाशाप्रदानम् f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120). —**rōzun** —रीञ् । आशया कालनिर्वाहः m. inf. to pass the time in hope. —**thawun** —थवुञ् । आशावलम्बना m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ् । सप्त card. (pl. dat. **satan** सतन्), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 740, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720-1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhuvā-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rusātala*, *Talātala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātāla*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhēcchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtle mind; *sattrāpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *samsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padārtha-bhāvin*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ् हथ् card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyum**^u, heł.

sata-dōn^u सत-दोज् । सप्तधान्याश्रयः, सप्तधनिकामाना adj. (f. **-dōn**^u -दोज्), containing or consisting of seven kinds of puddy (see **dāñē** 1); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **dōn**^u or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **dōn**^u); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **dōn**^u equal one *tōlā* or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dōn**^u means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16-7) parts are alloy)'. —**dōr**^u -दोज् । सप्तपञ्चरकः adj. (f. **-dōr**^u -दोज्), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dōr**^u 3); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār** 2); connected with,

resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār** 2). —**gor**^u **āgun** -गञ् अङ्गुञ् । सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **-garis āganas** -गरिस् अङ्गनस्), a courtyard (into which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (each with its own family); met. such a courtyard surrounded by many such houses. —**hot**^u -हञ् । साप्तशतिकः adj. (f. **-hūh**^u -हञ्), costing seven hundred (rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundred (rupees or the like). —**hatyum**^u -हतिमु ord. (f. **-hatim**^u -हतिम्), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath**, ab. —**hatyun**^u -हतिनु । साप्तशतः adj. (f. **-hatin**^u -हतिञ्), i.q. **sata-hot**^u, ab. —**kōluy**^u -कलुय् । सप्तदारः m. a man who has had seven wives (one after the other). —**kōshlad** -काशिलद् । सप्ताहानशनः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **-kōshladiñ** -काशिलदिञ्), one who has fasted for seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty). —**kotur**^u -कतुर् । सप्तपुत्रः m. (f. **-kūtūr**^u -कतुक्), one who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); one who has seven children (sons or daughters or both). —**mon**^u -मञ् । सप्तादकिकः adj. (f. **-mūn**^u -मञ्), weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man** 3); a stone or other article used as a weight for weighing this amount. —**mōs**^u -मोसु । साप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृषुकः adj. (f. **-mōs**^u -मासु), seven months old, lasting seven months, known for seven months and so on (see **mās** 1); (a child) who has seven maternal aunts (see **mās** 3). —**phol**^u -फलु । सप्तफलः adj. (a field or the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dish or the like) containing seven different kinds of grain, (a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewels, (a work) producing seven different results, and so on. —**rēsh**ⁱ -रेशि । सप्तर्षयः m.pl. the seven sages (in Skt. *Mariçi*, *Angiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, and *Vasiṣṭha*) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 1457; K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (see p. 855b, l. 14). —**ryot**^u -र्योज् । साप्तमासिकः adj. (f. **-rēh**^u -र्योज्), seven months old, seven months after birth; a seven-months' child. —**sōnal** -सनञ् । सप्तसपतीका f. a woman with six other co-wives (a term often used in abuse or cursing). —**sōs**^u -सोसु । सप्तसखातम् adj. (f. **-sōs**^u -सासु), a porridge made of mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). —**sōsyun**^u -सासिनु । साप्तसाहसिकः adj. (f. **sōsin**^u सासिञ्), costing seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc.). —**top**^u -टपु । सप्तपथः adj. (f. **-tūp**^u -टपु), having seven sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. —**tāsal** -टासञ् । सप्तध्निकः m. issuing seven roars or explosions (esp. with reference to a cannon or the like). —**wuhor**^u -वुहर् । सप्तवर्षः adj. (f. **-wārih**^u -वरिञ्), of seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). —**wot**^u

-वन्तु । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads ; having seven roads leading to seven places ; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

sati सति in **sati nēngi सति न्यंगि** adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hond^u सतन्-हन्दु । सप्तपथः, संबन्धी वा (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like) ; having seven relatives ; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय् । सप्तैव card. (pl. dat. **satawanī सतवनी** or **satawānī सतवनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85 ; Śiv. 835, 1149 ; K. 725). Cf. **sātⁱ-sataway**, s.v. **sot^u**.

satay सतय् card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sath 4 सथ adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), good (L.V. 82) ; true, truthful (Śiv. 887 ; Rām. 1643, 1646) ; pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768) ; as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59) ; cf. **sath 1. -gōr -ग्वर्** । सद्गुरुः m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. **sadgōr**, q.v. **-pōrush -प्वरुश्** or **sat-pōrush सत्-प्वरुश्** । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. **-pōrashēs -प्वरुश्**), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv. (sat-) 1045, 1338, 1404). —**parbuth —पर्वुथ** m. (sg. dat. —**parbatas —पर्वतस्**), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hāra-parbuth' Śiv. 1136). **-pōth^r -प्वथर्** । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pōtras -प्वत्रस्**), a good or virtuous son. **-sang -संग्**, see **-satsang. -ṣēth -च्यथ्** or **sabbith सच्चिथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṣētas -च्यतस्**), he who is pure existence and spirit ; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *sacit*) (Śiv. 271, 982, 1110, 1344) ; cf. **ṣēth 1. -ṣēth-ākāsh -च्य-आकाश्** or (Śiv. 1124) **sabbidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश्** m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. *saccidākāśa*). **-ṣēth-ānand -च्य-आनन्द** or **sabbidānand सच्चिदानन्द** m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccidānanda*) (Śiv. (-ṣēth^o), 180, 1767, 1882 ; (sabb^o) 273, 1015, 1098). **-ṣēth-ānanda-gan -च्य-आनन्द-गन्** or (Śiv. 1403) **sabbidānanda-gau सच्चिदानन्द-गन्** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sac-cid-ānanda-ghana*, he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). **-zan -ज़न्** m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. **sazzan**, q.v.

sath सठ् f. (sg. dat. **sati सटि**), a cause of alarm, a scare ; as **-s^o** with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. **lūkas s^o**, p. 519b, l. 13 ; **tamis s^o**, s.v. **tih**). —**yiñ^u —यिञ्** । अत्याहितापातः f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sāth 1 साथ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sāthas साथस्**), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthay-sāth साथय-साथ् adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sāth 2 साथ سَاعَة । चणालकालः, मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **sātas सातस्**), time, a particular time (cf. **pot^u sā^o**, p. 788a, l. 10 ; **patyum^u sā^o**, p. 806a, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25 ; Rām. 836, 1023 ; II. iii, 6 ; vii, 8 ; xii, 4, 15 ; K.Pr. 22 (*sāt*) ; an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. **prath sāta**, p. 769a, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104 ; Śiv. 1304, 1883 ; Rām. 203, 858) ; esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf. **dōda-s^o**, p. 190a, l. 29 ; **dōh^{al}-s^o**, p. 200b, l. 37 ; **pana-s^o**, p. 734b, l. 1 ; **prōvishē-s^o**, p. 773b, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1709) ; (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3 ; Śiv. 38, 1550). —**nērun —नेरुन्** । **मुमुहूर्तोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). —**raṭun —रटुन्** । **मुहूर्तोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. to grasp the auspicious moment ; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). —**wuchun —वुकुन्** । **मुमुहूर्तावेक्षणम्** m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन् । **मुमुहूर्ते विधानम्** m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment ; so with other verbs, such as **sāta gabhun**, to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with **parun**, to study ; **yun^u**, to come ; **nyun^u**, to take ; **bēhun**, to take up a residence, and so on. **sāta sāta सात सात** । **प्रतिक्षणम्** adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām. 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह् or **sāthā साथा** m. a moment, a short space of time ; as adv., for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172 ; II. ii, 4 ; vi, 3 ; vii, 9 ; YZ. 553). —**gabhith —गह्विथ्**, adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sōtiy सतिय adv. at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sāth 3 साथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **sōs^u साञ्जू**), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

séth खट । भोजनाजीर्णता f. indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). —**gabhūñ^u —गह्वञ्जू** । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf. an attack of indigestion

to come on. —karūn^u —करजू । अजीर्णतासंभवः
f.inf., id.

sēthā खटा. see sēthāh.

seth, see sūty.

sēth सेथ । अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम् f. (sg. dat. sīṭh^u
सीठ्), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21); (esp. of
children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an
epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or
destructive. —anūn^u —अनजू । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to
cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions,
interfering, hindering, or the like. —d^anūn^u
—द^aनजू । अकर्तव्याचरणम् f.inf. to practise forbidden
or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour,
waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on).
—yiñ^u —यिञ् । निरर्थवद्वायासः f.inf. an attack of
epilepsy to come on; great labour or exertions to be
made, but all in vain.

sēta-kath सेत-कठ । अपस्यारी बालकः m. (sg. dat.
-katas -कटस्), an epileptic boy; a boy who (like an
epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sīṭh^u-rost^u सीठ्-रस्तु । सुकरः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूष्),
without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ । श्वासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. sitas सितस्), (in
speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words),
a mere inarticulate whisper (Bl. *sit* f. a sound);
a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sōth सथ । गाढनिद्रा f. (sg. dat. sōṭh^u सथू), deep and
prolonged sleep (cf. nēta-sōth, p. 661a, l. 1)
(Rām. 1182; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —pēñ^u —पेञ् ।
गाढनिद्रापातः f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving
insensibility).

sōta-sōv^u सत-सावू । दीर्घनिद्रा f. deep and prolonged
sleep. —sōv^u pēñ^u सावू पेञ् । मरणावस्थागमः f.inf.
deep and prolonged sleep to fall; to fall into coma
when at the point of death (so sōta-sōv^u ṣhunūñ^u,
to die).

sōth^u सथु । सेतुः m. an embankment, a river embankment
(often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. sum-s^o,
p. 911b, l. 6; sémanz-sōthi, p. 913b, l. 45;
swa-mana-s^o, s.v. swa) (Bl. *suth*; L. 458, *sut*;
L.V. 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18); Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829;
Rām. 36, 794-7, 1749).

sōth सोठ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. sōtas सोटस्), concord,
association, agreement. —karun —करन् ।
ऐकमत्वविधानम् m.inf. (of former enemies) to make
concord, to make it up, become friends. —rōzun
—रोजुन् । संयोगस्थितिः m.inf. concord to continue.
—thawun —थवुन् । संयोगपालनम् m.inf. to keep up
intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful
person in the hope of future help).

sōth सौथ or sōnth सौथ । वसन्तः m. (sg. dat. sōtas
सौतस्), the spring season, spring time [considered as
covering two months, viz. Tsith^{ar} (in Skt. *Caitra* =
March-April) and Wāhēkh (in Skt. *Vaiśākha* =
April-May), and hence as covering the period when the
sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. *Mina* and *Mīṣa*)]
(L. 326, *sout*; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848; Rām. 678; K. 100;
H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 78, 203); the spring festival held on
the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Skt.
the *Caitra-samkrānti*), spring-day (L. 265, 464, *sout*).
-kāl -काल् । वसन्तसमयः m. spring time (Rām. 1661).
-kōlī -कोलि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring. -kāluk^u
-कालुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. -kāluc^u -कालूच्), of, or
belonging to, the spring. -kālyuk^u -काल्युकु ।
वासन्तिकः gen. of -kōlī (f. -kālīc^u -कालिच्), id.
—karun —करन् । उत्सवाचरणम् m.inf. to carry out
the spring festival. —mās -मास् । वसन्तकालः m. the
spring month, springtide. —yun^a —यिनु । वसन्तागमः
m.inf. spring to come.

sōta-bōg^u सौत-बोगु । वासन्तोपायनम् m. the
spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival to
a bride and her husband by her parents. —dōy -द्यू ।
वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाहः f. the second day after the spring
festival. —kani -कनि । वसन्तप्रायकाले adv. at or about
spring time. —kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्धी
gen. (f. -kanīc^u -कनिच्), of, or belonging to, about
spring time. —mās -मास् । वसन्तर्तुः m. a spring month,
i.e. one of the two months Tsith^{ar} and Wāhēkh (see
ab.); the spring season, spring time. —mōsī -मांसि ।
वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring time. —māwas -मावस् ।
मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाहः m. the day before the spring festival
(held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day of
the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this day
a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of which
are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curds,
flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other articles.
This is deposited on the east side of the bed of the
head of the household, and on the morning of the
next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted with
hymns and blessings by every member of the family,
great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits or
flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. —phal
-फल् । वासन्तफलम् m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat,
mustard, etc.); the astrological result of the
conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of the
spring festival. —phulay -फुलय् । वासन्तपुष्पविकासः
f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in the
spring. —sul -सुल् । वासन्तारम्भकालः f. a spring-dawn,
the beginning of the year (on the occasion of the
spring festival); met. a very early time, a time coming

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). -suli -सुलि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. -tray -त्रय । वसन्तसंक्रमन्तृतीयाहः f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). -wōn^u -वोन् । वासन्तवारि m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sōtuk^u सौतुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. sōtūc^u सौतैचू), of, or belonging to, spring.

sōtun^u सौतुनु adj. (f. sōtūn^u सौतैनु), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sōtas-kyut^u सौतैस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring.

sōth सांथ, see sōyēth.

sōthⁱ सांथि । सहचरः m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also sōth; Gr.M. sōthi; Śiv. sōthi, 1552).

sūth सूठ m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूटस्), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sūth 1 सूथ m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूतस्), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sūth 2 सूथ । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. sūṣṭ^u सूथ्), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sēthāh स्याहाह or sīthāh सिटाह (sometimes written sēthā स्याहा) । बहूलः adj. e.g. (pl. dat. sēthāhan स्याहाहन्, Gr.M., Śiv. 420-1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429-30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. osh^u sēthāh pakān, p. 47b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr.M.; W. 96, sētha; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ. 84). —āsun —आसुन् m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sēthāhi ranga स्याहाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sōth^{ak}h सठख् । स्फटिकः m. (sg. dat. sōth^{ak}kas सठकस्), crystal, quartz (El. sōtha, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921).

sōth^{ak}ka-ṭujⁱ सठक-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम् f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sōth^{ak}kuw^u सठकुवु । स्फटिकमयः adj. (f. sōth^{ak}kūv^u सठकवू), made of crystal.

sṭhali स्थली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as dīra-sṭhali (p. 261b, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sṭhūl स्थूल adj. e.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to sūkshṁ, q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sṭhān स्थान m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. nābi-s^o, p. 619b, l. 14; parama-s^o, p. 760a, l. 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. stān.

sṭhir स्थिर adj. e.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L.V. 73).

s^{at}h^{ar} सथर् । सूत्रम्, पैचवतन्समुदायः, विवृतपूतानावे-
धितपिचुसमुदायः m. (sg. dat. s^{at}ras सत्रस् or s^{at}ras सत्रस्), thread (cf. pata-s^o, p. 793b, l. 33) (El. sathir, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. sathir, cotton, sithar, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, sithar). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रयत्नारम्भः m.inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^{at}ra-(or s^{at}ra-)dōr सत्र-(सत्र-)दोर । दीर्घ-
कार्पासपटः f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a 'thān' of cloth, cloth in the piece.

-dōra -दोर । पैचवपटवितानयन्त्रम् m. a loom for weaving. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रपटकम् m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). -kān^{ar} -कात्र । सूत्रपटकम् f., id. -poṭ^u -पटु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of cloth, in which the wool is of cotton and the warp of wool. -bādar -बादर । पटविशेषः f. a sheet of a cloth of which the wool is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sēthur सथुर् । मृत्पैचविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sētharas सथरस्), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff).

sēthis सथिस्, see syoth^u.

satahaiṭh सतहैट्ठ or satahoṭh सतहाट्ठ । सप्तषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. satahai(hō)ṭhan सतहै(हो)टन्), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahūṭhyum^u सतहूठिसु । सप्तषष्टितमः ord. (f. satahūṭhim^u सतहूठिसू), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79, where it is written satahaiṭhyum^u).

satahūṭhyun^u सतहूठिसु । सप्तषष्टिपणः adj. (f. satahūṭhin^u सतहूठिसू), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sṭhāwar स्वावर् adj. e.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to zangam) (Śiv. 1631).

sātēki or sātyaki सात्यकि m. N. of Krushna's (Kṛṣṇa's) charioteer (in Skt. sātyaki) (K. 820).

sōtka, see sōth^{ak}h.

sutukh सुतुख् m. (sg. dat. sutakas सुतकस्), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the

sixth day after a Hindū child's birth (Skt. *sātaka*) (K.Pr. 123).

satkār सत्कार m. hospitality, hospitable treatment (cf. *ādar-s°*, p. 15a, l. 30); civility, graciousness (Gr.M.).

sētalad सेतलद अपस्मारी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *sētaladīn* सेतलदिनी), an epileptic; met. a worrying naughty child. Cf. *sib^ulad* and *sēth*.

satam सतम् । सप्तमी f. (sg. dat. *satium^u* सतमू), the seventh lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. *hāra-s°*, etc., p. 344a, l. 10; *hurⁱ-s°*, p. 347b, l. 18) (Rām. 1768). *satium^u-hond^u* सतमू-हण्डु । सप्तमीसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. *-hünz^u* -हञ्जू), of, belonging to, or occurring on the seventh lunar day.

sitam सितम् ستم m. tyranny (K.Pr. 101). *-gar* -गर 15 *ستمگر* (YZ. 17) or *-gār* -गार *ستمگار* (YZ. 44) m. a tyrant, oppressor.

stān स्तान् ستان m. place, situation, used —° in Persian compounds as in *pīra-stān*, p. 753a, l. 3. Cf. *sthān*.

s^alun सलुन् । आह्वान्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *s^ot^u* सलु, f. *s^uḥ^u* सञ्जू; 2 p.p. *s^ot^uov* सलुव्), to force into, violently to push into, crowd into. *s^ot^u-mot^u* सलु-मंतु । बलादन्तःप्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. *s^uḥ^u-mūḥ^u* सञ्जू-मञ्जू), forced into, pushed into.

satun सतुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *sot^u* सलु, f. *sūḥ^u* सञ्जू), to hope (L.V. 104). Cf. *sath 2*.

sētun सेतुन् । अकर्तव्याचरणम् m. (sg. dat. *sētanas* सेतनस), conduct which worries and annoys others (used esp. of the conduct of a naughty child). Cf. *sēth*.

sōtun सलुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sōtyōv* सलुव्), to be tranquillized, assuaged, appeased, composed, quelled, cooled, extinguished (e.g. a blazing fire, fever, rage, hunger, weariness, tyranny, and so on, or a person suffering from any of these); cf. *sōth* and *wāh 1*. *sōtyō-mot^u* सलुव्-मंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. *sōtyē-mūḥ^u* सलुव्-मञ्जू), tranquillized, etc., as ab.

sūtin सूतिन्, see *sūty*.

satanamath सतनमथ् । सप्तनवतिः card. (sg. dat. *satanamatan* सतनमतन्), ninety-seven (Gr.Gr. 80). *satanamatan-hond^u* सतनमतन्-हण्डु । सप्तनवतिपण्यः 40 adj. gen. (f. *-hünz^u* -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, ninety-seven; costing, or worth, ninety-seven (rupees, etc.); earning wages of ninety-seven (rupees, etc.).

satnamatyum^u सतनमतिमु । सप्तनवतितमः ord. (f. *satnamatim^u* सतनमतिम्), ninety-seventh (Gr.Gr. 80).

satpōrush सत्पुरुष m., see *sath-pōrush*, p. 945a, l. 20.

strī स्त्री f. a woman. *-warna* -वर्न f. a person of the woman class, a female; a woman (Rām. 1205).

s^atra सत्र, see *s^ath^ar*.

sat^ar सत्र (cf. ستر) । लज्जाशीलता. निर्जनवासः m. a veil, a

covering; shame modesty, modest conduct; (in Ksh.) a place in which ladies of high position dwell secluded, a harem, seraglio; met. living in seclusion, taking up a hermit's life in a solitary place, retiring from the rest of the world.

sat^ara-bāpār सत्र-बापार् । लज्जाशीलतया वर्तेनम् m. shyness, modest behaviour. *-wājōṅ* -वाञ्जङ् । निर्जनाश्रयिणी f. a woman who has taken to a solitary life, as ab. *-wōrath* -वोरथ् । लज्जासमाच्छादनम् f. (sg. dat. *wōrūḥ^u* वोरञ्जू), a modestly-cover, a veil or other covering worn by a woman to hide her shame (e.g. a single garment worn by a woman living in poverty to hide her person).

sat^aras bēhun सत्रस व्यङ्गन् । निर्जनस्थानसमाश्रयणम् m. inf. (owing to shyness) to adopt a solitary life, to live in seclusion.

satar (? spelling and gend.) in *satār gād* f. N. of a certain fish found plentifully in Kashmir (L. 158, *sattar gal*).

sat^or^u 1 सत्रु (for 2, see *sat^arun*) । समतलः adj. (f. *sat^ur^u* सत्रु), (of land or the like) level, flat, smooth (El. *satur*, *suttur*); (of a wooden beam or the like) easily split.

sētāra सेतार (= ستار) । विपञ्ची m. a kind of three-stringed guitar, a lute (Śiv. 392, 408, 412, 669, 1336, 1580, 1612; K.Pr. 132, *sitāra*).

sētōrⁱ सेतारि । वैष्णिकः m. a lute-player.

sitāra सितार ستار m. a star (Rām. 399, 439, 577, 1118).

situr, see *s^ath^ar*.

sat^aran सत्रन् । साम्यम् f. (sg. dat. *sat^arūn^u* सत्रञ्जू), (of land) levelness, flatness.

sat^aran सत्रन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sat^or^u* 2 सत्रु), to level (ground or the like). *sat^or^u-mot^u* सत्रु-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. *sat^ur^u-mūḥ^u* सत्रु-मञ्जू), (of land) made level, levelled.

satarund^u सत्रण्डु (cf. سطرنجي) । आस्तरणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *sataranjē* सत्रण्ज्य), a kind of checkered carpet, a carpet made of cotton, a 'durree'.

sataranjē-palav सत्रण्ज्य-पलव । लघुस्तरणविशेषः m. a small carpet.

sat^arāwun सत्रावुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sat^orōw^u* सत्रोवु), to make (land or the like) level, to level; to bring down a man or his fortune from prosperity. *sat^orōw^u-mot^u* सत्रोवु-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. *sat^orōv^u-mūḥ^u* सत्रोवु-मञ्जू), levelled, etc., as ab.

satarwati (? spelling and gend.) in *nākh satarwati* a species of pear, with a beautiful shape and a sweet juicy flesh (L. 350, *nākh s°*).

satsōbāv सत्सुवाभाव m. a virtuous nature (Śiv. 1144).

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see **sadā-shiv**, p. 863b, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).

satashith सतशीथ । सप्राशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **satashitan** सतशीतन्), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). **satashitan-hond^u** सतशीतन्-हन्दु । सप्राशीतिपण्यादिनिघमः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).

satashityum^u सतशीतिम् । सप्राशीतितमः ord. (f. **satashitim^u** सतशीतिम्), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. **samāgam**) (Śiv. 1769).

satsang सत्संग or (Śiv. 518) **sath-sang** सथ्-संग m. association with the virtuous (cf. **sath** 4) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (*sath-*), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).

satasatath सतसतथ् । सप्तसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satasatatan** सतसततन्), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyum^u सतसततिम् । सप्तसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **satasatitim^u** सतसततिम्), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyun^u सतसततिन् । सप्तसप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. **satasatatin^u** सतसततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).

stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K. 331, 337). (Cf. **tōtā**, **tōth** 2, and **tōth**).

satō सत्त, see **satū**.

satātⁱ सतति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by **satath**, seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh satātⁱ sath hath ta satath**, eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).

satut^u सतुतु or **satatut^u** सततुतु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the *kōil* or Indian cuckoo (El. **satatūt**, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).

satath सतथ् । सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satatan** सततन्), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). **satatan-andar** सततन्-अन्दर् । सप्ततिवर्षवयाः adj. e.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.

satēṭha सटेट card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

satatōjih सतताजिह् । सप्तचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. **satājih**). **satatōjihan-hond^u** सतताजिहन्-हन्दु । सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatōj^hhyum^u सतताजिहिम् । सप्तचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **satatōj^hhim^u** सतताजिहिम्), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr^h सतत्रह् । सप्तत्रिंशत् card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77).

satatr^hhan-hond^u सतत्रहन-हन्दु । सप्तत्रिंशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatr^hhyum^u सतत्रहिम् । सप्तत्रिंशः ord. (f. **satatr^hhim^u** सतत्रहिम्), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satatut^u सततुतु, **satatūt**, see **satut^u**.

sattwa सत्त्व, see **satū**.

satatyum^u सततिम् । सप्ततितमः ord. (f. **satatim^u** सततिम्), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

satatyun^u सततिन् । सप्ततिपण्यः adj. (f. **satatin^u** सततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).

satāv सताव् । उद्वेजनम् m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । कोलाहलादिभोद्वेजनम् m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). —**yun^u** —यिन् । अत्युद्वेगोद्भवः m.inf. such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).

satōwuh सतोबुह् । सप्तत्रिंशतिः card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K. 1024). **satōwuhhan-hond^u** सतोबुहन-हन्दु । सप्तत्रिंशतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).

sotwāh संत्वाह्, see **sot^u**.

satōwuhy^u सतोबुहिम् । सप्तत्रिंशः ord. (f. **satōwuhim^u** सतोबुहिम्), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satāwun सतावुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **satōw^u** सतोवु). This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). **satōw^u-mot^u** सतोवु-मंतु । उद्वेजितः worried, harassed, tensed. The fem. is used impersonally in **satōv^u-mūṣ^u** सतावू-मञ्जू । उद्वेगोद्भावनम्, as in **ānⁱ chēm satōv^u-mūṣ^u**, by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.

satawanzāh सतवज्जाह् । सप्तपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78). **satawanzāhan-hond^u** सतवज्जान-हन्दु । सप्तपञ्चाशत्पण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).

satawanzōhyum^u सतवज्जाहिम् । सप्तपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **satawanzōhim^u** सतवज्जाहिम्), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satāvīñ^u सतावञ् । उद्वेजना f. that which causes worry,

teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally).

Cf. **satōv^u-mūb^u**, p. 949b, l. 38.

sataway सतवय्, see **sath 3**.

satya or **saté सत्य**, a Skt. word, the equivalent of **sath 1**, q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds:— **satya-** 5
bām सत्य-ब(भ)ाम or **saté-bāmā सत्य-ब(भ)ामा** f. 'having true lustre', N. of the daughter of Satrājī, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687-8, 690, 694, 772-3, 777, 935, 938).

satya-bāv सत्य-बा(भ)व् m. truthfulness, **satya-** 10
bāwa, adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. **satya-dēv सत्य-देव** m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628).

satya-nārāyēn सत्य-नारायण m. a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). **satya-rūph सत्य-** 15
रूप m. (sg. dat. -rūpas -रूपस), one who possesses the form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518).

satya-wōdī सत्य-वादी adj. e.g. a speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). **satya-** 20
yōg सत्य-युग m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age.

satyā सत्या । **सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः** f. (of a person) good intelligence, intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhya, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). **satyā-nās** 25
सत्या-नास m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. **satyā-nās gabhun सत्या-नास गह्वन्** । **सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः** m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. — **wōthiū^u** 30
— **व्यथत्रू।सद्बुद्धिसद्गुणविवर्धश्च**: f.intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय, see **sath 3**.

sūty सूत्य [also written **sūti^u** सूति or (m.c. Rām. 1594, 1611) **sūti^u** सूती] or **sūtin सूतिन्** adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set, seth*; W. 98, *sōt^u*). 35

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; II. vii, 5; x, 14; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. Cf. also **bel**.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage. Thus in **mōlis-sūty** (or **sūtin**) **āv**, he came with the father, it is implied that the father is the principal, while the son who came is the appendage, i.e. that the father brought the son along with him. If the superiority of the parties is reversed, we must use **sān** (q.v.) instead of **sūty**. Thus **mōlis-sān āv**, indicates that the father is the appendage so that it is implied 40
45
50

that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114-5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc.; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200-1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287-8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647-8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94-5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; II. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pū^u*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s^o*) for that reason, therefore.

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, **shrāki-sūtin**, (cut) with a knife (cf. **ami-(amiy)-sūty**, p. 55a, l. 12, p. 55b, l. 8; **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17-19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; II. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23-4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; II. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; **sērē mēti sūty**, bricks (made) of clay; **āba-s^o** (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K. 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (**bōchi sūty**, dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from **dēka**) **dēkaki sūtin**, by means of the forehead; **guri-sūtin** or **guri-sandi sūtin**, by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592-3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; II. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; II. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in **avēz^u-sūty**, with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71a, l. 5; **būks^u-s^o**, courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; **dayāyⁱ-s^o**, with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267a, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; **gōḍa-s^o**, with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277a, l. 41; **lōla-s^o**, affectionately, K. 523; **mana-s^o**, with the heart, cordially, p. 572a, l. 42; [*sūtin*] Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:— (*sūtin*) Rām. 1097, **pōshau-s^o kul^u**, a tree with flowers.

sūtin suv सूतिन् सुव् postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sūtinay सूतिनय्, emph. form of **sūtin**, with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 684).

sōtiy सोतिय or **sūtiy सूतिय**, emph. form of **sūty**, as in **tim chih bāzi-sūtiy dōh nibāwān**, they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L.V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K.Pr. 107, *suēti*; id. 208, *sūti dugah* (i.e. *sūtiy dōga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sūty(sūtin) anun सूत्य(सूतिन्) अनन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sūty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sūtin*) Rām. 971). **-bōj^u** -बोजु m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). **-hyon^u** -ह्यनु m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train ((*sūty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419-20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sūty hyon^u*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 24, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sūtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. **-nyun^u** -निनु m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sūty nyun^u*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sūty n^o*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). **-pakun**

-pakun^u m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). **-pakawun^u** **-पकवुनु** n.ag. (f. **-pakavūn^u** **-पकवुनु**), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakawun*).

sūty-sūtin सूत्य-सूतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). **sūty-sūtinay सूत्य-सूतिनय्**, id. (Śiv. 636). **sūty-sūtin hyon^u** **सूत्य-सूतिन् ह्यनु** m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. **sūty-sūty सूत्य-सूत्य** adv. and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). **sūty-sūtiy सूत्य-सूतिय** adv., i.q. **sūty-sūty** (Śiv. 1186).

The word **sūtin** is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (— —) as in Rām. 96, **dapan s^h bīma-sūtin gāsa hēth āv**, but occasionally it is scanned as — —, as in Rām. 95, **korukh hārēn-sūtin brāryau vēsāpōn^u**. In both these lines the metre is — — — — — — — — — —. In 95 the scansion of **vēsāpōn^u** is irregularly — — — —. Other examples of — — are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

sātyaki सात्यकि, see **sātēki**.

satyum^u सत्यमु or सतिमु । सत्तमः ord. (f. **satim^u** सतिम्), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

sitēza सितेज سیتیز m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling, dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

s^h 1 सञ् । **सौचिकः** m. a tailor (cf. **janda-s^o**, p. 375a, l. 28; **tōpa-s^o**; **tōpi-s^o**, s.v. **tūpⁱ**) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V. 103; Rām. 911). **-mōzūrⁱ** 1 **-सञ्जुरि** । **सौचिकभृतिः** f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

s^h 2 सञ् । **सूचीविशेषः** m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is **s^han 2**, q.v.); cf. **suwa 1**, and **Wukhī sīs**, a needle. **-mub^u** **-मुबु** । **सूचीकर्मजितद्रव्यम्** m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf. **mub^u** and **mōḥun**. **-mōzūrⁱ** 2 **-सञ्जुरि** । **सूचीकर्मवृत्तिः** f. a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

sīḥ^u सीघ्र, see **sēth**.

sōḥ^u स्वञ्, see **sōt^u** and **sōth**.

s^h 5^u सञ्, see **s^htun**.

sūḥ^u सञ्, see **sath 2** and **satun**.

sabhar सञ्जर or **sasbar ससञ्जर** । **सहितत्वम्** m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of **rashar**, q.v.) (cf. **darma-s^o**, p. 245a, l. 2; **phala-s^o**, p. 672b, l. 5; **prayēma-s^o**, p. 774a, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. (cf. **sost^u**).

sōḥal सञ्जल् । **सौवर्चललाता** f. mallows (El.) (cf. **gurⁱ-s^o**, p. 299a, l. 9; **sinⁱ-muhima s^o**, s.v. **syun^u**) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K.Pr. 201, 208).

sīḥ^ulad सीघ्रलद । **प्रमादी, अविनीतः, दुष्करः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sīḥ^u-ladiṅ** **सीघ्र-लदिञ्**), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and

mental labour (cf. *arsib^ulad* and *arasib^ulad*, p. 45a, ll. 6, 8). Cf. *sētalad* and *sēth*.

s^uṣ^u-müṣ^u सूच-मञ्जू, see s^utun.

s^uṣan 1 सूचन् । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. s^uṣanas सूचनस), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

s^uṣan 2 सूचन् । सूची f. (sg. dat. s^uṣiñ^u सूचिन्), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is s^uṣ 2, q.v.) (cf. *janda-s^o*, p. 375a, l. 21; *phālī-s^o*, p. 694b, l. 22); *ṭopi-s^o*, s.v. *ṭupⁱ* (Gr.M.; L. 462, *satzan*; K.Pr. 208).

s^uṣiñ^u- (also written s^uṣ^uñē^u-)kōm^u सूचञ्जु- (सूच-)-काम् (usually written -काम् by Hīndūs) । सूचीचिकर्म f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. -mōzūrⁱ -मञ्जूरि । सूचीकर्माजीवः f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. -poh^u -पंहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. -pow^u -पंवु or -pōw^u -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, *sāsanih pācih*, by the eye of a needle). Like *poh^u*, -pow^u also means 'spleen'. -pyot^u -प्यंतु । सूच्यम् m. the point of a needle.

s^uṣan 3 सूचन् f. a festival indicating (see s^uṣan 1) some event, as in *sōkh-s^uṣan*, p. 905b, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sōṣan स्वचन f. in the following:— sōṣiñ^u- (also written sōṣ^uñē^u-)tul^u स्वचञ्जु-(स्वचञ्जु)-तुलु । सूचवेष्टनाधारतृणानुलिका m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sōṣar स्वचर । शान्ता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. sōt^u.

sōṣ^uran स्वचरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. sōṣ^urūñ^u स्वचरञ्जू), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sōṣ^urun स्वचरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^ur^u स्वचरु), to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of sōtun, q.v.).

sōṣ^urāwun स्वचरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^urōw^u स्वचरोवु), i.q. sōṣ^urun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). sōṣ^urōw^u-mot^u स्वचरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. sōṣ^urōv^u-müṣ^u स्वचरोवु-मञ्जू), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

sathśidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश, see sath-śēth-ākāsh, p. 945a, l. 31.

sathśidānand सच्चिदानन्द, see sath-śēth-ānand, p. 945a, l. 35.

sōṣṣhand स्वच्छन्द adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Śhiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).

sathśith सच्चिथ, see sath-śēth, p. 945a, l. 27.

s^uṣōv सूचोव, see s^utun.

swa(sō) स्व adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds.

Owing to the fact that *wa* following a consonant, and *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronounced as *ō*, this word is frequently employed to suggest a double meaning, as in the following:— *swa-darshēna-myūl^u* स्व-दर्शन-म्यूलु m. union with the Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (holy places), or union (brought about) by the excellent visiting (of holy places) (*sō-darshēna-myūl^u*) (L.V. 36). *swa-man-bāg* स्व-मन-बाग् m. the garden of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (*sōman-bāg*) (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). *swa-mana-sōth^u* स्व-मन-स्वथु m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's own mind, or (*suman-sōth^u*) an embankment with crazy bridges (*sum*) (L.V. 98). *swa-para-vēṣār* स्व-पर-वचार् m. discrimination regarding the Self and the Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who is excellently supreme (*sō-para-vēṣār*) (L.V. 28). *swa-vēṣār* स्व-वचार् m. discrimination on one's own Self, or *sō-vēṣār* good discrimination (L.V. 71, 79). Cf. *sō-vēṣār*.

swa-rūph स्व-रूप m. own form, i.e. the nature (of anything), identity with, as in *kha-swarūph*, He who is identical with absolute vacuity, the impersonal Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); *niza-swarūph*, the nature of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 67). *swa-swarūph* स्व-स्वरूप m. (sg. dat. -*swarūpas*-स्वरूपस), a person's own form or nature (cf. *sōrūph*) (Śiv. 12, 1069). *swa-swayēm* स्व-स्वयम् m. one who is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

swā स्वा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourth; with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; cf.

swād 2. —*sēr* —सेर् । पूषविशेषः m. a seer (100 pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large cake offered to Gauc̄sh (Skt. *Gaṇeśa*) on the fourth lunar day of the bright half of the month Bād^urapēth (in Śiv. *Bhādra-pada* = August-September).

sēwā सेवा, see *siv*.

siv सिव m. boiling, in the following:— *siwa-hākh* सिव-हाख । जलपक्वशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. -*hākas*-हाकस), vegetables boiled in water. Cf. *siwun*.

siwā सिवा or (q.v.) *siwāh* सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. *siwāh* and *siwōyⁱ*.

siv सीव or *siwā* सीवा or *sēwā* सेवा । सेवा f. service, servitude (Gr.M. *siwā*; Śiv. (*sēwā*) 102, 970, 1073; (*siv*) 1314; K. (*siwā*) 782, 1094). —*kariñ^u* करञ्जू f.inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, do

homage (to) (Śiv. (*sir*) 366, 477, 488, 527; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641-3 ff., 1663; K. (*śirā*) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

sivⁱ सिवि । हिकः adj. e.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast).

—gashun —गकुन । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent. —karun —करुन । हिकतापादनम् m.inf. to tame, domesticate; to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sōw^u 1 सोवु । चाद्यः adj. (f. sōv^u सावू), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent —°; cf. bala-s^o, p. 103a, l. 39; bata-s^o, p. 137b, l. 2; dana-s^o, p. 222a, l. 17; dyāra-s^o, p. 217a, l. 5; māla-s^o, p. 565a, l. 28; mūthri-s^o, p. 606a, l. 36; māyā-s^o, p. 612b, l. 31; phala-s^o, p. 692b, l. 6; pōñē-s^o, p. 746b, l. 31; rūma-s^o, p. 834a, l. 35; ūnⁱ-sōv^u, p. 835b, l. 35; rūpa-sōw^u, p. 840b, l. 5; sōna-s^o, p. 917b, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784); rich, wealthy (El. *siō*, *sor*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, *sār* for *sār^u*); plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66); also met. —°, as in atha-s^o, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62b, l. 46); āyē-s^o, long-lived, healthy (p. 73a, l. 25); mōla-s^o, of great price, of high value (p. 566a, l. 45); mana-s^o, firm-minded (p. 572a, l. 43); panāh-s^o, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740a, l. 45). sōv^u kariūn^u सावू करंजू । संपन्नत्वोपपादनम् f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like; to endow her with such.

sōw^u 2 सोवु 1 p.p. of sāwun (f. sōv^u सावू), used —° put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. ada-sōw^u, p. 12a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

sōv^u सावू, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase sōta-s^o, p. 946a, l. 32;

sāvi-sān सावि-सान् adv. quietly (El. *sāvisan*).

suv सुव, see suwa 2.

suwa 1 सुव । सूचीविशेषः m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. s^u 2.

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) suv सुव । संलयः adj. e.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. sūtin-suv, p. 951a, l. 13); cf. suvyō-mōt^u. suwa bēhūn सुव व्यङ्गन । सम्यग्योगापत्तिः m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाल ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (II. ix, 12); hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sōwōc^u स्ववोचू. see sōwōk^u.

swād 1 स्वाद् । आखादः, विचारः m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. pā-s^o, p. 748a, l. 19) (K. 1147; K.Pr. 167, 200); prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. sād 1.)

swādas pyon^u स्वादस प्यनु । विचारे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. —wātun —वातुन । वास्तवावबोधपत्तिः m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद् । सपाद्ः m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. dūn^u-sōd^u, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223b, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. sawā.

swādūj^u स्वादजू. see swādul^u.

swādul^u स्वादुलु । आखादयुक्तः adj. (f. swādūj^u स्वादजू), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान् or sāvidān साविदान् adj. e.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. sāwadāna सावदान्), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv. (*sāna*^o) 23, 40, 199, 364; (*sār*^o) 480, 1491, 1654; Rām. (*sāna*^o) 736, 992; K. 1096, 1157); enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (*sār*^o) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swādīṭh स्वादिट् । आखादयुक्तः adj. e.g., i.q. swādul^u, q.v.

siwāh सिवाह् postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (II. v, 9, governing dat.), see siwā and siwōyⁱ.

swāhākār स्वाहाकार m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word *swāhā*, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sōwōk^u स्ववोकु । प्रशस्तवाक्यः adj. (f. sōwōc^u स्ववोचू), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

siwakh सीवख् । सेवकः m. (sg. dat. siwakas सीवकस्; f. siwakēn सीवक्यञ्, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

siwakēn सीवक्यञ् । दासी f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

siwākār सीवाकार् or sēwākār सेवाकार् । सेवावर्मकरः m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (*sē*^o) 9).

savikās सविकास् m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl स्वाल्, i.q. sāl 1 m. an invitation (L. 460, *sawālā*; K. 402-4, 638).

sawāl सवाल سؤال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.); a petition, application (II. x, 5).

ta jawāb सवाल त जवाब् m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawōli सवाली, (?) **srōl** स्रोल्, or (?) **silein** (El. *sawāll* f., *srol* m., *silein* m.) the alder, *Abnus* (cf. **balūt**) (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Abnus nitida*).

sawul^u सवुल् in **awol^u-sawul^u**, p. 71a, l. 38, q.v.

sōvēla स्ववेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swōmī स्वामि or **swōmī स्वामी** m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sāwun सावुन् । शायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōw^u** सोवु), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of **shōngun**, q.v.; L. 464, *sawun*; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. **shōnganāwun**. **sōw^u-mot^u** सोवु-मंतु । शायितः perf. part. (f. **sōw^u-mūṣ^u** सावू-मञ्जू), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन् । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syuw^u** सिवु), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. **pād siwānī**, p. 681a, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. **ada-syuw^u**, p. 12a, l. 18).

siwan-lēj^u सिवन-लैजू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). **-phakh** -फख । पाकदौर्गन्धम् m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. **-thōjī** -थाजि । जलयोगिपाकखाली f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). **-wōn^u** -वोजु । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम् m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yun^u सिवन यिनु । त्रीष्णपाकादिना त्विन्नीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuw^u-mot^u सिवु-मंतु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. **siv^u-mūṣ^u** सिवू-मञ्जू), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sōwān स्ववान् । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sōwōn^u** स्ववांजू), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन् । सूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^u** सुवु), to sew (El. *sucun*, *sucun*) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, *siwun*; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to

another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564). **suw^u-mot^u** सुवु-मंतु । स्यूतः perf. part. (f. **suw^u-mūṣ^u** सुवू-मञ्जू), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sōwanda स्ववन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sōwōnda 1 स्ववन्द । प्रसन्नस्वान्तः adj. c.g. of a kindly disposition. **sōwōnda 2 स्ववन्द** । प्रेम्णा adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवनावुन् । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suwanōw^u** सुवनोवु), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing.

sāvēn^u सावैन् f. a lady (W. 121, *sāvēn^u*; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sōwōn^u स्ववांजू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sōwānē** स्ववान्), i.q. **sōwān**, q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश, see **sōprakāsh**.

swar स्वर् m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9).

sawār सवार, see **suwār**.

sāvēr सावैर् । चाट्यस्वम् m. richness, abundance, prosperity, great property (cf. **baba-s^o**, p. 77a, l. 17; **bata-s^o**, p. 137b, l. 4; **dana-s^o**, p. 222a, l. 19; **mūthri-s^o**, p. 606a, l. 39; **māyē-s^o**, p. 612b, l. 47; **phala-s^o**, p. 692b, l. 8; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 30). (cf. **sāway**).

sāvūr^u सावूरु । नीधस्तस्वविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sōwār स्वार् । शुभयहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार् سوار or **sawār सवार** adj. c.g. and subst. m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (II. xii, 1, *sa^o*); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage), etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. **shēh-s^o**, p. 873a, l. 43), (El. *sawār*; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (*sa^o*) 1323, 1373, 1435). — **gathun** — गथुन् or — **sapadun** — सपदुन् m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*sa^o*) *sōpamun*) 394, 409).

suvēr सुवैर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). (cf. **suwa 2**).

suwōrī सुवारी سواربي or **sawōrī सवारी** f. riding (cf. **ratha-s^o**, p. 847a, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade, suite (Śiv. (*sa^o*) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958, 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग, see **sōrg**.

swōrgī स्वर्गी adj. o.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see **sōrg**), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent, luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Sarvānā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^aran सुवरन् । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^ariñ^u** सुवरंन्), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa 2**.

sawārun सवाहन । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawō^r** सवोह्), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawō^r-mot^u** सवोह्-मन्तु । सुनिर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **sawō^r-mūṣ^u** सवाह्-मन्तु), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^arāwun सुव्रावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^arōw^u** सुवरोवु), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa 2**. **suw^arōw^u-mot^u** सुवरोवु-मन्तु । सम्यक्संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **suw^arōv^u-mūṣ^u** सुवरोवु-मन्तु), closely joined together, as ab.

swās खास्, see **sās 1**.

sāwīsan (El.), see **sōw^a 2**.

sōwāsan खवासन् । सद्वासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sōwāsēn खवास्यन् । पतिवती f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्त, see **sōst**.

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र, see **sōstibadr**.

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sōstēstu**.

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swōṣ^u** स्वांन्), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Srāti*). **swōṣ^u-tārakh** स्वांन्-तारख् । स्वातितारा m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the star Arcturus.

sōwath स्ववथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sōwati** स्ववति), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā** स्वात्मा m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (I.V. (°mā) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°mā) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitrī सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sōvēṣār स्ववैशार or **suvēṣār** सुवैशार m. (cf. **swa-vēṣār**, p. 952b, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^u सिववुन् । सिवमानः n.ag. (**siwavūn^u** सिववंन्),

one who serves; one who honours, worships. N.ag. of **siwun**, q.v.

suwawun^u सुववुन् । स्तूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः n.ag. (f. **suwavūn^u** सुववंन्), one who sews, one who is occupied in sewing; a professional sewer, a tailor.

suwawañ सुववन् । स्तूतिभृतिः f. wages paid for sewing, a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सीखम् m. happiness, prosperity (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind, or the like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **baba-s^o**, p. 77a, l. 20; **bata-s^o**, p. 137b, l. 6; **dīshē-s^o**, p. 253a, l. 23; **hur^l-s^o**, p. 347a, l. 19; **lūka-s^o**, p. 519a, l. 30; **phala-s^o**, p. 692a, l. 9; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 32; **rūn^l-s^o**, p. 835b, l. 37; **sōkh-s^o**, p. 905b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvēr**. **sāwayē-vyot^u** सावय-वंतु । सीखसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vōṣ^u** -वंन्), endowed with prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawōy^l सवायि सوائی । अधिकवृत्तिः f. that which is extra, that which is more than has been agreed upon or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the like); extra collections or cesses. —**kaḍūn^u** —करंन् । अधिकप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the like) to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwōy^l सिवायि सوائی । विना prep. and postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, except, save, besides, other than, over and above, further than, but (W. 97, *sirāi*; YZ. 101, *sicōy*). Cf. **siwā** and **siwāh**.

swayēm स्वयं or स्वयम्, see **sōyēm**.

suvyō-mot^u सुव्यो-मन्तु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-mūṣ^u** सुव्ये-मन्तु), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). Cf. **suwa 2**.

swayēmwar स्वयंवर, see **sōyēmwar**.

sōviz^u स्वविज्ञु । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment or occasion, see **viz^u**.

say 1 सय्, see **tih**.

say 2 सय् । सत्यापनम् m. ratification (of contract, bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f.; Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सत्यापननियमनम्, आशयाहणम् m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest money, to deposit the earnest money; met. after arousing desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, *sai*; 92, *sai*).

sāyē साय सायید । छाया, समाश्रयः m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^u-sāyē**, p. 788a, l. 14) (El. *sāyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. **-bāna** -बाण (= सायیدبان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, ●1733); a sunshade, umbrella, parasol. —**karun** —करन् । छायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्, m.inf.

to rest in the shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, sunshine, etc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use an umbrella or sunshade. —**roṣṭ^u** —रुस्तु । छायाच्छादनसहायाश्रयहीनः adj. (f. —**rūṣh^ū** —रुहू), wanting in shade, shadeless; wanting protection.

sēy स्वय । सूक्ष्मकीटसमुच्चयः f. a collection, or bunch, of maggots. —**wōthūn^ū** —वृथञ्च । चुद्रकीटसंघसमुद्भवः f.inf. a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the like becoming corrupt).

siyā सिया, see **siyāh**.

sōy 1 स्वय, **suy सुय**, see **tih**.

sōy 2 स्वय । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्केटी). अनर्थप्रवृत्तिः f. the common nettle (cf. **bōta-s^o**, p. 138b, l. 32; **ganda-s^o**, p. 239b, l. 46; **suman-s^o**, p. 913b, l. 31); (El. *sō.c*; J. 75, *urtica dioica*; 462, *soi*; 76, *sooi*, a stomachic medicine; K.Pr. 13, *suī*); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. *sōi*). —**āsūn^ū** —आसञ्च । अर्थचेष्टनशीलता f.inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). —**chāvūn^ū** —चावञ्च । मर्केटीलतया बाधनम् f.inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). —**lagūn^ū** —लगञ्च । मर्केटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्तिः, अर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्तिः f.inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; to become engaged in fruitless actions (worrying other people).

sōyē-dōph स्वय-द्वफ । मर्केटीचुपः m. (sg. dat. —**dōpas** —द्वपस्), a nettle-plant. —**tūp^u** —टूपु । मर्केटीपुष्पम् m. the nettle-flower. —**zand** —जंड । मर्केटीलता m. a bunch of nettles; a nettle-plant.

sōy^u स्वयु । शाकभेदः m. a certain wild plant used in cooking (? El. *suoi*, tamarisk).

suy सुय, see **tih**.

suy^u सुयु m. a needle (i.q. **s^oṣ 2**) (K.Pr. 208).

syod^u संदु । अञ्जुः adj. (f. **sēz^ū 2** संञ्जू), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. **syod^u dastār**, p. 256b, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (*siud*), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K.Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. **sēda syod^u**, p. 864a, l. 39) (H, viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. **sēda**. —**anun** —अनुन m.inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140). —**gabhun** —गकुन । निर्वाधतया संपत्तिः m.inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059). —**rōzun** —रोञ्जुन । आनुकूच्याचरणम् m.inf. to remain straight and facing (something); to act in agreement

with, be favourable to. —**sāda** —साद । सरलवृत्तिः adj. (f. —**sēz^ū sāda** —संञ्जू साद), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes, ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant and not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. —**syod^u** —संदु । अविलम्बितम् adv. without delay, straightway, at once and without impediment.

syoduy संदुय । निर्वाधम् adv. straightway, without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully, honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sēzi wati pakun खज़ि वति पकुन । सन्ताने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go on a straight road, to go on the highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met. to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sēz^ū mūn^ū संञ्जू मञ्जू । कार्यसिद्धिः f. 'the straight pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenance (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. —**mūn^ū gabhūn^ū** —मञ्जू गक्ञ्जू । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभवः f.inf. successful accomplishment to occur (esp. when unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i.q. **سید**) m. a lord, chief, prince; any descendant of Husain (who was the grandson of Muhammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद **سایاد** m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher (Rām. 1496). Cf. **sayyād**.

sayéd सयद **ساید** m. game, prey, chase, an object of the chase (El. *sayad*, prey).

siyāh सियाह **سیاه** or (Rām. 1042) **siyā सिया** adj. e.g. black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). —**pōsh** **پوش** adj. e.g. clad in black (El. *siyah-posh*).

syūl^u सूलु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **silis सीलिस**, abl. **sēli सेलि**), N. of a game formerly played by boys in Kashmir. It is said to be extinct for half a century. In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastened, is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding the other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, while the others try to catch him. He wards them off by kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, the captor takes his place, and so on till each has had his turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in making the greatest number of complete circles.

sēyēl स्वयल or **sēyēlad स्वयलद** । चुद्रकीटसंघव्याप्तः adj. e.g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sōyēlad स्वयलद । अर्थचेष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sōyēladiñ स्वयलदिञ्**) (a child or other) who worries others by fruitless actions.

syom^u संयु or **syomb^u संयु** । आधारमलम्, मलसंघातः, ईषद्विषाक्तत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **sēmīś खमिस** or **sēmbis खबिस**), sediment, silt (cf. **nambala-s^o**, p. 637b, l. 19); a power of causing slight intoxication. —**bēhun**

—**स्यङ्ग** । मलसंहतिः m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyēm सायं m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). **-kāl** -काल m. evening time, eventide.

sōyēm or **swayēm** स्वयं or स्वयम् pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. **swa-swayēm**, p. 952b, l. 26) (L.V. 33; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850); by oneself; of oneself, of one's own accord; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Māch'pur Pargana of Kashmir where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Srayambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). **sōyēm-bū स्वयंबू(भू)** m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Śhiva (Śiva). **sōyēm sō स्वयं सो** । स्वस्वचरम् m. the name given in schools to the Śārādā character equivalent to the Nāgarī स्व swa (in Kāshmirī sō). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *seasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *om seasti ekam sidham*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see *JRAS.*, 1916, p. 681).

syomb^u स्वंबु, see **syom^u**.

sōyēmwar or **swayēmwar स्वयंवर** m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684; K. 709-10, 730, 893-4).

syon^u स्वनु । मन्दः, निर्लवणः adj. (f. **sēn^u स्वन्**), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. **ada-s^o**, p. 12a, l. 13); slow, dull-witted, dull, soft; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. **ada-s^o**, as ab.; **atha-s^o**, p. 62b, 48); (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **sēnun**. —**kyon^u क्यनु** । लावणहीनताविक्रतः adj. (f. **sēn^u kēn^u स्वन् क्यन्**), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun^u सिनु । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम् m. (sg. dat. **sinis सिनिस्**). With the suff. of the indef. art. this word takes the form **sinwāh सिन्वाह**, cf. **gōg^uji-s^o**, p. 279a, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf. **bōh^u-s^o**, p. 146a, l. 25; **dōda-s^o**, p. 190a, l. 25; **gōg^uji-sinwāh**, as ab.; **hōkha-s^o**, p. 327a, l. 36; **nadārⁱ-s^o**, p. 623a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (*san*), 87 (*id.*) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219); what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. *sun, syun*; Gr.Gr. 163); a dish of food (L. 459, *sun*); a flesh-broth; flesh for broth (cf. **nijē-s^o**, p. 626b, l. 43).

sinⁱ-bar^{ag} सिनि-बरग । शाकादिपत्रम् m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth; met. a

very little of vegetables and other materials for broth;

-dēv^u -यव । बङ्गलसूदभुक् m. (f. **-dēviñ -यविञ**), one who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. **-gāsh -गाश** ।

सूदसीलभ्यम् m. cheapness or plenty of vegetables and other materials for broth; plenty of broth. **-kōñ^u**

-काञ्चू f. a few vegetables (this word cannot be employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr.Gr. 163).

-lēj^u -ल्यञ् । सूदोखा f. a saucepan for making broth; a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. **-lakta**

-लक्त । खूळं मांसखण्डम् m. a large lump of meat (such as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making broth.

-muhim -मुहिम । सूददीर्घभ्यम् m. dearth or scarcity of materials for making broth, or of broth. **-muhima**

sōshal -मुहिम स्वञ्चल । सूदाभावे सुवर्चला f. 'mallows when soup is dear'; met. (when something necessary is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 201).

-milawan -मिलवन । सूदविनिमयाचारः f. (sg. dat. **-milavūñ^u -मिलवञ्चू**), a custom between neighbours of exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and similarity of caste).

-myul^u -मिळु । सूदविनिमयसंयोगः m. 'soup-ternis', a state of friendship between neighbours in which they are on terms of exchanging broth. **-phol^u**

-फळु । मांससूदखण्डम् m. a tasty morsel in broth.

-rān -रान । शीर्षमांसखण्डम् f. (for dat., see **rān**) the thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable for making broth. **-thaph -थफ** । सूदमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat.

-thapi -थपि), a gobbet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. **-thōp^u**

-थोपु m., i.q. **-kōñ^u**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^u -तुलु** ।

ईषन्नात्रशाकादि m., i.q. **-kōñ^u**, ab., a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr. 164). **-zand**

-जंड m., i.q. **kōñ^u**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund^u सिंदु m. (sg. dat. **sindis सिदिस्**), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmir.

Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81).

syop^u स्वपु । सशोफमुखः, अलसः adj. (f. **sēp^u स्वपू**), having a swollen face; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup^u सिपु, see **sipun**.

syur^u सिर् । तण्डुलचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **siris सिरिस्**), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv. 702-3, K. 1118).

sirⁱ-lōd^u सिरि-लोदु । तण्डुलचूर्णराशिः m. a heaped up pile of rice-flour. **-phol^u -फळु** । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूहः

m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). **-wugra**

-वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम् m. porridge of rice-flour.

syūr^u 1 सूय । भ्रमरोगः m. (sg. dat. **siris सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri** सेरि), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. **gyūr^u syūr^u**, p. 318a, p. 16). **sirⁱ gabhun सीरि गबुन** । अलसतावगमः m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr^u 2 सूय । सेटकमितः adj. (f. **sir^u 4 सीय**, for 1-3, see

s.v.v.; m. sg. dat. **sīris** सीरिस, abl. **sēri** सेरि), weighing (so many) seers (nominally of two pounds each), used —•, as in **daha-syūr^u**, p. 199^a, l. 16; **dusyūr^u**, p. 257^a, l. 1; **dāyē-syūr^u**, p. 266^b, l. 29; **pōṅṅa-syūr^u**, p. 743^b, l. 1; **shē-syūr^u**, p. 874^a, l. 19).

söyis सायिस سائيس or (q.v.) **söyisth** सायीश्च m. a groom, a horse-keeper (El. *sā,īs*; Rām. 1337).

syos^u खसु । चतिमन्दः, विटः adj. (f. **sōs^u** खसू), slow-natured, inert, inactive, torpid; a pimp, pander.

söyēsh खयश् । सत्कीर्तिः m. good repute, good fame.

siyāsath सियासथ سياست f. management, conduct (of affairs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).

söyisth सायीश्च (= سائيس) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a syce (El. *sā,īs*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **söyis**.

syoth^u खसु । सिक्थकम् m. (sg. dat. **sēthis** खथिस), bees-wax (El. *syut*).

söyēth खयथ । वर्तिका f. (sg. dat. **söyēth^u** खयथू), a lamp-wick (El. *soyēt*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a city term, *sāt*, i.e. *sōth*, a wick; as used out of Srinagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **söyēth^u** खयथू करत्र । खण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to make into wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a garment or cloth into little pieces.

sō-yēsh ख-यश् f. (sg. dat. **-yēshi** -यहि), a good wish, a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves.

syuw^u सिवु 1 p.p. of **siwun**, q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **ada-s^o**, p. 12^a, l. 18; **ṭūra-s^o**, s.v. **ṭūr**).

sayyād सय्याद् سياد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād**.

saz सज़ । मर्जिका f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 सज़ । क्री डनकविशेषः m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long^u** सज़-लंगु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 सज़ in **saza-byōl^u** सज़-ब्योलु । पुष्पविशेषबीजम् m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases. **-mūl** -मूल । लताविशेषमूलम् m. the root of this plant. **-pōsh** -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. its flower, used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

sāz 1 सज़ ساز । प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाशुपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain gong-like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450,

1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El.). **-bāz** बाज़ । मन्त्रप्रबन्धादियोजना m. complete collection of all the apparatus and preparation (after due consultation and consideration) for any work. **—wāyun** —वायुन् । वाद्यविशेषवादनम् m. inf. to sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gor^u साज़-गर् । अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य-) संपादकः m. (f. **-gūr^u** -गर्), a maker, seller, or applicer of women's decoration, or of horses' trappings, as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lady (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd** -सरूद् । वीणादिवाद्यकर्म m. a musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 सज़ ساز adj. e.g. making, preparing, effecting (cf. **sōbun-sāz**, p. 862^b, l. 7; **shākh-sāz**, p. 876^a, l. 50).

sazā सज़ا سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-sazā**, p. 659^b, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas** सज़ाहस) punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18). This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). Cf. **sazāwal**.

sēz^u 1 and 2 खसू, see **sēd** 1 and **syod^u**.

sōz 1 सोज़ سوز adj. e.g. burning, inflaming, used —•, as in **dil-sōz**, p. 215^a, l. 31; as subst. m., heat, burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 सोज़ (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concert, a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz** 1.

sōz^u साज़, see **sādun**.

sōz^hhōr^u खज़हारि । सूतविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal साज़ल । प्रसाधनशीलः adj. e.g. one who is fond of decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy, fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

sōz^u-mūth^u साज़-मंथू, see **sādun**.

sōzan खज़न । सत्पुरुषः m. a well-to-do and virtuous man, a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent man (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan सोज़न سوزن । सूतचित्रकर्म f. a needle; (in Ksh.) tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern; cf. **sōziūn^u** 2. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि । सूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour-work must be of the same colour as the cloth of the cap. Otherwise it is a **cikānⁱ** tūpⁱ, see **cikan**.

sōzun सोज़ुन । प्रेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūz^u** सूज़ु), to send (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi s^o**, p. 66^a, l. 19; **phīrith s^o**, p. 706^b, l. 25; **pata s^o**, p. 793^a, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638–9, 1218, 1670; Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304–5, 451, 489, 495–6, 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554, 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246, 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz^u-mot^u** सूज़ु-मंतु । प्रेषितः perf.

part. (f. **sūz^u-mūb^u** सूज़-मूब), sent, dispatched. Cf. **sōdun**.

sāzandar साज़ंदर (= سازنده) m. a player on musical instruments, a musician (El.).

sōzanāwun सोज़नावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōzanōw^u** सोज़नोवु), to cause to be sent (El., K. 982).

sōzūn^u 1 सोज़ून् । यन्त्रविशेषः i.q. **sōdānⁱ**, q.v.

sōzūn^u 2 सोज़ून् (= سورنی) । सूचीसूतविचपटविशेषः f. a kind of coverlet of tambour-work.

sēzar सज़र । आर्जवम् m. straightness, directness (cf. **atha-s^o**, p. 63a, l. 1) (K.Pr. 24); straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty, sincerity (Śiv. 1829); simplicity, humility. —**bōzun** —बोजुन् । अजुताप्रचणम्, आर्जवेन प्रत्ययः m.inf. to inspect straightness; to test the straightness (of something); to act on trust of (another's) honesty, to act confidingly. —**pazar** —पज़र । वास्तुआर्जवम् m. (sg. dat. **sēzaras pazaras** सज़रस् पज़रस्), thorough honesty, probity, rectitude (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754).

sēz^oran सज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sēz^orūn^u** सज़रंजू), straightening, making straight (Gr.Gr. 121); making a crooked character straight, reforming (a person); aiming straight (at a mark).

sēz^orun सज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sēz^or^u** सज़रं), to make straight, to straighten (cf. **dara s^o**, p. 236a, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. **tīr s^o**, s.v. **tīr 2**) (Rām. 999).

sēz^orāwun सज़रावुन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. 30

sēz^orōw^u सज़रोवु, i.q. **sēz^orun**, q.v. **sēz^orōw^u-mot^u** सज़रोवु-मत् । अज्जीकृतः perf. part. (f. **sēz^orōv^u-mūb^u** सज़रोवु-मूब), straightened; reformed, brought to a straight line of conduct; aimed straight at a mark, as ab.

sōzāth सज़ाथ । सज़ज़नः m. (sg. dat. **sōzātas** सज़ातस्), one (esp. a boy) of good caste; hence, met. one of good family, well brought up, well educated, and well conducted.

saziv सज़ीव् adj. e.g. alive, living, restored to life. —**gabhun** —गबुन् । आश्चासापत्तिः m.inf. to become restored to life; met. (of one overwhelmed by terror, calamity, sorrow, or the like) to be consoled, comforted, reassured.

sāzōv साज़ोव, see **sādun**.

sazāwal सज़ावल m. a collector of revenue or rent, tax-gatherer, land-steward, bailiff; a superintendent, supervisor, overseer; (in Ksh.) an officer who supervises a number of **shēkh-dars** (see p. 876b, l. 13), or guardians of the crops (L. 402, *sazāwal*, which perhaps represents *sazāwāl^u*, as a local corruption of *sazāwal*, by confusion with **sazā**, q.v.).

sāzawāy साज़वाय् । वाद्यवादनवृत्तिः f. the profession of playing the musical instrument called *sāz* (q.v.); meton. the profession of music, a livelihood as a musician.

sazawōz^u सज़वाज़ू (cf. سازش) । अन्वोन्यसंधिः f. confederacy, collusion, cabal, conspiracy.

sazzan सज़ज़न् or (Śiv. 1206) **sath-zan** सथ-ज़न् m. a good man, a virtuous man (Śiv. 20, 102, 307, 442, 588, 981, 1003, 1206, 1338, 1753, etc.).

t त ت. The seventeenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-first) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the sixteenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the nineteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fourth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **tōv** तौ व ना. It is sounded nearly like the dental **t** त of India proper, but the dental colour is not so decided, and the letter is liable to be confounded with the cerebral **ṭ** ट (q.v. *bel.*). It is also used to represent the Arabic letter **ṭ** ط (*tōc*), which, in Kāshmirī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, the **ṭ** ط is pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **t**.

The aspirate of **t** त is **th** थ, which is the seventeenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the twentieth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **thōsh** थो श चा.

When the letter **t** त is followed, in a Kāshmirī word, by **ü-mātrā** (but not when followed by **i** or **i-mātrā**) it is changed to **ṣ** ष. Thus, the nominative plural of the base **rāt-**, night, is **rōṣ** ष. Similarly, **ty** त्य becomes **ṣ** ष, and **tē** ते becomes **ṣa** ष. Thus, the 2 p.p. of **katun**, to spin, is **katsōv** (for ***katyōv**), and from the base **tat-**, hot, we have the abstract noun **tatar** (for ***tatēr**), heat. In the same way, the aspirate **th** थ becomes **ṣh** ष, as in **wōth** थ, arisen, feminine **wōṣh** ष; the 2 p.p. of **wōthun**, to arise, is **wōṣhōv** (for ***wōthyōv**); and from the base **wath-**, free, we have the abstract noun **wathar** (for ***wathēr**), freedom. See Gr.Gr. 28; Gr.M., p. 22.

For the interchange of **t** and **ṭ**, see *bel. s.v. ṭ*.

ṭ ट ت. The eighteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-second) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the eleventh (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fifth consonant in the

Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **ār māṭa** अर् मॉट. It is sounded approximately like the cerebral **ṭ** ट of India proper, but it is not so decidedly cerebral, being more nearly post-alveolar, so that it is liable to be confused with the dental **t** त dealt with in the preceding article.

The aspirate of **ṭ** ट is **ṭh** ठ, the twelfth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī language when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **sar māṭha** सर् मॉठ.

When the letter **ṭ** ट is followed in a Kāshmirī word by **i**, **ē**, or **y** (but not when followed by **i-mātrā** or **ü-mātrā**) it is changed to **c** च. Thus, the base **paṭ-**, a board, has its nominative singular **pūṭ** च, but its ablative singular is **paci**, its nominative plural is **pacē**, and its ablative plural **pacyau**. Similarly, in such cases, the aspirate **ṭh** ठ becomes **ch** च. Thus, **kāṭh-**, a stalk, nominative singular **kōṭh** च, ablative singular **kāchi**, nominative plural **kāchē**, and ablative plural **kāchyau**. See Gr.Gr. 29; Gr.M., p. 22.

Allusion has been made above to the tendency observable in Kāshmirī to confuse the dental **t** and **th** with the cerebral **ṭ** and **ṭh**, respectively. So strong is this tendency that Kāshmirī poets do not hesitate to rhyme a word containing a dental letter with another containing a cerebral. For instance, in Rām. 699, the word **Yind^arzith** is rhymed with **dīth** च, and, in 872, with **bīth** च,—rhymes which would be unthinkable in India Proper, where there is a sharp distinction between the sound of **th** and that of **ṭh**. In the following words there is confusion between initial **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**ṭh**):—**tāḍav** or **ṭāḍav**, swelling; **tōg** or **ṭōg**, an elephant-goad; **thōba** or **ṭhōbba**, a sherd; **ṭhēla**, a bag, compared with the Hindi *thailā*; **thand**, cool, compared with the Hindi *ṭhandā*; **thingun** or **ṭhingun**, a pretty child; **thāpēra** or **ṭhāpēra**, a slap; **tālun** or **ṭālun**, to displace; **tōth** or **ṭōṭ** च, cotton-seed; **tōth** or **ṭēth**, self-conceit; **tōth** or **ṭōth** च, a filament; **tōthun** or **ṭōthun**, to be pleased; **tatarārav** or **ṭatarārav**, pattering; **ṭyoth** च, bitter, as compared with Skt. *tikta-*, H. *tītā*. The following are a few examples of the same tendency in regard to letters

