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A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ
LANGUAGE.



COMPILED,
PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PAṆḌITA IŚVARA KAULA,
BY

SIR GEORGE A. GRIERSON, K.C.I.E., Ph.D.(Halle), D.Litt.(Dublin),

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PRELIMINARY NOTE

In the year 1898 the Asiatic Society of Bengal completed the publication, under my editorship, of a Kāshmirī Grammar written in Sanskrit by Īśvara Kaula, and entitled the *Kāsmīraśabdāmṛta*. During the preparation of this work for the press my attention was drawn to a report that its author had also composed a Kāshmirī-Sanskrit *Kōṣa*, or Dictionary. Further inquiries elicited the fact that this was really the case, and after prolonged negotiations, for the success of which I was largely indebted to the efforts of Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., and to the friendly influence exercised by Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., then Resident at Śrīnagar, the manuscript came into my possession at the end of that year.

Examination of the papers showed that Īśvara Kaula never lived to complete, much less to revise, his *Kōṣa*.¹ For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmirī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript, as it reached my hands, consisted merely of memoranda—lists of Kāshmirī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Incomplete as they were, these papers nevertheless formed a valuable addition to the literature of an important and little-known language, and it seemed to me that it was well worth while making an effort to utilize them and to publish the results. Accordingly, in the year 1899, I represented the state of affairs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and suggested what seemed to me a practical method for making the materials available to scholars. That Society, with great liberality, provided the funds necessary for the scheme, which was to employ a competent Kāshmirī Paṇḍit to fill up the lacunæ left by Īśvara Kaula, and to prepare the manuscript for the press.

Sir Aurel Stein added one more to the many debts that I owe to his kindness by securing for me the services of Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, of Śrīnagar, who at once commenced the preparation of the necessary slips. To my great regret that excellent scholar died in June, 1899, before he had finished the words commencing with the letter क, and some delay necessarily occurred before I could find his successor, Paṇḍit (now Mahāmahōpādhyāya) Mukunda Rāma Śāstri, also of Śrīnagar, of whose accuracy and learning I had had previous experience while editing the *Kāsmīraśabdāmṛta*. He took up the work again from the commencement, and has been my assistant ever since, not only copying out and correcting what Īśvara Kaula had left, but largely adding to the number of words explained.

As the authority of this Dictionary mainly depends on the fact that the greater portion has been prepared by these Kāshmirī Paṇḍits, it will be well to explain the procedure followed by them. Even the fullest portions of Īśvara Kaula's materials left much to be desired. A bare list of Kāshmirī words, with, in each case, a single synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindi, was of little use. Under my instructions and supervision, each word has now been written on a separate slip, with, in the case of nouns, information as to its gender. To this has been added its synonym in Sanskrit, and, as a further check, in Hindī. The Paṇḍit has then added a short explanation in Sanskrit giving further details as to the meaning of the word. To take an example—For the word *āb-dāb*, all that the original materials gave was as follows : आव-डाव । अपथ्य । बदपहेज़ी ।

¹ He died in the year 1893 A.D.

As prepared by the Paṇḍit, the slip for this word has taken the following form :—

प	(1) आँब्-डाँब्
(2) अपथ्यसेवनम्	(3) वदपहेँज़ी
(4) रोगित्वावस्थायां यदपथ्यसेवनं येन पुनरपि रोगाधिक्यं जायते तादृशमपथ्यसेवनमिदम् ।	

I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter प indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry, and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindī synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form :—

āb-dāb आँब्-डाँब् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmirī word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips are indexes of words occurring in (1) Burkhard's edition of Maḥmūd Gāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, published in vols. xlix and liii of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (YZ., quoted by verse number), (2) my own edition of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān's *Śiva Parinaya* (Śiv., quoted by verse number), in course of publication in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, (3) Divākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's *Śrīrāmāvatāracarita* (Rām., similarly quoted), (4) Paramānanda's *Kṛṣṇāvatāralīlā* (K., similarly quoted), (5) *Lallāvākyaṇi*, a collection of songs by Lal Dēd (L.V., similarly quoted), (6) *Hātim's Songs and Stories*, a collection of Kāshmirī folktales, etc., collected by Sir Aurel Stein (H., quoted by number and paragraph), (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' *Dictionary of Kāshmirī Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmirī Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of Īśvara Kaula's *Kāsmīrasābdāmṛta* (I.K., quoted by *sūtra*), (10) my own *Essays on Kāshmirī Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Lawrence's *Valley of Kashmir* (L., quoted by page). I have also included all the words in Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kāshmirī Language* (EL.), and in the *Vocabulary* appended to the *Kāshmirī Manual* (Gr.M.) by myself, published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Kāshmirī, especially as spoken by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works written by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmirī, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. In fact, such Kāshmirī is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago in Lucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased the bulk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good Hindōstānī Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmirī who has not a certain acquaintance either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the pages of this Dictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict even in regard to them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to be found in the Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already mentioned, and I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there are

no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as *Yūsuf Zuluikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmirīs use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Sāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmirī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Paṇḍits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Sāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmirī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Parinaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. इन्द्राजस खलि खेतु अन्धकारो । ज़ोरन्ति गोस लूरपारयो ॥

MS. B. इन्द्राजस इलि खुत् अन्दकार । जुरन्ति गुस लोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. मकलाव् थन् कुख् इह बख्च्यन्हारो । महागणपत ध्यान दारयो ॥

MS. B. मुक्लाव् तन् क्योख् चूह भख्च्यन्हार । महागणपत ध्यान दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmirī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I have therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt *kōm*^u, *kom*, *kāmu*, *kōm*^u, or *kāmi*, it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the **k** and the **m** and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the commencement, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with **b**, then those beginning with **c**, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmirī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same:—^a, ^ā, **a**, **ā**, **ā**, **ā**; **ai**; **au**; ^ē, ^ē, ^ē, ^ē, **ē**; ⁱ, ⁱ, **i**; ^o, ^o, ^o, ^o, **o**, ^u, ^u, **ū**, ^ū, **ū**, **ū**. *Anunāsika* is represented by [~], and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* is represented by **m** or **n** according to pronunciation. The vowels **ṛu** (ऋ) and **ṛē** (modified ऋ) are arranged as consonants under **r**, with which they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants:—**b, c (ch), d and ḍ, f, g, h, j, k (kh), l, m, n, ñ, p (ph), r, s (sh), t (th) and ṭ (ṭh), ṣ (ṣh), v (or w), y, z.** But the following points must be noted. The aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th,** and also the sibilant **sh,** appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus **ch** comes between **cg** and **cj,** and **sh** between **sg** and **sj** (vowels being neglected as usual).

The letter **n** represents the Arabic ن and the Nāgarī न. It also represents (in Kāshmirī words) the Nāgarī ङ, ञ, and ण, when these are compounded with another consonant of the same class. Thus, ङ **nga,** ञ **nea,** ण **ṇa.** The letters ङ and ण only occur in Kāshmirī in such circumstances. They never, except in pandits' 'learned' spelling, stand alone. In quoting Sanskrit words the usual transliteration (**ṅa, ṅa,** and **ṇa**) is, of course, observed. When the Nāgarī letter ञ stands alone in a Kāshmirī word it has the sound of **ny,** and is represented in the Persian character by ن. In this Dictionary it is represented by **ñ,** as in **बेञ्च beñč.** This **ñ** is not classed for purposes of alphabetical order with **n,** but comes after it as a distinct letter. This is rendered necessary by the fact that many people actually represent **ñ** by **ny,** and to class it with **n** would cause great confusion. On the other hand, for the purpose of alphabetical order, **d** and **ḍ** are classed as the same letter, and so are **t** (including **th**) and **ṭ** (including **ṭh**). The letters **v** and **w** are for the purpose of alphabetical order treated as the same letter.

The letter **sh** represents the Persian ش, and also two distinct Nāgarī (or Śāradā) letters, viz. श् and ष. Of the two latter, ष is merely a grammarian's figment, used by some pandits in writing words derived from Sanskrit words containing it. Thus such persons write **pōsh,** a flower, पोष्, not पोश्, because it is derived from पुष्प. In Kāshmirī श् and ष are both pronounced **sh,** as in 'shine', and there is no danger in representing them both in the roman character by **sh,** as the Nāgarī spelling is also given in every case. To write **ś** and **ṣ** would only puzzle those who read texts edited on the usual system of representing the sound by **sh.** In transliterating Sanskrit words, I of course retain the customary **ś** and **ṣ.**

The character **ṣ** is an innovation. It represents the fricative sound of **c** represented in Nāgarī by च् and in the Persian character by چ, which is very common in Kāshmirī and other languages of North-Western India. I have introduced the character **ṣ** in order to show that in the vernacular character the sound is represented by one letter, and also to distinguish it from **ts** (त्स, تس), an altogether different sound. Its aspirated form is **ṣh,** which is sounded as **ts + h,** not as **t + sh.**

As Kāshmirī grammars differ in the nomenclature of the various forms of the parts of speech, I give below a series of tables of the declension and conjugation of the language showing the names adopted in the following pages for each form. The names are those employed in my *Kāshmirī Manual*, to which reference should be made for further particulars. In some grammars it is customary to make out, with the help of postpositions, a long array of cases for the nouns, but this is quite unnecessary. The Kāshmirī noun has only four cases, the nominative, the dative, the agent, and the ablative, and other relations are indicated by postpositions or prepositions governing one or other of the three latter.¹ When a noun presents any peculiarities I have endeavoured to show them so far as my knowledge extended. As all nouns of the first and second declensions are masculine, and all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine, it has not been necessary to state the declension of any noun as well as its gender. The grammars teach that the second declension consists of all masculine nouns in *-mātrā*, and the third of all feminine nouns in *ī-mātrā* or *-mātrā*. The first and fourth include all the rest. Adjectives, when qualifying substantives whose nominatives masculine end in *-mātrā*, are declinable, and others are, as a rule, indeclinable. This being a general law, it has not been considered advisable to waste space by stating the fact in each case. When an adjective is declinable its feminine is recorded unless this is quite regular. An

¹ In the tables of the noun I have shown the genitive as an additional case. Really there are two postpositions, *sonḍ* (or *honḍ*) which governs the dative, and *uk*, which governs the ablative. As there are irregularities in suffixing these postpositions, I have included them merely for the sake of convenience, and to distinguish between the animate and inanimate masculine genitive.

adjective used as a substantive is declined as such. In the case of verbs I usually show their first and second past participles, or, in the case of verbs of the third conjugation, their second past participles only, and also any other irregular or difficult forms. The information regarding the feminines of adjectives comes from the Paṇḍits' slips. For the rest I am myself responsible. Īśvara Kaula's *Kāśmīrāśabdāmṛta* has been my authority in all doubtful cases.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

	FIRST DECLENSION ANIMATE (Masculine)	FIRST DECLENSION INANIMATE (Masculine)	SECOND DECLENSION ANIMATE (Masculine)	SECOND DECLENSION INANIMATE (Masculine)	THIRD DECLENSION (Feminine)	FOURTH DECLENSION (Feminine)
	<i>Thief.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Horse.</i>	<i>Bracelet.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Garland.</i>
SINGULAR.						
Nominative .	ṭūr	gara	gur ^u	kor ^u	kūr ^u	māl
Dative. . .	ṭūras	garas	guris	karis	kōrē	māli
Agent . . .	ṭūran	garan	gur ⁱ	kār ⁱ	kōri	māli
Ablative . .	ṭūra	gara	guri	kari	kōri	māli
Genitive . .	ṭūra-sond ^u	garuk ^u	gur ⁱ -sond ^u	karyuk ^u	korē-hond ^u	māli-hond ^u
PLURAL.						
Nominative .	ṭūr	gara	gur ⁱ	kār ⁱ	kōrē	māla
Dative. . .	ṭūran	garan	gurēn	karēn	kōrēn	mālan
Agent . . .	ṭūrau	garau	guryau	karyau	kōryau	mālau
Ablative . .	ṭūrau	garau	guryau	karyau	kōryau	mālau
Genitive . .	ṭūran-hond ^u	garan-hond ^u	gurēn-hond ^u	karēn-hond ^u	kōrēn-hond ^u	mālan-hond ^u

PRONOUNS

A. PERSONAL.

1. bōh, I.
2. ṭ^ah, thou.
3. suh, sa, tih, he, she, it.

B. POSSESSIVE.

1. myōn^u, my ; sōn^u, our.
2. chyōn^u, thy ; tuhond^u, your.
3. tāmⁱ-sond^u, tasond^u, tas, his, hers ; tamyuk^u, its ; timan-hond^u, tihond^u, their.

C. DEMONSTRATIVE.

- Proximate. yih, this.
- Mediate. huh, hōh, that (within sight).
- Remote. suh, sa, tih, that (not within sight).

- D.* RELATIVE. **yus, yössä, yih**, who, which, what.
- E.* INTERROGATIVE. **kus? kössa? kyäh?** who? which? what?
- F.* INDEFINITE. **kūh, kūthāh, kāh, kāthāh**, anyone, some one; **kēh, kēthāh**, anything, something.
- G.* REFLEXIVE. **pān**, self.

H. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

CASE	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Nominative singular	s	kh	None
Accusative singular	m	th	n
Genitive and dative singular	m	y	s
Agent singular	m	th, y	n
Plural (all cases)	None	wa	kh

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

FIRST CONJUGATION: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun**, to make.

SECOND CONJUGATION: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bövnun**, to become.

THIRD CONJUGATION: All other Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **wuphun**, to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

ROOT. **KAR**, make

INFINITIVE. Masculine, **karun, karun^u**, or **karon^u**; feminine, **kariün^ü**; to make, the act of making.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE. **karān**, making.

FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE. **karun, karun^u**, or **karon^u**, about to be made, meet to be made.

IMPERSONAL FUTURE PARTICIPLE. **karani**, it is to be made.

CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE. **karith**, having made.

NEGATIVE CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE. **karanay**, not having made.

FREQUENTATIVE PARTICIPLE. **kārⁱ kārⁱ**, making repeatedly.

ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE. **karönⁱ**, while making.

NOUNS OF AGENCY. 1 **karawun^u**, 2 **karanwöl^u**, a maker, one who makes.

INDICATIVE.

- Present. **bōh chus karān**, I am making, I make.
 Imperfect. **bōh ôsus karān**, I was making.
 Future. **bōh kara**, I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).
 Durative Future. **bōh āsa karān**, I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

- Present. **bōh kara**, I may make, (if) I make.
 Future. **bōh āsa karān**, (if) I be making.
 Past. **bōh karahö**, (if) I had made, I should have made (if).
 Durative Past. **bōh āsahö karān**, (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

- Present. **kar**, make thou!
 Polite. **karta**, please make!
 Future. **kârⁱzi**, thou shouldst make!
 Past. **kârⁱzihē**, thou shouldst have made!
 Durative. **ās karān**, keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karēkh**, mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	kor^u , made (lately)	bōv^u , become lately	None
2nd Past Participle	karyōv , made (time indefinite)	bōvyōv , become (time indefinite)	wuphyōv , flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	karyāv , made (long ago)	bōvyāv , become (long ago)	wuphyāv , flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	wuphiyāv , flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	kor^umot^u , made (lately)	bōv^umot^u , become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	karyōmot^u , made (time indefinite)	bōvyōmot^u , become (time indefinite)	wuphyōmot^u , flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	karyāmot^u , made (long ago)	bōvyāmot^u , become (long ago)	wuphyāmot^u , flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	wuphiyāmot^u , flown (long ago)
1st Past . . .	mě korum , I made (lately)	bōh bōvus , I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . . .	mě karyōm , I made (time indefinite)	bōh bōvyōs , I became (time indefinite)	bōh wuphyōs , I flew (lately)
3rd Past . . .	mě karyām , I made (long ago)	bōh bōvyās , I became (long ago)	bōh wuphyās , I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	bōh wuphiyās , I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	mě chum kor^umot^u , I have made	bōh chus bōv^umot^u , I have become	bōh chus wuphyōmot^u , I have flown
perfect . . .	mě ôsum kor^umot^u , I had made	bōh ôsus bōv^umot^u , I had become	bōh ôsus wuphyōmot^u , I had flown
ve Perfect and fect Conditional	mě āsēm kor^umot^u , I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	bōh āsa bōv^umot^u , I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	bōh āsa wuphyōmot^u , I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

THE KĀSHMĪRĪ ALPHABET IN THE ROMAN CHARACTER, WITH

A. VOWELS

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
a	— (medial only)	ـَ	ṭ ^h , च्ह, چہ
ā	— (medial only)	ـَ	and ^{ar} , अन्दरि, اندر
a	अ	ا, ـَ	abal, अबल, ابل
a	अ, —	ا, ـَ	aḍ ^{arun} , अडरुन, اڈرن; gan ^{zar} , गंज़र, گنزر
ā	अ, —	ا, ـَ	ās ⁱ , असि, اس; kā ^r , करि, گر
ā	आ, ा	آ	āb, आव्, آب; kā th , काठ, کاتھ
ai	ऐ, ै	ـِ, ـِ	aith, ऐठ, آیتھ; mail, मैल, میل
au	औ, ौ	ـِ, ـِ	gauv, गौव्, گاو
ē	—	ـَ	bañ ^{ērāwun} , बंत्रावुन, بنزاون
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	ـَ	bēñē, व्यत्र, بنه. Initial य or य after a vowel is yē, as in yēm ^{is} , यमिस, يميس; biyē, बिच, بيہ
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	ـَ	vē ^{tharun} , वठरुन, وٿرن
ē	ditto	ـَ	tē th , खट्ट, ٿٿ
ē	— (never initial)	ي	mēl, मेल, ميل
i	ि " "	ـَ	ās ⁱ , असि, اس
i	ि " "	ـَ	nishē, निश, نيشه
ī	ी " "	ـِ, ـِ	shīn, शीन, شين
o	— (medial only)	ـَ	d ^o n ^u , दनु, دن
ō	व (after a consonant)	ـَ	dōd, वद, دد
ō	व " "	ـَ	gōn ^u , म्वनु, گن
ō	व " "	ـَ	shōp ^u , कूप, چپ
o	अ, —	ـَ	ogun, अगुन, اگن; bod ^u , बडु, بد
ō	ओ, े	و, او	ōr, ओर, اور; pōsh, पोश, پوش
ô	ओ, े	و, او	ô ^s , ओसु, اوس; mô ^l , मोलु, مول
ö	आ, —	آ (initial and medial)	ös, आस, اس; mö ^l , मालि, مال
u	— (never initial)	omitted	kor ^u , करु, گر
u	— " "	ـَ	kus, कुस, کس
ū	— " "	ـِ, ـِ	sūr, चूर, چور
ü	or अ, — " "	omitted, or —	kür ^u , करु, گر; abad ^{ur} , अबदरु, अबدر
ü	अ, —	ا, ـَ	ün ^u , अन्नू, अन; büd ^u , बडू, بد
ū	ऊ, ू	ي	sūty, सूत्य, سیت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anusāsika* (◌̣) is represented in the roman character by the sign ~ over the nasalized vowel. Thus अँ ạ̄, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (◌̣) is represented by m or n according to its sound. In Kāshmirī words it occurs only as a *compendium scripturae* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, म्वडु for म्वण्डु mōṇḍ^u.

ITS EQUIVALENTS IN THE NĀGARĪ AND PERSIAN CHARACTERS

B. CONSONANTS

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	bod ^u , बंदु, بُد
c	च	ح	cāl, चाल, چال
ch	छ	چ	chuh, छुह, چُه
d	द	د	dah, दह, دَه
ḍ	ड	ڈ	ḍar, डर, ڈر
f	see ph		
g	ग	غ, گ	gashun, गकून, گچھُن; galatī, गलती, غَلَطِي
h	ह	ح, ه	hān, हान, هان; hāl, हाल, حال
j	ज	ج	jān, जान, جان
k	क	ق, ک	kath, कथ, کتھ; köyim, कायिम, قائم
kh	ख	خ, ک, کھ	khasun, खसुन, گھسُن; krakh, कख, کک; khōrij, खारिज, خَارِج
l	ल	ل	ladun, लदुन, لَدُن
m	म	م	manz, मज, مَنز
n	न, ङ, ण	ن	nākāra, नाकार, ناکارہ; wungun, वुङ्गुन, وُنْگُن; gaḍun, गण्डुन, گنڈُن
ñ	ञ	ن	añēgot ^u , अजगटु, اِنِگَت
p	प	پ	pot ^u , पटु, پُٹ
ph, f	फ	ف, پ, پھ	phērun, फेरुन, پھیرن; rōph, वफ, رُپ; phaisala (faisala), फैसलہ, فیصلہ
r	र	ر	rōph, वफ, رُپ
s	स	ص, س, ش, س	sōn ^u , सोनु, سون; wōris, वारिस, وَاَرِث; phaisala, फैसलہ, فیصلہ
sh	श, ष	ش	shīn, शीन, شِین; pōsh, पोष, پوش
t	त	ط, ت	tulun, तुलुन, تُلُن; khōt ^a ra, खातर, خَاطَرہ
ṭ	ट	ت	gāṭul ^u , गाटुल, گائل
th	थ	ت, تھ	thakun, थकुन, تھکُن; rāth, राथ, رات
ṭh	ठ	ت, تھ	ṭhagun, ठगुन, تھگُن; achīṭh, अछीठ, اچھِٹ
ṭh	छ	چ	ṭh ^a h, छह, چھ
ṭh	छ	چ, چھ	gashun, गकून, गचھُن; rath, रछ, رچ
v or w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	wātul, वातुल, وائل; vēth, वथ, وتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	yih, यिह, یہ
z	ज़	ظ, ض, ذ, ز	zānun, ज़ानुन, زانُن; ozur, अज़ुर, عُدْر; arz, अर्ज़, عَرْض; nazar, नज़र, نَظَر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmirī has no aspirated sonants (gh, jh, ḍh, dh, or bh). The only consonants which it possesses that are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the fricatives, ज्ञ *tsa*, छ *tsha*, and ज्ञ *za*. Their corresponding nasal is न *na*; thus, ज्ञ *ntsa*, छ *ntsha*, and ज्ञ *nza*; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to fricatives, the dental न *na* is changed to the palatal ज्ञ *ñe*, which some native scribes then write as ज्ञ. The Arabic *ain* (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmirī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عُدْر, عَرْض above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above.
 abbr. = abbreviated.
 abl. = ablative.
 abs. = abstract.
 acc. = accusative.
 act. = active.
 adj. = adjective.
 adv. = adverb.
 aff. = affix.
 ag. = case of the agent.
 agric. = agricultural.
 an. = animate.
 anon. = anonymous.
 art. = article.
 auxil. = auxiliary.

bel. = below.
 ben. = benedictive mood.
 B.Gr. = Burkhard, *Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Präpositionen der Kāschmiri-sprache*; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, is the edition quoted.

card. = cardinal numeral.
 caus. = causal.
 cf. = confer, compare.
 c.g. or com. gen. = common gender.
 col. a = left-hand } column of
 col. b = right-hand } a page.
 coll. = colloquial.
 com. = commonly.
 comm. = commentary.
 comp. = compound.
 compar. = comparative degree.
 comp. p.p. = compound past participle.
 con. = concrete.
 cond. = conditional.
 conj. = conjugation.
 conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
 conjunct. = conjunction.
 cons. = consonant.
 constr. = construction.
 cont. = contemptuous.
 contr. = contracted or contraction.
 cor. = corrupt.
 corr. = correct.
 correl. = correlative or correlative pronoun.

D. = Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir Territories*.
 dat. = dative.
 decl. = declension.
 defect. = defective.
 dem. = demonstrative pronoun.
 den. = denominative.
 der. = derivation or derivative.
 dim. = diminutive.
 dir. = direct.
 dur. = durative.

e.g. = *exempli gratis*, for example.
 El. = Elmslie, *Kāschmiri Vocabulary*.
 emph. = emphatic.
 esp. = especial.
 etym. = etymology.
 euph. = euphonic.
 exam. = example.
 exc. = except or exception.

f. or fem. = feminine.
 fac. = facetious.
 fig. = figurative.
 fr. = from.
 freq. = frequentative.
 fut. = future.
 fut. p.p. = future passive participle.

gen. = genitive.
 gend. = gender.
 genl. = general.
 geog. = geographical.
 gram. = grammatical.
 Gr.Gr. = Grierson, *Essays on Kāschmiri Grammar*.
 Gr.M. = Grierson, *Kāschmiri Manual*.

ib. = *ibidem*, in the same place as the preceding.
 id. = *idem*, the same meaning as that of the preceding word.
 impers. = impersonal.
 impf. = imperfect tense.
 impv. = imperative mood.
 inan. = inanimate.
 incorr. = incorrect.
 ind. = indicative mood.
 incl. = indeclinable.
 indef. = indefinite.
 inf. = infinitive.

instr. = instrumental.
 intens. = intensitive.
 inter. = interrogative or interrogative pronoun.
 interj. = interjection.
 intr. = intransitive.
 introd. = introduction.
 i.q. = *id quod*, the same as.
 irr. = irregular.

K.Pr. = Knowles, *Dictionary of Kāschmiri Proverbs*.

L. = Lawrence, *The Valley of Kashmir*.
 l. = line.
 lit. = literally.
 loc. = locative.

m. or masc. = masculine.
 m.c. = *metri causa*, for the sake of metre.
 med. = medical.
 met. = metaphorical.
 meton. = metonymical.
 myth. = mythological.

N. = name.
 n. or neut. = neuter.
 n.ag. = *nomen agentis*, noun of agency.
 neg. = negative.
 nom. = nominative.
 num. = numeral.

obj. = object.
 obl. = oblique.
 obs. = obsolete.
 obsc. = *sensu obscuro*.
 onomat. = onomatopoeic.
 opp. to = opposed to.
 ord. = ordinal numeral.
 orig. = original.

p. = page.
 part. = participle.
 pass. = passive.
 past = past tense.
 1 past = first past tense, and so on.
 perf. = perfect.
 pers. = person.
 phon. = phonetic.
 phr. = phrase.
 pl. or plur. = plural.

pleon. = pleonastic.
 plup. = pluperfect.
 poet. = poetical.
 pol. = polite.
 postpos. = postposition.
 p.p. = past participle.
 1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on.
 pphr. = periphrastic.
 prec. = precative.
 pref. = prefix.
 prep. = preposition.
 pres. = present.
 pres.-fut. = present-future.
 prim. = primary.
 priv. = privative.
 prob. = probably.
 pron. = pronoun or pronominal.
 prop. = properly.
 prov. = proverb.
 pt. = particle.

qual. = quality or qualitative.
 quant. = quantity or quantitative.
 q.v. = *quod vide*, which see.

red. = redundant.
 redupl. = reduplication or reduplicated.
 refl. = reflexive.
 reg. = regular.
 resp. = respective.
 RT. = *Rāja - Tarāṅginī*, ed. Stein.
 RT.Tr. = Translation of *Rāja - Tarāṅginī* by Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II.

scl. = *scilicet*, to be understood.
 sec. = secondary.
 sen. = sentence.
 sg. or sing. = singular.
 Siv. = *Śiva-parvaya* of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān.
 st. = stem.
 subj. = subjunctive.
 subst. = substantive.

suff. = suffix.
 superl. = superlative degree.
 s.v. = sub voce, under the word.

tech. = technical.
 term. = termination.
 tr. = transitive.
 transl. = translated or translation.

unphon. = unphonetic.
 u.w. = used with.

v. = vide, see.
 vb. = verb.
 vb. intr. = intransitive verb.
 vb.n. = verbal noun.
 vb. suff. = verbal suffix.
 vb. tr. = transitive verb.
 vill. = used in villages, rural.
 voc. = vocative.
 vr.l. = *varia lectio*, different reading.
 vs. = verse.
 vulg. = vulgar.

W. = Wade, *Kāschmiri Grammar*.
 wom. = used by women.

YZ. = Kāschmiri version of *Yūsuf and Zulaiḫā*, ed. Burkhard.

- indicates a compound word, of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs.
 — indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound.
 ° at the end of a compound.
 ° at the beginning of a compound.
 + with.
 ± with or without.
 & and.
 &c. et cetera, and so forth.
 √ root.

Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom. sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, **suḥ सुह** will be found under the inanimate form **tiḥ तिह**. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in **un**. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in **u**. They are as follows: **khyon** ख्यनु, to eat; **cyon** च्यनु, to drink; **hyon** ह्यनु, to take; **pyon** प्यनु, to fall; **zyon** ज्यनु, to be born; **dyon** द्यनु, to give; **nyun** न्यनु, to take; and **yun** यनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under **chuh कुह**, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

A
DICTIONARY
KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

^a. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in P^ashtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a**. It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śārādā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **t^ah**, thou, is written **तह**, literatim **t-h**, as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kāsmāra-śabdāmṛta* it is represented by *virāma*, thus **व्ह**. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*, thus **آ**.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by ^a becomes **a**, **ā** becomes **ō**, **ē** becomes **ī**, **ō** becomes **ū**, and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ^a is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word **शस्त्र** *śastra*, iron, becomes in Kāshmirī **शस्त्र**, **شستر**, **shēst^ar**, and the Arabic word **جالد**, *jald*, active, becomes **जल्द** **jald**, or **जल्द** **jal^ad**, quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ^a is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ^a, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

^ā. This vowel bears the same relation to ^a that **ā** does to **a** (see **ā**). When ^a is followed by ⁱ it becomes ^ā. Like the ^a it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*. Thus, from **अन्दर**, **آندر**, **and^ara**, from inside, we have

अन्दरि, **آندر**, **and^arⁱ**. It is sounded like an extremely short **ā**.

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by **अ** in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ^a it becomes **a**, when followed by ⁱ it becomes **ā**, when followed by ^u it becomes **o**, and when followed by ^ū it becomes **ū**.

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yē**, and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ē**, and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh**. Thus, **यमिस्** **yēmis**, not **yamis**, **बिय** **biyē**, not **biya**, while **पोथ** **pōthya**, books, becomes **pōthē**, **म्याच** **myāña**, mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñē**, and **निश** **nisha**, near, becomes **nishē**. Similarly, also sometimes after **c**, **ch**, and **j**, as explained under the article **ē**.

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ō**. Thus, **द्वद** **dwad**, milk, becomes **dōd**.

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as ^a; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **क्राह**, a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a**, O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyē** or **-a bāyau**. Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyē**, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau**, or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau**, O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyē**, O father.

a 3, ā 1, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h**, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, **i**, or **ě** becomes **y**, and a final **u** (but not ^u or ^ū) becomes **w**, even when originally followed by such a dropped **h**. Thus, **sapadi** + **ā** becomes **sapadyā**, will he become? **sapādⁱ** + **ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did they (masc.) become? **bōvē** + **ā** becomes **bōvyā**, did they (fem.) become? **chěh** + **ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh** + **ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor^u** + **ā** becomes **kor^uā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kūr^u** + **ā** becomes **kūr^uā**, pronounced **kūrā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara** + **a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chēs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā** (**chih** + **ā** or **chěh** + **ā**), are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chěkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyě**, see **ě**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa** + **a**, are you (masc.)? **chěw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā** (**chuh** + **ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chěh** + **ā**), is she? or (**chih** + **ā**); are they (masc.)? or (**chěh** + **ā**), are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüz^ua**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chēs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chēs-a**. Similarly, **karān chy-ěy** (for **karān chěh** + **ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chěkh-ay**, or **karān chěkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chěwa-y** or **karān chěw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ěy** (**karān chěh** + **ay**), is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay**.

a. The peculiar Kāshmirī modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by **अ** and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, **अदरुन**, **أَدْرُن**, **ad^arun**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ö* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **a** usually arises from the influence of a following ^a. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kaḷ^arāwān**, he makes dumb.

ā. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by ⁱ. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **अ**, and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, **असि**, **أَسِي**, **āsⁱ**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **āsⁱ** sounds something like **ai^s**.

ā 2; for **ā 1** see **a 3**. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **आ** and in the Persian character by *alif*. Thus, **काठ**, **كَاث**, **kāth**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī**, readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhökur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before ^a, ⁱ, ^o, or ^u it becomes **ö**, as in **kön^arāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **mölⁱ** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abög^or^u**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brör^u** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before ^u it becomes **ô**, as in **myôn^u** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönt^s**, five; **ös**, a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rōpai** or **rōpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ऐ**, and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē*. Thus, **ऐठ**, **أَيْث** or **أَيْث**, **aith**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ö**, as in **aith** or **öth**, eight. Before ⁱ or ^u, **ai** becomes **ü**. Thus, from the base **kait-**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kütⁱ**, sing. dir. fem. **küt^u**. Before ^u it becomes **ü**, as in sing. dir. masc. **küt^u**.

ai 2. ऐ, conj. if. See ay.

ai 3. ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. ai Khudāyē or ai Khudāyō, O God! ib.; ai hākh, O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, ō. Thus, कर्याँन् or कर्याँन्, كَرِيوَن, karyōn or karyaun, he did. Before mātrā-vowels it is treated exactly like ō.

ē. This mātrā-vowel bears the same relation to ^a that ě does to a. That is to say, when ^a follows ^{n̄} it becomes ē. Thus, बन्त्रावुन्, بَنْتِرَاوُن or بَنْتِرَاوُن, bañrāvun, to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short e, like the second e in 'ceremony'.

ē. When ya follows a consonant, or when a follows ^{n̄} or sh, it becomes ē, which is represented by य or च in Nāgarī and by zēr in the Persian character. Thus, अय, اَي, vēth, the River Jehlam; म्यात्र, مِيَاث, myāñē, my (fem. plur.); अन्न, اَيِّن, bēñē, a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the e in 'met', but some Kāshmīris, especially Hindūs, put a slight y-sound in front of it, as if we said 'm^yet'. Before ⁱ, ē is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, अति tēthⁱ, bitter (pl. masc.). Before ^u it becomes yo, as in अतु tyoth^u, bitter (sing. masc.). Before ^u it becomes modified to ě (see below), as in अतु tēth^u, bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost t^yūth. Before ^a it becomes ě (see below).

When ē (i.e. ya) follows t, th, or z, the y is generally dropped, and ē becomes a. Thus ditē + ya is not ditē, but dita. The same also often occurs after s. The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find a used where we should expect ě after t, th, or z. We have seen that after ^{n̄} an a is pronounced as ē. This is because the sound of y is inherent in ^{n̄}, which is pronounced as ny. The letter ^{n̄}a is therefore naturally pronounced as nyē. This change is universal. Kāshmīris also maintain that the sound of y is inherent in the four letters c, ch, j, and sh. In other words, they say that c is the same as cy, ch as chy, j as jy, and sh as shy, and they write them indifferently च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य; and श, श्य respectively. It thus follows that when ě follows any one of these three letters the y of the ya is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that cē is written च cya or च ca; chē is written छ्य chya or छ cha; jē, ज्य jya or ज ja; and shē, श्य shē or श sha. In other words, both च and च्य are pronounced as cē, and so on for the

others. In the case of श, as in the case of च, the pronunciation of a as ě is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, श is always transliterated shē, not sha. Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between i and ě, ci is often written च (i.e. ca for cē) or च्य cē, and, conversely, we even find चि ci written instead of च ca or च्य cē. Similarly, the postposition nisha (or, better, nishē) निश, from, is often written in the Roman character nishi, and its real sound is nearer nishē than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that ya only becomes ē when it follows a consonant in the same word. When ya is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced yē, and will be so transliterated. Thus, यमिस, يَمِيس, yēmis (not yamis), to whom; बिय, بِيَّة, biyē; also.

The letter ē is quite often interchanged with i, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ē. This vowel bears the same relation to ě that a bears to a. That is to say, ě becomes ē in cases in which a would become a. Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ' over the corresponding sign for ě, and in the Persian character by zēr. Thus, from the अतुन, اَتُن, vēthun, to be fat, we get अतुन, اَتُن, vēth^arun, to make fat, in which the ě has been modified to ē owing to the influence of the following a-mātrā.

ē. This is the modified form of ě before ^u. It has a sound lying between i and ū, with a slight y-sound preceding, as in tēth^u, above, under ě.

ē. This is the long ē of Hindī, pronounced like the a in 'mate'. It is represented by ए in Nāgarī, and by yē in the Persian character. Thus, मेल, مِيل, mēl, unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position ē always becomes yē. Thus, ēr, wool, becomes yēr. In the Nāgarī character an initial ē is optionally written, thus एर् or चर्, but the word is always pronounced yēr, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always يير.

When ē is followed by ^a, ⁱ, or ^u it becomes ī. Thus, from tēzun, to be sharp, we have tīz^arāvun, to make sharp; from the base khēt- we have khīⁱ, a field (pl. nom. khētē); and from the base sēr- we have sīr^u, a brick (pl. nom. sērē). When ē is followed by ^u it becomes yū. Thus, from phērun, to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. phyūr^u, plur. phīrⁱ; fem. sing. phīr^u, plur. phērē.

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ī**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmirī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by **इ**, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, **म्यानि**, **میان**, **myōnī**, my (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **इ** and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, **निश**, **نیشه**, **nishē**, near. When followed by ^a, ⁱ, or ^u it is not perceptibly changed, but before ^u it becomes **yu**. Thus **kit^u** becomes **kyut^u**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both **कितु** and **क्युतु**, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi**. Thus, **ih**, this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **इह** or **यिह**, but the word is always pronounced **yih**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has **یہ**.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the ordinary long *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **ई** and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, **शीन**, **شین**, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ^a, ⁱ, or ^u it is not changed, but before ^u it becomes **yū**. Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl^u**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma**, a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk^u**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī**. Thus, **īran**, an anvil, becomes **yīran**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **इरन्** or **यीरन्**, but the word is always pronounced **yīran**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has **بیرن**.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

o. This bears the same relation to ^a that **o** does to **a**. When ^a is followed by ^u it becomes **o**. Like ^a it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh*. Thus, from the

root **दन्** **d^an**, shake out, we have the past participle **दनु**, **دن**, **d^on^u**.

ō. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ō**, which is represented by **व** in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, **दद**, **دَد**, **dōd**, milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ō**; thus, **d^wōd**. When followed by ^a or ⁱ the pronunciation of **ō** remains unaffected. When followed by ^u or ^ū it becomes modified to **ō** or **ō** respectively.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **u**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō. This is the modified form which **ō** takes when followed by ^u. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o**. Thus, **गनु**, **گن**, **gōn^u**, a stack, is pronounced **gon**. This word cannot be transliterated **gon^u**, as it is spelt with **व** in the Nāgarī character.

ō. This is the modified form which **ō** takes when followed by ^ū. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ū**, but tending towards a short **ō**. Thus, **छूप**, **چپ**, **ṣhōp^u**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **ṣhūp** and **ṣhōp**.

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^u. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **अ** and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, **बहु**, **بَد**, **boḍ^u**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u**, as in **ogun^u** for **agun^u** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ^u or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ^u** is **baḍis**, the agent singular is **baḍī**, and the direct feminine singular is **būḍ^ū**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ag^anas**.

ō 1. This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ** and in the Persian character by *wāw*. Thus, **पोश**, **پوش**, **pōsh**, a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū**. Thus, from **pōṭhun**, to be fat, we have **pūṭh^arāwun**, to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būlⁱ**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlē**; from **bōzun**, to hear, we have the past participle **būz^u** (masc.) and **būz^ū** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani**, thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । असु, adv. yes. ō-tu ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to ā that o does to a. It is the form that ā takes when followed by ^u (or in some cases by u, see ā). It has the sound of a prolonged broad ō, nearly the equivalent to that of the o in 'glory'. Like ō it is represented in Nāgarī by ओ, and in Persian by wāw. Thus, from the base māl- with ^u added, we have मोलु, مول, mōl^u, a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to ā that ü does to a. It is the form that ā takes when followed by ⁱ or ^u. As explained under ā, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary i, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any mātrā-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German ö. It is represented in Nāgarī by आं and in the Persian character by آ. Thus, मालि, آل, mölⁱ, fathers; आस, آس, ös, face.

u. This is the ^u-mātrā vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary u. Thus, kor^u, pronounced kor; kor^u-thas, pronounced korthas, and kor^un, pronounced korun. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^a to ^o, a to o, ā to ô, ê to yo, i to yu, ī to yū, and ō to ū. A preceding u or ū, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by उ, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, करु, کر, kor^u, done; बडु, بڈ, bod^u, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary u. Thus, करन, کرن, korun, he did.

u. This is the regular u of Hindī, pronounced like the u in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by उ, and in the Persian character by pēsh. Thus, कुस, کس, kus, who? This vowel is not affected by any mātrā-vowel.

The sound of u cannot commence a word. In such a position u always becomes wu. Thus, uḍar, a plateau, becomes wuḍar. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced wuḍar, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always ^u.

The letter u is quite often interchanged with ô, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long ū of Hindī, pronounced like the ū in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऊ, and in the Persian character by wāw preceded by pēsh. Thus, चूर, چور, sūr, a thief. Like u, this ū is not affected by any mātrā-vowel.

As in the case of u, the sound of ū cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes wū. Thus, ūṭh, a camel, becomes wūṭh. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊट or वूट, but the word is always pronounced wūṭh, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always ^u.

The letter ū is quite often interchanged with ō, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ü. This is the ^ü-mātrā vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ^u, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German ü. Thus, kür^ü, pronounced kür; kür^ü-thas, pronounced kürthas; kür^ün, pronounced kür^ün, with the second syllable short; and gāt^üj^ü, pronounced gāt^üj. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^a to ^ü, a to ü, ā to ö, ê to ë, ē to ī, ō to ū. A preceding i, ī, u, or ū, however, it leaves unchanged. When ^a is changed to ^ü, under the influence of a following ^ü, this new, secondary, ^ü does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, gāt^aj^ü becomes gāt^üj^ü, not göt^üj^ü. It is represented in Nāgarī by ए, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by zabar and sometimes by zēr. Thus, कूर, کر, kür^ü; बूड, بڈ, būd^ü, कूरन, کرن or कूरन, kür^ün.

ū. This is the sound which a takes when followed by ^ü. It is nearly the same as the short German ü. It is represented in Nāgarī by अ and in the Persian character by zabar. Thus, बूड, بڈ, būd^ü, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ^ü disappears, the raison d'être for the ū disappears also, and it reverts to the original a, as explained under the head of o, q.v.

ū. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmirī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German ü. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ए, and in the Persian usually by yē, as in सूत्य, سیت, sūty, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong ai, followed by ⁱ or ^u. Thus, from the base kait- we have a fem. sing. kūs^ü, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. kūtⁱ.

For words beginning with ô, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

āb आब آب। जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. -**dāna** -दान। प्रारम्भम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. —**dyun**^u —दुनु। उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. -**gīna** -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). -**shahār** -शहार। चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. —**ṣānun** —सानुन। हस्तचेपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-dul^u आब-दुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). -**khōd** -खुद् m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). -**khōr** or -**khōr** -खूर्, -खोर। कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. -**nōr**^u -नारु। जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. -**tāb** -ताब्। खिच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

aib or **ōb** ऐब. आब عيب। दोषः m. a fault, defect.

abad अबद्। अबुद्दसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

abid 1 अबीद्। भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

abid 2 अबीद्। ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhmaṇ about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). —**ṣhunūn**^u —कुनचू। भिक्षादानम् f. inf. to make such a present.

abidi-thāl अबीद्-थाल। भिक्षापाचम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. -**vēla** -वेल। भिक्षावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

abōd^u अबूद्दु। बद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **abōz**^u अबूज़), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abōd^u अबूद्दु। अनिमगः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. **abōd**^u अबूद्दु), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād آباد adj. e.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

āb-dāb आव-डाव। अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abad^{or} अबद्द्ह. अनङ्गारपाकः पूषः adj. (f. **abad**^{ur} अबद्द्ह), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-dūs अब-दूस। अन्तःशून्यः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **dūs**.

abūgun अबूगुन। अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagōr^u अबगोर्। असञ्चितः adj. (f. **abagōr**^u अबगोर्), not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abōg^{or} अबवांग्। अविभक्तः adj. (f. **abōg**^{ur} अबवांग्), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

ōb^{hath} आविहथ। मुखाज्जलीवः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबजू? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obul**^u.

obujⁱ अबुजि। शाकविशेषः f. (cf. **obul**^u अबुलु), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj**, L. p. 75).

abakh -**wārēn** अबख - वार्यन्। अज्ञितः adj. e.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अबल्। निर्बलः adj. e.g. without strength, weak. -**won**^u, f. -**wūn**^u -वनु, -वचू। अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-won^u, f. -**wūn**^u अबल-वनु, -वचू। आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obul^u अबुलु। शाकभेदः m. (cf. **obuj**ⁱ), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij**.

aibalad or **ōbalad** ऐबलद्, आवलद्। दोषयुतः adj. e.g. faulty.

ab^{alakh} अबलख। अदमितः adj. e.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान्। अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

aba-mōnd^u अब-मण्डु। तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abēn^u, see **abyonn**^u.

abēñer अब्यन्र्। अभिज्ञता m. absence of difference, identity.

abanz^{or} अबञ्जर्। अविभक्तः, अविक्लीतः adj. (f. -**nz**^{ur} -ञ्जर्), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or **ab**^{ar} 1 अबुर्, अबर्। अभकम् m. mica, tale.

obura-chhal अबुर-हल। अभकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. -**dōr**^u -दारु। अभकालकपञ्चदारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom -**han 1**, **hanā 1** -हन, -हना। अभकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. -**kāgür**^u -कागूर्। अभकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier ('*kāngri*') ornamented with mica. -**mōcēr** -मचर्। अभकखौल्यम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. -**mōnd**^u 1 -मण्डु। अतिस्थूलमभकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

into leaves. -mōṇḍ^u -म्वंड । अभकमूलम् f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. -māyē -माय । अभकलेपः m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. -mōy 1, -mōyā 1 -म्वय, -म्वया । अल्पाभकम् f. a little mica. -tilim -तिलिम् । अभकखण्डः f. a small strip of mica. -warukh -वरुख । अभकपत्रम् m. a leaf of mica. -watun -वतुन् । सुदीर्घमभकम् m. a long strip of mica. -zōl^u -ज़ोलु । अभकजालकम् m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or ab^ar 2 अबूर, अबूर । मेघः m. a cloud.

obura - obur^u अबूर - अबूरु । निरन्तरमेघजालम् f. clouds overcasting the sky. -gacēr -गच्यर् । -मालिन्यम् m. darkness caused by clouds. -gāsh -गाश । -प्रकाशः m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). -gaṭa -गट । मेघान्धकारः f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. -got^u -गटु । मेघान्धकारः m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. -han 2 or hanā 2 -हन, हना । -लेशः f. very thin or slight cloud. -lambukh -लंबुख । अतिदीर्घखूलमेघः m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. -māl -माल । -माला f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. -mōṇḍ^u 2 -म्वंडु । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघातः, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. -mōy 2 or -mōyā 2 -म्वय, -म्वया । -लवः f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. -ring -रिंग । अतिसूक्ष्ममेघः f. a very light or slight cloud. -broṭ^u -ब्रोटु । मेघखण्डः, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. -bhāy क्वाय । -च्छाया f. the shade cast by a cloud. -zāl -ज़ाल । -जालम् m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

ab^aras tal अबरस तल् under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri आब्रि - बाब्रि । अतिसत्वरम् adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrok^u अब्रकु । अनाहतः adj. (f. abriuc^u अब्रिचू), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

ab^arun अबरुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. ab^ar^u अबरू; 2 p.p. ab^aryōv अबर्योव्), to cloud up.

ab^arāwun अबरावुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. ab^arōw^u अबरोवु 2 p.p. ab^arāvyōv अबराव्योव्), the same as ab^arun, q.v.

abas अबस عبث । अयोग्यम् m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abōsⁱ अबोसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ē 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (abāsi, L. p. 75).

-pōsh -पोष । पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of this plant. -ranga -रंग । पाटलरागः adj. e.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम् adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

abasun अबसुन् । सूत्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. abos^u अबसु; 2 p.p. abasyōv अबस्योव्), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasun^u अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम् m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun अबासुन् । अभासनम् m. invisibility.

abasāwun अबसावुन् । वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. abasōw^u अबसोवु), i.q. abasun, q.v.

abāsavun^u अबसावुनु । अभासमानः adj. (f. -wūn^u -वजू), invisible.

abāshun अबाशुन् । अनुच्चारणम् m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकारः adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 अबाव् । अभावः m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 अबाव् । अनादरः m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath अबावथ् । असंभवः f. the same as abāw 1, q.v.

abāwoz^u अबावजू । अरोचकः adj. (f. -wüz^u -वजू), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyūch^u अब्यूकु । भिर्वा विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonn^u, abyon^u अब्यनु । अभिन्नः adj. (f. abēn^u अब्यनु), not different, identical.

ābⁱyōr^u अबियारु । अतिवर्षणसमयः f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās अब्यास । अभ्यासः m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

abōz^u अबोजू, see abōd^u.

aboz^u अबोजु । लोहादावपक्कः adj. (f. abüz^u अबजू), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghā*, or the like.

abuz^u अबुजु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. abuz^u अबजू), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun अबाजुन् । अपात्रम् m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyun^u अबज्यनु । लोहापाकरहितः adj. (f. -ziñ^u -जिजू), the same as aboz^u, q.v.

abizēth अबिज्यथ । मुहूर्तविशेषः m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acē अच्य, see üt^ū.

ācē आच्य, see ōt^ū.

āchⁱ 1 अक्षि । अक्षि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achē-dōr^ū अक्ष-दाह । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll.

āchⁱ-dōd^ū अक्षि-दोद । नेत्ररोगः m. disease of the eye.

-dōdⁱ-pūt^ū -दादि-पट्ट । नेत्ररोगपटिका f. a bandage for a sore eye.

-dōdⁱlad -दादिलद । नेत्ररोगी adj. c.g. afflicted with eye disease.

—diñ^ū —दिञ् । दुर्दृष्टिदानम् f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone.

-dara -दर । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम् m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes.

-daras lagañē -दरस लगज । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभावः f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible).

-gūl^ū -गूलु । अक्षिगोलकम् m. the eyeball.

-gāsh -गाश । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling.

-har -हर । नेत्रानेत्रि युद्धम् f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances.

—kadūñ^ū —कडञ् f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175).

-kada āchⁱ-kad -कड अक्षि-कड । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel).

-khōkhur -खोखुर । अक्षिकुहरम् m. (pl. nom. -khōkhar -खोखर), the socket of the eye.

-kōn^ū -कोनु । अक्षणा काणः adj. (f. -kōñ^ū -काञ्), one-eyed.

-kōn^ū pāchⁱ-kōn^ū -कोनु पक्षि-कोनु । भोजनाद्यर्थं विषमदृष्टिः m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed).

—kūriñ^ū —कूरञ् । नेत्रनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel).

-kiṭur^ū -किटुर । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing.

-kyon^ū -क्यनु । क्षिन्ननेत्रः adj. (f. -kēñ^ū -क्यञ्), having watery or running eyes.

—lagūñ^ū —लगञ् f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102.

-lāgay -लागय । नेत्रयुद्धम् f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed).

-lāl -लाल । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye.

-myul^ū -म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy.

-mēlūñ^ū -मेलञ् । नेत्रसंयोगः f. id.

-nōth -नोठ । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम् । f. (pl. -nōṭa -नोठ), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes.

-nyuk^ū -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः adj. (f. -nic^ū -निचू), having small eyes.

-phōkh -फूख । अक्षिप्रेरणम् m. an

intimation or warning by the eye. -phērañē -फेरज । अक्षिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम् f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye).

-phōrañē -फोरज । नेत्रस्फुरणम् f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid.

In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye.

-phatañē -फटज । अक्षिस्फुटनम् f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed.

-phāṭawañē -फाटवज । समीक्ष्यमाणप्रिया-देरलाभः f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not.

-phyor^ū -फ्यर् । अक्षिविन्दुः m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not.

-phyur^ū -फ्युर् । अक्षिपरिवर्तनम् m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance.

-pūr^ū -पूरु । अक्षिपूर्णाता m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84.

-parda -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम् m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract).

-prānth -प्रान्थ । अपाङ्गः f. (sg. dat. -prōñṣ^ū -प्रोञ्), the outer corner of the eye.

-rāwāñē -रावज । नेत्रनाशः f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled.

-rāwarañē -रावरज । नेत्रनाशनम् f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling.

-thyur^ū -थ्युर् । अक्षिविस्फोटः m. an ulcer on the eyeball.

-tālⁱ yun^ū -तलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery.

-tālⁱ yiwawun^ū -तलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वलु adj. (f. -wūñ^ū -वञ्), causing satisfaction.

-tēmbañē -त्यम्बज । नेत्रचपलता f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness.

-tēmbār -त्यम्बर । तिमिररोगः m.pl. cataract (the disease).

-tēmbor^ū -त्यम्बर । तिमिररोगी adj. (f. -tēmbūr^ū -त्यम्बूरु), afflicted with cataract.

-tōrⁱ -टारि । नेत्रपटले m.pl. the eyelids.

-trōparañē -त्रपरज । अक्षिनिरोधः f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like.

-tōvariñ^ū -तोवरञ्चू f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26).

-tīth -टीठ । अक्षिनिमेषः । f. winking of the eyes.

-tēmbor^ū -त्यम्बर । अशोभननेत्रः adj. (f. -tēmbūr^ū -त्यम्बूरु), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. tēmbur^ū).

-tōrⁱ -टारि । नेत्राधाराखिवृत्ते m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets.

-wāshar -वहर् । अक्षिविकासः m. the wide

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-washa ta gâshê-rasha** -वक्ष त गाश-रक्ष । अक्षिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭh^u** -व्योठ । स्थूलनेत्रः adj. (f. **-vêṭh^u** -व्यैठ), large-eyed. —**yun^u** -युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिः m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawun^u** -यिववुनु । अक्षितृप्तिकारि वस्तु adj. (f. **-wüñ^u** -वञ्जू), that which satisfies.

achên-böchê अक्षान्-बुच्छ । नेत्र-बुभुक्षा f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacê** -पक्ष । अक्षिवन्धः f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacê-phyur^u** -पक्ष-फ्युर् । नेत्रयोः पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम् m. change of character (for the worse). **-trêsh** -त्रेश । नेत्रतृष्णा f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achên-böchê**.

âchⁱ 2 अक्षि, see **och^u**.

âchi आक्षि, etc., see **ôch^u**.

ôch अक्ष । परिणामः । m. a result, consequence.

och^u अक्षु । शृङ्गाटकभाङ्गविशेषः m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singârâ* nuts.

âchⁱ-gôr^u अक्षि-गोरु । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched *singârâ* nuts.

ôch^u ओक्षु । तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जवः m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **âchi gashun** आक्षि गक्षुन् । दीनताप्रप्तिः m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **âchi gômot^u** आक्षि गोमंतु । प्राप्तदेव्यः perf. part. (f. **-gômüs^u** -गामञ्जू), reduced to poverty.

achibal, see **achawal**.

âchⁱdâh अक्षिदाह 𑆑𑆢𑆫𑆫𑆫 । अजगरः m. a boa-constrictor.

achôkov^u अक्षकवु । अनवगाहितः adj. (f. **-küv^u** -कवू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

achol^u अक्षलु । अक्षालितः adj. (f. **achüj^u** अक्षजू), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi** अक्षलि-बुथि । मुखचालनं विना adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

achul^u अक्षुलु । आवरणकोशादनिष्कासितः adj. (f. **achul^u** अक्षुलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

achômb^u अक्षम्बु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **achômb^u** अक्षम्बू), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

achôn^u अक्षनु । अनूनः adj. (f. **achôn^u** अक्षनू), not reduced, complete.

achôn^u अक्षनु । अनुत्पृतः adj. (f. **achôn^u** अक्षनू), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अक्षिन्-त्रय । अक्षतृतीया तिथिः f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahēkh), and held in commemoration of Śēṣa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmirīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अक्षपोष् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

âchar आक्षर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. e.g. wonderful, strange.

âchor^u आक्षर् । अशिक्षितः adj. (f. **âch^{ur^u}** आक्षर्), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अक्षर् । अक्षरम् m. (pl. nom. **achar** अक्षर्, cf. **apor^u**), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-böch^u**

अक्षर्-बुक्षु । अक्षरबुभुक्षितः m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat** **achara** अक्षर पत अक्षर, adv. literatim.

achar-wâl अक्षर्-वाल । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwâl अक्षिर्वाल । पक्ष्म m. the eyelashes (**achawâl**, L. 460). **achirwâl-tūsⁱ** अक्षिर्वाल-टूसि । पक्ष्मचापत्येन भयदानम् m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

achīṭh अक्षीट । दुर्दृष्टिः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achīṭas** अक्षीटस्), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achôv^u 1 अक्षोवु । अनुपभुक्तः adj. (f. **achôv^u** अक्षोवू), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

achôv^u 2 अक्षोवु । असम्यक्पक्वः adj. (f. **achôv^u** अक्षोवू), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अक्षवल । अक्षवालाख्यं स्थानम् m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōṭahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

achyuv^u अक्ष्युवु । निर्मदः adj. (f. **achiv^u** अक्षिवू), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

ôcⁱkâr अक्षिकार । अङ्गीकारः m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukôv^u अक्षुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादिः adj. (f. **-köv^u** -कवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

âcâr आक्षार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. **-not^u** -नटु । सन्धितकुक्षः m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acôr^u अचोर । बलाद्बद्धः adj. (f. **acôr^u** अचोर), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

acôv^u अचोवु । अपायितः adj. (f. acôv^u अचोवु), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūr^u अचूरु । अनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. acīr^u अचीरु), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

ad अड । अर्धम् m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. āh of the indefinite article, adāh, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). -ad 1 -अड । अर्धमर्धम् m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). -ad 2 -अड । अर्धाधः adv. half-and-half, in halves. -buda -बुड । अर्धवृद्धः adj. c.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). -dōb^{ri} -द्वर् । अर्धशो भूनिक्षेपम् adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). -digar -दिगर m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). -dūshari -दूहरि । अर्धशः पृथक्पृथक्करणेन adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). -han -हन f. dim. of ad, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). -khôr^u 1 -खोरु । अर्धखारीमितः adj. (fem. -khôr^u -खांरु), weighing half a khār or kharwār (about 48 seers). -khôr^u 2 -खोरु । अर्धसमर्थः adj. (f. -khôr^u -खांरु), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. -khūr^u -खूरु । नित्यभयशीलः adj. (-khūr^u -खूरु), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. -khashē -खश । अर्धकर्तनेन adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). -khēw -ख्य । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. -kōj^u -कोजु m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about 2¼ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). -lābur^u -लाबुरु । अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. -lābur^u -लाबरु), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. ada-lābur^u below. -mahanyuv^u -महन्युवु । अर्धपुरुषः m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). -mōla -मल । अर्धमूल्येन adv. at half price. -mōñjē -मंज्य । किञ्चिन्नूनमूल्येन adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. -nañēr -नजर । अर्धप्राकाशम् m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. -rāth -राथ । रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम् m. and f. (sg. dat. m. -rātan, f. -rōṭ^u), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. ajē rōṭ^u under oḍ^u. -rātan -रातन् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. -rātan-bōgⁱ -रातन्-बागि or -rātan-bōgin -रातन्-बागिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. -rātas -रातस् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight.

-rātas-bōgⁱ -रातस्-बागि or -rātas-bōgin -रातस्-बागिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. -shēhol^u -शहलु । मध्याह्नोत्तरदैवसतृतीयभागः m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. ada-shēhol^u below. -shēhalēn -शहल्यन् । अपराह्नकाले adv. in the cool of the afternoon. -shēhalēn-bōgⁱ -शहल्यन्-बागि or -shēhalēn-bōgin -शहल्यन्-बागिन् । प्रायो ग्रैष्मे पराह्ने adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. -sōr^u -सोरु । अर्धसमुच्चितः adj. (f. -sōr^u -सांरु), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. ada-sōr^u below. -sārē-mad-sārē -सार्य-मड-सार्य । नातिभारा नातिलब्धः f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. -ṣārī -षारि । अर्धपाकादेव adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. -wara -वर । अर्धवृद्धः adj. c.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

ada-ôm^u अड-ओमु । अर्धामः adj. (f. -ôm^u -आमू), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). -brok^u -ब्रकु । अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. -brüc^u -ब्रूचू), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. -buz^u -बुजु । अर्धभर्जितः adj. (f. -buz^u -बुजु), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. -chôn^u -छोनु । अर्धात्पवनः adj. (f. -chôn^u -छानू), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). -chot^u -छतु । अर्धसुक्तः adj. (f. -chüs^u -छुचू), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. -chôv^u 1 -छोवु । अर्धपरिपाकवान् adj. (f. -chöv^u -छावू), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. -chôv^u 2 -छोवु । अर्धापभुक्तः adj. (f. -chöv^u -छावू), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. -cyūr^u -चूरु । अर्धनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. -cīr^u -चीरु), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). -dod^u -ददु । अर्धदग्धः adj. (f. -düz^u -दजू), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. -dōdor^u -ददूरु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. -dōdür^u -ददूरु), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. -dog^u -दगु । अर्धघातितः adj. (f. -dūj^u 1 -दजू), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). -dōkh^u -दखु । अर्धाधारः adj. (f. -dūch^u -दूचू), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would over-balance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

against another firm object. **-dol^u** -दलु । अर्धदलितः
 adj. (f. **-dij^u** २ -दज्), half or imperfectly crushed
 or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of
 a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with
 an adze or the like. **-dong^u** -डंगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः m.
 ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is
 hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that over-
 balances easily. **-dyūg^u** -डूंगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः adj.
 (f. **-dij^u** -दोज्), insecure (commonly of an unsteady
 base or support). **-dyol^u** -डालु । अर्धशिथिलः adj.
 (f. **-dēj^u** -डज्), half loose, not properly steady (of
 something requiring a support); not properly bound
 (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-dyong^u** -डंगु ।
 अर्धासीनः adj. (f. **-dēj^u** -डज्), not securely based,
 resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure
 or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g^oh^u** -गहु । अस-
 म्यग्घृष्टः adj. (f. **-g^ush^u** -गश्), imperfectly ground, not
 in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the
 like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor^u** -गर् ।
 अर्धघट्टितः adj. (f. **-gür^u** -गर्), half-made, imperfectly
 made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper
 vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos^u** -गसु ।
 अर्धस्त्रिगधीकृतः, असम्यक्पेशलीकृतः adj. (f. **-güs^u** -गसू),
 not smoothly polished. **-gashēl^u** -गशल् । अर्धगलितः
 adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression
 on a coin or the like). **-hökh^u** -हूकु । अर्धशुष्कः
 adj. (f. **-höch^u** -हूक्), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under
 the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol^u** -हलु ।
 अर्धकुटिनः adj. (f. **-hüj^u** -हज्), slightly crooked (either
 of a thing or of a man's nature). **-höt^u** -हतु ।
 अर्धविन्नः adj. (f. **-höš^u** -हूश्), half-decayed, tainted,
 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur^u** -काकुरु ।
 अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. **-kāchir^u** -काकिरु), half or imper-
 fectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām**
 -खाम । अर्धपक्कः adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly
 cooked. **-kol^u** -कलु । अर्धास्फुटवाक् adj. (f. **-küj^u**
 -कज्), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly,
 mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñēl**
 -काञल् । अर्धपार्श्वयुतः adj. e.g. half lying on one side,
 almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kōr^u** -कोर् ।
 अर्धकथितः adj. (f. **-kōr^u** -कोरु), half or imperfectly
 boiled (of milk, *ghi*, melted butter, etc.). **-kōs^u** -कोसु ।
 अर्धमुण्डितः adj. (f. **-kōs^u** -कासू), half or imperfectly
 shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other.
-kōshur^u -काशुरु । अर्धकारमीरिकः adj. (f. **-kōshir^u**
 -काशिर्), half Kāshmirī (born in Kāshmir and brought
 up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmirī
 stuff; of language, Kāshmirī mixed with foreign ex-
 pressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmirī
 thread. **-kāyur^u** -कायुरु or **-kāyir^u** -कायिरु ।

असमर्थः adj. (f. **-kāyir^u** -कायिरु), half a pine-tree.
 The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce;
 hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur^u** -लाबुरु ।
 अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. **-lābür^u** -लाबुरु), half-rising, (of
 uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there.
 Cf. **ad-lābur^u** above. **-lēdor^u** -लेदरु । अर्धपीतः
 adj. (f. **-lēdür^u** -लेदुरु), slightly yellow (of the
 complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place
 and not in another. **-lyok^u** -ल्यकु । विकलः adj.
 (f. **-lēc^u** -ल्यच्), incomplete, imperfect, not completed
 (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lēc^u kōm^u** -ल्यच् काम् । विकला क्रिया
 f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani^u** -मनि half
 a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as
 in K.Pr. 169. **-mond^u** १ -मण्डु । अर्धमासरः adj. (f.
-münd^u -मण्डु), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in
 water, from which the water and scum are not poured
 off, the whole being served together. **-mond^u bata**
-मण्डु बत । अनिकृष्टविस्त्रावौदनम् m. boiled rice so served,
 in a soft slimy state. **-mond^u** २ -मण्डु । अर्धमर्दितः
 adj. (f. **-münd^u** -मण्डु), not properly rubbed (of woollen
 clothes in the wash). **-môr^u** -मोर् । अर्धमारितः adj.
 (f. **-mör^u** -मारु), half-killed, half-dead. **-mür^u** -मूर् ।
 अर्धनिकृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **-mür^u** -मूरु), half-husked (of
 grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyül^u** -न्युलु ।
 अर्धहरितः adj. (f. **-nij^u** -नीज्), half blue or green; (of
 grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol^u** -फलु । अर्ध-
 जोर्णः adj. (f. **-phüj^u** -फज्), half worn out, neither
 entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes).
-phöl^u -फुलु । अर्धविकसितः adj. (f. **-phöj^u** -फूज्), half-
 expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the
 morning (of flowers that close at night and open in
 the day). **-phot^u** -फटु । अर्धोच्चिन्नः, अपूर्णायुः adj. (f.
-phüt^u -फूटु), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung
 from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice,
 etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water,
 etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of
 a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr^u** -फ्योरु ।
 असम्यङ्गिकृष्टरसः adj. (f. **-phyôr^u** -फ्योरु), half-strained;
 that from which the cooking water has not been
 thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); un-
 strained generally. **-paj^or^u** -पजर् । अर्धस्यूतः adj.
 (f. **-paj^ur^u** -पजर्), half hemmed and felled; (of
 clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pök^u**
 -पोकु । अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **-pöc^u** -पाच्), incompletely
 cooked. **-pop^u** -पपु । अर्धपक्कः adj. (f. **-püp^u** -पूपु),
 half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron^u** -प्रनु । अर्धशुक्लः
 adj. (f. **-prüñ^u** -प्रजू), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty
 clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn^u** -प्रोनु ।
 अर्धप्रतः adj. (f. **-prôn^u** -प्राञ्), half-old, neither new
 (or young) nor old. **-shēhol^u** -शहलु । अर्धशीतलः adj.

(f. -shēh^uj^u -शहूज), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. ad-shēhol^u above. -shūr^u -शूर । अर्धसंस्कृतः adj. (f. -shīr^u -शीर), half or imperfectly repaired. -sōr^u -सोर । अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयैकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. -sōr^u -सोर), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. ad-sōr^u above. -sūr^u -सूर । अर्धावसितः adj. (pl. dat. -sōrēn -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. -sūr^u -सूर, dat. -sōrē -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. -sōv^u -सोव । अर्धशायितः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोव), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. -syon^u -स्यन् । अर्धकीमलीभूतः adj. (f. -sēn^u -स्यन्), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). -syon^u mada-syon^u -स्यन् मड-स्यन् । असम्यगुपस्कृतः adj. (f. -sēn^u mada-sēn^u -स्यन् मड-स्यन्), the same. -syuv^u -स्युव । अर्धसेवितः adj. (f. -siv^u -सिव), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. -thol^u -थल । अर्धकिन्नशाखः adj. (f. -thūj^u -थजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). -truk^u -त्रुक । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. -truc^u -त्रुक), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). -trōsh^u -त्रोशु । अर्धकर्कशः adj. (f. -trōsh^u -त्रोशु), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. -tōv^u -तोव । अर्धतापितः adj. (f. -tōv^u -ताव), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. -ṣom^u -सम । अर्धगुष्कः adj. (f. -ṣūm^u -सम), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). -ṣōp^u -सोप । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. -ṣōp^u -सोप), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugarcane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). -ṣōr^u -सोर । अर्धचयनः adj. (f. -ṣōr^u -सोर), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). -ṣōsh^u -सोशु । अर्धकषायः adj. (f. -ṣōsh^u -सोशु), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). -ṣot^u -सोट । अर्धायुष्कः adj. (f. -ṣūt^u -सुट), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. -ṣyūt^u -स्युट । अर्धकुट्टनः adj. (f. -ṣūt^u -स्युट), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). -wahōr^u -वहोर । अर्धोद्घाटितः adj. (f. -wahōr^u -वहोर), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). -wūn^u -वून । अर्धवयनः adj.

(f. -wūn^u -वून), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. -vēñor^u -व्येनर । अर्धपृथक्कृतः adj. (f. -vēñūr^u -व्येनर), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). -wushon^u -वुषनु । कवोष्णः adj. (f. -wushūn^u -वुषनु), half-warm, lukewarm (either by nature or from the application of heat). -woth^u -वथु । अर्धोद्घाटः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वथु), half-open (of a door, etc.). -wūth^u -वुठु । अर्धवेष्टितः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वुठु), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). -vēshon^u -व्येष्णु । अर्धविवरणः adj. (f. -vēshūn^u -व्येष्णु), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. -wōzol^u -वोजलु । अर्धरक्तः adj. (f. -wōzūj^u -वोजजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. -zāmot^u -जामतु । अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुरः adj. (f. -zāmūṣ^u -जामसू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. -zumot^u -जुमतु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. -zumūṣ^u -जुमसू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. -zōv^u -जोव । अर्धोत्पन्नः adj. (f. -zōv^u -जोव), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or kāg^ur^u) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

ada अद । ततः adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī tō, as in the following. -kōr -कोर । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". -kōr-kun -कोर-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे, the same as ada-kōr. -kōra-kani -कोर-कनि । तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. then whence? -kus -कुस् । तर्हि कः m.an. (f.an. -kōssa -कस्स, inan. -kyāh -क्याह), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. -kus-sanā -कुस्-सना । तर्हि कः ननु, the same as adakus. -kus ta ada-kas -कुस् त अद-कस् । तर्हि कः कस्मिन्, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). -kati -कति । तर्हि कुत्र, or -kati-sanā -कति-सना । तर्हि कुत्र खित् adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). -kot^u -कतु । तर्हि कुत्र, or -kot^u-kun -कतु-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? -kūt^u -कूतु । तर्हि कियान् (f. -kūṣ^u -कूष), or -kūt^u-sanā -कूतु-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? -kūt^u -कूति । तर्हि कति m.pl. (f. -kūṣa -कूष or -kaṣa -कैष), or -kūt^u-sanā -कूति-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु, then how

many? -kētha -कथ । तर्हि कथम्, or -kētha-sanā -कथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or -kētha-pōthⁱ -कथ-पांठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or -kētha-pōthⁱ-sanā -कथ-पांठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? -kōtāh -कोताह । तर्हि कियान् (f. -kaiśāh -कैसाह), or -kōtāh-sanā -कोताह-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? -kaityāh -कैत्याह । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. -kaiśāh -कैसाह), or -kaityāh-sanā -कैत्याह-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? -kūtyun^u -कूत्युनु । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः) (f. -kūtiñ^u -कुतिञ्), or -kūtyun^u-sanā -कूत्युनु-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? -kawa -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or -kawa-sanā -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or -kawa-kani -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or -kawa-kani-sanā -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन खित् adv. then for what reason? then why? -kyāh-ō -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. -kyuth^u -क्युथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. -kiśh^u -किश्ह), or -kyuth^u-sanā -क्युथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī tō. Thus, ada gośh^u tot^u gaśhun^u अद गंछु तनु गछुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. —lagi tati bihun^u —लगि तति बिज्जुनु । ततः संगतं तत्रा-सितत्वं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. —pazi tati dapun^u —पजि तति दपुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, adā (ada + a) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). adō (ada + ō) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). ada-bā अद-वा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). -biñ^u -बिञ् । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes, (in addressing a female of equal rank). -kaṭi -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' -sō -सा । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). -kyā -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. -kyā-bā -क्या-बा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). -kyā-biñ^u -क्या-बिञ् । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). -kyā-sō -क्या-सा । तर्हि किं भोः adv.

good, yes (used respectfully by a man). aday अदय । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

ada 2 अद । अस्थीनि (for ada 1 see ad), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. -sūr -सूर । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. -trakor^u -त्रकूर् । कटोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. -trakūr^u -त्रकूर्), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

adā अडा, see ad.

ādau-a आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter a.

ādē or ādyē आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in ādi-kāran आदि-कारण । मूलकारण m. a first cause.

od^u अडु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. adis अडिस्; f. nom. üd^u अडु, sg. dat. ajē अज्य), half, halved; a part. odu-y अडुय, only half, hence incomplete, as in pūthⁱ chēh üd^u-y पूथि छह अडुय, the book is quite incomplete. adi-pōri अदि-पोरि । अतिसमीपम् adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. üd^u-hār अडु-हार । अर्धा काकणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. -mūñ^u -मूञ् । अर्धाटकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a mūñ^u; a thing weighing half a mūñ^u. A mūñ^u of 30 pās is equivalent to a seer and a half. An üd^u-mūñ^u is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 pās, equivalent to 60 tōlās. It approximates 1½ English pounds.

ajē hāri-hond^u अज्य हारि-हन्दु । अर्धकाकणीमूल्यः (gen. of üd^u-hār, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. —rōś^u —राञ् । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of üd^u rāth अडु राथ, cf. ad-rāth अडु-राथ under ad), at midnight. —rōś^u-bögi —राञ्-वागि, or —rōś^u-bögin —राञ्-वागिन् । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. —wati —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of üd^u wath अडु वथ, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). —wati-pēth —वति-पथ । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. ajē wati-pēth trōwun bōr^u अज्य वति-पथ चोवुन् बोर्, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. ajiy wati अजिय वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for ajē + y wati अज्य + य वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

ödⁱ आदि or ödidiⁱ आदिदि, ödith आदिथ । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. -nan -नन्, -nas -नस् ।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as ödī. -pēṭha -पेठ। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. -shutun -शुतुन्। अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति adv. the same as ödī-pēṭha. ödī-y आदि-य्। अद्यैव गतकाले adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. ödyuk^u आद्युकु। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालीनः adj. (f. ödic^u आदिचू), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.

ödī आदि। आन्ध्र्यम् f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.

ödic^u आदिचू, ödikis आडिकिस, see ödyuk^u.

adḍa अड्ड। संघातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.

adod^u अददु। अदग्धः adj. (f. adüz^u अदजू), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).

ödidī आदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. ödī, q.v.

adog^u अदगु। अहतः, अनाहतः adj. (f. adūj^u 1 अदजू), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).

adög^u अदगु। अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. adōj^u अदजू), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).

ādī-hyol^u अदि-ह्योलु। अर्धपणः m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhelā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a *bahāgañ* बहागञ्; twenty-five were called a *pūshuh* पूशुह; fifty or half a hundred were called *ādī-hyol^u* अदि-ह्योलु; a hundred was called a *hath* हथ, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called *hath*. Cf. *bahāgañ*, and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

adij^u अदिजू। अस्थि f. a bone (of. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. *ada* and *adyul^u*. It is the feminine form of the latter. *ādiji-khōkhur* अदिजि-खौखुर। अस्थिपञ्जरः m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. -panzul^u -पंजुलु। अस्थिपाञ्चलिका m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). -trangur^u -त्रंगुरु। अस्थिसमूहः m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).

adōj^u अदजू, see adög^u.

adūj^u अदजू, see adog^u and adol^u.

adokh^u अदखु। आधाररहितः adj. (f. adūch^u अदछू), having no support, of an article which will over-balance or roll away unless it has a support.

ādikār आदिकार। अधिकारः m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adikōrī आदिकारी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).

ad^al अदल عدل। विचारः m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).

ödīl عادل adj. c.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).

adol^u अदलु। अविदीर्णः adj. (f. adūj^u 2 अदजू), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).

adōl^u अडोलु। अपरिवर्तितः adj. (f. adōj^u अडोजू), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).

ödāla ओडाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.

adal-badal अदल-वदल, adal-wadal अदल-वदल, or adal-ta-wadal अदल-त-वदल। परिवर्तनम् m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. c.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102.

—dyun^u —द्युनु। परिवर्त्य दानम् m.inf. to exchange.

—wanun —वनुन्। असत्यसंभाषणम् m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.

adīlis अडिलिस etc., see adyul^u.

adālātī अदालति। न्यायाध्यक्षः m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.

adālath अदालथ عدالت। न्यायः, तद्ग्रहं च f. (sg. abl. adālūṭh^u अदालूठु), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).

adal-wadal अदल-वदल। खलीकारिण ताडनम् f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also *adal-badal*.

adam अदम्। अधमः adj. c.g. low, mean, vile.

adom^u अदमु। अध्मापितः adj. (f. adūm^u अदमू), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).

adam-zad अदम-ज़द। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.

ādan 1 आदान्। अवधिः m. a period, time, term, limit of time.

ādan 2 आदान, in ādanuk^u (आदानुकु। आदिगर्भजः) m. (f. ādanūc^u आदानचू), a first-born child of a woman.

-bōj^u -बोजु। बालभाता m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from-childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). -yār -यार्। बालसखा m. one who has been a friend from childhood.

adīn अदीन। अधीनः adj. c.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

adun अडुन् । कृशता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. adyōv अद्योव्), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūn^u अदूनु । अविवृतः adj. (f. adūn^u अदूनु), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

ad^anāw अदनाव् (= ادنا) । अतिनीचः adj. e.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

ādēñ आदञ् । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

adiñ-gadiñ अदिञ्-गदिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adōñ^aru-y अदाञ्छय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adop^u अदपु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञा वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

ador^u अदह् । अधुवः adj. (f. adūr^u अदह्), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

ador^u अदह् । निर्भयः adj. (f. adūr^u अदह्), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adōr^u 1 अदोह् । निर्धैर्यः adj. (f. adōr^u अदोह्), without fortitude in adversity.

adōr^u 2 अदोह् । अधृतः adj. (f. adōr^u अदोह्), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

ādar आदर । आदरः m. honour, respect. -bāv -वाव् । सत्कारः m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. -satkār -सत्कार । संमाननम् m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

ādūr^u आदूरह् । जीर्णोष्णीषः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

odur^u अदुह् । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. adaris, ag. ad^arī, abl. adari, pl. nom. ad^arī, dat. adarēn; f. üd^ar^u अदह्, dat. ad^arē, and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18.

-zēñ-hyuh^u ज्यन्-ह्युह् । आर्द्रतरः adj. (f. üd^ar^u-zēñ-hish^u अदह्-ज्यन्-ह्युह्), very wet (of mud and the like).

üd^ar^u-khal अदह्-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम् f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. üd^ar^u-züt^u अदह्-जुट् । आर्द्र जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम् f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. ad^ari-kani अदरि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रवार्थम् (sg. dat. of üd^ar^u), “for the moist articles,” an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmirī Brāhmanas as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödūr^u 1 आदह् । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödūr^u 2 आदह् । आर्द्रानक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öd^ar^u-böd^ar^u आदह्-वादह् । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

adrakh अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. adrakas), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). -mōñd^u -मंडू । आर्द्रक-मूलम् f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

ad^arun अदरन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ad^aryōv अदर्योव्), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

öd^aran आदरन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öd^arun आदरन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. öd^ar^u आदह्), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. öd^ar^u-mot^u आदह्-मतु । संमिश्रितः, आरम्भः perf. part. (f. öd^ar^u-müñ^u आदह्-मञ्जू), mixed, mingled; commenced.

ad^arēr अदर्यर् or ad^arēr अदरेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

ad^arāwun अदरावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ad^arōw^u; 2 p.p. ad^arāvyōv अदराव्योव्), to make moist or wet.

öd^arāwun आदरावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. öd^arōw^u आदरोवु), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. öd^arōw^u-mot^u आदरोवु-मतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (öd^arōw^u-müñ^u आदरावु-मञ्जू), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

ādath आदथ् عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. ādatas), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith आदिथ् । अथ गतकाले adv., i.q. ödⁱ, q.v.

adāv 1 अडाव् । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

adāv 2 अडाव् । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. ara 1).

aduv^u अडुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. aduv^u अडुवू), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

ādavēñ आदव्यञ् । पुरगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called ‘Adavin’. See RT.Tr. ii, 471.

ad-wōy^u अद-वोयु or ad-wōyⁱ अद-वायि । पिष्टावापणिकः m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is ad-wōyⁱ-bāy अद-वायि-बाय.

ad-wal अद-वल् । द्विघटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 tōlās (about 1 ounce); literally half a wal, Skr. pala, which was equivalent to 4 dhaṭakas.

adwaith अद्वैथ् । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. adwaitas अद्वैतस्), the advaita or monistic Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 26).

ādyē आद्ये, see ādē.

ādy आद्य । आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

aday अदय, see ada.

adōy 1 अदय । भेदरहितः adj. e.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

adōy 2 अदय । ज्ञानम् m. knowledge.

ōdyuk^u आड्युक । अर्धविभागपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. ōdic^u आडिच्), subst. an agreement to maintain

another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept.

ōdiki-dar आडिकि-दर् । अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारकः m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

adyul^u अड्युल । महास्थि m. (m. form of adij^u अडिजू q.v., cf. also ada अड), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

adyūth^u अड्यूठ । अप्रेक्षितम् adv. without seeing, without looking.

adyāy अद्याय । अध्यायः m. a chapter or section of a book.

adiuz^u अड्युज्, see adod^u.

ōd^u-zōd^u आड-जाड । ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

āfin अफिन f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

afsōs, afsūs अफस अफसुस interj. alas ! W. 101; afsōs lārūn, to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; yih chhuh bod^u afsūs, this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

āftāb अफताब m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

ag अग । काष्ठान्तरयन्त्रिः m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. aga-zyun^u अग-ज्युनु । अतियन्त्रि-मद्विन्दनम् m. firewood in which there are many knots.

āg आग in āg-bāg आग-बाग । कार्यपरिचयः, विस्तारः m. checking, careful examination. Cf. ôg^u-bôg^u ओगु-बोगु.

āga आग आ । स्वामी m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. -bāy -बाय । स्वामिस्त्री f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

og^u 1 अंगु in agi lagun अगि लगुन । अपाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामाररोगादिसंमुखीभवनम् m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

og^u 2 अंगु in og^u-dōh अंगु-दह । प्रतिपत् m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

ôg^u-bôg^u ओगु-बोगु । कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as āg-bāg; see under āg above.

agād अगाद् । अतिगभीरः adj. e.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character).

agādi gashun अगादि गहून् । अत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. to

persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कारः) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

āgah आगह (= अगह), adj. e.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

ag^oh^u अगहु । अघर्षितः adj. (f. ag^ush^u अगशू), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kunkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

agal अगल । ग्रन्थियुता समित् adj. e.g. knotty (of wood).

-magal -मगल । शोभनाःशोभनम् adj. e.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

agôl^u अगोलु । अनाशितः adj. (f. agôj^u अगाजू), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

agāl-magāl अगाल-मगाल । सत्वासत्वरूपः adj. e.g. the same as agal-magal, q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇḍits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

ag^an अग्न, ag^ana अग्न, see ogun.

agan अगन । खण्डगुणः, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. aganas-dōgan अगनस्-द्वगन् । एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम् adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

āgun आंगुन । अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. āganas आंगनस्, and so on), the *anganā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, angun.

ogun अंगुन । अपिः m. (sg. dat. ag^anas अगनस् or agnas अपस् (Śiv. 124), abl. ag^ana अग्न or agna अप, pl. nom. ag^an अग्न, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

ag^ana-kōnd अग्न-कण्ड । अपिकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice.

-kuṭh^u -कुठु । अपिकोष्ठः, महर्तभेदः m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes.

-mōkh -मूख m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. hē ag^ana-mōkha, Śiv. 378.

-manan -मनन । अपिकुण्ड-विशेषः f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice.

-pēndav -पण्डव or -pēnd^u पण्डु । अपिवेदिः f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such.

-prōpyun^u -प्राप्युनु । अपिनैवेद्यम् m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest.

-tyok^u -त्यकु । अपितिलकम् m. (sg. dat. -tēkis त्यकिस्), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice.

-wat^r -वत् । अपिहोत्री f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

ōgōn ओग्वन् । अगुणः m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

ogun^u अगुन् । एकगुणः adj. (f. ügün^ü अगुन्), onefold ; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

agond^u अगण्डु । अयधितः (f. agünd^ü अगण्डु, dat. aganjē अगन्ज), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

agnas अयस्, ag^anas अग्नस्, see ogun.

aganz^or^u अगञ्ज् । असंख्यातः adj. (f. aganz^ur^ü अगञ्ज्), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

agar अगर् or gar गर्, क्र, क्र । यदि, conj. if.

agōr अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

agor^u अगर्ह । अघट्टितः adj. (f. agür^ü अगर्ह), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

agōr^u अगोर्ह । अनन्विष्टः (f. agör^ü अगोर्ह), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

agur अगुर in agara-kāth अगर्-काठ । अगुर-काष्ठम्, m. sandal-wood.

āgur आगुर । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. āgaras आगरस्, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

agarchī अगर्ची । यद्यपि conj. although.

ogur^u-thogur^u अगुर्-थंगुर्ह । असम्यगवयवः (f. ogur^ü-thogur^ü अगुर्-थंगुर्ह), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

agastē-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora*.

āgyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command ; permission ; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. —diñ^ü —दिञ् f.inf. to give an order ; to decide (a case). —kurūñ^ü —कुरञ्, f.inf. to make an order ; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

āgay आगय । समचीभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

agyān अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

āgāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

āh 1 आह, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, kalam-āh कलमाह, an expression ; manāh (manā + āh) मनाह, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original.

Thus, from murat, sg. nom. murath मुरथ, murath-āh मुरथाह, an image.

āh 2 आह । मुखशब्दविशेषः m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. āhuk^u (YZ. 494). —kaḍun —कडुन्, m. to sigh (ib.).

ōh ओह । शब्दविशेषः m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. ōhī (q.v.).

āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).

ōhī आही । आशीः f. a blessing. -pāth -पाठ । -आशीः पठनम्, सभाजनम् m. the recital of a blessing ; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). -wād -वाद्, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. āh, ōhī-wādāh (spelt āhī^o) (K.Pr. 15).

ohuda ओहदा m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).

ahok^u अहकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

āha-kijī आह-किजि । हलावलखकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

ahāl अहाल, m. in ahāl gaḥhun अहाल गह्नुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in 'anything, to know how to do anything.

ahalū अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

ahalakār अहलकार m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

ahalun अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. ahol^u अहलू, 2 p.p. ahajyōv अहज्योव्), to agree to any action.

ahalāwun^u अहलावुन् । संमाननम्, m. (f. ahalāwūñ^ü अहलावञ्), one who causes another to agree to any action.

āh^{al}-mar आहल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrinagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vēth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's maṭha or hut. Hence its name.

āham आहम्, thou camest to me (ākh + am) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see yun^u.

āham-bāvi आहम-बावी, adj. o.g. selfish (El.).

āhan आहन interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:— āhanō आहानो । आमिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank ; it is an expression of doubtful assent. āhanū आहानू । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

the speaker. -bā -वा । अस्ति भोः adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. -biñ^ū -बिजू । आं भनिनि adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. -mōj^ū -माजू । आं मातः adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. -sō -सा । आं भोः adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in -sō karān ha-sō chuh -सा करान् हसां छुह । आं भोः करोति भोः yes, sir, he is doing it. āhanuv आहनुव् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. āhaniy आहिनिय् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

ōh-nōj^ū ओह-नाजू । नाडीविशेषः f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. ōhⁱ-rūnd^ū. ōh-nōj^ūn gaṣhun ओह-नाजून् गछुन् । विपरीतनिर्गणम् m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family ; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the ego (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahankōri अहंकारि । अहंकारी adj. e.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार् m. food. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

āhor^ū अहर् । फलावधिः m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole ; appraisalment of a crop. —kaḍun —कडुन् । फलनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement ; skilfulness in such appraisalment.

ahūr^ū अहूर् । अप्रतिदत्तः adj. (f. ahūr^ū अहूर्), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent) ; (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

āh^ar-bal अहर-बल् । बेशविशेषः m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vēshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōns^r Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

āh^arun अहरुन् । व्याकुलत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. āh^aryōv अहयौव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like ; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

ōhⁱ-rūnd^ū आहि-रून् । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. ōh-nōj^ū.

āh^aranyō-mot^ū अहरन्यो-मत्तु । कठिनीभूतः adj. (f. -ranyē-mūt^ū -रन्ये-मजू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

āhar-thaḥar अहर्-थहर् । भ्रामणम् m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

oh^uryund^ū अहुरुन्दु । किञ्चिद्दूरे adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). -pahān -पहान् । ईषत्तया किञ्चिद्दूरे adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । शपः m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ūh^ū-tūh^ū ऊहू-टूहू । आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिष्ठताः शब्दा-स्तदनुकरणं च f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing ; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. ūts^ah-pūts^ah.

ahyot^ū अह्यतु । अहितः adj. (f. ahēts^ū अह्यत्तू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajē अज्य, aji 1 अजि, ajiy अजिय, see od^ū.

aji 2 अजि or az अज् । अद्य adv. to-day (W. 95), see az.

āj^adā ٥٥٣ m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

ājⁿā आजा, i.q. āgyā, q.v.

ājⁿān अजान्, i.q. agyān, q.v.

ajēr अज्यर् । अर्धत्वम् m. the condition of half-ness ; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members ; also, leanness of the body.

ajor^ū अजर् । अनुदुङ्कितः adj. (f. ajūr^ū अजूर्), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

ōjōrⁱ ओजोरि । पामराः m.pl. the lower orders, common people. -mōjōrⁱ -मोजोरि । साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा m.pl. the lower orders, common people ; poor people ; people of lower caste.

ajēs अज्यस् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Vēth).

ajwāin, see the following :—

ajwēnd अज्व्यन्द । अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī ajwān (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it ajwāin.

ajiy अजिय, see od^ū.

ōjiz ٥٥٣ adj. e.g. poor, helpless.

akā ٥٥٣ one of the spellings of akhāh in the Persian character (W. 34). See under akh.

ākⁱ अकि, aki अकि, akis अकिस, see akh.

ok^u 1 अकु । एककः m. card. (dat. akis अकिस ; gen. ākⁱ-sond^ū अकि-सन्दु or akyuk^ū अक्युकु ; ag. ākⁱ अकि ; abl. aki अकि ; but these forms are usually referred, not to ok^u अकु but to akh अख, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is akh, which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with ākⁱ अकि or aki अकि see under akh. The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with ok^u अकु. -ok^u-wāri

-अकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. -bor^u 1 -बर् । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. -bür^u -बर्), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). -bor^u 2 -बर् । एकद्वारः (f. -bür^u -बर्), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). -dol^u -दलु । एकवारं दलितः m. 5 grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. -dandor^u -दन्दर् । एककोटिकः adj. (f. -dandür^u -दन्दर्), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. -dandärēl -दन्दर्यल । एककोटिमद्वस्तु c.g. 10 a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. -dör^u -दोर् । एकपक्षद्वारः adj. (f. -dör^u -दोर्), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). -kôl^u -कोलु । एककालिकः m. one who eats 15 food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. -kāñēl -काञल । अतिनिर्बलः adj. e.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. -kôsh^ulad -काशिलद । एकोपवासातुरः adj. e.g. one 20 who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. -lob^u -लबु । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. -lüb^u -लबू), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). -labal -लबल । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु c.g. a thing which 25 has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). -lor^u -लर् । एकतत्त्वात्मकः adj. (f. -lür^u -लर्), a rope or string of one strand. -nor^u -नर् । एकबाहुकः (f. -nür^u -नर्) or -narēl -नर्यल । एकबाहुमान् c.g. having only one arm. -pör^u 30 -पोर् । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. -pör^u -पोर्), on one side, one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). -pür^u 35 -पूरु । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. -pür^u -पूरु), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). -posh^u -पशु । एकपटलः adj. (f. -pūsh^u -पशू), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). -ros^u -रसु । एकरसः m. any- 40 thing one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. -tôh^u -तोहु । एकवष्टनः (f. -tôsh^u -ताशू), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. ok^u-tôsh^u below. -tôp^u -तोपु । एकवार- 45 मातपे प्रक्षिप्तः adj. (f. -töp^u -तापू), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. -tôsh^u -तोशु । एकावरणः adj. (f. -tôsh^u -ताशू), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. ok^u-tôh^u above. -tāsāl -टासल । एकशब्दिकः adj. c.g. making the sound 'tās' only 50

once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. -tôv^u -तोवु । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. -tôv^u -तावू), heated once in a fire. -tôr^u -तोर् । चुलीविशेषः m. a small fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. -wör^u -वोर् । एकवेष्टनः adj. (f. -wör^u -वोर्), having a single twist (of a rope or string). -wāri ok^u-wāri -वारि अकु-वारि । एकैकशः 5 adv. one by one. -warish^u -वरिशू । एकवर्षवयस्का f. a female child or animal one year old. -wörshīñ -वोर्शिञ् । एकवार्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. -zong^u -जंगु (f. -züng^u -जंगू) or -zangal -जंगल, c.g., एकजाह्निकः possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

okuy अकुय, ük^uy अकुय, see under akh.

ok^u 2 अकु, in the following: -shürⁱ -शूरि f., or -shür^u -शूरु । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the sign ॐ employed in the Śāradā character for non- 5 initial ō. -shēwahay -शवहय । औकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the sign ॐ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial au. -sangör -संगोर् । एकस्याबरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign गण, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words ōm svasti ओं स्वस्ति, and before the syllables सि ज्ञे. It itself is read as ekam एकं, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore ōm 10 svasti ekam siddham ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the dōbari blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt akhbari.

akōch^u अकोचु । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. akōch^u अकोचू), not 15 wished for.

ēkadanth एकदन्त m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. -danta -दन्त (Śiv. 7).

akh अख । एकम्, card. num. c.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from ok^u अकु. Thus, dat. akis अकिस् (Śiv. 473); gen. ākⁱ-sond^u अकि-संदु 20 or (referring to something inanimate) akyuk^u अकुकु; ag. ākⁱ अकि; abl. aki अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in akis khās kathi अकिस् खास् कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. akhāh below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —ākⁱ kyā nām akh —अकि क्या 25 नाम अख, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

Cf. **ākⁱ** below. —**akh** —अख्। सर्वमेव adj. e.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun** अख् अकिस् मदथ् करन् to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. —**bari**, see **ekbari**. —**hor^u** —हर्। एकं युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath** —हथ्। एकं शतम् m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra** —जोर m., or —**jūrⁱ** —जूरि। एकं युग्मम् f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panūn^u** —त पनञ्जु। अतिस्वार्थता f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. —**ta z^h karān** —त जूह करान्। अतिशीघ्रम् adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। एकमात्रम् e.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh** युस् अखाह्, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اکا (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اکا (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khandā** —खण्डा। प्राय एकमात्रम् e.g. about one, nearly one.

ākⁱ kyā nām अकि क्या नाम, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh akⁱ kyā nām akh** अख अकि क्या नाम अख्, once one is one; **z^h ākⁱ kyā nām z^h jūh** अकि क्या नाम जूह, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। एकैकशः adv. one by one. —**cyāli** —च्यलि। कयाचिद्रोत्या adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. —**cyāli-aki** —च्यलि-अकि। कयाचिदेकया रीत्या adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). —**dōha** —दह्। एकदा adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. —**dōha-aki** —दह-अकि। कसिँसिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे adv. on some day or other. —**laṭi** —लटि। एकवारम् adv. at one time; once. —**laṭi-aki** —लटि-अकि। कस्याचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other. —**nata aki-laṭi** —नत अकि-लटि। कस्याचिद्वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. —**phiri** —फिरि। एकस्मिन्काले adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. —**phiri-aki** —फिरि-अकि। एकस्मिन्कसिँसित्काले adv. at some time or other. —**pāri** —पारि। एकपार्श्वतः adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^u pōr^u** अकु पोर्। —**pōrⁱ** —पारि। एकपार्श्वे adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^u pōr^u** अकुपोर्। —**ranga** —रंग्। एकप्रकारेण adv. after one manner.

—**rēta-aki** —रत-अकि। एकस्मिन्मासे adv. in some month or other. —**samayē-aki** —समय-अकि। एकस्मिन्कसिँसित्समये adv. at some time or other. —**warihē-aki** —वरिह्य-अकि। एकस्मिन्कसिँसिद्वये adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। एक एव adj. (i.e. **ok^u** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy** अकिय्, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ūk^uy** अकूय्), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। एकस्वामेव वेलायाम् adv. at only one particular time, only once. —**pōrⁱ** —पारि। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. on or from only one particular side. —**lari** —लरि। एकपार्श्वत एव adv. on one side only. —**lari ta akiy shānda** —लरि त अकिय्-शान्द। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

āk^h 1 आख्। चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **ākhas** आखस्, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

āk^h 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yun^u**.

ōkh आँक्। संख्यङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ōkas** आँकस् and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

ākāh अका see **akhāh** under **akh**.

akhūj^u अखूञ्ज, see **akhūl^u**.

ākhal आखल्। चिह्नयुतः adj. e.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūl^u अखूल्। अनुहाटितः adj. (f. **akhūj^u** अखूञ्ज), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhon^u 1 अखनु। अखनितः adj. (f. **akhūn^u** अखञ्ज), undug, not dug.

akhon^u 2 अखनु। वस्त्रादिनानावृतगात्रः adj. (f. **akhūn^u** अखञ्ज), unclathed, naked.

āk^{hūn} आखञ्जु। आख्यायिका, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ōkhun ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **āk^{hūnas}** आखुनस्, pl. dat. **āk^{hūnan}** आखुनन्, YZ. 387), an **āk^{hūn}**, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. —**bāy** —बाय्। उपाध्यायस्त्री f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अखुङ्ग। शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

akhēnis अख्यनिस, see **akhyon^u**.

āk^{hūnas} आखुनस् etc., see **ōkhun**.

akhūnz^u अखूञ्जु। तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः adj. (f. **akhūnz^u** अखूञ्जु), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanöz^ü ओखनाञ्ज । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see ôkhun.

ākhir, ôkhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार । मल्लयुद्धभूः m. a wrestling arena.

akhar^{oc} अखरूचु । अव्ययीकृतः adj. (f. akhar^{uc} अखरूचू), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahot^u अकहंतु । अतिखिन्नः adj. (f. akahüs^ü अकहंतू), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ôkhith आखिथ । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. -môkhith -माखिथ । असत्यप्रायम् adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaith अकहैट । एकषष्टिः card. e.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaithyum^u अकहैट्युम् । एकषष्टितमः ord. (f. akahaithim^ü अकहैटिमू), sixty-first.

akh^{stuy} अखतुय । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyon^u अख्यनु । अभोजनिः m. (sg. dat. akhënis अख्यनिस्, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल् adj. e.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôl^u अकोलु । अकालिकः adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. akôlⁱ-marun अकालि-मरुन् । अकालि मरणम्, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like.

akôlⁱ-warshun अकालि-वर्षुन् । अकालवर्षणम् m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. akâli-pôsh अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम् m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akôlyun^u अकाल्यनु । अधमकुलोद्भवः adj. (f. akôliñ^ü अकालिञ्जू), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical gôtras.

akim^ü अकिम्, see akyum^ü.

akanô अकना । एकसंख्यालिपिः m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus ० = 1, ०. = 10, and so on.

akin-gôm^u अकिन-गोम् । यामनाम m. the name of a

village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ । एकनवतिः card. e.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyūm^u अकनमत्युम् । एकनवतितमः ord. (f. akanamatim^ü अकनमतिमू), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. -nandanas -नन्दनस्), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonz^u अकञ्जु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. akünz^ü अकञ्जू), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार । आकृतिः m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. ākāra-gōp^{ath} आकार-स्वप् । गूढहृदयः adj. e.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ākār आकार, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. —karun —करुन्, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôr^u अकोरु । अकथितः (f. akör^ü अकोरू), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūr^u अकूरु । अशिथिलः, अनिष्कृष्टो वा (f. akūr^ü अकूरू), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ōkār ओकार m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmir (El.).

ôkur^u ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmir.

ok^ura-dukār अकुर-दुकर । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support/on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okur^u-dukur^u अकुरु-दुकुरु । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेषः m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ōkar-shöhī ओकर-शाही । अतिशुद्धः adj. e.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश । आकाशः m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Śiv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshē-gang आकाश-गङ्ग or -gangā -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. -gath -गथ । आकाशगतिः f. (sg. dat. -güth^ü -गंतू, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). -wōnī

-वाणी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashītyum^u अकशीत्युम् । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. akashītim^u अकशीतिम्), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ् । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyum^u अकसतत्युम् । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. akasatatim^u अकसततिम्), seventy-first.

akot^u अकतु । अक्लिन्नः (f. akūṣ^u अकूष), not moistened, not wet.

akot^u अकतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. akūṣ^u अकूष), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatōjih अकताजिह । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatōjihyūm^u अकताजिह्युम् । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. akatōjihim^u अकताजिहिम्), forty-first.

akator^u अकतर् । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. akatūr^u अकतूर), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatr^{ah} अकत्रह् । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatr^{ah}hyūm^u अकत्रह्युम् । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. akatr^{ah}him^u अकत्रहिम्), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyūm^u अकवुह्युम् । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. akawuhim^u अकवुहिम्), twenty-first.

ōkawan औकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisalment, valuation; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवज़ाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzōhyūm^u अकवज़ाह्युम् । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. akawanzōhim^u अकवज़ाहिम्), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय्, okuy अकुय्, ūk^uy अकूय्, akyuk^u अक्युकु, see akh.

akyum^u अक्युम् । प्रथमः ord. (f. akim^u अकिम्), first, first in order.

al 1 अल । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. ala 1 अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-bar^{ag} अल-बर्ग । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf.

-byōl^u -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. -dōkh^u

-डखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. -dēl -दल् । तुम्बीखक

m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. -gadōr^u -गडर् । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd; with the interior

extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). -gadūr^u

-गडूरु । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. -hūt^u

-हूटु । तुम्ब्याः सुष्कखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood: a piece

of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. -hacē wālanē -हच वालन ।

खण्डशङ्खेदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. -khūnd^u

-खण्डु । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. -küükr^u -ककूरु । तुम्बीखक f. the hard outer rind of a

pumpkin. -kul^u -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). -kulis tula-kul^u कुलिस तुल-कुलु ।

सत्यानृतविधानम् m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by

turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of

business). -künd^u -कण्डु । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in

the autumn is extremely hard. -kānūj^u -कानजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine.

-kānol^u -कानलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. -nov^u -नवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the

festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when

the fruit first appears. -phal-hār -फल-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked

pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. -pōsh -पोश । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. -pōshē-mōnd^u

-पोश-खंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce

of *ghū* or oil. -pōshē-mōnd^u -पोश-खंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. -thaph -थफ ।

तुम्बीसूदयासः f. (sg. dat. -thapas -थपस्), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into

the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. -tīl -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः

m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels.

-ṣūr -चूर । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned

up and the roots are cleaned. -wāgan -वागन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit

(*baigan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. -wōr^u -वारु । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a

pumpkin garden. -wath^{ar} -वथर् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. -z^{alun} -ज़लुन् ।

तुम्बीखगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

ālⁱ-ālⁱ khasun अलि-अलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin

plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ् । सर्वथा प्रसन्नताविष्कारः m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or ala 2 अल्, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs dyun^u द्युनु, to give, and dāwun दावुन्, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, dinal दिनल् or dāwal दावल्, an unchaste woman, mājē-dinal माज्य-दिनल् or mājē-dāwal माज्य-दावल्, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, dōr^u दाऱु, a beard, dārēl (i.e. dāri + al) दार्यल्, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from thēkun थकुन्, to boast, we have thēkiñēl, थकिञल्, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum; pl. nom. aila ऐल् (K.Pr. 30; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. ôl^u.

il रल् f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, chān चान्, a carpenter, chōnil चानिल्, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल् । हलम् (for ala 1 and 2 see al 1 and 2), f. a plough. Cf. āla. -bōñ^u -बाञ् । हलदण्डः f. the main beam of a plough, cf. al-bōñ^u (s.v.); (P) a goad (El.). -kijⁱ or -kij^u -किजि, -किजू । युगकीलकः f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. -phāl -फाल् । हलफालः m. a ploughshare; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī hal-bail. -wath -वथ् । सीता f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल्, in ala-ḥānun अल-हानुन् । हलचिपेण विवाधनम् । m.inf. to bring in trembling; to cause something fixed to totter; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. ala-ala ḥānun below.

ala-ala अल-अल् । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. -ala aḥsun -अल् अचुन् । भीत्यादिना कम्पः m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. -ala ḥānun -अल् हानुन् । भायनम् m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. ālan आलन्, K.Pr. 10). Cf. ala 3. āla-phyur^u आल-फ्युर् । हलप्रवणम् m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

ālⁱ अलि or ali अलि, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in tēlⁱ तेलि or tēli तेलि, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. ôluh, q.v.

ālū 2, in ālū-bukhārā आलु-बुखारा or ör^u, m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôl^u ओलु । नोडम् m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt aul); a recess in the wall used as a shelf. -yērun -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम् m.inf. to put together or build a nest; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

āli drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गतः m. just issued from the nest; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person; just born (see below). —nērun —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to issue from the nest; to set out from home to make one's way in the world; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, āli drās (K.Pr. 10).

ôlⁱ-nāsh आलि-नाश् । कुलायनाशः m. destruction of a nest; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ul^u उलु (f. ūj^u अजू), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in gāṭa गाट, skill, gātul^u गाटुलु (f. gātūj^u गाटजू), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda العبد m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. alēpralē-kōlētās and alātōsi.

al-bōñ^u अल्-बाञ् । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as ala 3, q.v. Cf. ala-bōñ^u under that word.

ōla-bōr^u ओल-बोर् । विसंसङ्गारः m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

ôlⁱ-byuc^u आलि-ब्युचु । असत्विनान्यवचनम् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games; cf. byuc^u.

ôlic^u आलिचु । अस्लाष्टिगर्भः f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the aluchá (ألوحه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by "bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b".

ôlici-kujⁱ (or -kuj^u) आलिचि-कुजि (or -कुजू) । फलभेदलता f. the bush on which it grows. -rang -रङ् । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alich^u अलोक्, see alyūkh^u.

aulād اولاد, f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

aldöbārī अलद्वबरी । अतिगूढम् adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

aladala अलडल । तरलीभावः m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

aladēv अलदयव् । अतिस्थूलः adj. (as subst., f. aladēviñ अलदयविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, الفب m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alog^u अलगु । असमञ्जसम् adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algöb अलगव् । الغيب । अज्ञातम् adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

ālⁱ-gād अलि-गाड । मीनविशेषः f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagadi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to malagadi, a base man.

ol^u-gol^u अलु-गलु । निरुत्तरीभावः m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-guṣar अल-गुसर । सदाचारः f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. öli-wākh.

ōluh ओलुह । आलुकम् m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt ālū.

alāhada अलाहद । علیحدہ । विभिन्नः adj. e.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

öli-hönz^u अलि-होज़ू । लखमुखरन्ध्रम् m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

öli-höphiz अलि-हाफिज़् । عالي حافظ । अन्धः m. a blind man.

al^aka अलक । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindöstānī *tarkī*). -hor^u -हर् । कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of such earrings.

al^akan अलकन् । एककर्णिका m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka अलाका m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). alāka-dār अलाकादार m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb अलक़ाब m. a style, title of honour (Hindöstānī *xitāb*) (Gr.M.).

öli-kadal अलि-कदल । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vēth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख् m. (sg. dat. alakhas अलखस), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhölikh अलख़ालिख् । الخالق । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from

the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (كبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālakōndul अलक़ण्डुल् । कुण्डलाङ्कः m. (sg. dat. ālakōndalas अलक़ण्डलस, pl. nom. ālakōndal अलक़ण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier.

alil अलील् । علیل । अतिचीयः adj. e.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल-खान् । आद्व्यादिपुत्रः m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Cræsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

ālⁱ-ālⁱ khasun अलि-अलि खसुन्, see al 1.

ālⁱ-ālam sālⁱ-ālam अलि-आलम् सलि-आलम् । ऐहिका-मुष्मिकम् m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with or^u अर्ह् firm, i.e. of this life, and sor^u सर्ह् absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् । علم । पताका f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. -pōsh -पोश् ।

पताकावस्त्रम् m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). -tul^u -तुलु । पताकोच्चायः m. the height of a flagstaff. -tulis khārun -तुलिस खारुन् । निन्दापा-

चोकरणम् m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūṭ^u अलीम-कूटु । ध्वजदण्डम् m. a flagstaff. -pōsh -पोश् । पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम् m. the same as alam-pōsh.

ālam आलम् m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alom^u अलमू । अनाकर्षितः adj. (f. alūm^u अलमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अलमदथ् । सात्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. almadatas अलमदतस and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम-गलम् । असत्यव्यवहारः m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnōr^u अलमनोरु । ग्रामः m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vēth (Jehlam) enters the Wōlur Lake.

almās आमस m. a diamond (El.).

öli-mashīd अलि-मशीद । عالی مسجد । स्नेहदेवालयभेदः f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । अधुवता conj. 3 (2 p.p. alyōv अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūn^u अलूनु । अकृतलवनः adj. (f. alūn^u अलूनु), not reaped (of a crop).

alōnd^u अलोन्दु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. alōnz^u अलाञ्जु), suspended, hanging down. —shādun श़ाडुन्, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alândên-thapa karañē** अलान्दन-थप करञ् । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

alônt^u अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alôntē^u** अलोन्तै), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw^u** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल-पल । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter म m formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *mādyā*, wine; *māmsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल । अतिशयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "al-pal and filth".

alapala अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alipalī अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

alēpralē-kōlēṭās अलेप्रले-कलेटास । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭōsi**.

alôr^u अलोर् । अस्त्रिधीकृतः adj. (f. **alôr^u** अलोर्), (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor^u** अलर्), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwôn^u अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwôn^u** अलर्वोन्), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

alarwañên-kañên अलर्वञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw^u** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

al^arāwun अलरावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **al^arôw^u** अलरोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun^u अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत adj. (f. **alarawūn^u** अलरवुन्), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

ālīsh अलिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

āl'shi-kād अलिशि-काड् । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khūj^u** -खजू । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krūt^u** -कटू । अतसीबुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracē** -क्रच्य), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh^u** -कशु । अतसीत्वक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काट् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-prōj^u** -प्राजू । अतसीबुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālīsh अलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēṭh अलसेट् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अलसेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh**. **-hyuh^u** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू), id., a fat fool.

alsēṭh अलसेट् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अलसेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh^u** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

olut^u अलुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातच्छ । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

ālath आलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālīth आलित् m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon^u अलतमनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamūn^u** अलतमनु), very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatrōjē अलत्रोज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

alāṭōsi अलाटासि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kōlēṭās**. —**dōh kar-lōsi** —दह् कर-लासि । निरर्थकालवेपामाङ्गा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

ālī tashîā (corruption of **علي تشيع**). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmiris refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्.

See al 1.

ālāsh^h आलक्षि or ālāshī आलक्षी । अलसः adj. (as subst., f. ālāshī आलक्षी or ālūsh^h आलक्षू), lazy, idle, weary, tired. -būn^h -बून् । छायावृक्षविशेषः f. “the weary one’s plane-tree”, the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. -mar -मर् । अलसमठः m. “home for the lazy”, the name of a place in the village of Khar^v or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmir, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

ālōsh^h आलक्षु । आलस्यम् m. weariness, idleness.

ālāsh^hlad आलक्षिलद् adj. c.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt ālāslad).

ālāv आलाव् । अग्निज्वाला m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. -ta-jēlāv -त-ज्येलाव् । महाज्वाला m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālav आलव् । आह्वानशब्दः m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); ālav dyun^h आलव् द्युनु m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). -milav -मिलव् । आह्वानशब्दः, तच्चुलोऽन्यशब्दश्च m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

aliv^h अलिवू, see alyuv^h.

ōlⁱ-wākh आलि-वाक् । परस्परं शुभपृच्छा m. (sg. dat. -wākas -वाकस् and so on), a polite greeting, a “how do you do?” Cf. āla-guṣar.

ālawan आलवन् । नौपरिभ्रामणम् f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālāwun आलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ālow^h आलवु), to wave round one’s head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). gulⁱ ālawanⁱ, m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālāwith आलविष् । शिरसि परिभ्राम्य conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. -pālāwith -पालविष् । शिरसो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

alawun^h अलवुनु । कम्पमानः adj. (f. alawūn^h अलवून्), trembling, shaking.

alwand, f gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay आलाय्, in ālay-zāl pyon^h आलाय-जाल् यन् । बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः m.inf. to be in the condition of an

orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

alāy-balāy आलाय-बलाय् । सुखदुःखम् f. (pl. nom. alāyē-balāyē आलाय-बलाय), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by ‘sacrifice’, in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person’s head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean ‘offering’, ‘sacrifice’, ‘victim’. Cf. ālawun. alāyē-balāyē kaḍun आलाय-बलाय कडुन् । आपञ्चो निर्मोचनम् m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, alāyē-balāyē-nishē rachun आलाय-बलाय-निश् रकुन् । आपञ्चो रक्षणम् m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkh^h अल्यूखु । अलिखितः adj. (f. alich^h अलीकू), unwritten.

alyov^h अल्यवु । अकृतलेहः adj. (f. alēv^h अल्यवू), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuv^h अल्युवु । अलिप्तः adj. (f. aliv^h अलिवू), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

lōz इलाञ् or lōz^h इलाञ् f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, mot^h मत्तु, a madman, māt^hlōz मत्तिलाञ्, the condition of a madman; brēth ब्रेट्, ignorant, brīth^hlōz ब्रीटिलाञ्, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । भक्षणक्रिया m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers. : me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the a of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, karan करन्, they will make, karan-am करनम्, they will make me or for me; kor^h कर्, made, koru-m कर्म्, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impv. the a is not elided, but, together with the final i of these forms, becomes ē. Thus, kari करि, he will make, karēm कर्यम्, he will make me or for me; karⁱzi करिञ्, you should make, karⁱzēm करिञ्यम् you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम । उदरकीटः m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-dij^h आम-डीज् । उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः f. a mass of such worms. -kyom^h -क्यम् । उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः m., i.q. ām 1. -lōsh^h -ल्लक्षु । उदरोद्भवकीट-समुदायः m., i.q. āma-dij^h. -phōkh -फूख् or -phukār

-फुकार् । उदरकीटरोगः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. -shōshⁱ -शांशि । उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम् f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम عام adj. e.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. āmas sūty har, a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम, he came to me, see yun^u.

ōm ओं or ओम्, v. ōm-kār.

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. am-jī.

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as amā 2. -kyāsanā -क्यासना । किं खित् नाम ? adv., i.q. amā 1, but more emphatic.

amā 2 अमा, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it amma, with a double m as in Arabic). -poz^u -पञ्जु । परंतु conj. but.

āmⁱ अमि, ami अमि, see ath 1.

ōm^u ओम् । आमः adj. (m. sg. dat. ōmis आमिस्, abl. āmi आमि; f. sg. nom. ōm^u आमू, pl. nom. āmē आम्य), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. —dōd —दद । अपक्वं पयः m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. —pan —पन् । आमसूचतन्तुः m. loose-spun thread. —tōk^u —टोकु । पाकरहितः शरावः m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. —zōm^u —जोम् । व्यामिश्रमिव adj. (f. ōm^u-zōm^u आमू-जामू), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. —zāmot^u dōd —जामंतु दद । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम्ब । आम्रः f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम्ब m. a bramble (El.).

amōb^u अमोबु । अतिशयवान् adj. (f. amōb^u अमोबू), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्व हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. ambār. —karun —करन् । राशीकरणम् m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयुः शेषीभावः m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. —karun —करन् । राशिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 अम्बर m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार انبار । राशिः m., i.q. ambar 1, q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambārⁱ अम्बारि in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349.

-trēl -त्रेल । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. -būth^u -बूथु । पालीवतभेदः m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambōrⁱ अम्बोरि (عماري) । परिलोमः f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra अम्बूर । तच्चसामयीविशेषः m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth अम्बुर-बूथ । अमरधूलिभेदः m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूतस् and so on), i.q. amar-būth, q.v.

omburhēr अम्बुरहेर् । अम्बोरुहवनाखी ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर-नाथ । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. amar-nāth अमर-नाथ, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with amrēth, q.v.

amuch^u अमुकु । अनुद्यापनः adj. (f. amuch^u अमुकू), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amōḍ^u अमोडु । अमिश्रोक्ततः adj. (f. amōḍ^u अमोडू), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdām अमदम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī आमदनी f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmahol^u आमहलु । शीतालुता, अतिशैत्यवाधा m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahōr^u अमहोरु । अकणशः कृतः adj. (f. amahōr^u अमहोरू), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम-जी f., i.q. ama, q.v. (L. 215).

amij^u अमीजू, see amyūl^u.

amōj^u अमोजू, see amōl^u.

amōj^u अमोजू । अनिर्मलीकृततः adj. (f. amōj^u अमोजू), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amüj^u अमजू, see amol^u.

ōm-kār ओं-कार । प्रणवः m. the mystic syllable ōm, used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kōṭh^u आम-कठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt ām-kuṭ. Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). — **āsun** — आसुन् m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). — **karun** — करुन् m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). — **karanwōl^u** — करन्वोलु m. a certain official, a *tahsūdār*, a collector (El.). **cyōnis wananas pēṭh** — **karun** चानिस् वननस् पट् — करुन् (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amōl^u अम्वलु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **amōj^u** अम्वजू), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amol^u अमलु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amūj^u** अमजू), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōm^ala ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan*, *Emblica officinalis*, Gaertn.

am^aliāca अमलिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalun^u आमलनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see **amā 2**.

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ōmān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī अमानी f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amun^u अमुनु । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **amuñ^u** अमुजू), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amond^u अमन्दु । अद्वतमन्थनः adj. (f. **amünz^u** अमंजू), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amond^u अमण्डु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amünḍ^u** अमण्डू, pl. **amanjē** अमंज्), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandoch^u अमन्दच्छु । अमन्दाचः adj. (f. **amandüch^u** अमन्दच्छू), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

among^u अमंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. **amünj^u** अमंजू), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv** आमन्योव्), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyō-mot^u आमन्यो-मनु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. **āmanyō-müts^u** आमन्या-मञ्चू), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ् امانت । न्यासीभूतः, निक्षेपः m. (sg. dat. **amānatas** अमानतस्), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyā-nath**, embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). — **cīri** -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय् । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amünz^u अमंजू, see **amond^u**.

amañē अमञ्जे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. — **ta-grōṭh** -त-ग्रुट् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम् m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīñ^u अमीञ्जू, see **amyūñ^u**.

amañē-gamañē अमञ्ज-गमञ्ज । आकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोचः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. — **mangañē** -मङ्गञ् । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

üm^u-püm^u अमू-पमू । प्रक्षिप्य नदीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambari**, q.v.

amar अमर् adj. c.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmēr आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aith-amara** ऐठमर, about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= ٤, ١) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *āmārah*).

am^arōi अमराई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrāi*).

amūr^u अमूर । अनिष्कृष्टत्वकः adj. (f. **amūr^u** अमूरू), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

āmīrābād अमिराबाद् । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Dal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर-बूथ । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूतस्), or ombur-būth अम्बुर-बूथ, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

āmīrā-kadal अमिरा-कदल । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vēth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर-नाथ । अमरेश्वरचैत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -nāthas -नाथस्) or ambar-nāth अम्बर-नाथ, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 kōs east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *linga* or emblem of Śiva Amareśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amrēth अमृतम्, अमृतम् । अमृतम् m. (sg. dat. amrētas अमृततस् and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. amrēta-zal अमृत-जल m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस, amis^uy अमिसूय, see ath 1.

āmōt^u आमोतु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. āmūsh^u आमंशू), the perf. part. of *yun^u*, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amōth^u आमथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. amūsh^u अमंशू), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amathōr^u अमठोर । असमीकृतः adj. (f. amathōr^u अमठांशू), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtr^u अमूत्रु । अमन्तितः adj. (f. amūtr^u अमूत्रू), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amūsh^u अमंशू, see amōth^u आमथु.

amāwashy अमावश्य m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय, āmiy अमिय, amyuk^u अम्युकु, see ath 1.

amyūl^u अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः adj. (f. amīj^u अमीजू), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

ōmⁱ-yām आमि-याम् । गर्भवेमनस्यम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhoea, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūn^u अम्यूनु । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. amīnis अमीनिस्, ag. amīnⁱ अमीनि, abl. amēni अमेनि; pl. nom. amīnⁱ अमीनि, dat. amēnēn अमेन्यन्, ag. and abl. amēnyau अमेन्यौ; fem. amīn^u अमीजू, dat. amēni अमेनि, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन्न । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member

of a compound this word often takes the form *anna*

अन्न, see below. —karun —करन् । भोजन-भक्षणम्

m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. —kāth —काट । यवाद्यन्नम् m.

inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. —kūth —कूट ।

सत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kūtas -कूतस्), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankūt* and L. 271.

—kitārⁱ -कितरि । आखुविशेषः m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. —pan —पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम्

m. a reduplication of *an* अन्न; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagor^u अन्न-गगरु । दिवान्धकः m. (f. -gagūr^u -गगरू), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with *on^u* 1).

—kan —कन् । पिण्डविशेषः m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmins to deceased ancestors, a *pinḍa*. —mūr^u

—मूरु or anna-mūr^u अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. —mēt^u —म्यटु or anna-

mēt^u अन्न-म्यटु । भक्तगीलविशेषः f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. —mōth —म्वटु or anna-

mōth अन्न-म्वटु । अन्नमुष्टिः f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. —māyē —माय or anna-māyē अन्न-

माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. -pān -पान् m. bread (El.). -prāshun प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम् m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial a is dropped. Thus, karān chuh-an करान् कुहन, thou makest him; koru-n करुन्, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, an in the sense of the acc. is not used, as अस् being substituted, as in suh karān chu-s सुह करान् कुस्, not suh karān chu-n सुह करान् कुन्, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). an अन् is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in trōwth-an, he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so mōka-lōwth-an (Śiv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in ě (viz., chyonⁿ च्युन्, to drink; khyonⁿ ख्युन्, to eat; and hyonⁿ ह्युन्, to place) the initial a is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, cēn च्यन्, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, anī 1 अनी, anas अनस्, or anan अनन्, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: -mōnī -मानी । परस्परआज्ञापानम् f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. —mānūⁿ —मानू । आज्ञामाननम् f. inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in kar-ān करान् doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as dand दन्द्, a tooth, dandān दन्दान्, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पण्डित्यमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in tami-āna तमि-आन, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see an 4), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in -ndum, as in karānī करनी, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial a is dropped, as in dinī दिनी, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or öna आन (= آئینه) । आदर्शः m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word āinah, transliterating the Pers. آئینه. -dörⁿ -दोरू । आदर्शकवाटः a door ornamented with mirrors. -gorⁿ -गर् । दर्पणसम्पादकः m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. -khündⁿ -खण्डू । आदर्शखण्डः f. a piece of a mirror. -khapⁿ -खपट्ट । सूक्ष्मतुच्छ आदर्शः f. a small mirror, of no value or use. -khōtⁿ -खोट्ट । आदर्शपिधानम् m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. -phutⁿ -फुट्ट । भग्नलघुदर्पणः f. a broken piece of looking-glass. -wōjⁿ -वाजू । सादर्शोर्मिका f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. -zōmpāna -जोम्पान । आदर्शमयशिविका m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

öna आन, see aina.

önⁱ आनि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, kar-önⁱ करानि, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

onⁿ 1 अन् । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. anis अनिस्, Śiv. 746; f. ünⁿ अञ्जू sg. ag. añi अञ्जि, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). —sapanun —सपनुन्, to become blind.

anⁱ-arāth अनि-अराथ । तामिससमागमः m. (sg. dat. -arātas -अरातस्), evening, twilight; cf. arāth. -bishta -बिश्त । अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. -gāsh -गाश् । अन्धल्पप्रकाशः m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. -lūth -लूट्ट । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., mis-government, tyranny. -mushta -मुश्त । अनवसरता-डनादि f. pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. -raz -रज् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. -sörⁿ -सोरू । अन्धमार्गणा f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. -thapa -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम् m. pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mush^{ath} hāwūⁿ na sawāb na gōnāh अनिस् मुश्थ् हावजू न सवाब् न ग्वनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añē-āchⁱ-gāsh अञ-अच्छि-गाश् । अन्धाक्षिप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapür^u** -छपूरु । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a children's game. One boy is blind-fold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth** -गाथ । कलङ्कवाङ्म्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस् and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khörötⁱ** -खारोति । अत्यरोचकः adj. e.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

-añi-gaṭa अञि-गट f. or **-got^u** -गटु m. । अन्धकारः darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi**, in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82; cf. 226). **-gaṭilad** -गटिलद् adj. e.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

on² अनु, see **anun**.

on³ अनु, un¹ उन्, un¹ उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karon^u** करनु, **karun** करन्, or करन् **karun^u**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un² उन् (for 1 see under on³ 3). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only, noted in **mait-un** मितुन्, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

un² उनु (f. ün^u अञू), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmun^u** रामनु (f. **rāmün^u** रामञू), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna** पान self, forming the adj. **panun^u** पनुनु (f. **panün^u** पनञू), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For un¹ 1 see on³ 3.

un³ उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūt^u** कूट, a beam, and **dag** दग्, a blow. Thus, **kūtun^u** कूटुनु, a small beam; **dagun^u** दगुनु, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुवच् m. perception, understanding, experience.

anubawa-bāw अनुवव-बाव् m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

āncār आचार, see **ācār**.

and अन्द् । अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any

action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth**.

-bor^u -बर् । समाप्तिसाम्मुख्यम् m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-göd** -गड् । आद्यन्तम् m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. —**hēth** —ह्यथ । आद्यमारभ्य lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pēth** -प्यट् । भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम् adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pēth** गर-प्यट्, q.v. under **gara**. Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. —**wātun** —वातुन् । समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

andⁱ अन्दि adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-andⁱ** -अन्दि । वहिर्बहिः, परितः adv. round and round outside, as in **-andⁱ bithⁱ yēgyēs** -अन्दि वीठि यग्यस् they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-andⁱ pakun** -अन्दि पकुन् or **-andⁱ phērun** -अन्दि फेरन्, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). —**gaṭhun** —गङ्गुन् । वहिर्भावः m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). —**karun** —करन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pākhⁱ** -पखि । वहिरन्तिके adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. —**thawun** —थवुन् । गूढस्थापनम्, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati** -वति । भिन्नमार्गेण adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hēn^u** -वथ ह्यञू । परोचगमनम् f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

anduk^u अन्दुकु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andüc^u** अन्दूच्), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. —**and** —अन्द् । समयोऽन्तिमभागः m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द्-कनि । अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyē anda-kani**, free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg** -कनि मञ्ज-बाग् । अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyuk^u**

-कन्युकु । अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. -pēṭha -प्यठ । मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. -pēṭha ōnthas-tāñ -प्यठ आन्धस-ताञ् । आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. —thawun —थवुन् । गुढस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. -wand -वन्द । आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like ; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

andā-and अन्दा-अन्द adv. on the edge (L. 460).

and अण्ड m. an egg (El.).

ōndⁱ आन्दि, see ōdⁱ.

anōdⁱ अनाडि or anōrⁱ अनारि । अनभिज्ञः adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert ; inexperienced, unpractised ; ignorant, uncouth.

andⁱhīr^u अन्दिहीरू । आन्धम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034) ; clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day ; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. ōdⁱ.

andakār अन्कार । अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light ; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126) ; as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit *ahankāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18) ; sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^u अन्दिमू, see andyūm^u.

andun अन्दुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. andyōv अन्द्योव), to be ended, concluded ; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^u अन्दनु । समापनीयः adj. (f. andūn^u अन्दून्), fit or worthy to be ended ; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर, اندر । अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., khābas andar, in a dream (YZ. 80) ; nayi andar, on the plateau (K.Pr. 156) ; māgas andar, in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590) ; nētran andar, in the eyes (Śiv. 767). —aṣun—असुन् or —gaṣhun—गहसुन्, to go in, to enter. -kun-कुन् । आन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. -kūṭh -कूट । ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kūṭas -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. -nēbar -न्यवर् । अन्तर्वहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. —yun^u—युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

and^ara 1 अन्दर । अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside ; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For and^ara 2 see under and^ar. -kanēn -कन्यन् । अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. -nēb^ara -न्यवर् । अन्तर्वहिः adv. from within and from without.

and^arⁱ अन्दरि । अन्तरार् adv. from within. -and^ari -अन्दरि । अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. -and^ar^uy -अन्दर्युय । अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within ; very privately. -dam -दम् । आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm ; bronchitis, ?asthma. -kinⁱ -किनि । अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764) ; from within, from in. -tam -तम् । आन्तररोगतामिसम् m. darkness of in the middle ; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. -ṣūr -सूर । गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle ; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

and^ar अन्दर । अन्तम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. and^aram. Its abl. is and^ara 2 अन्दर, hence the following. For and^ara 1 see under andar.

and^ara-chal अन्दर-कल् । कुचिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines ; lesion of the intestines ; ? hernia. -humal -हमल् । कृपणचित्तः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice ; hence, met., very mean, miserly. -wāṭh -वाँट । अन्तसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर । अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

and^aram अन्दरम् । अन्तम् m. an intestine, entrail ; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. and^ar. -kūṭun^u -कूटुनु । अन्तखण्डः m. a piece of intestine ; a portion of the intestines, a gut. -lōṭh^u -ल्लहू । अन्तकूटम् m. a lump of intestine ; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. -lōṭhūr^u -ल्लहूरू । अन्ताल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. -nōr^u -नोर् । अन्तनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

and^arūṭh^u अन्दरुटु । अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through ; hence, met., indigestion.

and^aryum^u अन्दर्युमु । अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. and^arim^u अन्दरिमू), within, internal, inner (of. K.Pr. 13) ; met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is *nēbaryum*^u न्यबर्द्युमु, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum*). —*nēbar karun* —न्यबर् करन् । आन्तरस्व बहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashē अन्देश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyum^u अन्द्युमु । अन्तिमः adj. (f. *andim*ⁱⁱ अन्दिमू), final, concluding, last.

andyot^u अन्द्योत् । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. *andētis* अन्वतिस), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ انداز । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —*dyun*^u —द्युनु । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादियहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called ‘applying them to the body’. —*hyon*^u —ह्योनु । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one’s own body some one else’s new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-būz अङ्ग-बूज़ । अङ्गपुष्टिञ्जोचनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. —*dor*^u —दूर् । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. *-dūr*^u —दूर्), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). —*dūsh* —दूष् । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person’s limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. —*hyūn*^u —ह्युनु । हीनाङ्गः (fem. *-hīn*^u —हीजू), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). —*rāg* —राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. —*wōl*^u —वोल् । अल्पकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger

earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. —*wāṭukh* —वाटुक । अङ्गसंशायकः m. (sg. dat. *-wāṭakas* —वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । त्रणदेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —*yun*^u —युनु । त्रणदेरारोग्यसामुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for *anga 1* see under *ang 1*), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —*wuṭhun* —वुटुन् m.inf. or —*wuṭhañē* —वुटञ्ज f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (*wuṭhun*, to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ong^{uj} अङ्गजू, often written *ong*^{ji} अङ्गुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —*gashūn*^u —गहून् । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ong^{ji-gand} अङ्गुजि-गण्ड । अङ्गुलीयन्त्रिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. —*nam* —नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. —*pōṭam* —पौत्तम् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. —*tyond*^u —त्यण्ड । अङ्गुल्ययम् m. (sg. dat. *-tēndis* —त्यण्डिस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अङ्गुल । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. *ong*^{uj}, q.v. -° (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger’s breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —*dyun*^u —द्युनु । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. -° measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अङ्गुलीविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman’s privities; a slang term for swindling.

angālī-wār अङ्गलि-वार । मङ्गलयहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Maṅgala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङ्गुन, i.q. āgun, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर, m. (pl. nom. angūr अङ्गूर, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885).
anugraha अनुग्रह interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा m. *Spiraea Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी adj. e.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūṭa अङ्गूट. अल्पा कर्तरी m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza अङ्गुज़ा m. *Narthea assafetida* (El.).

an-huhur^u अन्-हुहुर. अनूढः adj. (sg. dat. an-haharis अन् हहरिस, and so on; f. an-harish^u अन्-हरिशू), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharē an-haharē. अन्-हहर्हर. अविवाहितत्वम् m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार or anahār अन्हार, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in karanhār करन्हार, fit to be done, khēnahār ख्यन्हार, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harish^u अन्-हरिशू, see an-huhur^u.

on^uhas अन्-हस, he was brought by them, see anun (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shēbd अनाहत-शब्द m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hēt^u अन्-ह्येत, see an-hyot^u.

an-hētār अन्-ह्येतार. अहितत्वम् m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyot^u अन्-ह्येतु. अनिष्टकृत् adj. (f. an-hēt^u अन्-ह्येत), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār अजबार m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

anjē-kor^u अञ्ज-कर. पूर्णपात्रम् m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām अजाम m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. —sapidun —सपदुन्, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman अजमन m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr अज्जिर m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. e.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् ऐनیک. उपनेत्रकम् m. (sg. dat. ainakas ऐनकस्), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare).
-gara -गर. उपनेत्रगृहम् m. a spectacle case.

onukh अंनुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see anun.

ankār अन्कार m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार, see ākār.

ōnkār ओङ्कार, see ōkār and om-kār.

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ. प्रतिकथम् adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

ōnkawan आङ्कवन, see ōkawan.

anam अनम् or अनुम् anum, in the following compounds.

-nēnam -न्यनम् or anum-nēnum अनुम्-न्यनुम्. अविचारितम् adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftilly, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little.

-nēnam-pōthⁱ -न्यनम्-पांठि, anum-nēnum pōthⁱ अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि, -nēnam-pōthin -न्यनम्-पांठिन्, or anum-nēnum-pōthin अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन्. अनुचितप्रकारेण adv. id.

anom^u अनम्. अनघस्वभावः adj. (f. anūm^u अनम्), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान्. हस्तक्षेपः m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान्. अवसरदानम्, अवधानम् m. the occurrence of an opportunity; the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि. अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see an 1.

anan अनन्, see an 4.

anun 1 अनुन 2nd sg. impve. of anun 2, with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with anun, the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन or ānun आनुन्. आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. on^u अनु, f. ūn^u अजू; 2 p.p. añōv अजोव्), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun**, to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). —**nād dith** —नाद् दिथ्, to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

on^u-mot^u अनु-मंतु । आनीतः perf. part. (f. **ūñ^u-mūt^u** अन्नू-मंतू), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añē-maṣē-hond^u ṣōñ^u-mot^u** अन्न-मच्छ-हन्दु षोनु-मंतु । अधिकारानर्हः adj. (f. **añē-maṣē-hūnz^u ṣōñ^u-mūt^u** अन्न-मच्छ-हंनु षान्नू-मंतू), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द । आनन्दः m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan** आनन्द-ग(घ)न् adj. e.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān -सान्**, quietly (El.).

on^unam अनुचम he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2**.

ananth अनन्थ adj. e.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta** अनन्त), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananōw^u** अननोवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yun^u** युनु, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2**, to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ōp^u अनोपु । अदीप्तः adj. (f. **anōp^u** अनोपू), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर । अपठितविद्यः adj. e.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūr^u अनपूरु । अन्नपूर्णा f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anōrⁱ अनोरि । अशिशितः adj. e.g., i.q. **anōdⁱ** अनोदि q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । नवविशेषः f. the name of the seven-teenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-बानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anarēy अनरैय । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ūnz^u**.

anas अनस्, see **an 4**.

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis caerulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **on^u**.

onus अनुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2**.

anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम् m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम् f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **añot^u**.

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound.

Cf. **and** and **önth**. **-rost^u** -रस्तु । निरन्तः adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूक्), endless, without end, never ending.

Cf. **önta-rost^u**, under **önth**.

ānti आण्टि, see **āti**, under **āth**.

ōnt^u ओन्तु, see **ōt^u** 1 and 2.

ōnta आन्त, see **ōta** under **ōt^u** and **önth**.

ōnt^u आण्टू, see **ōt^u**.

ōntabawan ओतभवन्, see **ōtabawan**.

önth आन्थ । अन्तः m. (sg. dat. **öntas** आन्तस्, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta**.

ōnta-gōmot^u आन्त-गोमंतु । दीनतां गतः adj. (f. **-gōmūt^u** गामंतू), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. —**gashun** —गकुन् । दैन्यप्राणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely

destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rost^u** -रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूक्), endless, limitless; very long, of which

the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rost^u**, under **anta**. **-raṣhar** -रक्हर । निरन्तता m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

öntha-rost^u आन्थ-रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूक्), i.q. **ōnta-rost^u** ab. **-raṣhar** -रक्हर । अन्तरहितता m., i.q. **ōnta-raṣhar** ab.

anath अनथ । अनन्तः m. (sg. dat. **anatas** अनतस्), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kūsa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-ṣōdāh** festival, q.v.; an armet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhman women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anōthī अनोथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anōth^u अनोठु । अनिष्फलः, अकटोरः adj. (f. **anōth^u** अनोठू), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथनाग् m. the name of a pargana of Kashmir in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. R.T.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^m अनात्म m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahih अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ōṅṭur^u-khōṅṭur^u ओण्टुर्-खोण्टुर्, see **ōṭur^u-khōṭur^u**.

anētis, see **añot^u**.

antaśōdāh अन्तश्चुदाह । अगन्तवतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśī*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śeṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

āṅṭa-wānth आण्ट-वाण्ट, see **āṅṭa-wāṅṭh**.

anēṣ^u अण्येषू, see **anyot^u**.

anēṣūr^u अण्येषू । अचतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

antrēth अन्त्रेठ । अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anitshā अनित्च्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anōw^u 1 अनोवु । अशोधितः adj. (f. **anōw^u** अनावू), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anōw^u 2 अनोवु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **anōw^u** अनावू), nameless, without a name.

anwacē अन्वच्य, see **anwūt^u**.

anawun^u अनवुनु m. (f. **anawūn^u** अनवन्नु), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2**.

anwār अन्वार । अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). —**panwār**—पन्वार ।

प्रायोऽनुवारः f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation.

—**wanwār**—वन्वार । **प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. id.

anwūt^u अन्वटू । भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **anwacē** अन्वच्य), alarming news. **anwacē pēñē** अन्वच्य यज ।

विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacē**

ṣhunañē अन्वच्य कृञ्ज । **विभीषिकाश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anēwōz^u अण्यवोजु । अनिवेदितः adj. (f. **anēwōz^u** अण्यवाञ्जू), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, üny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-, etc.** Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent **ñ** by **ny**.

anay अनय् a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay** करनय्, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay** निनय्, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आनय् । दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^u अण्यंतु । अह्नन्तिररोमकः adj. (f. **anēṣ^u** अण्येषू), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ünz^u अञ्जू । हंसः m. (f. **anziñ** अञ्जिञ्), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). —**bor^u**—बर् । अल्पद्वारकपाटम्

m. or —**baran**—बरन् । वाटिकाद्वारम् f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through

a low hole. —**bōw^u**—बावू । हंसोरभागः f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth.

—**gardan**—गर्दन् । हंसयोवा f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. —**wür^u**—वूरू । अञ्जनविशेषः f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अञ्जल् । अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^u अञ्जलु । पटाद्यन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ānzim^u अञ्जिमू । तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^u-manzim^u अञ्जिमू-मञ्जिमू, see **anzyum^u-manzyum^u**.

anz-manz अञ्ज-मञ्ज । अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. e.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum^u-manzyum^u**.

anza-manza अञ्ज-मञ्ज । मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas** अञ्जस्-मञ्जस् । अन्तर्मध्यम् adv., i.q. **anz-manz**.

anzan अञ्जन् f. or **anzon^u** अञ्जनु m. । धान्यभेदः a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun**, and L. 333.

anzān अञ्जान् । अज्ञातः adj. e.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^u अञ्जनु । धान्यभेदः m., i.q. **anzan**, q.v.

anzun अञ्जुन् । शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan**.

anziñ अञ्जिञ् । हंसी f. a hen-swam; a hen-goose; see ünz^ü.

anz^aran अञ्ज्रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

anz^arun अञ्ज्रन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. anz^ar^ü अञ्ज्रु), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

anz^aron^ü अञ्ज्रनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. anz^ariün^ü अञ्ज्रनु), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

anz^arāwun अञ्ज्रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. anz^arōw^ü अञ्ज्रोवु), i.q. anz^arun, q.v. anz^arāwon^ü अञ्ज्रावुनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. anz^arāwiün^ü अञ्ज्रावुनु), i.q. anz^aron^ü, q.v.

anzas-manzas अञ्जस-मञ्जस्, see anz-manz.

anzawol^ü अञ्जवुलु । ग्रामविशेषः m. a village in the Anātñāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmir, below the temple of Mārtāñḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

anzyum^ü - manzyum^ü अञ्ज्युमु - मञ्ज्युमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. anzim^ü - manzim^ü अञ्जिमु - मञ्जिमु), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. anz-manz.

añ āञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. ākār.

añē अञ्, see on^ü and also anun 2.

añi अञ्जि, see on^ü.

iñ^ü इञ्, ^üñ^ü अञ् f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

üñ^ü 1 अञ्, etc. See on^ü and also anun 2.

üñ^ü 2 अञ्, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns.

It is the fem. form of on^ü 3, etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añēcē अञ्च्य, see añot^ü.

añēch अञ्च । पुरविशेषः f. the name of a small district in Kashmir which formerly comprised the town of Anātñāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. -wōrⁱ pulahor^ü -वारि पुलहर् । तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añēch District.

añēgot^ü अञ्गटु, see on^ü.

añēma अञ्म । मासरः m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). -dāl^ü -दाल । मासरयुता दाली f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. -dām -दाम । मासरपानक्रिया m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. -dāra -दार । मासरधारा m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. -gol^ü -गलु । मासरमुखपूर्तिः m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. -hanā -हना । अत्यल्पो मासरः f. a little rice-gruel. -khor^ü -खर् । मासरपाजितः adj. (f. -khür^ü -खर्), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). -khāv -खाव । मासरभक्षणशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice

of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). -mōyā -मया । अत्यल्पमासरः f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. -nōr^ü -नोर् । मासरप्रणाली m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. -nōr^ü -नोर् । मासरनालिकाकुम्भी f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. -nyūr^ü -न्यूर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. a sty in the eye. -phyor^ü -फ्यूर् । मासरबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस्), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. -phyūr^ü -फ्यूर् । अत्यल्पमासरः m. (sg. dat. -phīris -फीरिस्), a very small portion of rice-gruel. -poḥh^ü -पेह् । मासरफेनः m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. -thaph -थफ । शानीभूत-मासरः f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. -tēkh -त्येख । मासरबिन्दुविशेषः f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. -tōrⁱ -टारि । मासरवल्किन्ननेत्राच्छादने m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. -tōr^ü -टोर् । क्लिन्ननेत्रपटलः adj. (f. -tōr^ü -टोर्), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añē-maḥa अञ्-मञ् and ün^ü-müt^ü अञ्-मञ्, see on^ü-mot^ü under anun 2.

añēr अञ्जर् । अन्वता m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^ü 1 अञ्जूर् । मोनविशेषः m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unjaur*.

añūr^ü 2 अञ्जूर् । अनन्वोऽन्ववह्वहारी adj. (f. añūr^ü अञ्जूर्), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añot^ü अञ्जटु । घालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. añētis अञ्जटिस्), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt *anit*, and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt *anētis*.

añēt^ü अञ्जटु । अत्योखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. añēcē अञ्च्य), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

añēcē-han अञ्च्य-हन् । अत्योखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^ü अञ्जुवु । नेत्ररोगविशेषः m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

añiv^ülad अञ्जिविलद् । आन्धरोगहतकः adj. c.g. afflicted with such blindness.

āpa आप (Śiv. 1051), see āmpa.

op^ü अपु । अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. apis अपिस्; f. nom. üp^ü अपू, dat. apē अप्य), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apōc^ü अपाचू, see apōk^ü.

apüç^ü अपचू, see apok^ü.

apachônuy अपहोनूय । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like ; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ōph औफ् । आशा f. hope (rare). —thawūn^ū —थवजू f.inf. to hope (for) ; as in ōph thūw^ūnas औफ् थवूनस he hoped for it.

aphōi افواهي, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphacē अफच, see aphot^ū.

aphucē अफुच, see aphuk^ū, aphuṭ^ū.

aphuc^ū अफुचू, see aphuk^ū.

aphacēr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphōj^ū अफजू, see aphōl^ū.

aphūj^ū अफजू, see aphol^ū.

aphuk^ū अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphukis अफुकिस; f. sg. nom. aphuc^ū अफुचू, dat. aphucē अफुच), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows ; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphōl^ū अफूलु । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphōlis अफूलिस; f. sg. nom. aphōj^ū अफजू, dat. aphōjē अफजू), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol^ū अफलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphalis अफलिस; f. sg. nom. aphūj^ū अफजू, dat. aphajē अफजू), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आफीन्, see āfin.

aphôn^ū अफोनु । अनिशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphōnis अफानिस, abl. aphāni अफानि; f. sg. nom. aphōn^ū अफानू, dat. aphānē अफान), not made entirely void ; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth ; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphārⁱ अफरि । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. aphari-thaphari अफरि-थफरि । संसंभ्रमम् adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād आफरी-बाद् आफरीन् باد interj. may there be applause ! be thou praised (Siv. 655).

aphrāri-tiphrāri अफरि-तिफरि । इतस्ततः प्रचेपनम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahôs अपहोस् । असत्प्रथोपहासः m. ridicule, derision,

esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफसोस्, aphisūs अफसूस, see afsōs.

aphot^ū अफटु । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphaṭis अफटिस; f. sg. nom. aphūt^ū अफूट, dat. aphačē अफच), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphuṭ^ū अफुटु । अभयः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphuṭis अफुटिस; f. sg. nom. aphuṭ^ū अफुट, dat. aphučē अफुच), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken ; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. āphuṭ^ū आफूट), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. āpath.

aphyōr^ū अफ्योरु । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphyōris अफ्योरिस, abl. aphyāri अफ्यारि; f. sg. nom. aphyōr^ū अफ्योरू, dat. aphyārē अफ्यार्य), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apōj^ū अपजू, see apōl^ū.

apaj^{ōr} अपजोरु । असंस्कृतस्यूतिः adj. (f. apaj^{ūr} अपजूरू), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apōjēr अपजूच्यर् । अश्लिथ्यम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok^ū अपकु । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. apakis अपकिस; f. sg. nom. apūc^ū अपचू, dat. apachē अपच), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked ; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apōk^ū अपोकु । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōkis अपाकिस, abl. apāki अपाकि; f. sg. nom. apōc^ū अपाचू, dat. apācē अपाच), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार् । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression ; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apōl^ū अपूलु । अश्लिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōlis अपूलिस; f. sg. nom. apōj^ū अपजू, dat. apōjē अपजू), not slack, firm, strong ; strong, accustomed to carry burdens ; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान् । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपैमान् m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. dach).

apanöyēth अपनायथ् । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. apañöyüth^u अपनायथू, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apop^u अपपु । अपक्वः adj. (m. sg. dat. apapis अपपिस; f. sg. nom. apüp^u अपपू, dat. apapē अपपय), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapēr अपप्यर् । अपक्वता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. c.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apēr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

apor^u अपर्ह् । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aparis अपरिस; f. sg. nom. apür^u अपरू, dat. aparē अपर्य), illiterate, uneducated. apārⁱ-achar अपरि-अकर् । अनधीता-चराणि m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apôrⁱ अपोर्ह् । पारम् m. (sg. dat. apōris अपारिस, ag. apōrⁱ अपारि, abl. apāri अपारि), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. —tarun —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. —yēpôr^u —यपोर्ह् । पारावारम् m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārē अपार्य, i.q. apāri, q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. -kani -कनि । पारभागे adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. -kanikis -कनिकिस; fem. sg. nom. -kanic^u -कनिकू), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. —yēpāri —यपारि । पारावारे adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. —yēpôr^u —यपोर्ह् । पाराद्वारपर्यन्तम् adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apōrⁱ अपारि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. -kinⁱ -किनि । पारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side. —tārun —तारुन् m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). —yēpōrⁱ —यपारि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. —yēpōrⁱ-kinⁱ —यपारि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubōd^u अप्रबुद्धु । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. oprubōdis अप्रबुद्धिस; f. sg. nom. oprubōz^u अप्रबुद्धू, dat. oprubōzē

अप्रबुद्ध्य), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

aprah^acēr अप्रख्यर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

aprah^ot^u अप्रखट्टु । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprakh^aṭis अप्रखट्टिस; f. sg. nom. aprakh^ut^u अप्रखट्टू, dat. aprakh^acē अप्रख्य), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेर्षणम् f. (sg. dat. āpariñ^u आपरञ्जू, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरन् । मुखेर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āpor^u आपरू), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinz^u अप्रिञ्जू, see apryunz^u.

aprasan अपरसन । अपरसन्नः adj. c.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: chhus tihandis sangas aprasan, I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprōt^u अप्रोट्टु । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprōṭis अप्रोट्टिस, abl. aprāṭi अप्रोट्टि; f. sg. nom. aprōt^u अप्रोट्टू, dat. aprācē अप्रोच्च), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व adj. c.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āparōw^u आपरोवु), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproy^u अप्रयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprayis अप्रयिस; f. sg. nom. aprüy^u अप्रयू, dat. aprayē अप्रय्य), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love), unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apōryum^u अपोर्युम् । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōrimis अपारिमिस, f. sg. nom. apōrim^u अपारिम्), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunz^u अप्र्युञ्जू । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprinzis अप्रिञ्जिस, f. sg. nom. aprinz^u अप्रिञ्जू), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryutsh^u अप्र्युत्शु । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास । अपक्कादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. apātsuk^u.

apashēbd अपशब्द । परिभाषणम् m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ । आपत् f. (sg. dat. āpiṣṭ^u आपत्तु, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. āpath.

apōth^{ar} अपथर् । अपुत्रः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. apōtras अपवचस), sonless.

apatrōk^u अपत्रुक् । अबद्धं वाक्यम् m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. -mapatrōk^u -मपत्रुक् । प्रायः अबद्धवाक्यम् m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṭuk^u अपातुकु । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्करः m. (sg. dat. apāṭakis अपात्रकिस, but ag. and pl. nom. apāṭ^ākⁱ अपात्रकि), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. apās.

aputōn^u अपुतनु । अभिन्नशः द्रतः adj. (m. sg. dat. apuṭanis अपुत्रनिस; fem. sg. nom. apuṭiñ^u अपुत्रनु, dat. apuṭañ^ē अपुत्रन), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ōp^u-ṭōp^u ओपु-त्तोपु । अन्नप्राशनम् m. (sg. dat. ōpis-ṭōpis आपिस-त्तापिस, abl. āpi-ṭāpi आपि-त्तापि), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the annaprāsana ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । आप्ययनम् f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoy^u अपयु । अपक्वधातुः adj. (m. sg. dat. apayis अपयिस; f. sg. nom. apyū^u अपयू, dat. apayē अपय), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayē-kāl आपय-काल् । सखालाभकालः m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayēsh अपयश् । अकीर्तिः m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apoz^u अपजु । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. apazis अपजिस), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. apüz^u अपजू, dat. apazē अपज्य), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). -bāpār -बापार् । असद्भवहारः m. a course of

conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly.

—dapun —दपुन् m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). -mapoz^u -मपजु । अत्यन्तासत्यम् m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action.

-poz^u -पजु । सत्यानृतम् m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. —wanun —वनुन् m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). —wananwōl^u

—वनन्वोलु m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apāzⁱ-bāpār अपजि-बापार् । असच्चीलव्यवहारः m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपज्वाह-मपज्वाह । इषत्सत्या-

सत्यम् m. (with the suff. āh indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüz^u driy अपजू द्विय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपजर । असत्यता m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apāzⁱyōr^u अपजियोर् । असत्यवादी m. (sg. dat. apāzⁱyōris अपजियारिस, abl. apāzⁱyāri अपजियारि; f. sg. nom. apāzⁱyārēñ अपजियार्थन, dat. apāzⁱyārēñē अपजियार्थन), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apāzⁱyār^{ūz} अपजियार्जू । असत्यवादिता f. (dat. apāzⁱyār^{ūz} अपजियार्ज्य), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । आर्तः adj. e.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). -dachē -दक्ष । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम् f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in ar karun अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम् m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. arra.

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). -kash -कश् । दारखण्ड-नशिली m. (f. -kash bāy -कश् बाय, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (arikash). Cf. ara 1 and ür^u 3.

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final i of which becomes y. This y, with the initial a of the suffix, usually becomes ē. The presence of the y also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, pop^u पपु, ripe, m. sg. abl. papi पपि, hence papēr पयर्, ripeness; but nyuk^u न्युकु, little, m. sg. abl. niki निकि, hence nicēr निचर्, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take ār आर् instead of ar अर्. Thus wōzul^u वजुलु, red, wōzajyār वज्ज्यार्, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् عار । दया m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barut^u आर-बरुतु । दयापूर्णः adj. (f. -bar^ūṭ^ū -बर्तू), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. —gōmot^u

—गोमंतु adj. (f. -gōmūt^ū -गोमंतू), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). -hot^u -हंतु । दयाकुलः adj. (f. -hūt^ū -हंतू), smitten with compassion, pitiful. -krōt^u

-क्रोतु । दयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -krōṭṭ^u -क्रोत्तू), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). -k^ot^u -कृतु । दयाशीलः adj. (f. -k^uṣ^u -कृषू), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). -rost^u -रस्तु । दयारहितः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रृषू), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । खण्डनादिचेष्टा m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. ar 3 and ūr^u 3. -adāv -अडाव् । काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. -cīr -चीर् । क्रकचच्छेदाकर्षणम् m. the pulling of a saw up or down. -kosh^u -कशु । खण्डितदारचूर्णम् m. sawdust. -lit^ur^u -लितरू । बृहत्क्रकचः f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) —wālañē —वालञ । खण्डशः करणम् inf. f. pl. to saw

ara 2 अर । बलादुत्थापनम् m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । शिरःकेशान्तभागः f. pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. -kāsañē -कासञ । केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम् inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । बलयीकरणम् m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. āru and ōr^u 3.

āra 2 आर । सोपला नदी m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). -bal -बल् । सोपलनदीस्थानम् m. the ground near a hill-stream. -gōḍ^u -गोडू । अटवीमीनः f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. -grazun -ग्रजुन् । अटवीगर्जनम् m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. -hiy -हिय् । अटवीमालती f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. -küñ^u -कंजू । अटवीशिला f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. -pal -पल् । सोपलनदीपाषाणः m., id. -path -पथ् । अटवीमध्यभूः f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. -path^ur^u -पथरू । अटवीमध्यदेशः f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. -wal -वल् । पुष्पभेदः f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow

blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). -wōñ^u -वोजु m. the water of a mountain stream. -wara -वर । सोपलनदीसमः adj. c.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । मण्डलीकरणम् m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. āra 1 and ōr^u 3.

ōr 1 ओर् । पारम् adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. āra-pōr^u, ōryum^u-pōryum^u, ōr^ukaṭin-tōr^ukāṭ^u, ar-war, ara-war, and wūry. -kun -कुन् । परपार्श्वे adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). —na yōr —न योर् । दोलारूढ इव adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. -yōr -योर् । वैपरीत्यम् adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. -yōr pakun -योर् पकुन् m. inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । पारतः adv. from the far side, from over there. -kani -कनि । पारपार्श्वे adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). -kanēñ -कन्यन् । पारपार्श्वे adv. id. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । पारपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिकू), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. -yōra -योर् । पारावर्त्येण adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

ōruk^u ओरुकु । पारपार्श्वभवः, परः adj. (f. ōruc^u ओरूचू), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. -yōr^u -योर् । विपरीतम् adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. -yōruk^u -योर्रुकु । परावरोद्भवः adj. (f. ōruc^u-yōruc^u ओरूचू-योर्चू), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ōr 2 ओर् in ōra-bēñē ओर-ब्यञ । वैमात्रेयभगिनी f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. -bāpār -बापार् । विमातृव्यापारः m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. -bōy^u -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. -dryuy^u -द्र्युयु । अनौरसदेवरः m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. -hash -हश् । अनौरसश्वश्रूः f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. -mōj^u -मोजू । विमाता f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. -mōl^u -मोलु । विपिता m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. -nōñ^ū -नाञ्जू । विपितामही, विमातामही f. a stepgrandmother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. -pokh^ū -पंखु, -paksh -पक्ष । अनौरसपक्षः m. step-relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. -r^āsh -रश् । विमात्रियेषां f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. -zām -ज़ाम । अनौरसनान्दा f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. -zōm -ज़ोम, pl. dat. -zōm^{ān} -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. -zōm^{āw} -ज़ोमव्), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ōr 3 ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in tōr तोर्, there. Its abl., ōra ओर, forms adverbs of motion from, as tōra तोर, from there. With emphatic y, ōr ओर् becomes ūry ऊर्य, as in tūry तूर्य, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

or^ū अर् । स्वदृढः adj. (m. sg. dat. aris अरिस, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. ūr^ū अर्कू), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. ur, and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where ārⁱ, the m. pl. nom., is written ari). -wur^ū -वुर् । अतिदृढः adj. (f. ūr^ū-wur^ū अर्कू-वुर्कू), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. -zuv -जुव । नीरोगशरीरत्वम् m. good health, freedom from sickness. -zuv ta dor^ū-kōṭh^ū -जुव त दर्-कटु । स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि । स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

ōr^ū 1 आर्कू । आर्कम् m. a kind of plum, ālū-è-Bukhāra (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, ār, and L. 73, 348, *Prunus communis*. -kujiⁱ -कुजि । आर्ककलता f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. -kul^ū -कुलु । आर्कवृक्षः m. a plum-tree.

ōr^ū 2 आर्कू । आरा f. a shoemaker's awl (El. ār).

ōr^ū 3 आर्कू । वेष्टनम् f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. āra 1 and āru. -pōr^ū -पार्कू । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

ur^ū उर् (f. ir^ū इर्कू), a secondary suffix only occurring in the word kōshur^ū काशुर् (f. kōshir^ū काशिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūr^ū ऊर् (f. ūr^ū ऊर्कू), a secondary suffix as in nastūr^ū नस्तूर्, having an ugly nose (nast नस्त) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ūr^ū 1 अर्कू, -wur^ū -वुर्कू, see or^ū.

ūr^ū 2 अर्कू । उपाधिः f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ūr^ū 3 अर्कू । क्रकचविशेषः f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. ar 3 and aralit^ūr^ū under ara 1.

arāba अराव । पुनःपुनर्निषेपः m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arābⁱ अरबि عربي adj. c.g. Arabian, as in -gur^ū -गुर् । अरबदेशोज्ज्वोऽश्वः m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

arabī عربي f. the Arabic language.

arbāb أرباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbōd अर्बुद । रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

ar-cōb^ū अर्-चोबु । खनकपदार्थः m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārūch^ū आर्कू । वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

ar-cōc^ū अर्-चोकु । अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. -cōc^ū -चाचू), stupid, unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख । ग्रीवानिगडः m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad आर्द m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह । अष्टादश card. c.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

aradōhⁱ अरदाहि the form which aradāh takes in multiplication, as in z^āh aradōhⁱ shēyētr^āh जूह अरदाहि षयत्रह, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradōhyum^ū अरदाह्युमु । अष्टादशमः ord. (f. aradōhim^ū अरदाहिमु), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल । अग्रसरणम् f. the setting out of a fore-runner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardālⁱ अर्दलि । अग्रसरः m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन् । आराधना f. adoration, worship, homage. —karūn^ū —करञ्जू f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन् । आराधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ārod^ū आरदु, f. ārūz^ū आरञ्जू; 2 p.p. ārazōv आरजोव्), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

ardanörishör अर्द(र्ध)नारीश्वर m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

ardōph अर्दफ् । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ् m. midnight (El., who spells it arda-rāt).

ardashērīr अर्द(र्ध)शरीर् adj. c.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvati or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvati (Śiv. 114).

arfa, see arpha.

ar^ag अर्ग् । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. argas अर्गस्, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. -pōsh -पोश् । अर्घतपुष्पाणि m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

arga-phol^a अर्ग-फोलु । अर्घतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great.

-śāl -जाल m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

āra-gab आर-गब् । तन्तुवैपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

argajā aर्गज्य । यक्षकर्मः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama*.

argon अर्गोन (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmirī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

ārōgy आरोग्य् m. (sg. dat. ārōgēs आरोग्यस्, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

ar^ahākh अर्हाख् । दाहलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. ar^ahākan अर्हाकन्), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

ar^ahaṭh अर्हट् । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. ar^ahaṭas अर्हटस्), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.

arahaith अर्हैट् । अष्टषष्टिः card. c.g. sixty-eight.

arahaithyūm^a अर्हैट्युम् । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. arahaithim^a अर्हैटिम), sixty-eighth.

arak عرق m. sweat (El.).

ar-khōl^a अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. ar-khōr and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii*.

ar-khōr अर्-खूर् । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खूर् । दुष्टेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

ar-khūr^a अर्-खूर् । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel ū, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ॠ. Cf. ar-mūnth^ar.

ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद् । दुष्टेष्टाकारी adj. c.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

ar-kash अर्-कश्, arikash, see ar 3.

ōr^akaṭin-tōr^akaṭⁱ आरिक्कटिन्-तारिक्कटि । अन्यवचनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. ōr 1.

aralānz अरलाञ्ज् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

aralāth अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. aralōṭṣ^ū अरलाञ्जू), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

aram अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

armi-chal अर्मि-क्कल् । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. -mūl -मूल । दंष्ट्रामूलम् m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

ār^am आरम् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood.

His wife is called āramēñ आरम्यञ्. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. ār^amⁱ is written ārimi. -gōg^ajē -खगज्य ।

आरामिकरक्तालु f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind.

-hākh -हाख् । आरामिकशाकः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners.

-hand -हण्ड् । शब्दाविशेषः f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable.

-wōr^ū -वाक् । आरामिकवाटिका f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

āram आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

ārāmb आरम्ब m. commencement, beginning. -karun -करन् m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

armān अर्मान् । अर्मान् । अर्हन्तव्यता m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

ar-mūnth^ar अर्-मून्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel ī, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ी. Cf. ar-khūr^a.

āramēñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see ār^am.

ar-māt अर्-माँट । टकारः m. the name of the letter ṭa used in schools.

aram-tōjy अरम-ताञ्ज् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. aratōjih 2.

armāyē-darmāyē अर्माय-दर्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. arunas अरुनस्), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nābⁱ अर्-नबि । असमीच्यकारी adj. e.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *ṛṣhis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

arong^u अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. arūnj^ū अरंजू), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arūnj^ū अरंजू, see arong^u.

aranamath अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. e.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyum^u अरनमत्युम् । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. aranamatim^ū अरनमतिम्), ninety-eighth.

arinēn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

ar^anāw-kar^anāw अरनाव-कर्नाव् । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañē अरञ्ज in the following. —kāth —काठ । अरणि-काष्ठम् m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. -ruth -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōpavīta*).

ariñ^ū अरिञ्जू । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. arinē-pōsh अरिञ्ज-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीतमालतीपुष्पम् m. its flower (Śiv. 54). -rañg -रङ्ग । पीतवर्णत्वम् m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ़ अर्फ़ । उत्सवाहोमेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the 'id festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); -° as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pōr^u आर-पोर् । प्रथमान्ताह्वीतीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. ar-war and ōr 1.

ari-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high

repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. arpōw^u अर्पोवु), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अर् । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arēr अर्एर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. -darēr -दर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम् m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

aros^u अरसु । रसरहितः adj. (f. arūs^ū अरसू), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh अर्श m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: arshē pyon^u अर्शे प्यनु । अकस्मात्पातः m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. —wasun —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshēs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उद्वृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शैरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

ōrⁱ-shiñ^ū आरि-शिञ्जू । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. e.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyum^u अरशीत्युम् । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. arashītim^ū अरशीतिम्), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूचता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēth अर्सेट् । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. alsrēth. -hyuh^u -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव adj. (f. -hish^ū -हिश्शू), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. arsātas अर्सातस्), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsēth अर्सेथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. arsēth^ū अर्सेथू), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. arasēth.

arasēth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. arasīṭh^u अरसीचू), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. arseth.

arasīṭh^ulad अरसीचूलद् । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīṭh^ulad अरसीचूलद् । विचिप्रचित्तः adj. c.g. wearied with long-continued exertions; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. c.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyum^u अरसतत्युम् । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. arasatathim^u अरसतथिम्), seventy-eighth.

ārtī आर्ती or ārtī आर्ती f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

ar^{at} अर्त्, the same as arth, q.v.

ār^{atī} आर्ती, see ārtī ab.

ar^{at} अर्त् । अशीमनः adj. (f. ar^{at} अर्त्), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being); useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ōr^{at} ओर्त् । आर्तः adj. (f. ōr^{at} ओर्त्); afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. arthas अर्थस्), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. arātas अरातस्), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. on^u.

arātan अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay. -bōgⁱ -बागि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाक्षे adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratōjih 1 अरताजिह । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-eight.

aratōjih 2 अरताजिह । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. aram-tōjy.

aratōjihyūm^u अरताजिह्युम् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. arātōjihim^u अरताजिहिम्), forty-eighth.

artal अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratr^h अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-eight.

aratr^hhyūm^u अरत्रह्युम् । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. aratr^hhim^u अरत्रहिम्), thirty-eighth.

arūṣ^u अरूष् । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. arūṣis अरूष्िस्, but pl. dat. arōṣēn अरोच्यन्, ag. pl. arōṣyau

अरोच्यी; fem. sg. nom. arūṣ^u अरूष्, dat. arōṣē (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

ar^u अर्त्, see ar^{at}.

ōr^u ओर्त्, see ōr^{at}.

arūṣh अरूष् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. arūṣi अरूष्ि), disgust, want of appetite.

ōriṣh आरिष् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. ōriṣi आरिष्ि, and so on), the daily or continual arca, or worship and feeding a brāhmaṇ which goes on for a year after a death in a family. ōriṣi-brōhmun आरिष्ि-ब्रोहमुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः m. the brāhmaṇ who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. ōriṣi-ṭūr^u आरिष्ि-टूर । प्रेतनित्यार्चापाचविशेषः f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

arṣan अर्षन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

arṣun अर्षुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. arṣ^u अर्षु; 2 p.p. arṣōv अर्षोव्), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first khushābā or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt aree-ṣar; cf. also 327).

ōr^{at} ओर्त् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruv^u अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. aruv^u अरुवु), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted); self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. arawūn^u अरवन्), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like; see ārawun.

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ārow^u आरवु), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवज़ाह । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. fifty-eight. arawanzōhyūm^u अरवज़ाह्युम् । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. arawanzōhim^u अरवज़ाहिम्), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. āra-pōr^u and ōr 1.

ara-war अर्-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

ōryum^u-pōryum^u आर्युम्-पार्युम् । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

öryuv^u आर्युवु । पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

ar^az अरज़् عرض । विज्ञप्तिः m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). —karun —करन् m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīri, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

arzī अरज़ी f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

örzōh ओर्ज़ोह آرزو । अत्यपेक्षा m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अर्ज़ान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन् । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. orz^u अर्ज़ु), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अर्ज़ुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzōni-yēlath अर्ज़ानि-यलथ् । अत्ययोग्यः adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अर्ज़थ् । अर्जनम् f. (sg. dat. arziṭh^u अर्ज़िठ् and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 अस् pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial a is elided. Thus, karyōn-as कर्योन्स I (as) was made by him; poku-s पकुस I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 अस् pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial a is elided. Thus, karān chuh-as करान् कुहस् thou makest for him (as); kara-s करस् I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in karān chi-s करान् हिस् they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as ös, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस् be thou, impv. sg. 2 of āsun, q.v.

ās 3 आस् I (m.) came, or he came for him; see yun^u.

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = ös^u, she was; see āsun.

ās आस् adv. yes (El., who spells the word āns).

asā عا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it āsa).

āsa 1 आस, see ös.

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see āsun.

asē अस, āsⁱ 1 असि, see böh.

āsⁱ 2 असि, see under asun.

ös or ös^u 2 आस, आसू (for 1 see āsun) । आस्यम् m. (sg. dat. ösas आसस् (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. ösa 1 आस, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. ās 1. -bab-बब । मुखे स्तनार्पणम् f. (putting) the

nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, thawūn^u); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. -bēha -ब्यह । अल्पतूष्णीभावः m. temporary silence, as in the phrase ös-bēha chuy nā? can't you hold your tongue for a little? -nicēr -निचर् । अल्पास्यभावः m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. -nyuk^u -न्युकु । अल्पास्यः adj. (f. -nic^u -निचू), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. -nyūr^u -न्यूर् । मुखरोगविशेषः m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, asnur). -phakh -फख् । मुखदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. -pav -पव् । अशनादितत्परता m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. —surawun —सुरवुन् । मुखशोधनम् m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. ös suraw, 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. -thop^u -थपु । आस्यनिरोधः m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. —shēt^urun —शेटुन् । आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. -shyon^u -श्यनु । क्षिन्नास्यः adj. (f. -shēñ^u -शञ्जू), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. —ṣaṭun —षटुन् । मुखच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. —yun^u —युनु । मुखविकारः m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösa bab nērūn^u आस बब नेरञ्जू । मुखात्स्तननिर्घाणम् f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. -bod^u आस-बडु । बृहदास्यः adj. (f. -büd^u -बडू), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. -hath -हथ् m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). —kadun —कडुन् । मुखान्निसारणम् m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । मुखकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-bot^u** -बोट् । क्लिन्नास्यः adj. (f. **-būt^u** -बूट्), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zēv** -ज्यव् । मुखजिह्वा f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôś^u, ôś^u 1, see āsun.

us 1 उस् a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us** यिहस्, this year; **par-us** परस् last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस् m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mōnd-us** मंडुस्, widowhood, and **dōb-us** दबुस्, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाब् اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El.).

asēd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asēz^u** अस्यजू), want of success, non-success; incompleteness, non-accomplishment.

asôd^u 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asöz^u** असाजू), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

asôd^u 2 असोदु । माधुर्यावाखादरहितः adj. (f. **asöz^u** असाजू), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādul^u असादुलु । अनाखादवान् adj. (f. **asād^uj^u** असादजू), i.q. **asôd^u 2**, q.v.

asādi-vēṣ^u असादि-व्यञ्चू or **āsādi-vēṣ^u** आसादि-व्यञ्चू । गर्भिणी f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asog^u असंगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asüj^u** असजू), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ōsh**, q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyōn^u** āsh, hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). —**barūn^u** —बरञ्जू । आशाभरणम् f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. —**dāriūn^u** —दारञ्जू । आशाधारणम् f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. —**rōziūn^u** —रोञ्जू । आशाधृतिः f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything,

to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). —**thawūn^u** —थवञ्जू आशास्थापनम् to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thāvinyi*.)

āshi-rost^u आशि-रस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूष्), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāi-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-rashar** -रश्शर । निराशत्वम् m. hopelessness. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । आशावान् adj. (f. **-wājēn^u** -वाज्यञ्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā** आशा (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāi** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh**, q.v.

aish عيش m., i.q. **ōsh**, q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ōsh आश् عيش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **ōshē-mot^u** आश-मंतु । अतिभोगशीलः adj. (f. **-mūṣh^u** -मञ्जू), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

ośh^u अश् । अश् m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). —**sēṭhāh pakān** —स्यटाह पकान् many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **āshⁱ pēy** अशि प्यय्, tears fell (YZ. 262). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). —**yun^u** —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम् tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyēm oshu-y ?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

āshⁱ अशि or **ashi** अशि. All the following compounds here commencing with **āshⁱ** अशि may optionally commence with **ashi** अशि. **āshⁱ-buka** अशि-बुक । अशूच्छ्रासः m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । अशुदुःखम् f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । अशुसंपातः f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । अशुधाराः f. a stream of tears. So **ashic^u dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-gand** -गण्ड । अशुयन्त्रिः m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । अशुयु f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gatakār** -गटकार् । अशुप्रवाहः running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyor^u** -फ्यर् । अशुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phēris** -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूर् । अशुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭōrⁱ** -टारि । अशुपूर्णपटले

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. -**śāla** -ञाल। अशुप्रसृतिः f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. -**śōrī** -ञारि। अशुपूर्णता m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phērī अशि-फेरि। अशिफेरि नामकं तीर्थम् m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tīrtha*) in Kashmir, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvati's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Hamsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukutaḡaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicē-dāra अशिक-दार। अशुणो धाराः f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **āshī-dāra** ab.

ashiñē-dāra अशिञ-दार। अशुणो धाराः f.pl., id. (poet.). So -**śāla** -ञाल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

ôsh^u ओशु। धवः m. (sg. dat. **ôshis** आशिस, abl. **āshi** आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshēñ** आशन्, a wife, which is still in use.

ôshī-nāv आशि-नाव। संबन्धी m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. -**nāv-bāy** -नाव-बाय। संबन्धिस्त्री f. the wife of a relation by marriage. -**nōvī** -नावी। परस्परसंबन्धः f. relationship by marriage.

ashōb अशब्। अमङ्गलम् m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūb^u अशूबु। अशोभनः m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis** अशूबिस, abl. **ashōbi** अशोबि; f. sg. nom. **ashūb^u** अशूबु, dat. **ashōbē** अशोब्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashēbd अशब्द adj. c.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

ashōd अशुद्ध। अशुद्धः adj. (f. **ashōz^u** अशुद्धू), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

ashud अशुद्। औषधम् m. (sg. dat. **ashēdas** अशुद्स; pl. nom. **ashēd** अशुद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ôshēd**. —**lagun** —लगुन्। तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्च्छा m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. —**lāgun** —लागुन्। नेत्रौषधिसेवनम् m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashēd-gōl^ukh^u अशुद्-गोलखू। नेत्रौषधिगुटिका f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes. -**gor^u** -गर्गु। नेत्रवैद्यः m. (his wife is **ashēd-gārī-bāy** अशुद्-गर्गि-बाय, while a female eye-doctor is **ashēd-gūr^u** अशुद्-गूरू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. -**gārī-wān** -गर्गि-वान्। नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. -**pūt^u** -पूटु। औषधपट्टिका f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. -**tujī** -तुजि or -**t^ul^u** -तलू। औषधतूलिका f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. -**wān** -वान्। औषधापणः m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. -**wōñ^u** -वोजु। औषधविक्रेता m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ôshēd ओशुद्। औषधम् m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud**.

ôshid आशिद्। आश्विनः m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *ashid*.

ashōdī अशुदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). —**kaḡūñ^u** —कडूञ्ज, to criticize (Gr.M.),

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmir for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashēhūj^u अशुहजू, see **ashēhol^u**.

ashēhol^u अशुहलू। अशीतलः adj. (f. **ashēhūj^u** अशुहजू), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अरक। नाडीमर्माणि f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

ash^ēkh अशख عشق। मैथुनेच्छा m. (sg. dat. **ash^ēkas** अशक्स), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

ash^ēka-nyāy अशक-न्याय। कामिविरोधः m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. -**pēcān** -पेचान्। पुष्पविशेषः m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cœrulea* (El. *ishpecha*). -**wāwūj^u** -वावजू। अतिकामुको f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshēkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshēkas**), a lover (El.).

āshēkh 2, see **āsun**.

ashkhāsh अशखाश। सर्वनाशः m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अरकल। स्तग्धयविनयनमस्कृतिश्चाविशेषः f. a

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

ash^hkuⁿ अशकुनु adj. (f. ash^hkiⁿ अशकून्), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ash^hekth अशकथ् adj. e.g. (as subst. sg. dat. ash^hektas अशक्तस्), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

āsh^hlish अशिलिश् । अशेषाः f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *āśeṣā*.

ash^hem 1 अशम् । यामः m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vēṭh (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmīr.

ash^hem 2 अशम् । स्त्रीनाम f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

ash^hmuji अशमुजि । यामविशेषः f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnōi अशनी f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

āshani, i.q. āshēñ, q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see āshēñ.

āshēñ आशन्, see āsun.

ashōn अशन् । अश्विनी f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

asahun असहन् । असहनम् m. (sg. dat. asahanas असहनस्), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashēnār अशनार् । यामः m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (= आशन्), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshēñ आशन् । जाया (f. of ōsh^h ओशु, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *āshainji*.

ashīr^h अशीरु, see ashyūrⁿ.

ashrāf अशरफ m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī अशरफि f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

ōsh^heran आशरन् । आश्रयणा f. (sg. dat. ōsh^herūnⁿ आशरन्), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

ōsh^herun आशरन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. ōsh^heran आशरन् (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. ōsh^herⁿ आशर or ōshirⁿ आशिरु), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

ōshirⁿ-motⁿ आशिरु-मंतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. ōshirū-mūtⁿ आशिरु-मंतु), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

ōshorⁿ-piturⁿ आशरु-पितरु । गोत्रज इव adj. (f. ōsh^herⁿ-pitarēñ आशरु-पितरुन्), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

ōsh^hrāwun आशरावुन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ōsh^hrōwⁿ आशरोवु), i.q. ōsh^herun, q.v. ōsh^hrōwⁿ-motⁿ आशरोवु-मंतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. ōsh^hrōwⁿ-mūtⁿ आशरोवु-मंतु), i.q. ōshirⁿ-motⁿ, q.v.

ashṭa अष्ट card. e.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yōgins. The *ashṭa-dala hrēday* (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The *ashṭa-mūrti* (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. *bōrav*.

ashtadashē अष्टदश card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashtamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōsh अशोक् । अशौचम् m. (sg. dat. ashōsas अशौचस्), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshṭar आशरु adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). —*karun* —करुन्, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshṭarē अशरुय or āshṭarī आशरी adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see āsun.

ash^hwal अशवल । वेश्या f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. e.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashōwār अशवार । अश्वारोहः adj. e.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see oshⁿ.

ashyūkⁿ अशुक । निःशङ्कम् adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūrⁿ अशूरु । असंस्कृतः adj. (f. ashirⁿ अशीरु), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashōzⁿ अशजु, see ashōd.

ashōzar अशजर । अशुद्धत्वम् m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

asüj^ü असजू, see asogⁿ.

asakhorⁿ असखर् । विना प्रस्थानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

as^al असल^l اصل । अहत्विमः adj. c.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. as^al mölikh असल मालिख, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

as^alī असली اصلی adj. c.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl असिल اصل adj. c.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asomⁿ असमू । अतुल्यः adj. (f. asūm^ü असमू), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asömⁱ असामि । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asömī असमी اسمی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). asömī-wār khēwaṭ, an assessment on Kashmir villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambôlⁿ असंबोलु । असंस्कृतः, असुष्टु रचितः adj. (f. asamböj^ü असंबाजू), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokhⁿ असमखु । विना समचीभवनम्, असमचीभवनशीलः adj. (f. asamüch^ü असमखू), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān आस्मान् or āsmān आस्मान् آسمان । आकाशः m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146).

āsmāna pyonⁿ आस्मान प्यनु, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16).

buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas sūty बुझि बुझि गाड आस्मानस सूत्य, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmönⁱ अस्मनि آسماني । आकाशसदृशवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, caerulean. -rang -रंग । आकाशस्त्रिव वर्णः m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. -ranga -रंग । आकाशवर्णः adj. c.g., i.q. asmönⁱ.

asamer असम्यर् । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamabār असमजार् । अनैकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 आसन् । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

āsan 2 आसन् । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20).

āsana-dār आसन-दार adj. c.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 आसन्, they will be. See āsun.

āsān 1 आसान آسان । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. —pōṭhⁱ —पाठि । सुकरप्रकारेण adv. easily.

āsān 2 आसान pres. part. of āsun, q.v.

asun असुन् । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. osⁿ असु; 2 p.p. asōv असोव्), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, osu-m असुम, it was laughed by me, I laughed; osu-n असुन, he or she laughed; osⁿ असु, we laughed, and so on.

asun असुन् m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is asana असन, as in the following.

asana-hanā असन-हना f. a small laugh, a smile. —karūn^ü —करजू, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān आसान-आसान । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

āsī-āsī असि-असि । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun आसुन् । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. ôsⁿ ओसु, pl. ôsⁱ आसि; f. ôs^ü आसू, pl. āsa 2 आस; 2 p.p. āsyōv आस्योव is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, ôsus ओसुस्, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being chhus क्हुस्. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, suh chhuh yiṣhanwôlⁿ āsān indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī thā or hōnā; thus it forms an imperfect, as in suh ôsⁿ karān, he was doing; a pluperfect tamⁱ ôsⁿ korⁿ-motⁿ, he had done, and other tenses, such as suh āsī karān (wōh jāntā hōgā), he is probably doing, hargāh bōh karān āsahō (agar māi karta hōtā), had I been doing, or yēduwai mē āsihē korⁿ-motⁿ (agar māi-nē kiyā hōtā), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, mē āsī or āsē-m, there will be to me, I shall have; mē ôsⁿ or ôsu-m, I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, āshēkh आशख्, mayst thou be; pl. 2, āshiv आशिव्, sg. and pl. 3, āshēn आशन् (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes āsan आसन् or āsana आसन, instead of āsān आसान (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun आसुन-बासुन । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of āsun ; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsana-wôl^u आसन-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in khēwān chw-āsana? ख्वान् क्वासन, is he really eating? bāta kaity-āsana āsān chih? बट कैत्यासन आसान् किह् how many brāhmanas are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asond^u असन्द see ath 1.

asandor^u असन्दर् । विना संघुचणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asōndar अखन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. e.g. not beautiful, ugly.

asnur (L. 459), see ōs-nyūr^u under ōs.

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. asana-hanā under asun.

asanāwun असनावुन् । हासन्तम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. -nōw^u -नोवु), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawun^u असनाववुनु । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. asanāwa-wiūñ^u असनाववुञ्), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asünz^u असञ्ज, see ath 1.

asēñ^u अस्यञ्, see asyon^u.

ās-pās आस्-पास् । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to ; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar आर् m. a sign, mark ; impression, influence (Gr.M.) ; result, consequence ; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vēsar असर-वसर । इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । साररहितः adj. e.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. asōr^u 1.

āsara आसर । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435) ; support, protection, patronage.

asīr आसीर m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asōr अस्वर् i.q. asur, q.v.

asōr^u अस्वर् । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asor^u असर् । असृतः adj. (f. asūr^u असर्ह्), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asōr^u 1 असोर् । अस्थिरः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्ह्), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. asār.

asōr^u 2 असोर् । अस्युष्टः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्ह्), untouched.

asōr^u 3 असोर् । अनेकनीकृतः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्ह्), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

āsor^u आसर् । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa*. It ripens about September (El.).

āsār^u-byōl^u आसरि-ब्योलु । राजिकाबीजम् m. mustard-seed. -mōñd^u -मण्ड । राजिकामूलम् f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

5 asur असुर् or asōr अस्वर् । असुरः m. (f. asōrēñ अस्वर्द्यञ्), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūr^u असूर् । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. asūris असुरिस्, abl. asōri असोरि ; f.nom. asūr^u असूर्ह्, dat. asōrē अस्वर्द्य), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

10 asōrun असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. asūr^u असूर्ह् ; 2 p.p. asōryōv असोर्योव्), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things) ; hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

15 asōrēñ अस्वर्द्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see asur.

asōrsh^u अस्वर्शु । अकृतशुद्धिः adj. (f. asōrsh^u अस्वर्शु), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

20 asōrawun^u असोरवुनु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. asōrawiūñ^u असोरवुञ्), inexhaustible, never coming to an end ; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length ; a cubit (Gr.M.).

25 asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. —asta —अस्त । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, gently ; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. astay-astay) ; easily, leisurely ; gently, mildly.

30 asth अस्त् । अस्तम् m. (sg. dat. astas अस्तस् and so on), the setting of a heavenly body ; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun ; met. a season of obscuration. —karun —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun) ; met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

35 astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle).

40 —gathun —गहून् । अस्तंगमः m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle) ; to be helpless, unable to do anything ; to be reduced to poverty.

45 asath असथ । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. asatas असतस्), untrue, false (Śiv. 765) ; untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna आस्तान्, आस्तानम् m. a threshold (El.) ; door, entrance ; entrance to a shrine ; abode of a *faqir* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

astar 1 अस्तर **استر** । वस्त्रान्तरवस्त्रम् m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

astar 2 अस्तर **استر** । अश्वतरः m. a mule.

astarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

astōth अस्तुथ f. (sg. dat. astōṭh^u अस्तुथ्), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1905).

asta-vēsth अस्त-व्यस्थ । विपरीतः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. -vēstas -व्यस्तस् and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्, see asta 2.

asiv^u असिव्, see asyuv^u 1 and 2.

asuv^u असुव् । अकृतसूचीकर्मा adj. (f. asuv^u असुव्), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविदान् । असमाहितः adj. c.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawun^u असवुन् । हसनशीलः adj. (f. asawūn^u असवन्), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawun^u आसवुन् adj. (f. āsawūn^u आसवन्), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

āsiy असिय्, see bōh.

asyod^u अस्यदु । अनृजः adj. (m. sg. dat. asēdis अस्यदिस; f. sg. nom. asēz^u अस्यजू), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyon^u अस्यन् । अकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. asēn^u अस्यन्), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuv^u 1 अस्युव् । अकृतपाकविशेषः adj. (f. asiv^u असिव्), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuv^u 2 अस्युव् । अनायत्तीकृतः adj. (f. asiv^u असिव्), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asēz^u अस्यजू, see asyod^u.

asöz^u असाजू, see asôd^u 1 and 2.

asūz^u असूज् । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

aṭ अट्, see aṭh 4.

aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जुः f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders.

-bôr^u -बोर् । स्कन्धभारः m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147).

-bāri brôhmun -बारि ब्रोह्मन् । आसक्तभिन्नुः m. a brāhman or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot

get rid of, an old man of the sea. -bāri hyon^u

-बारि ह्यनु । स्कन्धे धारणम् m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. -bāri

khasun -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम् m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder, to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. —karūn^u

—करन् । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम् f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. -pūr^u -पूर ।

क्रीडाविशेषः m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. -pūt^u -पूत ।

स्कन्धस्थबालकः, तद्वेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child

is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. -raz

-रज् । भाराकर्षणरज्जुः f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.q. aṭa-bāri khasun, ab.

aṭa 2, 3, and 4 अट, see aṭh 1, 2, and 3 and aṭa-nyūr^u.

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). wuṭhañē chēs ati, the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239).

-barābad -बराबद् । अत्र प्रदेशे, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc.

-kinⁱ -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

atic^u अतिचू, see atyuk^u below.

atinuk^u अतिनुक् । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. atinuc^u अतिनचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atithⁱ अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव adv. (for atiy 2, see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to).

-kinⁱ -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyuk^u अत्युकु । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. atic^u अतिचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atyukuy अत्युक्यु । अत्रत्य एव adj. (f. atic^uy अतिचूय), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

ati अटि, see aṭh 2.

âtⁱ अति । अत्रैव adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

âtⁱnas अतिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. âtⁿy

अतिनूय । अत्रैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

ātīthy अतिथूय । अत्रैव adv. id. ātiy अतिय । अत्रैव adv. id.

ātī अति, see āti-ātī.

āti आति, see ōtī.

āti आति, see āth.

it इट, see ith.

ōta 1 आँत, i.q. ōnta, q.v. under ōnth.

ōta 2 आँत, see ōtī 1.

ōtī आँटि, see ōtī, ōtī-darshun, and ōtī-pan.

ot^u अंतु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. -kun -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. -kun^y -कुनूय । अमुं स्थानं प्रत्येव adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth अंतुथ । अत्र adv., i.q. ot^u. Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. ot^uth^y अंतुथूय । अत्रैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). otuy अंतुय । अत्रैव adv. id. Cf. id.

ō-tu ओ-तु, see o 2.

ōt^u ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. ōts^u आँतू), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. ot, only, and yōt^u.

ōt^u ओटु । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. ōtis आँटिस, abl. āti आँटि), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt aut; cf. āthih in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for āthi, i.e. āti, voc. sg.).

ōtī-basta आँटि-बस्त । चार्मं पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. -mōṭh -म्वट् । मुष्टिमात्रयाह्यपिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. -mōṭhi -म्वटि), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. -phol^u -फोलु । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. -raz -रज् । पिष्टतनुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. -thaph -थफ् । पिष्टसघातः m. (sg. dat. -thapi -थपि), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

ōt^u 1 आँतु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

ōta-dāra आँत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. -lawā -लव । अमृत-लवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

ōt^u 2 आँतु । अगाधतान्तः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. -wōt^u -वौतु । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than ōt^u. Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

ōt^u आँटू । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. ācē आँच), the stone of a fruit. —kumaliūn^u —कुमलंजू । कार्पोपचो-ग्यङ्गमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in ōt^u kumalyēyēs nā? आँटू कुमल्येयस् ना hasn't his kernel softened yet? —marūn^u —मरंजू । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ācē आँच । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. -mār -मार् । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. -tīl -तील् । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

ut उत्, see uth.

ūt ऊट, see ūth.

ūt^u आँटू । दीर्घस्तनुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. acē आँच), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in sūtra-ūt^u सूत्र-आँटू a skein of thread, yēra-ūt^u येर-आँटू a skein of worsted, kēsha-ūt^u केश-आँटू a wisp of hair. Cf. āth 2. —karūn^u —करंजू । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

ōtabawan आँतबवन् or आँतभवन् । चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrinagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

atic^u अतिचू, see atyuk^u under ati.

atiuc^u अटचू, see atok^u.

aṭāchē अटाँछ, see aṭōth^u.

atoch^u अतकु । अतचितः adj. (f. atūch^u अतकु), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

aṭāchēr अटाँछर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

atōd^u अतोडु । अताडितः adj. (f. atōd^u अताडू, sg. dat. atācē अताँच), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

ōtī-darshun आँटि-दर्शुन् । आज्यदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with ōt^u), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atog^u अतंगु । तज्जतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gād (P spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **ath 1**.

ötagüj^ü आतगजू । चैत्रम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā**. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ । असहजमागमः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गतस्), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2**.

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ । दायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गतस्), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ । अद्: pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh** ऊह, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath** अथ being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis** अमिस् (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath** अथ (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **āmⁱ-sond^u** अमि-सन्दु (Śiv. 806), or **asond^u** असन्दु (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk^u** अम्युकु (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **āmⁱ** अमि (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami** अमि (Śiv. 91); inan. **āmⁱ** अमि (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami** अमि. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh** ऊह are employed. With emphatic **y** य्, **ath** becomes **āthⁱ** अथि (Śiv. 1754), **āmⁱ** अमि becomes **āmiy** अमिय् (Śiv. 803), and **ami** अमि becomes **amiy** अमिय् (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami** अमि, not **amis** अमिस्, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrē** अमि कौर्य, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath** अथ, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus,

ath cīzas अथ चीज़स्, to this thing, **ath kāmē** अथ काम्य, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond^u** अमिस् साहिव-सन्दु, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk^u** अमि चीजुकु, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrē-hond^u** अमि कौर्य-हन्दु, of this girl; **ami jyāyē-hond^u** अमि ज्याय-हन्दु, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa** अव is frequently used instead of **ami** अमि and **away** अवय instead of **amiy** अमिय्. It sometimes also becomes **a** अ in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. —**and^ara** —अन्दर । अमुष्मात् adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). —**and^ari** —अन्दरि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात् adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. —**apāri** —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apāri-kani** —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). —**apāri-kanyuk^u** —अपारि-कन्युकु । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः adj. (f. —**apāri-kanic^ü** —अपारि-कनिचू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apōr^u** —अपोरु । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). —**apōr^u-kun** —अपोरु-कुन । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). —**apōri-kinⁱ** —अपारि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात् adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apōryum^u** —अपार्युम् । अमुष्य पारे भवः adj. (f. —**apōrim^ü** —अपारिमू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**bāpath** —बापथ । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. —**khōt^ara** —खातर । अमुष्य कृते adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). —**kani** -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. —**kinⁱ** -किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः adv. for that reason, therefore. —**kāraṇa** —कारण । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —**mūjūb** —मूजूब् । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). —**mōkha** —मख । अदोहेतोः adv. on that account, for that cause. —**pōri** —पारि । अद्:पार्श्वेत् adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). —**prakāra** —प्रकार । अद्: प्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**prakōri** —प्रकारि । अद्:प्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**pāryuk^u**

—पार्युकु । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —pāric^u —पारिचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.).
 —pata —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ-कुन् । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. —patyumu^u —पत्युमु । अदःपाश्चात् adj. (f. —patim^u —पतिमू), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.).
 -pushy -पुष् । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. —ranga —रंग । अदःप्रकारम् adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). —riṣ^u —रीचू । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. —sūty -सूत्य । अमुना by that (of an instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^u —तर्फुकु । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —tarphūc^u —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —wushōtⁱ —वुशाति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.
 āmiⁱ अमि, sg. ag. an., see above. —sondu^u -सन्दु । अदःसंबन्धी adj. (f. —sūnz^u —संजू), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). —sondu-y -सन्दुय । अदःसंबन्धेव adj. (f. —sūnz^u-y -संजूय), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).
 amis अमिस । अमुम् sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. amis^u-y अमिसूय । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.
 ami-y 1 अमिय । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). ami-y 2 अमिय । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). —bāpath —बापथ । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. —khōt^ara -खात्र । अमुषैव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). —kinⁱ —किनि । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. —mūjūb —मूजूब । अमुषैव सादृशेन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). —mōkha —मख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. —pōrⁱ —पारि । अदएवपार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —prakāra —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —prakōrⁱ —प्रकारि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner.

—pāryuk^u —पार्युकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —pāric^u —पारिचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). —pata -पत । अमुषैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. —ranga —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. —riṣ^u —रीचू । अमुषैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. —sūty -सूत्य । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^u —तर्फुकु । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —tarphūc^u —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

āmi-y अमिय । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asondu^u असन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. asūnz^u असंजू), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ-बराबर । अनेन तुल्यम् adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). —kun -कुन् । अदःपार्श्वे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). —pata -पत । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

āthⁱ 1 अथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For āthⁱ 2 see under atha. —barābar -बराबर । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. e.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apōr^u अव-अपोरु । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. —apōr^u-kun -अपोरु-कुन् । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). —bāpath -बापथ । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. —khōt^ara -खात्र । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). —kani -कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). —kinⁱ -किनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. —kāraṇa -कारण । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —pata -पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun -पथ-कुन् । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. —pushy -पुष् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. —bāpath -बापथ । अदएवकृते adv. id. —khōt^ara -खात्र । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). —kani -कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

owing to that very cause. -kinⁱ -किनि । अत एव हेतोः
adv. for that very reason, therefore. -kārana -कारन ।
अत एव कारणात् adv. on that very account, for that
very cause.

ath 2 अथ a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in karān
chus-ath करान् कुसथ्, I make thee. When, how-
ever, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of
the agent case, as in koru-th करुथ्, made by thee,
thou madest. As in the last example, when added to
a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial a is elided
(Gr.Gr. 184).

ath 1 अत् । प्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. aṭas अटस्, and so on),
a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in
pā-ath पाँ-अत् a flood of water, rūda-ath रुद-अत्
a flood of rain, rata-ath रत-अत् a flood of blood.
—dyun^u —युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः m.inf. to carry
through any work (however difficult or seemingly
impossible).

ath 2 अट् । रज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. aṭi अटि), a silk thread
used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. üt^u.

aṭa-hor^u अट-हर् । ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम् m, the pair
of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are
suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders.
-kāñēr -काञ्जर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. unevenness in the
twisting of threads or strings. -phol^u -फोलु (? spelling),
m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage
(L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

ath 3 अट् m. (sg. dat. aṭas अटस्, abl. aṭa अट्),
a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार । समूहः m. a crowd or collection
of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in
paying a visit of condolence. -manz -मञ् । चतुष्पथम्,
विपणिश्च f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-
roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. -wāza -वाज् ।
विपणिसूदः f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular
service, but hiring himself out by the day on special
occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bēhun अटस् ब्यहन् । विश्वादिशीलत्वम् m.inf.
to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to
take to playing the harlot.

ath 4 अट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. aṭas अटस्), an
adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words
waisaṭh वैसट् or wōsaṭh वॉसट्, very old, and
raśhēṭh र्षट् or र्शट्, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

āṭh आँट् f. (abl. āṭi आँटि), examination, testing of
a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

āṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम् m. to
satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing
or examination. —khot^u-mot^u —खतु-मतु । परीक्षया
प्रशंसितः adj. (f. —khüt^u-müt^u —खू-मू), tested and

found satisfactory. —yun^u —युनु । संतुष्टिः m.inf. to
be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । हस्तः m. (sg. dat. athas अथस्, ag. athan
अथन् or (usually) āthⁱ 2 अथि, abl. atha अथ or
(usually) athi अथि), the hand; the forearm, including
the hand (Śiv. 1462). For āthⁱ 1 see ath 1. W.
(e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. ath, but I can find
no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds atha may
be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an
exam. of atha used independently as sg. abl. we may
quote nimāz atha, prayers from the hand, i.e. out of
hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). —krēhānⁱ gashānⁱ —क्रेहनि
गशनि । हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf.
the hands to become black; to work hard for an
object and the result to profit some one else; to labour
fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is
destroyed when finished or comes into another's
possession; or as when one serves a master diligently,
faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and
disgrace as the reward. —krēhānⁱ ta buthi saphēd
—क्रेहनि त बुथि सफेद । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः hands
black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the
face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and
making no profit out of it; handling money, and none
of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-and^{ara} अथ-अन्दर, from in the hand, in the
following phrases: atha-and^{ara} nērun अथ-अन्दर
नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to
pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or
any mechanical work). —pyon^u —प्यनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः
m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get
out of hand, to become free or independent (of one
who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority).
—trāwun —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्मोचनम् m.inf. to release
from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as
a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude).
—balun —बलुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to escape from
the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-ongujē अथ-अङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः f.pl. the fingers.
-bāb^{ar} -बाँवर् । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. agitation of the hand,
trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task
with anticipation of its difficulties. —budānⁱ -बुडनि ।
हस्तवृद्धत्वम् m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or
clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness,
or the like. —baḍ^{aran} -बडरन् । हस्ताहस्ति f. stretching
out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the
mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out,
boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people
in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-böğ^aran** -बांग्रन् । हस्तेन विभागकरणम् f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately by scale and weights). **-bāgay** -बागय् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् m. id. **-bēha** -ब्यह । हस्तालस्यम् sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand ; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun** -बहा लगुन् । हस्तखेदादिना विकारापत्तिः m.inf. to experience hand-sweat ; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujēr** -बुज्यर् । हस्तस्थविरत्वम् m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böj^aran** -बाज्रन् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् f., i.q. **atha böğ^aran**, q.v. **-bal** -बल् । हस्तबलम् m. strength of hand ; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. —**band gashun** —बन्द् गकुन् । कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure ; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-bandan** -बण्डन् । परस्परमैत्र्यम् m. mutual friendship. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । हस्ताघातः m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yun^u** -ब्रकवन युनु । हस्तस्थाघातभवनम् m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

atha-chakh अथ-छख् । हस्तनिचेपः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh** -छिख् । हस्तसेकः f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. —**chalun** —छलुन् । हस्तचालनम्, निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt ; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17) ; to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results ; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyun^u atha chuh chalān khōwaris**, the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chōmba** -छम्ब । हस्तमर्दनम् m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chōn^u** -छुनु । रिक्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-chōñ^u** -छुनु), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed ; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chōñ^u** -छुनु । हस्तोत्पवनम् f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chōñēr** -छुन्यर् । रिक्तहस्तभावः m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caukharun^u** -चौखरुन् । हस्तसंकोचः

m. contraction of the hand ; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-cār** -चार् । हस्तपीडनम् m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr** -चीर् । हस्तनिष्पीडनम् m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dōb^arē अथ-द्वैर्ब्य । हस्तनिचेपपूर्वकम् adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyun^u** -दछुनु । चतुरहस्तः adj. (f. **-dachiñ^u** -दछिनु), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property ; ready with the fists ; nimble-fingered. **-dāch^{iñ}ēr** -दछिज्यर् । हस्तदबत्वम् m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dod^u** -ददु । दग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-düz^u** -दुजू), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag** -दग् । हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass ; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dōg^u** -दुगु । मुघ्याघातः m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-dakha** -डख । हस्ताधारः m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick ; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. —**ḍakh^arun** —डखरुन् । हस्ताधारकरणम् m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । हस्तोद्गहनम् m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. —**ḍālun** —डालुन् । हस्तेन प्रीतिस्यर्शनम् हस्तस्यर्शनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke ; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431) ; to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work ; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-d^anan** -दनन् । हस्तेन मलापहरणम् f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. —**d^anun** —दनुन् । हस्तकम्पनम् m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūn^{sh}** -दून्श् । हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **-dūn^{shi}** -दून्श्), separation by hand ; taking out the contents of a package ; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñ^u** -दूनु । हस्तविवरणम् f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dor^u** -दूर् । दृढहस्तः adj. (f. **-dür^u** -दूर्), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. —**darun** —दरुन् । दृढहस्तत्वम् m.inf. to have a skilful,

steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —**dar^arun** —दररुन् । हस्तस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —**dārawun^u** —दारवुनु । याचकः adj. (f. **-dārawūn^ū** -दारवून्), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —**dyun^u** —द्युनु । हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —**düz^ū** —दूजू, see **atha-dod^u** ab.

atha-göbër अथ-गव्यर् । हस्तगौरवम् m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. —**god^u** —गदु । हस्तकिद्रम् m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. —**gumon^u** —गुमनु । हस्तखिन्नः adj. (f. **-gumūn^ū** -गुमून्), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. —**gumañār** -गुमचार । हस्तखिन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम् m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. —**gōmot^u** —गोमतु । हस्तान्नतः adj. (f. **-gōmūts^ū** -गामूत्सू), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. —**gōmūts^ū** -गामूत्सू । संपतितगर्भा f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-kariūn^ū** below. —**gand^u** —गण्ड । हस्तगन्धिः m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. —**grata** —चट । पेषणी m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gashun** —गकुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. —**gashawun^u** —गकवुनु adj. (f. **-gashawūn^ū** -गकवून्), released (El.).

atha-hüj^ū अथ-हूजू, see **atha-hol^u** bel. —**hajër** —हज्यर् । हस्तवक्रत्वम् m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. —**hol^u** —हलु । वक्रहस्तः adj. (f. **-hüj^ū** -हूजू), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilànⁱ** —हिलनि । हस्तप्रवलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. —**han diūn^ū** —हन् दिनु । चौर्यकरणम् f.inf. lit. to give

a little hand; hence to steal little by little. —**handish** —हण्डिश् । अत्या चुम्बिका f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —हारुन् । हस्तपराजयः m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). —**hishër** —हिश्यर् । हस्तसादृश्यम् m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. —**hath** —हट् । हस्तत्रणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** -हटस्), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). —**hëtur^u** —ह्यतुर् । श्विचाक्रान्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-hët^ūr^ū** -ह्यतूह्), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । हस्तप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gashun** —हावान् गकुन् । हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम् m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । साहाय्यहणम् m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra अथ-जोर । हस्तयुग्मम् m. the two hands. —**jürⁱ** —जूरि । हस्तद्वयी f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. —**jath** —जथ् । हस्तकेशसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüts^ū** -जूत्सू, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). —**jāts^{al}** —जजत्सल । अतिवालहस्तः adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. —**jüts^ūlad** —जजूत्सलद् । हस्तकेशवान् adj. e.g., id.

atha-kadun अथ-कदुन् । हस्तसंपावः adj. (f. **-kadūn^ū** -कदून्), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). —**kh^ah** —खह् । हस्ततक्षणम् m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. —**khajër** —खज्यर् । हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम् m. open-handedness, generosity. —**khoh^u** —खंहु । विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः adj. (f. **-khüj^ū** -खंजू), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. —**khan** —खन् । हस्तेन बिलीकरणम् m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. —**khand^aran** —खण्डरन् । अंशहरणम् f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. —**khör** —खूर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl. hands and feet. —**khör lagānⁱ**

-खूर् लग्नि । सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. -khōr -खोर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl., i.q. atha-khōr. -khōr lagun -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. -khōr mārānⁱ -खोर् मारनि । अभ्यासातिशयः m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. -khōr phalānⁱ -खोर् फलनि । निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. -khōr wahārānⁱ -खोर् वहारनि । निष्कण्ठकाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. -khrāv -खाव् । हस्तोपानत् f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. -khāv -खाव् । हस्तभक्षकः adj. e.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. -khyon^u -ख्यनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. athi khyon^u and atha sūtin khyon^u. -khyāwun -ख्यावुन् । हस्तभक्षणविधापनम् m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. -kumajyār -कुमज्यार् । हस्तकोमलत्वम् m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. -kumol^u -कुमोलु । कोमलहस्तः adj. (f. -kumūj^u -कुमजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. -kōmph -काम्फ, see atha-kōph bel. -kōn^u -कोनु । हस्तकाणः adj. (f. -kōñ^u -काञ्जू), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. -kēñ^u -क्यञ्जू, see atha-kyon^u bel. -kāñēr -काञ्जर । हस्तकाणता m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. -kēñēr -क्यञ्जर । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम् m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. -kōph -काँफ । हस्तकम्पः m. (sg. dat. -kōpas -काँपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. -kor^u -कर् m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). -karun -करुन् । हस्तात्यागः, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. —karūñ^u

—करञ्जू । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. atha-gōmūñ^u ab. -kis^u -किस् । हस्तकनिष्ठिका f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. —kōw^{ar}ānⁱ —काव्रनि । हस्तश्यामीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. -kōw^{ar}rēr -काव्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम् m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. -kyon^u -क्यनु । स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत adj. (f. -kēñ^u -काञ्जू), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. -kāyor^u -कायर् । असमर्थहस्तः, असहस्रो वा adj. (f. -kāyūr^u -कायूरु), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग । पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. —lāgun —लागुन् । हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. -lam -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. -lama 1 -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. -lama 2 -लम । हस्तविलम्बः f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. -lamawun^u -लमवुनु । हस्तेनावलम्बितः adj. (f. -wūñ^u -वञ्जू), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). -lōn -लोन् । हस्तेन क्सेदनम् f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. -lōnawāñ -लोनवञ् । हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्पापनम् f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. —lēwun —ल्यवुन् । अत्वास्वादसञ्जावः m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. —lāyun —लायुन् । हस्ताडनम्, प्रक्षेपश्च m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

atha-mēchē अथ-मेच्छ, see atha-myūṭh^u bel. -mēchēr -मेच्छर् । हस्तास्वादभावः m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. -mōcēr -म्वच्छर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. -mād -माँड । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. —muhun —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम् m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. —muhith nyun^u —मुहिथ् न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम् m.inf., id. —malun —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. -**mēlun** -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. -**māl'nār** -मलिचार । हस्तमलीमसभावः m. dirtiness of the hands. -**milawan** -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. —**milawun** —मिलवुन्, or —**milanāwun** —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Siv. 1010). -**mal-yun^u** -मल्युन् । मलिनहस्तः adj. (f. -**malin^u** -मलिनू), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. —**mamalun** —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चितन्यम् m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. -**mēn** -मेन् । हस्तमितिः f. measurement by the hand. -**mōṇḍ^u** -म्वण्डु । कुण्डितहस्तः adj. (f. -**mōṇḍ^u** -म्वण्डू, sg. dat. -**mōṇjē** -म्वञ्ज्य), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. -**mond^u** -मन्दु । मन्दहस्तः adj. (f. -**münz^u** -मञ्जू, sg. dat. -**manzē** -मञ्ज्य), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. -**mōṇjēr** -म्वञ्ज्यर् । हस्तकुण्डितत्वम् m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). -**manzar** -मञ्जर । हस्तमाग्यम् m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). -**mēnzar** -म्यञ्जर । हस्तमन्दता m. id. -**mūr** -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम् f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. -**mūr^u** -मूर्ह । हस्तस्थाल्यवृक्षशाखा f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. —**mārun** —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम् m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. -**mūran 1** -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्गिष्कर्वः m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. -**mūran 2** -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम् f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. —**mūrun** —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम् m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itehiness. -**mōṭ^u** -म्वट्टु । स्थूलहस्तः adj. (f. -**mōṭ^u** -म्वट्टू, sg. dat. -**mōcē** -म्वच्य), having stout, fat, or plump hands. -**mīṭh^u** -मीटू, see **atha-myūṭh^u** bel. -**myul^u** -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः m. union of hands, firm friendship. -**myūṭh^u** -म्युट्टु । आखादवद्वस्तः adj. (m. sg.

dat. -**mīṭhis** -मीटिस, abl. -**mēṭhi** -मेटि; f. -**mīṭh^u** -मीटू, sg. dat. -**mēchē** -मेच्छ), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nic^u अथ-निचू, see **atha-nyuk^u** bel. -**nam** -नम् । हस्तनखाः m.pl. the finger-nails. -**nēnda** -न्यन्द । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यद्वेषिसंस्कारविशेषः f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. -**nāṭh** -नट । हस्तकम्पः f. (sg. dat. -**naṭi** -नटि), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). -**nēṭh** -न्यथ । हस्तेन पशुरोमछन्तनम् f. (sg. dat. -**nēṭh^u** -न्यथू), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. -**nyuk^u** -न्युकु । छशहस्तः adj. (f. -**nic^u** -निचू), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. -**nyōṭh** -न्युट् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. -**nyōṭhas** -न्युटस), the thumb.

atha-pachē अथ-पच्छ, see **atha-poṭh^u** bel. -**pachēr** -पच्छर् । हस्तपुष्टता m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. -**pahā** -पहा । हस्तन्यासः adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). -**phahor^u** -फहूर्ह । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. -**phahūr^u** -फहूर्हू), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. -**phaharēr** -फहयैर्ह । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. —**phalānⁱ** —फलनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनिष्फल्यम् m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). —**phālwanⁱ** —फालवनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम् m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. -**phanda** -फण्ड । हस्ताडनम् m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. —**pharānⁱ** —फरनि । हस्तेन हानिः m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. —**phērānⁱ** —फेरनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. —**phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम् m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. -**phārish^u** -फरिशू, see **atha-pharyush^u** bel. -**phārishēr** -फरिशूर्ह । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. —**phīrith gashan**ⁱ —फ़ीरिथ ग़श्नि । स्वीय-
वैपरीत्यभवनम् m. pl. inf. one's own people to become
hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn
traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom
one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha**
phērānⁱ ab. —**phrēshar** -फ़ेर्शर । हस्तप्राशस्त्वम् m.
praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick
man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or
cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make every-
thing that he undertakes succeed. —**phirawun**
—फ़िरवुन् । प्रसादविधानम् m. inf. to cause the hand to
go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately
or consolingly. —**pharyush**^u -फ़र्युशु । कठोरहस्तः adj.
(f. **-pharish**^u -फ़रिश्), hard-handed, niggardly, one
who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who
has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious,
a bully. —**phryūst**^u -फ़्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तहस्तः adj. (f.
-phryūsh^u -फ़्र्यूश्, sg. dat. **-phrēshē** -फ़ेश्), praise-
worthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by
merely laying hands on him; one clever with his
hands, so as always to complete successfully any
handiwork undertaken by him. —**phash** -फ़श् । हस्तेन
नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing)
by the hand; touching by the hand. —**phēsh** -फ़ेश् ।
हस्तेनापमार्जनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing,
etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with
honey or the like, licking it clean. —**phēshān**ⁱ
—फ़ेशनि । हस्तमर्दनम् m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands
in token of repentance or regret. —**phas^arāwun**
—फ़सरावुन् । हस्तबद्धीकरणम् m. to tie the hand;
to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to
turn to anything else. —**phatān**ⁱ —फ़टनि । हस्तोज्ज्वेदः
m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by
cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold
or the like. —**phyār** -फ़्यार् । हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकुर्म
m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the
hand; obsc. masturbation. —**phyur**^u -फ़्युर् । हस्तपरिवर्तः
m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake
in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the
other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pōj^u अथ-प्वञ्जू; see the following: —**pōl**^u
-प्वलु । निःसारहस्तः adj. (-**pōj**^u -प्वञ्जू), weak-handed.
—**pal^{at}ān**ⁱ —पलटनि । हस्तद्रवीभावः m. pl. inf.
the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands).
—**pilawan** -पिलवन । हस्तपर्याप्तिः f. the reach of the
hand, the height to which the hand can reach.
—**pilawun**^u -पिलवुनु । (ऊर्ध्वस्थः) हस्तप्राप्यः adj. (f. **-wūn**^u
-वञ्जू), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand
(upwards); able to be put in a high place within
reach of the hands. —**pal^azān**ⁱ —पलज़नि । हस्तोपयोगः

m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of
the hands). —**panja** -पञ्ज । हस्तचायः m. a glove
(cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); —**panja-jōra** -पञ्ज-जोर, a pair
of gloves (Gr.M.). —**pīr**^u -पीर्, see **atha-pyūr**^u.
—**pūr**^u -पूर । पूर्णहस्तः adj. (f. **-pūr**^u -पूर), full-handed;
rich and generous, rich and extravagant. —**pron**^u
-प्रनु । शुद्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-prūn**^u -प्रञ्जू), clean-handed,
white-handed; employed in a clean work. —**pūrē**
-पूर्यर् । हस्तपूर्णत्वम् m. full-handedness; richness combined
with generosity or extravagance. —**pishējyār** -पिश-
ज्यार् । हस्तपेशलत्वम् m. softness of the hand, either
naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or
daintiness of handiwork. —**pishol**^u -पिशुलु । पेशलहस्तः
adj. (f. **-pishūj**^u -पिशञ्जू), soft-handed, either naturally
or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft
or dainty handiwork. —**pēth thawun** —पथ् थवुन् ।
पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम् m. inf. to place the hand on the back;
hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from
time to time. —**pēth**ⁱ -पथि । हस्तपृष्ठतः adv. from on
the hand. —**poth**^u -पठु । पुष्टहस्तः adj. (f. **-pūth**^u -पठू,
sg. dat. **-pachē** -पच्छ), plump-handed; one whose work
is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. —**path-
kun gashun** —पथ्-कुन् गश्नुन् । संकोचापत्तिः m. inf. the
hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become
restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to
reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts).
—**path-kun thawun** —पथ्-कुन् थवुन् । संकोचकरणम्,
उत्कोचग्रहणम् m. inf. to put the hand behind (one's
back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put
the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be
a bribe-taker. —**paṭhun** —पठुन् । सिद्धहस्तत्वम्
m. inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in
one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. —**paṭh^arun**
—पठरुन् । हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तचालनम् m. inf. to
make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise
some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an
expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them
clean or ceremonially pure. —**paṭh** -पठ् । हस्तविश्वासः
f. (sg. dat. **-paṭhi** -पठि), trust in a person's hand,
confidence in his honesty. —**pav** -पव् । चौर्यशीलहस्तता
m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to
steal. —**pāv** -पाव् । वितस्तिः m. a measure of length,
a span of twelve finger-widths. —**pāwun** —पावुन् ।
हस्तपातनम् m. inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle
with another's affairs, to try to settle some business
which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take
the law into one's own hands. —**pyod**^u -प्युट् । वृत्तज्ञहस्तः
adj. (f. **-pēz**^u -प्यञ्जू), knowing-handed, one who is clever
at stealing hidden property. —**pyon**^u —प्यनु । हस्तात्पातः
m. inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. —**payun** —पयुन् । चान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. —**pyūr^u** -यूर् । स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. -**pīr^u** -पीर्), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. —**pēz^u** -पेजू, see **atha-pyod^u** ab. —**pōz^u** -पोजू । हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-rōchⁱ अथ-रांछि । सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). —**ramb** -रम्ब । हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. —**ron^u** -रनु । कुकरः adj. (f. -**rūn^u** -रून्), having a deformed hand. —**rangānⁱ** —रङ्गनि । हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. —**rot^u** -रटु । अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). —**rōtānⁱ** —रोटनि । हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. —**ruv** -रुव । हस्तरूपणम् m. transplanting by hand. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). —**rūzith gashānⁱ** —रूज़िथ् गश्नि । हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag अथ-सग् । हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. —**shōd^u** -शुदु । निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. -**shōz^u** -शुजू), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. —**shēhajyār** -शहज्यार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. —**shēhol^u** -शहलु । हितहस्तः adj. (f. -**shēhūj^u** -शहजू), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. —**shēhalun** —शहलुन् । साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. —**shēhalāwun** —शहलावुन् । हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing

anything. —**shēlakh** -शलख् । हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. -**shēlakas** -शलकस्), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). —**shēr** -शर् । अज्ञातमयोम्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. —**shōz^u** -शुजू, see -**shōd^u**. —**shōzar** -शुज़र् । हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. —**samēr** -सम्यर् । हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. —**sañēr** -साञर् । हस्तगाभीर्यम् m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). —**sāñēr** -साञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). —**sēñēr** -सेञर् । हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम् m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. —**sāph** (sāf) -साफ् । निर्मलहस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. -**sāphas** -साफस्), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. —**sāphēr** -साफ्यर् । हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. —**sīr^u** -सीर् । हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पित्रुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -**sērē** -सेर्ये), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. —**sōr** -सूर् । हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). —**sōr^u** -सार् । हस्तसमुच्चितः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. —**sārūn** —साहून् । हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्यर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. —**srāñēr** -स्राञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. —**sōrshun** —सूर्शुन् । हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. —**sōrith pakun** —सूर्थि पकुन् । आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. —**sūtin** -सूतिन् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. —**sūtin khyon^u** -सूतिन् ख्युन् । हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon^u** ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon^u** bel. —**sūty** -सूत्य् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. —**sōw^u** -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. -**sōw^u** -सावू), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. —**syon^u** -स्युन् । हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. -**sēñ^u** -सेञ्जू), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

daintiness or clumsy. -sēzar -सज़र् । हस्तार्जवम् m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, dexterity; straightness made by the hand.

atha-thaharun अथ-ठहरन् । हस्तस्थिर्यम् m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). -thukh -ठुख् । हस्तोत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. -thukas -ठुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. —thikun —ठीकुन् । हस्तस्थितिः m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). —thamun —थमुन् । हस्तनिरोधः m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. -thiph -थिफ् । हस्ताडना f. (sg. dat. -thipi -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). -thara -थर । हस्तकम्पः f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. -thör^u -था^{रू} । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. -thur^u -थुरू । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. -thuran -थुरन् । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. id. -thörer -थार्वर् । हस्तसंभ्रमभावः m., i.q. atha-thör^u ab. -thurer -थुर्यर् । हस्तनिर्मितत्वम् m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. -thöthor^u -था^थथ^{रू} । त्वरितहस्तः adj. (f. -thöthür^u -था^थथ^{रू}), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). -thötharer -था^थथ^रथ^र । हस्तशीघ्रता m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. -thazar -थज़र् । हस्तौन्नत्यम् m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. -tökh -टूख् । हस्तोन्नाघातः m. (sg. dat. -tökas -टूकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. -töl -तोल् । हस्ततीक्ष्णम् m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. -tul -तुल् । हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम् m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. —tulun —तुलुन् । हस्तोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम् m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. —tulith dyun^u —तुलिथ् द्युनु । किञ्चिन्नाचदानम् m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. -tang -तङ् । संकुचितहस्तः adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. -tañjer -तंज्यर् । हस्तसंकोचता m.

poverty, see ab. -t^aron^u -त्रं^{नु} । शीतलहस्तः adj. (f. -t^arūn^u -त्रं^{नु}), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. -tūrun -तूरुन् । हस्तशीतीभवनम् m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. —tūranun —तूरनुन् । हस्तशीतलोभावः m.inf., id. -t^arañār -त्रं^{नु} । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. -t^arañēr -त्रं^{नु} । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. id. -trōsh^u -त्रुशू । कठिनहस्तः adj. (f. -trōsh^u -त्रुशू), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. -trōshēr -त्रुशूर । हस्तकाठिन्यम् m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. -trōw^u -त्रोवु । मुक्तहस्तः adj. (f. -trōw^u -त्रोवु), free-handed, liberal. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । मोचनम् m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. -tryūn^u -त्र्युनु । हस्तचापः m. (sg. dat. -trēnis -त्रेनिस्), a glove. —tötun —टूटुन् । हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. -t^ash -तश् । हस्तादिमार्जनवासः f. (sg. dat. -t^ashi -तश्चि), a dish-cloth, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. —tuwun —तुवुन् । हस्तसंकोचनम् m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. -tyond^u -त्यंडु । हस्ताङ्गुल्याग्रभागः m. the tip of the finger.

atha-t^ah अथ-त्तह । हस्तचूषः m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. -t^ahōcēr -त्तह्यर् । हस्तसंक्षेपता m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. -t^ahōd -त्तहड् । हस्तान्वेषणम् f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. -t^ashal -त्तहल् । हस्तयन्त्रम् m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. -t^ahēn -त्तहन । हस्तक्षेदः m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. —t^ahunun —त्तहुनुन् । हस्तपातनम् m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). -t^ahōp^u -त्तहपू । विलम्बितकारी adj. (f. -t^ahōp^u -त्तहपू), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. -t^ahōpēr -त्तहपूर । हस्तकुण्डलम् m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. -t^ahor^u -त्तहर् । शून्यहस्तः adj. (f. -t^ahūr^u 1 -त्तहूर), empty-handed, poor; cf. t^ahor^u atha in K.Pr. 219. -t^ahūr^u 2 -त्तहूर । हस्तयाह्याल्पकाण्डालः f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. -t^aharēr -त्तहयर् । हस्तशून्यत्वम् m. emptiness

of the hand, poverty. **-shōt^u** -छटु । संचितहस्तः adj. (f. **-shōt^u** -छटु, sg. dat. **-shōcē** -छच), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-shōt^u** ta zēvi zyūth^u -छटु त ज्यवि-ज्युटु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-shath** -छट । हस्तोत्प्रेषणम् f. (sg. dat. **-shati** -छटि, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-shōṣ^u** -छुषु । तुच्छहस्तः adj. (f. **-shōṣ^u** -छुषु), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-shōṣar** -छुषर । हस्ततुच्छत्वम् m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-shyon^u** -छ्यनु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-shēn^u** -छ्यनु), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-bāl** -जाल । प्रमृतिः f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-bēl** -चल । हस्तेन बलात्प्रेषणम् m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. **-bālun** -जालुन् । हस्तसहनम् m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-būnd^u** -बुण्डु । हस्ताहतिः f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. **-bānun** -जानुन् । हस्तप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-bāph** -जाफ । हस्तेन भक्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-bāpas** -जापस्, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-bāpol^u** -बपलु । हस्तादनशीलः adj. (f. **-bāpiij^u** -बपिजू), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. **-bāpun** -जापुन् । हस्तादनम् m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-brath** -ब्रट । हस्तचपेटः m. (sg. dat. **-bratas** -ब्रटस्), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-bōt^u** -बुटु । हस्तपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-bōcē** -बुच), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-bōt^u** -बुटु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-būt^u** -बुटु, sg. dat. ; **-bacē** -बच), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-bēth** -बैट । हस्तकुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat.

-bētas -बैटस्), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-batur^u** -बतुरु । हस्तचतुरः adj. (f. **-bat^ur^u** -बतुरु), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-batarēr** -बतर्यर् । हस्तचातुर्यम् m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन् । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan** -वाजन् । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrinagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vēth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्, see **atha-wōl^u** bel. **-wōkhur** -वखुरु । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wōl^u** -वोलु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. **-wālun** -वालुन् । स्वादनारम्भः m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war** -वर् । हस्तेनविष्टनम् m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-warōi** -वराइ adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās** -वास् । पाणिपीडनम् m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun** -वास् करुन् । दृढसंधिविधानम् m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun** -वास् रोजुन् । मैत्रीदाढ्यम् m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr** -वुष्णर् । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. **-wushnāwun** -वुष्णावुन् । हस्तघर्मीकरणम् m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vēsar** -वसर । विशीर्यहस्ता f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. **-vēsarun** -वसरुन् । हस्ताङ्गशः m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāth** -वाट । हस्तसन्धापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wātas** -वाटस्), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-woth^u** -वथु । उदारः adj. (f. **-wūth^u** -वथु), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan** -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम् f. twisting a rope or string by hand. **-wuṭhun** -वुठुन् । हस्तभञ्जनम्,

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight.
 —wuthūn^ū —वुठ्जू । हस्तविष्टना f.inf. to twist a rope
 or string by hand. —watun —वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम्
 m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to
 cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any
 action. —wat^r —वत् । हस्तपत्रिका f. a hand-leaf;
 a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. —wuth
 —वुह् । हस्तत्वरा m. (sg. dat. —wuthas —वुहस), lit.
 burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness,
 or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplish-
 ment of any work. —wutha —वुह । हस्तत्वराशीलः
 adj. e.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous.
 —wūth^ū —वूह्, see atha-woth^ū ab. —washar —वहर् ।
 औदार्यम् m. generosity. —wāyun —वायुन् । हस्तेन
 नौचालनम् m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and
 not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in
 striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ चापुन । हस्तव्याप्तिः m.inf. (of the
 hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand)
 to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the
 money (in a bargain). —yār —यार् । हस्तमित्रम् m.
 a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long
 as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-
 interest. —yār^ūz^ū —यार्जू । हस्तमित्रता f. hand friend-
 ship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchēr अथ-जैच्छर् । हस्तदीर्घता m. long-
 handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain
 anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the
 thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality,
 profuseness of expenditure. —zod^ū —जदु । हस्तरन्ध्रम्
 m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure,
 prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such
 prodigality. Cf. athas-zod^ū bel. —zadal —जदल् । हस्त-
 रन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. having a hole in the hand; met.
 spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having
 nothing in the hand, poor. —z^āh —जह् । हस्तद्वयम् m.pl.
 the two hands. —z^āl —जल् । हस्तचर्माघातः m. skinning
 or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand;
 a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some
 disease such as itch or by a blow. —zōl^ū —जोलु । हस्तजालम्
 the space between the fingers, including the web-
 membrane at the roots of the fingers. —zaliñ
 —जलिञ् । हस्तमालिन्यम् f. dirtiness of the hands; the
 foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to
 things touched by sweaty hands. —zīr^ū —ज्जिरू । हस्तविष्टा
 f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything
 into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to
 another in some business transaction. —zōr —जोर् ।
 हस्तबलम् m. strength or power of or in the hand;
 hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions.

—zīth^ārun —ज्जिठ्ठर्न् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम् m.inf. to
 make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust
 out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the
 hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex
 something belonging to another; to stretch out the
 hand in giving charity. —zyūth^ū —ज्ज्युठु । दीर्घहस्तः
 adj. (f. —zīth^ū —ज्जिठ्ठु, sg. dat. —zēchē —जैच्छे), long-
 handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, pro-
 fuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. —sūtin khyon^ū —सूतिन्
 ख्यनु । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hands
 alone. Cf. atha-sūtin ab.

āthⁱ 2 अथि sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For āthⁱ 1
 see ath 1. —āthⁱ —अथि । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, at once.
 —āthⁱ karun —अथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम् m.inf. to
 work together (of a number of people), to join in
 some work. —āthⁱ nyun^ū —अथि न्युनु । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम्
 m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). mē athi lyūkh^ū
 —mot^ū म्य अथि ल्युखुमनु, written by my own hand (Gr.M.);
 in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). —āmōt^ū —आमंतु ।
 हस्तप्राप्तः adj. (f. —āmūts^ū —आमंतू), come into the hand,
 got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). —anun —अनुन् ।
 स्वाधीनप्रापणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring
 into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. —āyot^ū
 —आयंतु । हस्ताधीनः adj. (f. —āyūts^ū —आयंतू), subject
 to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power.
 —āyētan —आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् f. independence, the
 faculty of settling a matter independently. —dyun^ū
 —द्युनु । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give into the hand, make
 over, entrust. —hyon^ū —ह्यनु । सहयहणम् m.inf. to
 take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211);
 to take money, etc., with one when going on a
 journey. —khyon^ū —ख्यनु m.inf. to eat with the hand
 (K.Pr. 17); of. atha sūtin and atha khyon^ū ab.
 —lagun —लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम् m.inf. to
 come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be
 gained as profit. —lūr^ū bēbi khōs^ū —लूरू बबि खोसु ।
 अतिदुर्गतिः m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom;
 utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease
 that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that
 he has to live upon food secretly begged and received
 in a cup hidden in his bosom. —lūr^ū karūñ^ū —लूरू
 करंजू । अत्याहननम् f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the
 hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking
 his limbs and leaving him helpless). —lārun —लाहर्न् ।
 हस्तानुगमनम् m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be
 partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is
 got back sufficient to go on with). —na hār andakār
 —न हार् अन्दकार् । अतिदुर्गतत्वम् m. a curse, (may there)

not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. —**nyun^u** —**न्युनु** । सहनयनम् m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). —**phol^u** —**फोलु** । अचतविशेषः m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । हस्ते ग्रहणम् m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । हस्ते स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. —**sōr^u** —**सोरु** । हस्तग्राहं समुच्चयः, चीर्थं वा f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. —**sōzun** —**सोजुन्** । हस्ते प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । हस्ते स्थापनम् m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. —**tōṭ^u** **lagūn^u** —**टोटू लगजू** । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. —**yun^u** —**युनु** । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athuk^u अथुकु sg. gen. (f. **athūc^u** अथचू), of the hand; cf. **athacēn**, K.Pr. 17). —**māz** —**माज्** । हस्तस्य मांसम् m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh**, a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dōd math athan**, rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kēth**, in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan tōn hēth**, holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. —**andar anun** —**अन्दर् अनुन्** । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. —**andar thawun** —**अन्दर् थवुन्** । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम् m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. —**kēth** —**कथ्** । हस्ते in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). —**kēth thawūn^u** —**कथ् थवजू** । विलुप्यापहरणम् f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand;

esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. —**manz** —**मज्** । हस्तस्य मध्ये adv. in the hand, into the hand. —**pēth** —**पथ्** । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्, adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. —**pēth atha dyun^u** —**पथ् अथ दुनु** । हस्ते हस्तदानम् m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). —**sūtin atha** —**सूतिन् अथ**, hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). —**zod^u** —**जटु** । अतिव्ययशीलता m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zod^u** ab.

aith ऐठ or **ōth आठ** । अष्टौ card. e.g. (dat. **aithan ऐठन्**), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aith**), 1494 (**ōth**).

aitha-bōg^u ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-bōj^u** —**बाजू**), divided or divisible into eight parts. —**gun^u** —**गुन्** । अष्टगुणी-द्वतः adj. (f. **-gun^u** —**गजू**), eightfold. —**khōr^u** **path** —**खरु पथ्** । अष्टबन्धकप्रभवक्षेत्रभागः m. a *path* or field producing eight *khōr^u*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. —**khōr^u** —**खोरु** । अष्टखारीकः adj. (f. **-khōr^u** —**खारु**), weighing eight *kharwārs*, each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. —**kūn^u** —**कून्** । अष्टकोणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis** —**कूनिस्**, abl. **-kōni** —**कोनि**; f. **-kūn^u** —**कूजू**, sg. dat. **-kōñē** —**कोञ**), eight-cornered, octagonal. —**kūñjal** —**कूञ्जल्** । अष्टकोणः adj. e.g., id. —**lob^u** —**लवु** । अष्टकोटिकः adj. (f. **-lūb^u** —**लबू**), eight-pointed. —**labal** —**लबल्** । अष्टाश्रियुतः adj. e.g., id. —**lor^u** —**लरु** । अष्टयष्टिकः adj. (f. **-lūr^u** —**लरू**), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). —**nō** —**ना** । अष्टमाख्या संख्या m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). —**pol^u** —**पलु** । अष्टपलकः adj. (f. **-pūj^u** —**पजू**), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. —**rong^u** —**रङ्गु** । अष्टरागवान् adj. (f. **-rūnj^u** —**रजू**), having eight colours; of eight kinds. —**rēt^u** —**रैतु** । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-rēṣ^u** —**रैषू**), produced in eight months. —**shot^u** —**शतु** । अष्टशतः adj. (f. **-shūṣ^u** —**शूषू**), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). —**shēthakh** —**शैठख्** । षष्ठाष्टकम् f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). —**trok^u** —**चकु** । अष्टद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trūc^u** —**चचू**), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). —**wuhur^u** —**वुज्जर्** । अष्टवर्षः adj. (f. **-warish^u** —**वरिशू**), produced in eight years, eight years old. —**zong^u** —**जङ्गु** । अष्टजङ्गायुतः adj. (f. **-zūnj^u** —**जजू**), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

aīthan rētan-hond^u ऐठन् ऋतन्-हण्डु । अष्टमासिकः
adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), produced in eight months, an
eight months' child.

ith इथ् or **ith-kēth इथ्-कथ्**, a suffix which added to
the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103,
197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* ایت.

īth इत् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ītas इत्स्**), a secondary
suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in **rūp-īth**
रूपिठ्, very beautiful, **achīth अछीठ्** (from **āchⁱ**, the
eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

ōth आठ्, see **aīth**.

ōth आथ्, see **ōnth**.

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. **utas उत्स्**), a secondary suffix
forming abstract nouns, as in **band-uth बन्धुथ्**, relation-
ship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūth ऊठ् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ūtas ऊटस्**), secondary
suff. forming adjectives, as from **lēkh ल्यख्** (base **lēk**
ल्यक्), abuse, **lēkal ल्यकल** or **lēkal-ūth ल्यकलूठ्**, abusive
(Gr.Gr. 138).

ūthⁱ ऊठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multipli-
cation table, as in **ṣōr ūthⁱ dōyētr^ah चोर् ऊठि द्वयचह**,
four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104
spells the word **ōthⁱ**.

athacēn अथचन्, see **athuk^u** under **atha**.

athful, see **aṭh 2**.

āthih, see **ōt^u**.

athūj^u अथजू, see **athol^u**.

aṭhkal अठकल् । अनुमानम् f. estimate, calculation; an
estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety
(El., who spells the word **aṭkal** and makes it m.);
agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

aṭhkāv अठकाव् । विलम्बः m. delay (in starting); delay,
waste of time.

athol^u अथलु । अहिन्नशाखो वृक्षः adj. (f. **athūj^u अथजू**),
(of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

ōthil आठिल् । अयोयम् f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kōthali अथलि-कथलि । वलादङ्के उत्थापनम् adv.
throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting
him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint
whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up
a heavy post.

aītham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः f. the eighth lunar day of
a Hindū lunar fortnight.

ath^{ur} अथर् । श्रीर्णकीटः f. the larva of the wool-moth,
a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

ath^ari-buzy अथरि-बुज् । कीटविशेषसात् adv. (also
spelt **-buzⁱ -बुजि**), lit. dependent on the wool-worm;
hence (with verbs of making, governing an object
indicating something made of wool), (made) over to
the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be

destroyed by the wool-worm. **-kyom^u -क्यम्** । श्रीर्णः
क्रिमिः m. = **aṭh^{ur}**. **-ṭukh -टुख्** । श्रीर्णकीटकृतच्छेदः
m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas -टुकस्**), a hole in wool or woollen
cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhōs^u अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः adj. (f. **aṭhōs^u अठासू**), not
uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked
down on the ground.

aītha-tham^ob^u ऐठ-थम्बु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम् m. an
old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aīthōwuh ऐठोवुह । अष्टाविंशतिः card. e.g. twenty-eight.

aīthōwuhyum^u ऐठोवुह्युम् । अष्टाविंशतितमः ord. (f.
aīthōwuhim^u ऐठोवुहिम्), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार् । आदित्यवारः m. the name of the first
day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word
ātwar.

ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-wathi -वथि**),
thorough knowledge of anything.

aīthyum^u ऐथुम् or **ūthyum^u ऊथुम्** । अष्टमः ord. (f.
aīthim^u ऐठिम् or **ūthim^u ऊठिम्**), eighth.

atūj^u अतूजू, see **atūl^u**.

atūj^u अतजू, see **atol^u**.

aṭūj^u अटजू, see **atol^u**.

ōṭij^u आठिज् । पिष्टविस्त्रावः f. paste, made of flour, used for
joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭok^u अटकु । दन्तादिना ऽभचितो ऽभेदितो वा adj. (f. **aṭūc^u**
अटचू), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree,
etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख्-वाटुख् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु m. (of food)
neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-
flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see **aṭhkal**.

aṭōkow^u अटोकवु । अनाघातः adj. (f. **aṭōkūw^u अटोकवू**),
not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w.
vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम् m. a firm or
immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm
seat on the throne. **-rājy -राज्य्** । सुस्थिरं राज्यम् m.
a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend
to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atol^u अतलु । अस्नेहपाकः adj. (f. **atūj^u अतजू**), not cooked
in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

atol^u अतलु । अपरिवर्तमानः adj. (f. **aṭūj^u अटजू**), not
moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūl^u अतूलु । अतुलितः adj. (f. **atūj^u अतजू**), unweighed;
unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. **-bētūl^u**
-ब्यतूलु । असंख्यातरः adj. (f. **atūj^u-bētūj^u अतजू-ब्यतजू**),
unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in
charity, etc.).

atil-kōlwān (P spelling of **atil**), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kōl-wān** under **kōl**.

atalās अतलास (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā** आत्मा m. (sg. dat. **ātmas** आत्मस्, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashē-ātma**, having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd** -बूद् m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būdī** -बूदि, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv** -देव m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atēn अत्यन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēnī** अत्यनी । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēnan** अत्यनन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēn^ūy** अत्यनूय । अत्रैव adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atēnan^ūy** अत्यननूय । अत्रैव adv. id. **atēnuk^ū** अत्यनुकु । अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः adj. (f. **atēnūc^ū** अत्यनचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atēnukuy** अत्यनुकूय । अत्रत्य एव adv. (f. **atēnūc^ūy** अत्यनचूय), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atēnanuk^ū** अत्यननुकु । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atēnanūc^ū** अत्यननचू) = **atēnuk^ū** ab. **atēnas** अत्यनस् । अत्र adv. = **atēn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēnas^ūy** अत्यनसूय । अत्रैव adv. = **atēn^ūy** ab.

aton^ū अतनु । अविरलः adj. (f. **atiūn^ū** अतनू), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinūc^ū अतिनचू, see **ati**.

atang आतङ्ग । संकटः m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atēnuk^ū अत्यनुकु, see **atēn**.

atinuk^ū अतिनुकु, see **ati**.

āt-nīl, see **aṭa-nyūr^ū**.

atēnas अत्यनस्, see **atēn**.

āt^īnas अतिनस्, see **āt^ī**.

āt^īn^ūy अतिनूय, see **āt^ī**.

aṭa-nyūr^ū अट-न्यूर । औषधविशेषः m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called **āt-nīl**).

āṭiūn^ū-wāṭiūn^ū आटनू-वाटनू । अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम् f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

ōṭ^ī-pan आटि-पन् । कटिसूत्रम् m. the waist-string worn by brāhmins to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **ūt^ū**.

āṭ^īr अत्र । पुष्परससारः f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

āṭ^īri-phīl अत्रि-फील् । औषधविशेषः f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur^ū अतुर् । अयोग्यकर्म m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātūr^ū आतुर् । आतुरः adj. (f. **ātūr^ū** आतूरू), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār** ओतार् । अवतारः m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār**.

autōri औतारी or **ōtōri** ओतारी adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । परह्यः adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musal-

mans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar**. **ōtruk^ū** ओत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **ōtrūc^ū** ओत्रचू), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday.

-kani -कनि or **ūtra-kani** उत्र-कनि । प्रायः परह्यः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk^ū** -कन्युकु । प्रायः परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic^ū** -कनिचू), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطراف or **atrāph** अत्राफ् f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ōṭ^ūr^ū-khōṭ^ūr^ū ओटूरू-खोटूरू । अघटितः adj. (f. **ōṭ^ūr^ū-khōṭ^ūr^ū** ओटूरू-खोटूरू), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ōṭ^āran ओटरन् । कोपात्मतीक्षा, हित्वात्प्रेषणं वा f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ōṭ^ārun ओटरन् । कोपाद्विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ōṭ^ār^ū** ओटूरू; 2 p.p. **ōṭ^āryōv** ओटूर्योव), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

ōṭ^ī-raz आटि-रज्ज् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ōṭ^ū**.

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **aṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3**.

ātash-bōz^ī आतश-बाज़ि آتش بازی । अपिक्रीडनकम्, अतिनुच्छम् f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashēkh आतशख آتشک । उपदंशरोगः m. (sg. dat. **ātashēkas** आतशकस्), the venereal disease, syphilis.

ātashīn آتشی a roast, roasted food (El.).

aṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

āṭi-āṭi अटि-अटि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, rovingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. āṭi-āṭi kaḍun अटि-अटि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. āṭi-āṭi nērun अटि-अटि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्दापात्रीभावः m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atotᵃ अततु । अतप्तः adj. (f. atūṣᵃ अततू), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atīth अतीथ । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. atītas अतीतस्), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atith¹ अतिथि, see ati.

otuth अंतुथ, see otᵃ.

atōṭhᵃ अटोटु । अप्रियः adj. (f. atōṭhᵃ अटोटू, sg. dat. aṭachē अटाछ), not dear, not beloved; not liked, displeasing.

atāṭhañār अटोटजार । अवसलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

ātīthᵃय अतिथूय, see āṭi.

atāṭay¹ अटोटयि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). atāṭayis wātun अटोटयिस वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatōy¹ आततायि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. ātatōyᵃ, q.v.

ātatōyᵃ आततायु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. ātatōyᵃ आततायू), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atūṣᵃ अततू, see atotᵃ.

atowᵃ अतवु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. atūwᵃ अतवू), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atōwᵃ अतवु । अतापितः adj. (f. atōwᵃ अतावू), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātawār, see āthawār.

atawār अतवार احوار । निम्बगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

āṭa-wāth आट-वाँठ । जठरायभागः m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाँटस्), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय । तत्काल एव adv. (for atiy 1 see ati), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

ātiy अतिय, see āṭi.

otuy अंतुय, see otᵃ.

5 atyukᵃ अत्युकु, see ati.

ātᵃy-tātᵃy आतय-तातय । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

ātyuvᵃ 1 आत्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. ātivᵃ आटिवू), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

10 ātyuvᵃ 2 आत्युवु adj. (f. ātivᵃ आटिवू), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

ōṣᵃ आँष, see ōṭᵃ.

aṣh अह् impve. sg. 2 of aṣun, q.v.

15 oṣhᵃ अह् । हातः adj. (f. ūṣhᵃ अहू), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ōṣhᵃ ओह् । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

20 aṣhōḍᵃ अहोडु । अनन्विषितः adj. (f. aṣhōḍᵃ अहोडू), not searched for.

aṣhōḍu-y अहोडुय । अन्विषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

25 aṣholᵃ अहलु । क्लानं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

aṣhan अहन । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a pargana lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāt Pargana.

aṣhun अहनु । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. aṣhyōv अह्योव्), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

30 āṣhanun आहननु । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. āṣhonᵃ आहनू; 2 p.p. āṣhañov अहञोव्), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

35 āṣhonᵃ-motᵃ आहन-मंतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. āṣhūnᵃ-mūṣᵃ आहनू-मंतू), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

aṣhēnna अहन्न, aṣhēnᵃ अहन्, see aṣhyonnᵃ.

40 ūṣᵃh-pūṣᵃh ऊँषह-पूँषह । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. -Cf. ūḥᵃ-tūḥᵃ.

aṣhar अहर । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

aṣhorᵃ अहर् । अतुच्छः adj. (f. aṣhūrᵃ अहूर), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

45 aṣharath aṣharṣṣ । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. aṣharath aṣharṣṣ, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

aṣhētᵃ अहट, see aṣhyotᵃ.

50 aṣhotᵃ अहट । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. aṣhūtᵃ अहटू, sg. dat. aṣhacē अहच्य), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōshath ओष्ठ । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. ōshaṭi ओष्ठि), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

ašhyonn^u अक्षुण्ण । हेदरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. ašhēnnas अक्षुण्णस् ; f. ašhēn^u अक्षुण्ण), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

ašhēna-dāra अक्षुण्ण-दार । धारासंपातः f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

ašhyot^u अक्षुण्ण । अनुच्छिष्टः adj. (f. ašhēt^u अक्षुण्ण; sg. dat. ašhēcē अक्षुण्ण), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

ašēj^u अक्षुण्ण, see ašyol^u.

ašom^u अक्षुण्ण । असंगतः, अनलीभूतश्च adj. (f. ašüm^u अक्षुण्ण), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, displeasing (of speech).

ašomb^u अक्षुण्ण । अवधितः adj. (f. ašōmb^u अक्षुण्ण), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

āšaman आक्षुण्ण । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. āšamūn^u आक्षुण्ण), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

ašun अक्षुण्ण । प्रवेशः conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. šāv ज्ञाव (Śiv. 944); šās ज्ञास्, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. šāy ज्ञाय (Śiv. 1073, šāyē ज्ञाय m.c.); f.sg. and pl. šāyē ज्ञाय (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. šāyōv ज्ञायोव्, pl. šāyēy ज्ञायेय; f.sg. and pl. šāyēyē ज्ञायेय; 4 p.p. šāyāv ज्ञायाव्; impve. sg. 2 ašh अक्षु (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); zōmin ašun ज्ञामिन् अक्षुण्ण m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

aša-nēr अक्षुण्ण-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गमः f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

ašīn^u अक्षुण्ण, see ašyūn^u.

ašōp^u अक्षुण्ण । अभक्षितो दन्तैः adj. (f. ašōp^u अक्षुण्ण), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

ašar अक्षुण्ण adj. com. gen. immovable; šar-ašar अक्षुण्ण-अक्षुण्ण, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. šara-ašara अक्षुण्ण-अक्षुण्ण, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

āšār आक्षुण्ण । आचारः m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

āšōrī आक्षुण्णारी । आचारी, adj. e.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhman); cf. El. s.v. ātsāri Brahman.

ašōr^u अक्षुण्ण । चयनरहितः adj. (f. ašōr^u अक्षुण्ण), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

ašūr^u अक्षुण्ण । अक्षतयोनिः f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

ašēta अक्षुण्ण, see ašyot^u.

ašit^u अक्षुण्ण, see ašyūt^u.

ašot^u अक्षुण्ण । अक्षिन्नः adj. (f. ašūt^u अक्षुण्ण, sg. dat. ašacē अक्षुण्ण), not cut.

āšāth आक्षुण्ण । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. āšātas आक्षुण्णतस्), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

ašyol^u अक्षुण्ण । बलादप्रवेशितः adj. (f. ašēj^u अक्षुण्ण), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

ašyūn^u अक्षुण्ण । अचेतितः adj. (m. sg. dat. ašinis अक्षुण्णिन्स्, abl. ašēni अक्षुण्णिन्; f. sg. nom. ašīn^u अक्षुण्ण, dat. ašēnē अक्षुण्ण), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

ašyot^u अक्षुण्ण adj. (voc. ašēta अक्षुण्ण, f. ašēt^u अक्षुण्ण), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

ašyūt^u अक्षुण्ण । अकुट्टितः adj. (m. sg. dat. ašītis अक्षुण्णिटिस्, abl. ašēti अक्षुण्णिटि; f. sg. nom. ašīt^u अक्षुण्णिट, dat. ašēcē अक्षुण्णिट), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव्, he came, see yun^u.

āv-bēth आव्-वेठ् । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. -gav -गव् । अन्यगमागमौ m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. -pāv -पाव् । शीघ्रपातः m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव् (m.pl. ēy एय; f.sg. and pl. ēyē एय), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव्, see ath 1.

awa 2 अव् । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *awah*.

āwōi आव्वाइ (= انواه), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or auv औव् (m.pl. ēy एय; f.sg. and pl. ēyē एय), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before -mot^u.

ōwa आव्, see yun^u.

uv^u उव्, adj. (f. üv^u उव्), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. uk^u) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from sōn खन्, gold, sōnuv^u खनुव्, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awacē अवाच, see awōt^u.

awuchē अवुच्छ, see awuṭh^u.

awuch^u अवुक् । विना परीक्षणम् adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । कालः f. (sg. dat. awüz^ü अवजू), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avēd अवद् । अविधिः f. (sg. dat. avēž^ž अव्यजू), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avēž^ž-kinⁱ अव्यजू-किनि । अविधिना adv. in a wrong way. -sūty-सूत्य् । विरुद्धनियमेन adv. id.

avdāl अवडाल् । उपेक्षणम् m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avēd^or^u अव्यद्दृक् । अविरोद्धः अशियिलः adj. (f. avēd^ur^u अव्यद्दृक्), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन । पौनःपुन्येनाभ्यासः m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagōn अवग्वन् । दोषः m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see awa 2.

āwāhan आवाहन m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüj^ü अवजू, see awol^u.

övij^ü आविजू, see övyul^u.

öviyār आविज्यार । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. öy'jyār.

avēkth अव्यक्थ adj. e.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see övyul^u.

awol^u अवलु । आवेष्टितः adj. (f. awüj^ü अवजू), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see awwal.

āwalun आवलुन्, or āwalun^u आवलुनु । आवर्तः m. (sg. dat. āwalanas आवलनस्), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awol^u-sawul^u अवलु-सवलु । पथ्यापथ्यम् m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect.

awon^u अवनु । विना कथनम् adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūn^u अवूनु । अकृतवयनः adj. (m. .sg. abl. awōni अवोनि; f. sg. nom. awūn^ü अवून्, dat. awōñē अवोञ्), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. avināshē अविनाश, or avināshō अविनाशो (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinōshī अविनाशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avēnz^ü अव्यञ्जू, see avyond^u.

awañ अवञ्, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in lōnawañ लोनवञ्, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form wawañ ववञ्, as in diwawañ दिववञ्, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार ۱, ۱, ۱ । दुर्गतः adj. e.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). -bal-बल् m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awur^u अवुरू । अनुभितः adj. (f. awur^ü अवुरू), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwür^ü 1 आवुरू । आवृतिः f. (for 2 see āwarun), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. -pāwür^ü -पावुरू । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āwor^u आवरु), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āwor^u आवरु । आवृतः adj. (f. āwür^ü 2 आवुरू), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). -mot^u -मंतु । आवृतः perf. part. (f. āwür^ü-müt^ü आवरु-मंतु), id.

āwarēñ आवरर्थन् । चिता f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarēñē-bal आवरर्थ-बल् । श्मशानम्, a burning ghāt, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. -mōñd^u -मंडु । श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarēr आवरर्थ । आवृतता, तत्परता m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन् । आवृतीकरणम् conj. (1 p.p. āwarōw^u आवरोवु), i.q. āwarun, q.v.

awash अवश् । अवश्यम् adj. e.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). -pōthⁱ -पांठि । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम् adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish आविश् । प्रवेशः f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. āwaṭh.

awashēkh अवशख् adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. awashēkas अवशकस्), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

awashĕkatā अवशकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

ōvishĕlad आविशलद् । भूतायाविष्टः adj. c.g. possessed by a supernatural being or demon, inspired.

awushon^u अवुषनु । अनुष्णः adj. (f. awushūn^ū अवुषनु), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwōsī अविश्वासी adj. c.g. mistrustful, suspicious, —banun —बनुन्, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. āwasyōv आवस्योव्), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. āwasyō-mot^u आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. āwasyē-mūs^ū आवस्ये-मंतू), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसर m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). bālaka-awasthā, the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awōt^u अवोतु । अप्राप्तः adj. (f. awōt^ū अवातू), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awōt^u अवोतु । असंघापितः adj. (f. awōt^ū अवातू, sg. dat. awācē अवाच्य), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwath or āvēth आवद्, आवेद् । आवेशः f. (sg. dat. āwathī आवठि, avēthī आवेठि), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. ōvish.

awuth^u अवुठु । अवेशितः adj. (f. awuth^ū अवुठू, sg. dat. awuchē अवुछ), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awōthor^u अवुथर् । अनवमार्जितः adj. (f. -thür^ū -थरू), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार् । अवतारः m. the avatār or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. autār or otār (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). —dārūn —दारुन् (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or —hyon^u —ह्यनु (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awōt^ū अवातू, see awōt^u.

avēthhon^u अवथनु । अविवृतः adj. (v. avēthhūn^ū अवथनु), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avēthār अवथार or avithār अविथार m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

avitōrⁱ अविथारि । विचारहीनः adj. (f. avitōr^ū अविथारू, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

avitōr^u अविथारु । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awov^u अववु । अनुप्तः adj. (f. awüv^ū अववू), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal ۱,۱ adj. c.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *awwal*).

away अवय, see ath 1.

av^{ūy} अवयु the form which the term. au औ of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. y यु is added; as in guryav^{ūy} गुर्यवयु from guryau गुर्या (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyod^u अव्यदु । अविदितः adj. (f. avēz^ū अव्यजू), not known, not recognized, unknown.

ōvyul^u आवुलु । अतिकोमलः adj. (f. ōvij^ū आविजू), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. pōshi khōta ōvyul^u, more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *āvel*). Cf. ōy^ū.

avyond^u अव्यन्दु । अनाचरितः adj. (f. avēnz^ū अव्यजू), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz ۱,۱ f. sound, noise, voice.

avēz^ū अव्यजू, see avēd and avyod^u.

awoz^u अवुजु । अशब्दः adj. (f. awüz^ū अवजू), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). awozu-y अवजुय । खनहीन एव adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय the interrogative suffix (see a 3, ā 1, ay).

ay 2 अय or ai ऐ conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in bō-y (bōh + ay) karahō बुय करहा, if I had made. With the past cond. hay हय may be used instead, as in tim-hay karahōn तिम-हय करहान्, if they had made. Its negative is nay नय, as in tim-nay karahōn तिम-नय करहान्, if they had not made; sunay (suh + nay) karihē सुनय करिहे, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial a is elided. Examples are: chus-ay karān कुसय करान्, I make for thee; kari-y करिय, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in wakhān-ay वखनय, telling, from wakhānun वखनुन्, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 अय f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word lūk-ay लूकय, a crowd of people, from lūk(h) लूक, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 आय, they (masc.) came, and āyē 1 आय, she came or they (f.) came, see yun^u.

āy 2 आय । आयुः m. (sg. dat. āyēs 1 आयस्, abl. āyē 2 आय), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on āyēs 2, q.v.

āyē-dor^u आय-दर । दृढायुः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूर), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. -grāyē -ग्राय । पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). -gēv -गव । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम् m. long-life ghī, the ghī, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. —pyon^u —प्यनु । आयुर्ज्ञापनम् m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. -sost^u -सस्तु । आयुष्मान् adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूत), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. -sōw^u -सोवु । आयुराद्यः adj. (f. -sōw^u -सोवू), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. -tan -तन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). -zyūth^u -ज्युत । दीर्घायुः m. (m. sg. dat. -zīthi -ज़ीठिस, abl. -zēthi -ज़ेठि; f. sg. nom. -zīth^u -ज़ीठू, dat. -zēchē -ज़ेछ), long-lived.

āyēs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम् m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyē 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम् m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. -dār -दार् । सुग्रहः adj. e.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). —karun —करन् । अज्जीकरणम् m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. āyēwun.

ōy ओय, he came for thee (āv + ay), see yun^u (Gr.Gr. 241).

ōy आय, they came for thee (āy + ay), see yun^u (Gr.Gr. 241).

āyōd आयुद् । आयुधम् m. a weapon.

ayōdyā अयोद्या or अयोधा f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). -nāth -नाथ, the

Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgētā अयोग्यता f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy अयोग्य adj. e.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

ōyⁱj^u आयिजू, see ōyⁱl^u.

ōyⁱjyār आयिज्यार । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. ōvijyār.

āyēkh आयख, she came to them, and āyōkh आयोख, he came to them, see yun^u.

ayāl अयाल عيال । कुटुम्बम् m. family, children, household. -bār -वार (= عيالدار) । अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः adj. e.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

ōyⁱl^u आयिलु । असारः adj. (f. ōyⁱj^u आयिजू), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. ōvyul^u.

ayēn अयन् । अयनं (दक्षिणोत्तरात्प्रक्रम), m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

āyēnda آينده m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

ōyināh आइनाह m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. aina with suff. āh of indef. art.

āyir^u आयिर् । शवरः m. (sg. dat. āyēris आयरिस्), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. āyēr-hōnz^u. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhil hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

āyurbal आयुर्बल । आयुर्बलम् m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम् m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

āyēr-hōnz^u आयर्-हाज़ू । व्याधः, कैवर्तः m. (f. -hānzañ -हाज़न्), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. āyir^u.

āyēs 1 आयस्, -tān -तान्, see āy 2.

āyēs 2 आयस्, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on āyēs 1, dat. sg. of āy 2), see yun^u.

āyot^u आयतु । आयत्तः adj. (f. āyūt^u आयतू), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to. pāna-āyot^u, self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

ayōth अयुथ । अयुतम् card. c.g. (sg. dat. ayōtas अयुतस), ten thousand, a myriad.

ōyith आयिथ । सूर्यः m. (sg. dat. ōyitas आयितस), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. āyūt).

āyētan आयतन f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as athi-āyētan, see under atha.

ayōtyum^u अयुत्युम् ord. (f. ayōtim^u अयुतिम्), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyūṣ^u आयुषू, see āyot^u.

āyēṣār आयज़ार् । आयत्तता m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव्, he came, see yun^u.

āyēwam आयवम्, you came to me, see yun^u.

āyēwan आयवन् । लक्ष्योकरणम् f. the action of aiming.

āyēwun आयवुन् । अञ्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āyow^u आयवु), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyēy आयेय्, they (m.) came. āyēyē आयेय, she came or they (f.) came, see yun^u.

az 1 अञ् । अद्य adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). -kāl -काल् । संप्रति m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī āj-kal) (as a noun). -kāli -कालि । संप्रति adv. nowadays (as an adv.). -kōlⁱ -कालि । आधुनिके काले adv. id. -kālāh -कालाह् । अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम् adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). -kani -कनि । अद्य प्रायः adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. -kanēn -कन्यन् । प्रायोऽद्यतने काले adv. id. -pēṭha -पठ or -pēṭhan -पठन् । अद्य प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. —rātas —रातस् adv. to-night (Gr.M.). —sub^ahan —सुबहन् adv. this morning (Gr.M.). —shāmas —शामस् adv. this evening (Gr.M.). -tām -ताम् or -tāmāth -तामथ् । अद्यतनकालं तावत् adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. -tāñ -ताञ् (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or -tāñēth -ताञथ् । अद्य यावत् adv. id.

aza-bod^u अञ्-बडु । सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः adj. (f. -biūd^u -बडू, sg. dat. -bajē -बज्य), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. -bajēr -बज्यर् । अद्यतनं महत्त्वम् m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. -wōt^u -वोतु । अद्य प्राप्तः adj. (f. -wōṣ^u -वाञ्), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

āzⁱ अञि । अद्यैव adv. even to-day, on this very day. -kāli -कालि or -kōlⁱ -कालि । संप्रत्येव adv. even nowadays, in these very days. -pēṭha -पठ from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). -tām -ताम् or -tāmāth -तामथ्, or -tāñ -ताञ् or -tāñēth -ताञथ् । अद्यैव तावत् adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyuk^u अञ्युकु । अद्यतनः adj. (m. sg. dat. āzⁱkis अञिकिस and so on; f. sg. nom. azic^u अञिच्), of or belonging to to-day. āzⁱki-pēṭha अञिकि-पठ । अद्य प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. āzⁱkis अञिकिस । अद्य नाम adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī āj tō).

az 2 अञ् ;! prep. from (Śiv. 650); where it governs the nom.

ōz अञ् f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from

substantives; e.g. chānōz चानाञ् the condition of a carpenter (chān चान्) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

oz^u अञ् m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmir (El., who spells it *aus*).

5 azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābun^u-trāg अञ्-बाबुनु-चाग् । प्रदेशनामेदम् m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vēṭh (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azic^u अञिच्, see az 1.

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azōgu-y अञ्गुय् । प्रतिजागरां विनैव adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अञ्-हद् احد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azōj^u अञ्जौ, see azōl^u.

20 azal 1 अञल् ;! m. eternity, abl. with emph. azalay, from eternity (Śiv. 652).

azal 2 अञल् (= اجل) । भाग्यम् m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). -pēth -पथ् । सुभङ्गस्वभावः adj. e.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

25 az^ul (? عزل), used in the following: —karun —करन् । दायतो निष्कासनम् m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. —kor^u-mot^u —कर-मंतु । द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः perf. part. (f. —kūr^u-mūt^u —कर-मञ्चू), disinherited.

30 azōl^u अञ्जोलु । अदाहितः adj. (f. azōj^u अञ्जौ), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अञ्जामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhman, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of

35 Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmōish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. azamūt^u अञमञ्चू), great-

ness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

40 azmāwun अञ्मावुन् । अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च conj. 1 (1 p.p. azmōw^u अञ्मोवु), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmōw^u-mot^u अञ्मोवु-मंतु । अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः perf. part. (f. azmōw^u-mūt^u अञ्मोवु-मञ्चू), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

45 azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azôn^u अज्ञोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. azôn^ü अज्ञांजू), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. azân-pöthⁱ अज्ञान-पाठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

aziñ^ü अज्ञीजू, see azyūn^ü.

azapā अज्ञपा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज्ञर् adj. c.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज्ञार् अज्ञार; आ । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār अज्ञार; औजार, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar अज्ञर् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ozur अज्ञर् अज्ञर्; عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of wōzr, q.v.

ōz^aran अज्ञरन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. -göz^aran -गज्ञरन् । इर्ष्या गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

öz^arun अज्ञरन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. öz^ar^u अज्ञर्), to bear in mind, attentively consider; 25

to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. -göz^arun -गज्ञरन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्वादिमध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज्ञरवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. azarow^u अज्ञरवु), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawun^u अज्ञरवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. azarawūñ^ü अज्ञरवजू), of a jealous disposition, envious.

az^arawun अज्ञरवुन् । परोत्कर्षसहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. az^arow^u अज्ञरवु), i.q. azarawun, q.v.

az^arawun^u अज्ञरवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. az^arawūñ^ü अज्ञरवजू), i.q. azarawun^u, q.v.

az^arawañer अज्ञरवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousy, enviousness.

azôw^u अज्ञोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. azôw^ü अज्ञावू), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyuk^u अज्ञ्युकु, see az 1.

azyūn^u अज्ञ्युनु । अजितः adj. (f. aziñ^ü अज्ञीजू), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

aziz عزيز adj. c.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

For words beginning with ò, i, î, see under yê, yi, yî respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

B ब ب

b ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha** भ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the **bh** भ् is represented by **b** ब्. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati** भवति, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmirī by **bōvi** बूवि. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh** भ् is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān** भगवान्, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmirī written in these characters both as **भगवान्** and as **बगवान्**, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān**. Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti** भक्ति, faith, becomes in Kāshmirī **bākti** बक्ति and other related forms, although occasionally spelt **भक्ति**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **भ्** or with **ब्**, that letter will always be transliterated **b**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **भ्** should be looked up, in the English order, under **b**. Thus, **भगवान्** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān**. As a rule, spellings with **भ्** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **भ्** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava** भैरव, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav** वै(भै)रव्.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār** بكار, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab**, with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows :—**hē nārān bā**, O Nārān, in addressing

a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sō-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā**, or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a**, or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyē** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau**. Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā**, No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232 ; Śiv. 1244.

bāi 1 वारि, see **bāy**.

bāi 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bē** वै or व्य, ۛ, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab**, without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmirī suff. **rost**^a (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bē व्य**, with non-Persian words, as in **bē-bayē**, fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs**, knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab**, without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (bi + akh), q.v. Its dat. sg. **beyē** or **biyē** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjunct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, bū 1, bōē, or būē بو, بوی f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32 ; K.Pr. 89).

bō 1 or **bū 2**, a poetical form of **bōh**, q.v. (El.).

bō 2, m. a habit (El.).

boi, bōi, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bōy**^a, a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130 ; W. 18); similarly, **bōi** or **bōi** for the nom. plur. **bōy**ⁱ.

bab 1 बब । पिता m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. -wôhav -बहव् । पित्राक्रोशः m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-दग् । पितृशोकः f. grief for the death of a father. -dag peñ^u -दग् प्यञ् । पितृमरणपातः f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. -dagal -दगल् । अनुभूतपितृशोकः adj. e.g. suffering grief for such a cause. -habar -हबर् । पितृहीनतादोषः m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. -pon^u -पनु । पितृमरणदुःखम् m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. -rost^u -रस्तु । मृतपितृकः adj. (f. -rūbh^u -रंभू), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. -sāvēr -साव्यर् । पितृमहाद्वलम् m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. -sāway -सावय् । पितृसमृद्धिः m. id. -tôn^u -तोनु । पितृवदाचरणम् m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. -yētīm -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः adj. e.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 बब । स्नः f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. —diñ^u —दिञ् । स्नयपायनम् f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. —hēñ^u —ह्यञ् । स्नयपानप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-kōñ^u बब-काञ् । नीरन्धस्तना f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. -kāñēr -काञर् । स्ननाडीनिरोधविकारः m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. -kor^u -कर् । स्नमण्डलम् m. the breast-orb. -wāy -वाय् । स्ननव्याध्या m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyon^u बबि-तल् ह्यनु । स्नयपायनम् m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. -tuluk^u -तलुकु । स्नंधयवालकः adj. (f. -taliuc^u -तल्लू), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. -tyond^u -त्यंडु । चूचकम् m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 बाब m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1**.

bāba बाब باب । वृद्धः, पित्रादिः m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hājī Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). -zī -ज़ी । भैषवृत्तिः m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū बाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. *bābyun^u*. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. *bābañ*.

bēb बब । वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmiris (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bēbi hyon^u बबि ह्यनु । वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम् m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. -nār -नार् m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmiris whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmiri his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words *bēbi-nār* come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. -nār lalawun -नार् ललवुन् । अतिवाधानुभवः m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. -ṣōt^u -षूट् । गुणापत्तिः f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôb^u बोब । बटुवृत्तिः m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

bubbö बुब्बा । बकारः m. the name of the letter **ba** ब, used in schools. Cf. böyⁱ-bö, the name of the letter **bha** भ, under böy^u.

bëba-gāra 1 व्य-गार । चक्षुता f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See bëb.

bë-bagāra 2 व्य-गार । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. abagôr^u.

bëbagôr^u व्यबगोर् । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. bëbagôr^u व्यबगोर्), id.

bë-bahs به بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bë-bahs**, knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bë-būj बे-बूज, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bë-bākh به باق adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal बबल । स्थूलकुचा adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bābil बबिल । पितृवदाचरणाभासः f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babul^u बबुलु । पितृवदाचरणः adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bōbālī, f. a well (El.).

bubul بيل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rost^u**, (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubul^u बुबुलु । मणिकविशेषः m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or bōbūna بابونه m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bë-buna व्य-बुन به بنه । अनुज्ञवः f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. —karūn^u —करजू । विनाशनम् f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bëbun^u व्यबुनु । अभावभवनम् m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābāñ बाबाञ्ज f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. bābū and b^ar^aka.

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bāb^ar बाब्र् or bābūr^u बाब्र् । संभ्रमः f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633).

—pēñ^u —प्यञ् । संभ्रमापातः f.inf. flurry to occur.

bāb^ari-bāb^ari बाब्र्-बाब्र् । अतिसंभ्रमेण adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. -hot^u -हेतु । संभ्रमाकुलः adj. (f. -hūts^u -हूत्), hurried, flurried.

babur^u बबुर् । हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः adj. (f. bab^ur^u 1 बब्र्), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

bab^ur^u 2 बब्र् । लताविशेषः, श्याम(स्नेच्छ-)तुलसी f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For bab^ur^u 1 see under babur^u.

bab^ari-byôl^u बब्र्-ब्योलु । लताविशेषबीजम् m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. -dan -दन । रागविशेषः m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. -dānⁱ -दनि ।

रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. -lünd^u -लण्डू । लताविशेषशाखा f. a twig or small branch of this plant. -kāth -काठ । लताविशेष(स्नेच्छतुलसी)-

मुष्कशाखा m. (sg. dat. -kāthas -काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर् । बुद्बुदः m. (sg. dat. bubaras बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bāb^arilad बाब्र्लिद । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. bāb^ariladiñ बाब्र्लिदिञ्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाब्बर्न । संभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. bābaryōv बाब्बर्योव्), to be flurried, to be flustered. bābaryōmot^u बाब्बर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तः perf. part. (f. bābaryēmüts^u बाब्बर्ये-मंतू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबरारय । बुद्बुदम् f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाब्बरावुन । संभ्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bābarōw^u बाब्बरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. bābarōw^u-mot^u बाब्बरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रममापादितः perf. part. (f. bābarōw^u-müts^u बाब्बरावु-मंतू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय । बुद्बुदम् f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bōbus^u बोबुसु । आग्नेयगोलविशेषः m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bë-bāsh व्य-बाश । समाधानहीनः adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. bāsh.

bëbôsh^u व्यबोशु । असमाधानः adj. (f. bëbôsh^u व्यबाश), id.

bē-bastī व्य-वस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath^r बाबथर् । आचीयः m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bē-bayē व्य-वय । निर्भयः adj. e.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bēboy^u व्य-वयु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **bēbūy^u** व्य-वयू), id.

Baca 1 or bacē 1 बच 𑆑𑆳𑆲 । अर्भकः m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of 𑆑𑆳𑆲), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacē)**, m.pl. children (Gr.M., Siv. 1051). **Baca-dār -दार्** । सार्भका adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

Baca 2 or bacē 2 बच । नर्तकः m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh** बच्याह (Siv. 1724).

-nagma -नगम । नर्तकनायकम् m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pōth^r** -पाथर् । नर्तकवृत्तिः m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

Baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bicⁱ बिचि, see **byuc^u**.

bic^u विचु, i.q. **byuc^u**, q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bōc^u बोचु । अज्ञप्रायः m. (sg. dat. **bōcis** बाचिस), a man, generally a Brāhman, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bacē)-baṭh बाच-बट् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस्), a Kashmirī Brāhman who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭiñ** बाच-बटिञ्, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhman in the country. **bācabath-bāy** बाचबट्-बाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhman; a woman of the priest-Brāhman caste. **bācabath-dor^u** बाचबट्-दूर् । पुरोहितसमाजः m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhman of Kashmir; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabath-tōn^u** बाचबट्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhman; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabatīl बाचबटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhman; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiñ बाच-बटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhman.

bacha बह्, **bachē** बह्य, **bachi** बहि (bachih of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **būth^u 2**.

bāchē बाह्य, see **bōth^u**.

bēcha or **bēchē 1** वेह m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha वेह-वेह । भिचावृत्तिः m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun** -वेह लगुन् । भिचा-

योगापातः m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bōkut^u** वेह-बुकुतु । भिचार्यं नियुक्तः m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna** -वान । भिचापात्रम् m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun**

and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata** -बत । भिचात्रम् m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana** -दन । भिचासंचितधनम् m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging.

-hāra -हार । भिचारिजितधनम् f. id. **-kaṭh** -कट् । निन्द्यभिचणवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭ^u** -कूट् । निन्द्यभिचाकी f. (sg. dat.

-kacē -कच्य), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myond^u** -म्यण्डु । भिचाभोजनम् m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myond^u aṣun** -म्यण्डु अचुन् । भिचा-

भोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-phol^u** -फलु । भिचारिजितान्नसमुच्चयः m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukur^u वेहन्-बुकूर् । भिचणसाहसः m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna** -वान । भिचासाधनम् m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buth^u** -बुथु । भिचार्यधार्यम् m. a fate for alms (cf. **buth^u 1**); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buth^u 2**), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara** -गर । भिचा-

गेहम् m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuth^u** -कुठु । भिचात्रयभूतः m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuth^u** -कुठू, dat. **-kuchē** -कुछ्य), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. -kōthul^u -कथुलु । भिचणशीलः adj. (f. -kōth^uj^u -कथजू), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchē 2 बेच्च, see bēhun or bihun.

bichē बिच्च, see biṭh or biṭh^u.

bōcha बुक् । बुमुचा f. often pronounced and written bōchē बुच्च or bōchih, or in the Persian character بوجه (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). -bōcha -बुक् । बुमुचालापः f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. —karūn^u —करजू । बुमुचोन्नवः f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. —lagūn^u —लगजू । बुमुचोन्नवः f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). —marūn^u —मरजू । बुदपगमः f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. —ḥalūn^u —हलजू । बुनिवृत्तिः f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bōchi बुक्हि (often spelt बुक्), sg. dat. and abl., as in bōchi-sūṭin बुक्हि-सूतिन् (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); putra bōchhi, in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). bōchhi-gaṭa बुक्हि-गत । अतिबुमुचा f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. -gaṭa wasūn^u -गत वसजू । अतिबुमुचाबाधोन्नवः f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. -hot^u -हंतु । बुमुचाहतः adj. (f. -hūs^u -हूजू), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). -hatar -हतर । बुद्धतत्वम् m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. -lēd -लद । बुदसहिष्णुः adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. —marun —मरुन् to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). -rost^u -रस्तु । बुद्रहितः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूजू), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bōch^u बुक्कु । बुमुचितः adj. (f. bōch^u बुक्कु), hungry; m. sg. dat. bōchē बुच्च (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see baca.

bōchākār बुक्काकार् । अतिबुमुचा m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

bēchun बेकुन् । भिचा conj. 1 (1 p.p. byūch^u व्यूक्कु), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); bēchan-wōl^u बेकन्-वोलु, a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. bēchanas bāna बेकन्स् वान, a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. bēcha-bāna under bēcha.

bēchani nērun बेकनि नेरुन् । भिचाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

bōchun बुकुन् । बुद्युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. bōchōv बुक्चोव्), to become or be hungry.

bōchō-mot^u बुक्चो-मंतु । बुत्तप्तः perf. part. (f. bōchē-mūṭ^u बुक्छे-मंजू), hungered, ready to eat anything.

5 buchun बुकुन् । दशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. buch^u बुक्कु), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. buchana yun^u बुक्कन् यिनु । दष्टीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buch^u-mot^u बुक्कु-मंतु । दष्टः perf. part. (f. buchh^u-mūṭ^u बुक्कू-मंजू), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun बेकनानुन् । भिचाविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēchanōw^u बेकनोवु), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

15 bōchiñ बाक्चिन् । बङ्कालात् (चिर-)सूता f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

20 bachēra बक्कर । अद्यादिपोतः m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is bachīrⁱ, q.v.

bachīrⁱ बक्कीरि । अद्यादिपोतिका f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. bachēra.

25 bōchēr बुक्कर् । अतिबुमुचितत्वम् m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bōchatur^u बुक्कतुरु । पुत्रीकृतः adj. (f. bōchat^{ur}^u बुक्कतुरु), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

30 bēchawun^u बेक्कवुनु । भिनुः adj. (f. bēchawūn^u बेक्कवजू), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

35 buchawun^u बुक्कवुनु । दशनम् m. (f. buchawūn^u बुक्कवजू), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv बेक्चोव्, see bēhun or bihun.

40 bacun बचुन् । रचापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bacyōv बचोव्), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M.

45 bacan-hār बचन्-हार । जीवत्स्वभावः, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused.

45 bacan-pāy बचन्-पाय । रचोपायः m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. bacan-wōl^u बचन्-वोलु । आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवनः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive.

50 bacyō-mot^u बचो-मंतु । प्राप्तरक्षः perf. part.

- (f. **bacyē-miṭṭ**^u बचे-मिठू), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.
- bacūrⁱ** बचूरि । बालिका f. (sing. dat. **bacōrē** बचोर्ये), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.
- bacūr^u** बचूरु । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bacūris** बचूरिस, pl. dat. **bacōrēn** बचोर्येन), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.
- bē-cāra** بے چارے adj. c.g. i.q. **bēcōr^u**, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).
- bēcōr^u** or **bicōr^u** बिचोरु (= بے چارے) । वरान्तः adj. (f. **bicōr^u** बिचोरु), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.
- bīcar** or **bīcēr** बीचर । मेदुरता m., i.q. **bicēr**, but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.
- bicēr** बिचर । मेदुरत्वम् m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).
- bicur^u** 1 बिचुरु । काकपक्षविशेषः m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.
- bicur^u** 2 बिचुरु । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the skylark (P).
- bac^aran** बचरन् । रचोपायः m. a means of escape, a device for safety.
- bac^arun** बचरन् or **bac^arāwun** बचरावुन् । रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bac^ar^u** बचरु or **bac^arōw^u** बचरोवु), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun**, q.v. **bac^arōw^u-mot^u** बचरोवु-मंतु । परिपालितः perf. part. (f. **bac^arōw^u-miṭṭ^u** बचरावु-मिठू), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).
- bicis** बिचिस, etc., see **byuc^u**.
- bacath** बचथ f. (sg. dat. **bachūts^u** बचचू), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).
- bacāw** बचाव । रचावृत्तिः m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.
- bacāwun** बचावुन् । परिशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacōw^u** बचोवु), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. **bac^arun**, q.v. **bacōw^u-mot^u** बचोवु-मंतु । विहित-रथः perf. part. (f. **bacōw^u-miṭṭ^u** बचावु-मिठू), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.
- bacawun^u** बचवुनु । जीवन, परिशिष्यमाहः adj. (f. **bacawūn^u** बचवनु), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

bacyāh बचाह, see **bacā** 2.

bacyōv बचोव, see **bacun** and **bakun**.

bad बद् । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh^ati** -बखती بدبختی । दीर्भाघम् f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness. **-bakh^ath** -बखथ بدبخت । निम्बभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-bakh^atas** -बखतस्), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. —**duā** دعا بد m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). —**hāl** حال بد m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār** -कार बदकार । दुराचारः adj. c.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-kōrī** -कारी بدकारी । दुष्टाचरणम् f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. —**karun** -करुन् m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). —**nām** نام بد m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). —**nazar** نظر بد f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). —**shēk^al** بد شکل adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). —**ētikād** بد اعتقاد adj. c.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). —**yun** —यिनु conj. 3, evil to come; **yēs mahanivis biyⁱ-sond^u bad yiyi**, to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

bad बद्, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **bod^u**. **Bad-gōm^u** बद्-गोमु । ग्रामप्रदेश-विशेषः, बृहद्ग्रामः m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrinagar (cf. El.). **-gōmⁱ** -गामि । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभवः, बृहद्ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Badgōm^u**. **Badshāh** بادشاه m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zaiu'l-'ābidin, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmir (K.Pr. 261). **-shērwar** -शर्वार । कालावस्थाविशेषः f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacoal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's **bad-shērwar**. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his **bad-shērwar** is the 7½ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū** -वथरु m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

bād 1 باد (Persian impv.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as āpharī bād आफरीं बाद آفرين باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 बाद । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. —pakun —पकुन् । पर्दनिःसृतिः m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. —pēnⁱ —पेनि । उपदंश-रोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; —pēyi-y, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pājⁱ बाद-पंजि । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

bōdⁱ-hath बाँदि-हथ् । उपदंशव्याप्तिः f. (sg. dat. -hūṣ^u -हृष्), an attack of syphilis.

bād बाँद, in the following : -bād -बाँद । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम् m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bād बाँड । शैलूषः m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. —lāgānⁱ —लागनि । नाटकविधापनम् m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bāda-bēgōrⁱ बाँड-बेगारि । अरुच्या कार्योद्बहनम् f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. —bāy -बाय् । शैलूषस्त्री f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. —jēsh^an -ज्यश्न m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. —jēsh^anāh -ज्यश्नाह (Śiv. 1705). —kār -कार् । शैलूष-कर्म m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. —kot^u -कट्टु । शैलूषात्मजः m. (f. sg. nom. —kūt^u -कूट, dat. —kacē -कच्य), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. —pōth^{ar} -पाथर् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

bāda बड । अतिशयतः adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with bod^u, and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. —bad —बड । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. —bod^u —बडु । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —būd^u —बूड, dat. —bajē —बज्य), very great; greater (than something else). —budⁱ bab —बुडि बब् । प्रपितामहः m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. —bran —ब्रन् । वृचविशेषः m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably

a kind of elm. Cf. bran. —dabār —दबार (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465).

—gula —गुल । औषधिविशेषः m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. gula in L. 76. —gurⁱ

—गुरि । मिथ्यासाखना m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. —hihur^u

—हिहर् । प्रश्चशुरः m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. —hōhawur^u —हहवुर् ।

परश्चशुरपत्न्यः m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. —hōhawārⁱ-bāy —हहवरि-बाय् ।

भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. —hash —हश् । प्रश्चशूः f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grand-

mother, a grandmother-in-law. —mātāmāl —माता-

माल् । मातृमातामहाश्रयः m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. —mātāmāl-pokh^u —मा-

तामाल्-पंखु । मातृमातामहपत्न्यः m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. —nāñ —नाञ् । प्रपितामही, प्रमाता-

मही f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. —nyōv^u —न्योवु । कल्लारपुष्पम् m. the esculent water-

lily, *Nymphaea lotus*. Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. —prān —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः m. a kind of wild onion. —shāl —शाल् m. or kamrāzī,

the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). —tyūṭh^u —त्यूटु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. —wōrivⁱ bōg^u —वारिवि बोगु । भर्तृमातामहीय-

सुदायः m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. —wōryuv^u —वारिवु । भर्तृमातामहीयः m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. —zag

—जग् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. —zūg^{ur} —जुगर् । धान्य-

विशेषः f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. —zyur^u —जिर् । जीरकविशेषः m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a

stomachic.

bādāh बडाह = bāda, with suff. āh giving sense of indef. art. Often written badā in the Roman character; e.g. khān badā, a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

badā, see badāh, s.v. bāda.

bāda बाँद m., in bāda karun बाँद करन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

badāi, badōi, see badōyⁱ.

bādē बाँडे । महाजनमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see **bōd^u** or **bod^u**.

badi बदी بدي । प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम् f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —**gathūn^u** —**गहून्** । अनिष्टापत्तिः f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bādi बाँदि, in **bādi gathun बाँदि गहून्** । (रक्त-)निरोध-विस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bēd ब्यद i.q. **bid**, q.v.

bēd 1 बेद, भेद, or bīd बीद m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz**, between); **bīd karun बीद करून** m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy बीद-(or भेद-)न्याय m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). —**rost^u** —**रस्तु** adj. (f. —**rūth^u** —**रहू**), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 बेद f. (sg. dat. **bīz^u** बीजू, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —**kaḍūn^u** —**कडून्** । मूलार्थज्ञानम् f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —**nanūn^u** —**ननून्** । मूलाविर्भावः f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —**nan^urūn^u** —**ननूरून्** । मूलाविर्भावनम् f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 बीद m. a willow, in —**mush^ukh** —**मुशख** **بيد** । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**mushkas** —**मुशकस्**), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Aegyptiaca* (El.).

bēdi बेदि, in **bēdi gashañē बेदि गहून्** । निबद्धीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid विद or **bēd ब्यद** f. in the following. —**marūn^u** —**मरून्** । यथेष्टापत्तिः f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —**mārūn^u** —**मारून्** । खेष्टसाधना f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd बीद, see **bēd 1**.

bōd 1 बुँद । बुधः m. (voc. **bōda बुँद**, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bōd-wār बुँद-वार् । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

bōd 2 बुँद m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bōda-brōr^u बुँद-ब्रोरू । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. —**khōr^u** खरू । बुद्धबालकः m. (f. —**khūr^u** —**खरू**), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bōd 3 बुँद । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **bōz^u** 1 बुँजू, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —**karūn^u** —**करून्** । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bōz^u-brēth बुँजू-ब्रेठ । बुद्धिभयः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. —**brēthas** —**ब्रेठस्**), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. —**gāh** —**गाह** । बुद्धिप्रकाशः m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. —**manzar** —**मन्ज़र** । बुद्धिमान्दम m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. —**rost^u** —**रस्तु** । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. —**rūth^u** —**रहू**), without intellect, stupid. —**wān** —**वान** । बुद्धिमान् adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda बीद । अबोधः adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). —**gathun** —**गहून्** । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. —**kiūn^u** —**क्यून्** । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bōdī बाँदि । बन्दी c.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. —**hāl** —**हाल** । बन्धनालयः f. (sg. dat. —**hōj^u** —**हाजू** YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). —**hōli** —**हालि** । काराध्यक्षः m. a jailor. —**wān** —**वान** । कारा m. a jail, prison. —**wān lagun** —**वान लगुन्** । कारावासयोगः m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. —**wān lāgun** —**वान लागुन्** । कारायां निवेशनम् m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bōd^u 1 बुँद । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. **bōz^u** 2 बुँजू), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bōdī-brēth बुँदि-ब्रेठ । हीनबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. —**brēthas** —**ब्रेठस्**), without intelligence, stupid. —**yēch** —**यह** । यच्चभूतविशेषः m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bōd^u 2 बंदु or **bod^u 1 बंदु** । मुष्टिवन्धः m. (f. **bōz^u 3 बंजू** or **büz^u बंजू**), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bod^u**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bod^u हत-बंदु**, by hundreds; **sāsa-bod^u सास-बंदु**, by thousands; **lachē-** (or **lacha-**) **bod^u लच्छ-बंदु**, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachē-badi ranga**, in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachē-bādⁱ sāsa-bādⁱ sās dyār**, wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud*. —**karun** —करुन् । मुख्यासंयोजनम् m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. —**phirun** —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

badi anun बदि अनुन् । फलसिद्धन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. —**khārun** —खारुन् । खेष्टानुवृत्तापादनम् m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

bod^u 2 बंदु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sōna-bod^u** co-wifehood; **pit^ari-bod^u**, fatherhood; **bōyⁱ-bod^u** or **bōjⁱ-bod^u**, brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bod^u 1**, with which it is probably connected.

bod^u बंदु । महान् adj. (f. **būd^u बूडू**, sg. dat. **bajē बज्य**). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **bod**, but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **buḍ**. The f. is often written **baḍ**, a transliteration of **𑀧𑀺**, for **बूडू**), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great,

important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa बड** (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōṣa-bod^u**, very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyē-bod^u**, of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyē** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **bod^u (bod, buḍ)** (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **bady-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bādⁱ** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **būd^u (baḍ)** (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajē** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi बडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. —**baḍi** —बडि । अत्युच्चैः adv. very loudly. —**bod^u —बंडु** । अतिमहान् (f. sg. nom. —**būd^u —बूडू**, dat. —**bajē —बज्य**), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). —**bagawān** —ब(भ)गवान् m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). —**bala-sost^u** —बल-संस्तु adj. (f. **-sūsh^u —संशू**), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). —**dōha** —दह । महाद्दि adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **bod^u dōh** above. —**dōhok^u dōh** —दहकु दह । महापुण्याद्दि adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). —**pala** —पल । उन्नतः adj. e.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. —**pōṭhⁱ**, —**pōṭhin** —पांठि, —पांठिन् । महत्तया adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. —**pāyē** —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः adj. e.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyē-bod^u ab.**).

bod^u dōh बंडु दह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. —**day** —दय् m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayē** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). —**hyuh^u** —हिहु । सर्वाधिकः adj. (f. **būd^u hish^u बूडू हिशू**), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **bod^u**. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). —mahanyuv^u —महनिवु । आढ्यजनः
m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position.
—māz —माज़ m. beef (El.). —pahān —पहान् ।
ईषन्नहत्त्वयुक्तः m. somewhat great, a little greater (than)
(Gr.Gr. 93).

būd^u बूढ । महती f., see ab. —jāy —जाय् । भीषण-
भूमिः f. a great place ; a place terrible through wicked,
sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place
or the like. —mōj^u —माजू । गृहस्वामिनी f. the big
mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the
household affairs.

boduy बडूय (fem. būd^uy बडूय) = bod^u, with
emph. y, even great, exactly great, verily great ; K.Pr.
33 (m.), 23 (f.) ; Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 बूढ । ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्षः m. learning, knowledge,
wisdom, intelligence derived from study ; ocular
evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses ;
knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension
(Śiv. 1812, 1850) ; cognizability, visibility. —gathun
—गठुन् । सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यक्षीभनवम् m.inf. intelligence,
or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced ;
(of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable
by the senses. —karun —करुन् । प्रत्यक्षीकरणम् m.inf.
to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of some-
thing hidden).

būda-wōl^u बूढ-वोलु । ज्ञानयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ
-वाज्यञ्), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 बूढ adj. c.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بُود became, came into existence, the past participle
of the Persian būdan, to be. With emph. y, būday
(Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochate pectinata* (El.).

būda बुड । खविरः adj. c.g. old, aged, of a human being,
beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.) ; an old man
(or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. bud^u. —ail
—ऐल् । एलाफलविशेषः f. a kind of cardamom, bearing
a large seed. —bādām —बादाम् । राजादनफलविशेषः
m. a kind of almond. —brang —ब्रंग् । विकरालखविरः
m. 'an old minaret' ; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old
man. —dala —दल । कुत्सितवृद्धः adj. (f. —dūl^u —दूलु),
a lecherous old man or woman. —drūkh^{ur} —द्रूख् ।
खविरजीर्णाङ्गा f. an old hag ; a withered, feeble, ugly
old woman. —gōñ^u —गाञ् । जरद्रेखा f. an old harlot,
a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours
to practise her profession in her old age. —khor^u
—खर् । जलजपत्रविशेषः m. a certain round-leafed swamp
plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71.
—kul^u —कुलु । जीर्णवृक्षः m. an old tree, a withered
tree even though young, a prematurely old tree.
—pīn —पीन् । खविरप्रसूतिः m. the birth of a child

in old age (of women or cattle). —pīnuk^u —पीनुकु ।
खविरप्रसवजः adj. (f. —pīnūc^u —पीनुच्), a child born in
the old age of its parents. —tatur^u —टटुर् । निरुष्टवृद्धः
m. (f. —tūt^{ur} —टटू), 'an old withered' ; a vile,
slandering old man or woman. —shāwul^u —शावुलु ।
मूढवृद्धः m. (f. —shāw^{uj} —शावू), 'an old goat' ; a
foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as
a burden by his relations. —wāl —वाल । श्वेतवालः
m. 'old hair' ; grey hair, white hair. —zaz —ज़ज़ ।
अतिजीर्णः adj. c.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man,
even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

bud^u बुडु । वृद्धः m. (f. sg. nom. bud^u बुडू, dat. bujē बुज्य),
an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943) ; (f.) an old woman
(YZ. 241) ; cf. būda. For exam. of buji (f. sg. ag.,
etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. —rud^u
बुडु-रडु । वृद्धादिः adj. (f. sg. nom. bud^u-rud^u बुडू-रडू,
dat. bujē-rujē बुज्य-रुज्य), a jingling repetition of
bud^u, old people and the like, i.e. old people, the
helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

bud^u-bab बुडि-बब । पितामहः m. a father's father,
a paternal grandfather (L. 460) ; also used for a
mother's father. —pōthⁱ —पांठि । खविरक्रमेण adv. like
an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujē-buth^u बुज्य-बुथु । वृद्धामुखः m. a young man
who has a face like an old woman's ; i.e. whose face is
shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see bōd^u 2.

bēdab बेडब् । अयोग्याकृतिः adj. c.g. ill-shapen, ugly,
ungainly ; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab बे-आडब् adj. c.g. without manners, rude,
insolent (Gr.M.).

badād बदाद् (? बदआ), in —anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नी-
करणम् m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling
to do something which he does not wish to do ; to
distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by
making a needless noise. —yun^u —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम्
m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above.
Cf. bēdād.

bē-dād बे-आडब् adj. c.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī बोदगी । अबोधवृत्तिः f. want of intelligence,
stupidity.

baḍ-gôm^u बड-गोम, see bad.

bōdagēr बुदगेर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of an ancient
site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat ;
a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrinagar.

badahōr^u बडहोर् । श्वलः adj. (f. badahōr^u बडहोर्),
spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with
here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

badahārēr बडहार्यर् । श्वलत्वम् m. spottiness, a brindled,
spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij बुदिज्, see **mush^akh**.

badūj^ū-mūṭh^ū बदजू-मंजू, see **badol^ū-mot^ū** under **badalun**.

budakh बुडख् । आसनिमीलनम् m. (sg. dat. **budakas** बुडकस्), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. —**dinⁱ** —दिनि । आसान्तिमनिमीलना m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal बदल् بدل or **bad^ala** बदल् बदله m. (abl. sg. **bad^ala** बदल् बदله, see **bel**), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). —**dyun^ū** —दिनु m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^ala बदल् बदله, see **ab**., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). —**hyon^ū** —ह्यनु । द्वेषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bādil बाँडिल् । शैलूपवृत्तिः f. the profession of a **bād** or actor, etc., q.v.

bēdōl व्यडोल् । कुरूपः adj. e.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^ala बोडल् । मदमूढः adj. e.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bōdil बाँडिल् । बन्धनालयदूतः m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal बुदल् । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^ū बुदुलु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *būdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad बादलद् । उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladiñ** बादलदिञ्), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād**, q.v.).

badalun बदलुन् । विनिमयः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol^ū** बदलु, f. **badūj^ū** बदजू), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol^ū-mot^ū** बदलु-मंतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badūj^ū-mūṭh^ū** बदजू-मंजू), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun बदलावुन् । विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalōw^ū** बदलोवु), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun**, q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalōw^ū-mot^ū** बदलोवु-मंतु । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **badalōw^ū-mūṭh^ū** बदलोवु-मंजू), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ बदलवञ् । विनिमयमूल्यम् f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyēth बदलियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyūṭh^ū** बदलियथू), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādām बादम् بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, cf. **bādām**. —**phulay** -फुल्य् । राजादनलताविकासः f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, i.q. **bādām**, q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. —**gūjⁱ** -गूजि । राजादनफलसारः f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. —**shīra** -शीर । राजादनफलरसः m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. —**shirīn** شیرین بادم m. the sweet almond (L. 458). —**talkh** تلخ بادم the bitter almond (L. 458). —**tyok^ū** -त्यकु । तिलकविशेषः m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-tēc^ū** -त्यचू).

baḍimī बडमी । महत्त्वम् f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. —**hāwūñ^ū** —हावञ् । महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādōmⁱ बादामि بادامی । पाटलवर्णः adj. e.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

baḍun बडुन् । वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अग्निशमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **badyōv** बडोव्), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata badyōs**, I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **badan-wól^u** बडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तर-वृद्धिकः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः n. ag. (f. **badan-wājēñ** बडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **badith āsun** बडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **badith bēhun** बडिथ् व्यङ्गुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **badith rōzun** बडिथ् रोजुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **badyō-mot^u** बड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धि-मुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, शमितः perf. part. (f. **badyē-müts^u** बड्ये-मंतू), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun बादुन् or **brādun** ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv** बाद्योव् or **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn बे-दिन् m. an infidel (El.).

bōdun बूडुन् । मञ्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bōd^u** बूडु; 2 p.p. **bōjyōv** बूज्योव्), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. **bud.** **bōdan-wól^u** बूडन्-वोलु । निमञ्जनगुणः n. ag. (f. **bōdan-wājēñ** बूडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bōd^u-mot^u** बूडु-मंतु । मञ्जितः perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bōd^u-müts^u** बूडु-मंतू, dat. **bōjē-maṣē** बूज्ये-मच्ये), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

budun बुडुन् । जरावस्थापतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **budyōv** बुद्योव्), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. —**asun** —असुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **budyō-mot^u** बुद्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्वाविरः perf. part. (f. **budyē-müts^u** बुद्ये-मंतू), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

budāna बुडान् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *budun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmir in the cold season.

bēdāna-t^u व्यदान-तल् (cf. بے دانہ) । तूदफलविशेषः m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v. *tūl*). **bēdāna-t^ula-kul^u** व्यदान-तल्-कुलु, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun बादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanōw^u** बादनीवु), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bōdanāwun बूडनावुन् । निमञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōdanōw^u** बूडनीवु), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bōdun** in all its senses. **bōdanōw^u-mot^u** बूडनीवु-मंतु । निमञ्जितः perf. part. (f. **bōdanōw^u-müts^u** बूडनीवू-मंतू), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

budānāwun बुडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **budānōw^u** बुडनीवु), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

bud^un-nēng बुडुञ्-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul^u**.

badar 2 بدر adj. e.g. out of doors, outside. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār बादार् । आढ्यः adj. e.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādōrī बादारी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bēdār व्यदार् بیدار adj. e.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.).

—**karun** —करुन् । बोधनम् m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. —**gashun** —गकुन् । बोधापतिः m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bēdōrī, **bēdōrī** व्यदारी, वेदारी, بیداری । जागरणम् f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bid^ur^u बिदरू । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدره .

bōdirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bōdiripēth**, q.v.

bodur^u बंदुर् (f. **būd^ur^u** 1 बंदरू), in —**dād** —दाँद । कपिलवृषभः m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **būd^ur^u-gāv** बंदरू-गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a cow of the same colour.

buḍur बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

budar-kōn^u बुडुर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अचिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

būd^ur^u २ बुडू । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. —khār^un^u —खारंजू । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम् f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad wanun बद्-रद् वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian بددل.

bad^urkāl बद्दरकाल् or (Śiv. 1174) badrakōlī बद्दकाली m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipur Pargana.

bōdrimāwas बौद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावाखा f. the day of the new moon of the month of Bād^urapēth (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

bad^uran बुडुर्न । वर्धनम्, श्रमनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). —gabhūn^u —गह्नु । उपचयापत्तिः f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). —karūn^u —करंजू । विस्तारणा f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

bad^urun बुडुर्न । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bad^ur^u बुडुर्), caus. of badun, q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; atha bad^urun, to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see atha. bad^ur^u-mot^u बुडुर्-मंतु । वर्धितः perf. part. (f. bad^ur^u-mūt^u बुडुर्-मंतू), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bōd^uran बुडुर्न । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. bōdanāwun.

bōd^uran बुडुर्न । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

bōd^urun बुडुर्न । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōd^ur^u बुडुर्), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). bōd^ur^u-mot^u बुडुर्-मंतु । लिप्तः (f. bōd^ur^u-mūt^u बुडुर्-मंतू), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis*.

bād^urapēth बौद्रपथ्य or bōdripēth बौद्रिपथ्य । भाद्रपदमासः m. (sg. dat. bād^urapētas बौद्रपथत्स्), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindī *Bhādō* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. bōdripētuk^u बौद्रिपथतुकु । भाद्रमाससंबन्धी adj. (f. bōdripētuc^u बौद्रिपथतचू), of or belonging to the month Bād^urapēth.

bad^ura-pīth बौद्र-पीठ । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. -pīthas -पीठत्स्), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

bad^urāwan बुडुर्वान् । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

bad^urāwun बुडुर्वानुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bad^urōw^u बुडुर्वो), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

bad^urāwun बुडुर्वानुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bad^urōw^u बुडुर्वो), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. bad^urōw^u-mot^u बुडुर्वो-मंतु । प्रवर्धितः perf. part. (f. bad^urōw^u-mūt^u बुडुर्वो-मंतू), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bōd^urāwun बुडुर्वानुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōd^urōw^u बुडुर्वो), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. bōd^urōw^u-mot^u बुडुर्वो-मंतु । निमज्जितः adj. (f. bōd^urōw^u-mūt^u बुडुर्वो-मंतू), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

bōd^urāwun बुडुर्वानुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōd^urōw^u बुडुर्वो), i.q. bōd^urun, q.v. bōd^urōw^u-mot^u बुडुर्वो-मंतु । विहितलेपविशेषः perf. part. (f. bōd^urōw^u-mūt^u बुडुर्वो-मंतू), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

bad^urāwawun बुडुर्वावानुन् m. (f. bad^urāwawūn^u बुडुर्वावचू), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

bad-shāh بادشاه, see bad.

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in bādshāhī wath, f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshōr बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

bad-shēr wār बड-शर्वार, see bad.

bāduth बाँडुथ । शैलुषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. bādathas बाँड-तस), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

badāv बडाव । प्रस्थितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of

5 money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon. bādav बाडव । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. —aśun —असुन् । वृद्ध्यङ्गवः m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too

luxuriant. -dār -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or

a garment. —yun —यिन् । वृद्धागमः m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

badāwun 1 बडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. badōw^u बडोवु), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. badōw^u-mot^u 1 बडोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. badōw^u-müts^u बडावु-मंतू), extinguished (of a fire).

badāwun 2 बडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. badōw^u बडोवु), to set out on a journey. badōw^u-mot^u 2 बडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः perf. part. (f. badōw^u-müts^u बडावु-मंतू), set out, started (on a journey).

badawun^u बडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. badawün^u बडवन्तू), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. badun; used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bōdawun बुडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōdow^u बुडवु), i.q. bōdanāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). bōdow^u-mot^u बुडवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. bōdūw^u-müts^u बुडवु-मंतू), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bōdawun^u बुडवुनु । निमज्जन् adj. (f. bōdawün^u बुडवन्तू), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādawōr^u बादवोर । द्वेषरोधः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. —gathun —गहन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion.

—karun —करन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. —wōthun —व्यथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such anger to arise.

bēdiwātī व्यदिवती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence,

skill, or the like. —karūn^u —करन्तू । व्यङ्कारः f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. —hēn^u —ह्यन्तू । अवमाननानुभवः f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. —pēn^u —प्यन्तू ।

अवमाननावाप्तिः f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bēdiwath व्यदिवथ । अशोभनः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. bēdiwathas व्यदिवतस), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. -pōthⁱ or -pōthin -पांठि, -पांठिन । अशोभनतया adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bādaway बाँडवय । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee. bōdⁱway बाँडिवय । बन्धनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

badōyⁱ बडायि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written badāi.

būday बूदय, see būd 3.

bōdⁱyāna बाँडियान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. -gūjⁱ -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-fōida بے نائده adj. e.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. —khar^ach —खरूच m. extravagance. —karun —करन् m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag बग् । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 बाग् m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in manz-bāg मज्-बाग् in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). —dyun^u —दिनु । बहुसंख्याया लघ्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम् m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār बाग-हार । संख्यविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 बाग् बाग् । उद्यानम् m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. y, bāganay बागनय (Śiv. 503).

-wān -वान् । उद्यानपालः m. (f. -wān-bāy -वान्-बाय्, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally bāgbān), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. -wōnil -वानिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^ur^u बाग-बबूर । लताविशेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see bab^ur^u 2. -bombur -बम्बुर । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. bomburas बम्बुरस्), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. -dōr^u -दोरू । उद्यानपचदारम् f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. -mōy -म्य । लघूद्यानम् f. a small garden. -wôl^u -वोलु । उद्यानखामी m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāguk^u बागुकु । उद्यानसंबन्धी adj. (f. bāgüc^u बगचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of bāg).

bāg 3 बाग्, in bāg-dōra बाग्-डोर । अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bāg बाग् بانگ । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloo; the call to prayer by the mu'azzin from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). —diñ^u —दिन् । उद्योधनाह्वतिः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). —wanüñ^u —वनञ् । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the azān or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān pīr in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bāga-lot^u बाग्-लटु । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagē बग्ग f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. bagī.

bāgē बाग्ग m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. bōgⁱ 1 under bōg^u.

bagī बगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bōg बीग m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bēgā ब्यागा, in bēgā-wakh^{ath} ब्यागा-वख्थ । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. -wakhtas -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. bē-gāh. -wakhtan -वख्तन्, -wakhtan-bōgⁱ -वख्तन्-बागि, -wakhtas -वख्तस्, or -wakhtas-bōgⁱ -वख्तस्-बागि । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga बिग m. the Indian measure of area, a bīghā. In Kashmir a kacā biga contains 40 square gaz, and a pakkā biga contains 60 square gaz (El.).

bōg बोग् in bōg-bāganay बोग्-बागनय । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. bōg^u.

bōgⁱ 1 बागि or bōgin बागिन् (for bōgⁱ 3 see bōg^u) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in shāmas bōgⁱ (or bōgin), at eventide; subahas

bōgⁱ (or bōgin), at dawntide; mandēñēs (or mandēñēn) bōgⁱ (or bōgin), at about midday.

bōgⁱ 2 बागि । निमित्तम् (for bōgⁱ 3 see bōg^u), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bōgī बागी । भागयोग्यः adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

bōgī बागि । उच्चैराकारणकृत m. the mu'azzin who calls out the bāg (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bōg^u बोगु । भागः m. (sg. dat. bōgis बागिस्, abl. bāgi बागि, pl. nom. bōgⁱ 3 बागि), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in aiṭha-bōg^u, an eighth part; (also in pl., see bōgⁱ 1 bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. baḍa wōrivⁱ bōg^u under baḍa). -bāgay -बागय । विभाजनम् f., i.q. bōg-bāganay, q.v. s.v. bōg. -band -बन्द् । स्यूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. —karun —करुन् । भागभागिताविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi āmot^u बागि आमंतु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. —āmüṣ^u —आमञ्जू), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of —yun^u bel.). -bod^u -बडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. -büd^u -बडू, dat. -bajē -बज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring.

-bōg^u -बोगु । भाग्यप्रायभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate.

-barut^u -बरतु । भरितः adj. (f. -bü^rüṣ^u -बरञ्जू), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. —drāmot^u —द्रामंतु । भागाद्दहिर्भूतः adj. (f. —drāmüṣ^u —द्रामञ्जू), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of —nērun bel.).

-hyün^u -ह्यून । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. -hīñ^u -हीञ्जू), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. —kaḍun —कडुन् ।

साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. —khasun —खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धिः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. —nērun —नेरुन् । भागाद्दहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. -wān -वान् । सुभाग्यः adj. e.g. having good fortune, prosperous. -wōnī -वानी । सुभाग्यवत्ता f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. —yun^u —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धसंयोगः m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. bāgānⁱ yun^u.

bāgyuk^u बायुकु । भागरूपेण संभवन् adj. (f. bāgic^u वागिचू), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bōgⁱ 3 बागि । सद्भाग्यम् pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. —karānⁱ —करनि । भागव्यवस्था m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. —ninⁱ —निनि । भाग्यनाश m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । भाग्यापगमः m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bōgis pēth wātun बागिस पथ वानुन् । कार्यसिद्धवसरे उपस्थितिः m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg बूग । भोगः m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to yōg or yūg, asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. —karun —करन् । भोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī बूगी । भोगसक्तः adj. e.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būg^u बूगु, see būgun.

bē-gāh बेगाह adj. e.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal बगल । कबी m. the armpits. -canda -चन्द । पार्श्वनिधानिका m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. -bōy -बूय । संक्रामको दुर्गन्धः f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bag^{al}i gaṣhun बगलि गकून् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. —yun^u —यिनु । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōg^{la} बोग्ल । स्थूलमाषविशेषः f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, bāglāh, El. bāgla). -dāl -दाल । स्थूलमाषविशेषसूदः f. a quantity of these beans

husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal बूगल । भोगी adj. e.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl बूगोल m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar बागम्बर m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. bāganay.

bāgānⁱ बागनि in bāgānⁱ yun^u बागनि यिनु । विवाहयोगदिना तात्पर्यम् m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word bāguni. Cf. bāgi yun^u under bōg^u.

bagnū बगनू m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna बेगानه adj. e.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

bōgin बागिन् । अवसरे adv., see bōgⁱ 2.

boguni, see bugiñ.

būgun बूगुन् । भोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. būg^u बूगु, 2 p.p. būjyōv बूज्योव्), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of būg, q.v., būgan būgun, to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būg^u-mot^u बूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्वः perf. part. (f. būj^u-mūts^u बूज-मंतू), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar बगन्दर । भगन्दररोगः m. a fistula in the *puendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. —pyon^u —प्यनु । भगन्दरोद्भवः m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad बगन्दरलद । भगन्दररोगाहतः adj. e.g. (when used as subst. the f. is bagandarladīñ बगन्दरलदिञ्), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh बेगनाह adj. e.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay बागनय । विभागः f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. bāgay, q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. bāgnai). —nērūñ^u —नेरून् । बङ्गलांशविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayē-dār बागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्हः adj. e.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganay वागनय, see bāg 2.

bugiñ बुगिन् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of *bugiy*, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in bāgar bang, m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. —karun —करुण । पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम् m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. —dār -दार् । संयोजितस्नेहः adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). —rost^u -रस्तु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रस्तू), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bāgarī बागरी । संसृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. bōgur^u.

bagair بغير postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? bōg^{ur}), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bēgor^u ब्यग्र । विदाह्याखादः adj. (f. bēgūr^u ब्यग्र), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf.

bēgarun. —bāna -बान । दाहविकृतोखा m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgōrⁱ 1 बेगारि بيگاري । आज्ञः f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). —nakha wālūn^u -नख वालून । अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम् f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुण । आज्ञयोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service.

—mahanyuv^u -महनिवु । बलान्नियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). —ratun

—रटुण । बलाज्ञारोद्धनायाक्रमणम् m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgōrⁱ 2 बेगारि بيگاري । विष्टिनियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār बिगार in bigār karun बिगार करुण । विरोधापा-

दनम् m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bōgur^u बागुरु । धातुसंसृष्टिमयः adj. (f. bōg^{ur} बागुरु), i.q. bāgarⁱ, q.v.

bagārun बगारुण । सचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bagōr^u बगोरु), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. bagōr^u-mot^u बगोरु-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः adj. (f. bagōr^u-mūsh^u बगोरु-मस्तू), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bēgaran ब्यगरुण । कटुता f. acidity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bēgarun ब्यगरुण । विदाह्याखादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bēgaryōv ब्यगरीव), to be acrid, to have the flavour

of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). —tulun —तुलुण । कट्टाखादसमुद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause the sensation of acidity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). —wōthun —व्यथुण । कट्टाखादोद्भवः m.inf. the sensation of acidity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bēgaryō-mot^u ब्यगरी-मंतु । आत्तविदाह्याखादः adj. (f. bēgaryē-mūsh^u ब्यगरी-मस्तू), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran बिगरुण । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun बिगरुण । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. bigaryōv बिगरीव), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. bigaryō-mot^u बिगरी-मंतु । विद्वन्निमापन्नः perf. part. (f. bigaryē-mūsh^u बिगरी-मस्तू), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun बिगारुण । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bigōr^u बिगोरु), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of bigarun, q.v. Cf. bigarāwun. bigōr^u-mot^u बिगोरु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. bigōr^u-mūsh^u बिगोरु-मस्तू), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^aran बाग्रुण । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^arun बाग्रुण । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bög^r बाग्रु), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. bög^arana-bōg^u बाग्रुण-बोगु । विभाजनभागः m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. bög^arun^u बाग्रुणु । विभजनीयः fut. pass. part. (f. bög^arūn^u बाग्रुणु), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. bög^aran-wōl^u

वाग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. bōg^aran-wājēñ वाग्रन्-वाज्यञ्), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. bōg^arith thawun वाग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिहितः m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. bōg^or^a-mot^a वाग्रु-मंतु । विभक्तः perf. part. (f. bōg^ur^u-müts^u वाग्रु-मंतू), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bēgarēr व्यर्घर । विदाह्यास्तादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bēgarāwun व्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēgarōw^a व्यगरोवु), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. bēgarōw^a-mot^a व्यगरोवु-मंतु । कटूकृतः perf. part. (f. bēgarōw^u-müts^u व्यगरोवु-मंतू), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun बिगरावुन् । विह्वतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bigarōw^a बिगरोवु), caus. of bigarun, i.q. bigārun, q.v. bigarōw^a-mot^a बिगरोवु-मंतु । विकारभापादितः perf. part. (f. bigarōw^u-müts^u बिगरोवु-मंतू), i.q. bigōr^a-mot^a, s.v. bigārun.

bōg^arāwun बांगरावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōg^arōw^a बांगरोवु), caus. of bōg^arun, to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). bōg^arōw^a-mot^a बांगरोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. bōg^arōw^u-müts^u बांगरोवु-मंतू), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bōg^arawaṅ बांगरवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz بے غرض adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. būgūts^u बूगंतू), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । बहभुक् कुण्डः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or भगवान् । ईश्वरः m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative *bagawāna*, O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is *bagavati*, q.v.

bāgēwān बाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgēwōnī बाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Śiv. 1141).

būgawun^u बूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. būgawūn^u बूगवंतू), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; būgan būgawun^u, one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. būgun.

bagavati बगवती or भगवती f. of *bagawān*, q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvati in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath ब(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in *bhagavath-māyā*, the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. bāganay, q.v. —nēriūn^u —नेरंतू । योग्यविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. —bōziūn^u —बोजंतू । विभागपर्यालोचना f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. bugiñ बुगिञ् q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyē-kūr^u बुगिय-कूरु । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār بے گذار adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह् or bah به । द्वादश card. c.g. (sg. abl. (P) baha बह K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. bāhan बाहन् Śiv. 523), twelve; -shēth -शथ्, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See *baha*. In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. bōsh^u बांशू), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali*. Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

bōsh^u bihun बांशू बिहन् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony.

-bāpār -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिच्चापारः m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. -bata -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम् m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day.

-hond^u -हन्दु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंतू), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. -vêd -वद् । नारायणबलिकल्पः
f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. -wôl^u
-वोलु । द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one
who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar
day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the
eleventh. -wôlⁱ -वलि । नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिवि-
धाननिष्ठाः m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased

baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of bah 1,
twelve. K.Pr. writes bahah.

bahā बहा । आखेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When -^o, as
in atha-^o, the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat',
v. atha. —dyun^u —दिनु । आखेदनम् m.inf. to give
steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to
steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate
papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.).
—khyon^u —ख्यनु । ऊष्णविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to eat
steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of
stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the
like). —lagun —लगुन् । विकारसमुद्भवः m.inf. steam
to be attached; the going bad by the production of
steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp
condition). -thāna -ठान्, see s.v. —yun^u —यनु ।
परिपाकावाप्तिः m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe
fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through
absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after
being plucked or reaped.

bāha बाह । वाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 बही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an
official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 बही । तुल्याचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; —^o
conduct like (that of so and so); as in Shēkha-
bahī, the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so),
K.Pr. 194.

bāhⁱ 1 बहि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn
on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold
or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf.
Persian بازو.

bahi-band बहि-बन्द् । दोर्भूषाविशेषकतरः m. a single
similar bracelet; cf. بازوبند. -gul^u -गुलु । एकमात्रदो-
र्भूषाभेदः m. a single similar bracelet.

bāhⁱ 2 बहि, in bāhⁱ-bāhaway बहि-बाहवय् । समयद्वादश
card. e.g. (the emph. form of bāh 1, twelve), the
whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi बाहि, in bāhi waharē, in the twelfth year (K.Pr.
72); cf. böhyum^u.

bēha ब्यह or biha बिह । स्थितिः m. sitting down; stopping,
arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. atha-^o;
a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped
vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden

spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.);
a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt bihēh); cf. Gr.Gr. 122.

—atun —अतुन् । कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम्
m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be
exhibited, laziness to be shown. -dār -दार् । साधारः
adj. e.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. -drāv
-द्राव् । निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः adj. e.g. that of
which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. -wāl
-वाल । अकर्मण्यतया परोद्वेजकः, अधोगतमलः adj. e.g. one
who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person
who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid,
that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment
and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word
bēhwāl. -wōlī -वली । कार्यहीनता f. the lazy do-
nothing of one who has stopped work and is without
employment.

bih (? spelling) in bih-dāna, m. seeds of the quince
(L. 389).

böh बूह । अहम् e.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In
poetry this word sometimes takes the form bō बो or
bū बू. With the emph. part. y य्, it takes the form
böy बूय् (Śiv. 24) or buy बूय्, even I, I indeed. So
also with the conj. ay अय्, if, we have böy बूय्, if
I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have bö-ti बुति, I also
(Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), bönai बुने, not I
(Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl.,
employing instead thereof the possessive prons.
myōn^u, my, and sōn^u, our, qq.v. In the sg. for all
cases exc. the nom. it has mē म्य (Śiv. 511). In
the pl. its nom. is āsⁱ 1 असि (Śiv. 984); other cases,
exc. gen., asē अस् (Śiv. 1284). (For āsⁱ 2 see asun.)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this
pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for
the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These
suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form
of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is s स्, and
of all other cases of the sg. is m म्. These are added
directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added
to a form ending in a consonant they take a च् as
a junction-vowel. Thus pok^u + s becomes pokus
पकुस्, I went; kor^u + m becomes korum कर्हम्,
made by me, I made; korun + s becomes kor^unas
कर्हन्स्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these
suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final h is dropped
before them, and a final kh (the suffix of the nom. of
the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes h.
Thus chhuh + m becomes chhum कुम्, there is to me,
I have; korukh + s becomes kor^uhas कर्हस्, I was
made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū**. Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm** करोम्, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm** कर्यूम्, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ě**. Thus **kari + m** becomes **karěm** कर्यम्, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impv. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum** करम्, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

böh-tāna wanānⁱ बूह-तान वननि । कल्पितप्रलापः m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asě अस्य, see ab. **asě-ti pāṭhi** अस्य-ति पाटि । अस्माकमप्यस्तु interj. may that be my luck!, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

āsⁱ असि, we; see ab. **āsⁱ gāṭhⁱ badānⁱ** असि गच्छि वडनि । वयं वर्धिषीमहि interj. may we flourish! may we prosper! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. —**gāṭhaw zēnānⁱ** —गच्छ्व जेननि । वयं जीयास्म interj. may we be victorious! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. —**gay asi** —गय असिय् । अत्यभिमानोक्तिः interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man!,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō वो, **bū** वू, see ab. **bōy** बूय, **buy** बूय, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bō-ti** वूति, I also, see ab. **bō-nai** वूनै, not I, see ab.

mě म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mě-ti** स्यति, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165; 1434). **mě-y** म्यय्, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

böhⁱ बाँहि card. e.g. the special form which **bāh**, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh böhⁱ akh hath ta dōyētr^h** काह बाँहि अख् ह्य् त द्यत्रह्, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahōdur** بہادر adj. e.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampani b^o**, कम्पनी बहादुर, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bōhōdur*.

bahāgun^u बहागुनु । द्वादशगुणितः adj. (f. **bahāgūn^ū** बहागुनु), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun बहगुन् । खालीविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas** बहगनस्), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khünd^ū बहगन्-खण्डू । लघुः खण्डितो वा खालीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjě** -खंज्य), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun**.

bahāgañ बहागन् । अष्टौवराटकाः, काकिणी f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-half'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ādⁱ-hyol^u** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañě-hond^u बहागन्-हन्द । काकिणीमूखः adj. (f. **-hünz^ū** -हज्जू), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgoñun^u बहागुनुनु । काकिणीमितप्रचारः m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., —^o, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ**.

bahah, v. **baha**.

bihěh, see **běha**.

bahujoyrⁱ बहुज्यारि । बाहुज्येन adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh बहाख् । सुदूरपार्वतीयारख्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **bahāki** बहाकि), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun बहाकि खसुन् । पशुभरणाद्यर्थम-रख्यसंचारः m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal बहल् । दण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bahali** बहलि), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock. **bahali-pāwi** बहलि-पावि । अत्युत्कृष्टः adj. e.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

běhāl ब्यहाल् or **bē-hāl** बेहाल् به حال । असहायः adj. e.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad बहालद् । औष्ण्यविकृतः adj. e.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad बाहलद् । ऊष्णविकृतः adj. e.g., id.

bahim^ū बहिमू, see **bahyum^u**.

bahāna बहान بهانه । हेतुः m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh** बहानाह (Śiv. 682). —**karun** —करन् । हेतुप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan बाहन्, see bāh.

bēhun or bihun व्यङ्गन्, बिङ्गन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. byūth^u व्यूठ् (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. bīthⁱ बीठि (Śiv. 78); f. bīth^u बीठू, pl. bēchē बेछे (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. bēchyōv बेछोव् (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always bihith बिहिथ् (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. bihⁱ bihⁱ बिहि बिहि (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impv.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bēhan-jāy व्यहन-जाय् or -jyāy -ज्याय् । संनिवेशः f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihith बिहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. —gathun —गह्नुन् । कार्यभंगः m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūth^u-mot^u व्यूठ्-मत्तु perf. part. (f. bīth^u-mīth^u बीठू-मीठू), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. bīthⁱs, to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bēhōnar or bē-hunar बेहन् adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun बहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for bēhanāwun, q.v.

bēhanāwun व्यहनानु । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēhanōw^u व्यहनोवु), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bēhanōw^u-mot^u व्यहनोवु-मत्तु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. bēhanōw^u-mīth^u व्यहनोवु-मीठू), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. mānind-ē bahar, like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64).

bahār 1 बहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بهار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). —yun^u —यिनु । खातन्व्यविकासापत्तिः m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahāruk^u बहारुकु । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. bahā-riuc^u बहारचू), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyut^u बहारस-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahōrⁱ बहारि بهاري । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

b^ah^ur^u बहूरु or bah^ur^u बहूरु । पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is baharī (also fem.), the *Falco calidus*. —pēñ^u —पेञ्जू । आपाततो नाशापत्तिः f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

buhārⁱ बुहारि । भङ्गादिरज्जुमयसूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhur^u बुहूरु । औषधविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buh^arⁱ-bāy बुहारि-बाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. —koṭ^u -कटु । औषधविक्रयिपुत्रः m. (f. -kūt^u -कूट, sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), a druggist's child. —phuṭ^u -फुट्जू । औषधपोटलिका f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. —tōn^u -तोनु । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. —wān -वान् । औषधनिषदा m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun बहरुन् । समर्थोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. baharyōv बहरीव), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wōl^u बहरन्-वोलु । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. —wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-mot^u बहरी-मत्तु । संमुखसमर्थोभूतः perf. part. (f. baharyē-mīth^u बहरी-मीठू), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawun^u बहरवुनु । संमुखसमर्थोभवन m. (f. bahara-wūñ^u बहरवन्नु) = baharan-wōl^u, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. bē-bahs.

bē-hēs बेह्यस به حس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bēhōsh or **bē-hōsh** बेहोश به هوش । निःसंज्ञः adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious; senseless, stupid; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). —**gaṣhun** —गहून । निःसंज्ञीभवन् m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bēhūshī बेहूशी به هوشی । निःसंज्ञता f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction; delirium; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht بهشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō बहुस्यामी adj. one who says “Oh! may I become many”, an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. *ō* suffixed.

bihith बिहित्, see **bēhun**.

bahāṭhāna बहाटान । गोपनोपायः m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. —**gaṣhun** —गहून । रहस्योद्घोषः m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. —**rōzun** —रीजून । रहस्यगुप्त्यवः m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bēh^utar बेहतर بهتر adj. c.g. better, superior; good, excellent; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahāṭh बहाट् । महानौकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **bahāṭsi** बहाट्सि), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahāṭsi-hōnz^u बहाट्सि-हांजू । महानौकानाविकः m. (f. **-hanzāñ** -हाज्जन्), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bēhwāl, **bēhawāl** बेहवाल, see **bēha**.

bahāwan बहावन् । आस्वेदनयोगः, पुनःपाकः f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun बहावुन् । पुनःपाकयोजना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahōw^u** बहोवु), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōw^u-mot^u बहोवु-मत् । पुनःपाचितः perf. part. (f. **bahōw^u-mūt^u** बहोवु-मत्), steamed, as ab.

bēhawun^u बेहवुन् or **bihawun^u** बिहवुन् adj. (f. **bēhawūn^u** बेहवुन्), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihēhwani**, f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway बाहवय् card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bēhayā or **bē-hayā** बेहया به حیا । निर्लेज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bēhayāhas** बेहयाहस्), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyum^u बह्युम् or **bōhyum^u** बाह्युम् । द्वादशः ord. (f. **bahim^u** बहिम् or **bōhim^u** बाहिम्), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis**, m. sg. dat.).

bēhayōyī बेहयायी به حیائی । निर्लेज्जता f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj बाज् باج । भागधेयः m. a share of anything; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything.

-dār -दार । भागधेयदः adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). —**lagun** —लगुन् । नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोगः m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wōl^u बाज-वोलु । लभ्यभागधेयः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja भज, the Sanskrit imperative “worship thou” (Śiv. 1383).

bajā बाजा adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja बाज । वाद्यविशेषः m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajē 1 बज्य, **baji** बजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **boḍ^u**.

bajē 2 बज्य, a word borrowed from Hindi to signify ‘o’clock’, as in **aki bajē** अकि बज्य at one o’clock; **aith bajē tām** ऐठ बज्य ताम till eight o’clock; **dahi bajē** दहि बज्य at ten o’clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā बेजा به جا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed; unbecoming, improper, amiss; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

bōjē बीज्य, etc., see **bōḍun**.

bōj^u बीजू । साधारणः, सहायः m. a partner (in business); a confederate (in gambling, etc.); an ally. **sūty-bōj^u** सूत्य-बीजू m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

bōj^u-bōḍ^u बीजि-बुद्ध । धार्म्यवृत्तिः m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-boḍ^u** -बुद्ध । साधारणता m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation ‘brotherhood’ is wrong). **-baṭh** -वट् । संसृष्ट्या व्यवहरणम् f. (sg.

dat. -baṭi -वटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbat*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājwat*.

bujē बुज्ज, buji बुज्जि, etc., see bud^u.

būj^ū बूज्ज, etc., see būgun and bōlun.

būj^ū बूज्ज, see bol^u.

Bij Bihāra, v. Vij^abrōr^u.

bājbaṭ, see bōj^u.

bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^ū-mūṣ^ū बूज्ज-मूञ्ज, see būgun and bōlun.

bajan बजन् । भक्तिः m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun बजुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *bajyōv* बज्योव्) (borrowed from Hindi, the corresponding Kāshmirī word being *wazun* वजुन्), to sound (of a bell or clock). *kyāh bajyōv* काह बज्योव् what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān बेجان adj. c.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^ar बाजर् । त्वरा f. haste, flurry, hurry. —pēñ^ū —पेञ्ज । संभमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. —pāwūñ^ū —पावञ्ज । संभमोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bajēr बज्यर् । महत्ता m. greatness, abs. n. of bod^u (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

bōjēr बोज्यर् । गन्धसंघातः m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. —anun —अनुन् । घनगन्धोद्भवः m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. —yun^u —यिनु । रसगन्धाविर्भावः m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

bujēr बुज्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of bud^u (q.v.) in all its meanings. —aṣun —अचुन् । वृद्धावस्थागमः m.inf. old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^arilad बाज्रिलद । संभमयुक्तः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. f. *bāj^ariladiñ* बाज्रिलदिञ्), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

bōj^aran बाज्ररन् । विभाजना f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

bōj^arun बाज्ररन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōj^ar^u* बाज्र), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually,

to share amongst each other. *bōj^ar^u-mot^u* बाज्र-मत्तु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. *bōj^ar^u-mūṣ^ū* बाज्र-मूञ्ज), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

5 *bōj^arāwun* बाज्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōj^arōw^u* बाज्रोवु), i.q. *bōj^arun*, q.v. *bōj^arōw^u-mot^u* बाज्रोवु-मत्तु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. *bōj^arōw^u-mūṣ^ū* बाज्रोवु-मूञ्ज), i.q. *bōj^ar^u-mot^u*, q.v.

10 *bajāwun* बजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bajōw^u* बजोवु), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun बोजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōjōw^u* बोजोवु), to wipe out (El.).

bājwaṭ, see bōj^u.

15 *bōjyōv* बुज्योव्, see bōḍun.

bōjyōv बोज्योव्, see bōlun.

būjyōv बूज्योव्, see būgun.

baka बक, see *bakh*.

bāka बाक, see *bākh*.

20 *bākā* बाँका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindi.

bāki (L. 407), see *bōkⁱ* and *bākay*.

bika बीक, see *bikh* 1.

bōka बूक, *bōki* बूकि, see *bōkh*.

25 *bōkⁱ* बाँकी m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and *bākay*). —*thawun* —थवुन् । अवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । अवशेषभावेनावस्थितिः m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

35 *bōk^u* बूकु । पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). —*dyun^u* —दिनु । नखचतदानम् m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

40 *bōkⁱ dinⁱ* बूकि दिनि । वाक्तोदना m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. —*lagānⁱ* —लगनि । मर्मव्यथोद्भवः m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

45 *buka* 1 बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 बुक । कूपाञ्जलोद्घरणकुम्भविशेषः a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. *būkh*.

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bökh^aca**, q.v.
bē-kōida بے قاعدہ adj. e.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

bökidār باقی دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).

bakh वख् m. (sg. dat. **bakas** वकस्), prating, chattering.
-bakh -वख् । पुनःपुनर्जल्पना m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. —**d^anun**

—दनुन् । अतिजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense.

—**karun** —करन् । अतिप्रलपनम् m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again.

—**lāgun** —लागुन् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh बक-वख् । बह्वजल्पना f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled).

-bakh karūn^ū -वख् करवून् । बह्वजल्पनम् f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language.

-bakh karawun^ū -वख् करवुन् । पाकेन शब्दायमानः adj. (f. **-bakh karawūn^ū** -वख् करववून्), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled).

—**d^anañē** —दनाञ् । सरोषप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. —**diñē** —दिञ् ।

सरोषप्रलपनम् f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger.

—**d^anawun^ū** —दनवुन् । सरोषातिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **-d^anawūn^ū** —दनववून्), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. —**diwawun^ū** —दिववुन् । सरोषं प्रलपन् adj. (f. **-diwawūn^ū** —दिवववून्), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun बकन् लगुन् । सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

bākh बाख् । उच्चै रोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. **bāka**, loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28).

-cikh -चिख् । आक्रन्दवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** बाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cikh** -चिख् । समाक्रन्दः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** बाकि-चिकि), id. **-cikh diñ^ū** -चिख् दिञ् । साक्रन्दद्वैविज्ञापनम् f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.).

—**lāyūn^ū** —लायवून् f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). —**thawūn^ū** —थववून् । रुदितनिवृत्तिः f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting.

—**trāwūn^ū** —त्राववून् । रोदने प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals

after a death. —**ṣhaṭūn^ū** —ṣṣटवून् । शोकमूर्च्छानाक्रन्दनम् f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

bāka-bākh वाक-वाख् । वज्ररुदितम् f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukur^ū** -बुकुर् । रुदितमुखकान्तिः adj. (f. **-bukūr^ū** -बकू), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūr^ū** -ब्रूर् । असह्यदुदितासक्तः adj. (f. **-brūr^ū** -ब्रूर् or **-brīr^ū** -ब्रीर्), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buth^ū** -बुथु । रुदितमुखः adj. (f. **-buth^ū** -बुथु), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun बाकि वदुन् । उच्चैः क्रन्दितम् m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

bēkh बिख् f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). —**kaḍūn^ū** —कडवून् । विनाशनम् f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). —**nērūn^ū** —नेरवून् । विनाशापत्तिः f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).

bīkh 1 बीख् । मेदः m. (sg. dat. **bikas** बीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bīka-bēchawun^ū बीक-बेचवुन् । निरुष्टभिचाकः m. (f. **-bēchawūn^ū** -बेचववून्), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata** -बत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur** -चिचुर । मेदोमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas** -चिचरस्), a piece of fat meat. **-dār** -दार् । मेदुरः adj. e.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala** -लल । मेदःस्फूर्तिः f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôr^ū** -नोर् । मेदोयुक्ता नाडी m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.

bīkh 2 बीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31). **bikha** बिख् f. a question (El.). **bökh** वृख् । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. **bōki** बुकि, pl. nom. **bōka** बुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara** -तर । मांसखण्डविशेषः m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bōka h^anañē बूक हनाञ् । अत्याह्लादसंभवः f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-tūr^ū** -तूर् । बुक्कानाडी f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara**. **-wūt^ū** -वट्ट । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. **-wacē** -वच), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacē-khōt^ū** -वच-खोड्ड । बुक्काखण्डम् m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khōt^ū**.

būkh बूख m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka** २. —**lāyun** —लायुन m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

bukha बुख । बुभुचितः adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

būkha बूख । अतिबुभुचितः adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

bē-khabar बे खबर adj. c.g. without knowledge, un-informed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

bē-khabarī बे खबरी f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

bakhē-būz बखे-बूज । निवापविशेषः m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

bōkh^aca बूख्च बقیچہ । महापोटलिका m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154).

-bahā -बहा । बन्धने विकारः m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle.

—**karun** —करुन । बन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

bakh^acun बख्चुन । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^oc^u** बख्चु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun**, بخشن. **bakh^oc^u-mot^u** बख्चु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **bakh^uc^u-mūṣ^u** बख्चू-मंजू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

bakh^acan-hār बख्चन-हार । चान्तिशीलः one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

bakh^acan-wōl^u बख्चन-वोलु adj. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

bakh^acish बख्चिश بخشش । पारितोषिकवस्तु f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. —**karūñ^u** —करजू f.inf. to give, present.

bakh^acāwun बख्चावुन । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^acōw^u** बख्चोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakh^acōw^u-mot^u** बख्चोवु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः past part. (f. **bakh^acōw^u-mūṣ^u** बख्चावू-मंजू), given, presented, given in grant.

bakh^acawun^u बख्चवुनु । चान्तिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakh^a-cawūñ^u** बख्चवजू), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

bakh^acōyish बख्चायिश بخشایش । पारितोषिकम् f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

bē-khōd बे खुद adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

bēkhākh बेखाख adj. c.g. poor (El.).

bēkhēkh बेखेख m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** बेखेकस), a suppliant (El.).

bakhōl बखाल् بخيل । कृपणः adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

bakhōlī बखाली بخیلی । कार्पण्यम् f. niggardliness, miserliness.

bakhōl^agī बखाल्गी । कार्पण्यवृत्तिः f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

bakhāna بخانه adv. in the house, at home; **āyē bakhāna**, she returned home (Śiv. 650).

bākhanun बाखनुन । हटावेशेन कुण्डनम् conj. ३ (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** बाखन्योव्), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-mot^u** बाखन्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तबुद्धि-वैपरीत्यः perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-mūṣ^u** बाखन्ये-मंजू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

bakhār بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

bakhēra बखेर । वङ्गलकार्यव्यापारः m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. —**karun** —करुन । कार्यव्यापाररत्नः m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work.

—**lagun** —लगुन । कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. —**wahārun** —वहारुन । कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम् m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

bikhōrī बिखारि । भिक्काकः m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārēñ**, q.v. **-bāy** -बाय । दुर्भिकाकस्त्री f. the wife of such a beggar. **-kot^u** -कटु । भिक्काकबालकः m. (f. **-kūt^u** -कूट, sg. dat. **-kacē** -कच्य), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh** -कट । दुर्वृत्त-भिक्काकपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

bukhār बुखार بخار । संनिपातज्वरः m. feverish heat, fever. —**karun** —करुन । ज्वरोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । संनिपात-ज्वरापातः m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

bukhōrī बुखारि بخاری । लोहचुलीविशेषः f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

būkhūrū बूखूरू । जल्पनप्रमादः f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). —**d^anūñ^u** —दूनजू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —karūn^ū —करजू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. id. —lagūn^ū —लागजू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhörigī विखारिगी । दुर्भिक्षाकवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhöril विखारिल् । निष्ठष्टभैचवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh^arilad बखरिलद् । प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. bakh^ariladiñ बखरिलदिञ्), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār^alad बुखारल्द् । ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. bukhār^aladiñ बुखारल्दिञ्), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārēñ विखार्यञ् । दुर्वृत्तभिचाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. bikhörⁱ.

bakhshun बख्शुन्, i.q. bakh^acun, q.v.

bakhshēn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. bakh^acan-hār, q.v.

bakhshēn-wōl^ū (El.), i.q. bakh^acan-wōl^ū, q.v.

bakhshāish بخشائش, i.q. bakh^acōyish, q.v. (El.).

bakhshēwun^ū (El.), i.q. bakh^acawun^ū, q.v.

bakh^atⁱ बखति । भक्तः adj. e.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. bokt^ū and bakh^ath 2.

bakh^ath 1 बख्थ, bakth 1 बकथ, baktⁱ 1 बक्ति, or bakti बक्ती । भक्तिः f. (For baktⁱ 2 see bokt^ū.) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with भ, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, भख्थ, भकथ, भक्ति or भक्ती. The following forms have been noted in Śiv. : -bakth (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); baktⁱ (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); bakti (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. bükh^ū बख्छू (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); baktiyē बक्तिय (Śiv. 739, 1372); bakti 1 बक्ति (Śiv. 1794); abl. bükh^ū बख्छू (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); baktiyi बक्तियि (Śiv. 99, 992); bakti 1 बक्ति (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For bakti 2 see bokt^ū.) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. baktiyi bāpath, for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). bakhth bōzūn^ū बकथ बोझू f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). baktⁱ-bāv बक्ति-बाव f. and m. (sg. dat. baktiyē-bāwas बक्तिय-बावस्), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); bakti-bāv बक्ति-बाव the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734,

757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or bakti-bāv (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. bakti-bāvas बक्ति-बावस्). bakti-bāvanā बक्ति-बावना f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). bakti-vatsal बक्ति-वत्सल् m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh^ath 2 बख्थ or bakth 2 बकथ । भक्तः adj. e.g., i.q. bakh^atⁱ, q.v. bakta-vatsal बक्त-वत्सल् m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh^ath 3 बख्थ بخت । भाग्यम् m. (sg. dat. bakhtas बख्तस्, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —bēdār gashun —बेदार् गकुन् । भाग्यविकासः m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod^ū बक्त-बडू । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. -büd^ū -बडू, sg. dat. -bajē -बज्य), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. -bāganay -बागनय । कर्म-भागधेयम् f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. -bajēr -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम् m. great good fortune, prosperity. -lōpon^ū -लपणु । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी adj. (f. -lōpūñ^ū -लपणू), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bēkhatakh बखतख् । अशिक्षितः adj. e.g. (subst. sg. dat. bēkhatakas बखतकस्), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh^atara बखतर بکتر । कञ्जुकः m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh^atārⁱ बखतरि । कञ्जुकः f. i.q. bakh^atara, q.v. bakh^atari-bar^adār बखतरि-बरदार । कञ्जुकी m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bōkh-tara बुख-तर, see bōkh.

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. baktāwār, q.v.

bükh^ū बख्छू, see bakh^ath 1.

bakhwun^ū बखवुनु adj. (f. bakhwūñ^ū बख्वञ्जू), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khōwind بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

bakhay बखय بخیه । सूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —hēñ^ū —हञ्जू । सूतिविशेषयोजना f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukōki (?), f. Serratula anthelmintica (El.).

bakal बकल् । भषन् adj. e.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl बقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. e.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol^ū बाकलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. bākūj^ū बकजू), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-ak^{al} or bēk^{al} बेकल (= बे عقل) । निर्बुद्धिः adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

bē-ak^{al}i or bēk^{al}i बेकली (= बे عقلि) । बुद्धिहीनता f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

bīkaḷ बीकल । मूर्खः adj. c.g., i.q. bēk^{al}, q.v.

bikula^u बीकुलु । मेदुरः adj. (f. bikūj^u बीकजू), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

bakalad बकलद । वरुभाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. bakaladiⁿ बकलदिन्), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

bēk^{al}ōz बेकलाञ्ज । अबोधः f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

bakām बकाम् adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

bīkam बीकम् । चुद्रस्वभावः m. a miser, a niggard.

bakun बकुन् । भषणम्, वमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bok^u बकु, 2 p.p. bacyōv बच्योव्), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

bakith trāwun बकिथ् चातुन् । वमनम् m.inf. to vomit. —ḥhunun —ह्नुनुन् । भषणालापेनाक्रोशपाचीकरणम् m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

bakar बकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

bakār बकार् adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). —yiwawun^u —यिववुनु । कार्योपयोगी adj. (f. —yiwawūn^u —यिववून्), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

bēkār or bēkār व्य(त्रे)कार् बेकार् । अक्रियः adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. —gashun —गकुन् । अकर्मण्यभावः m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

bēkōrī व्यकारी । अक्रियत्वम् f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

bēkōr^u व्यकोर् । कुरूपः adj. (bēkōr^u व्यकोर्), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

bukur^u बुकुर् । मुखम् m. (sg. ag. buk^{ar}i बुकरि), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. bēcha. —karun —करन् । मुखरताविष्कारणम् m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

buk^{ar}i-dor^u बुकरि-दूर् । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूर्), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *būkirdūr*); cruel,

hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.).

-khünd^u -खंडू । धृष्टता f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. -wōl^u -वोलु । धृष्टः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. -woth^u -वथु । समुद्यतः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वूथु), irreverent, bold, saucy.

būkirdūr, see s.v. bukur^u.

bōkir-khōnⁱ बाकिर्-खानि बाक्तर खानि । पिष्टकविशेषः f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).

bē-karār बे फार adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

bē-karōrī बे फारि f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. —karūn^u —करन् m.inf. to disturb (El.).

bakus^u बकुसु or bōkus^u बुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृत्तिपत्राणि m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. —karun —करन् । संसृज्य विह्वतीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

bē-kas बे कस adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

bikshā बि(भि)षा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

bikshukh बि(भि)बुख् m. (sg. dat. bikshukas बिबुकस्), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

bēkastī व्यकस्ती (= बे कसी) । निराश्रयता f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

bēkasth व्यकस्थ (= बे कस) । निःसहायः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. bēkastas व्यकस्तस्), i.q. bē-kas, q.v.

bakta बक्त, see bakh^{ath} 2.

baktī बक्ती, see bakh^{ath} 1.

baktⁱ बक्ति, bakti बक्ति, see bakh^{ath} 1 and bokt^u.

bokt^u बक्तु m., i.q. bakh^{at}i, q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. bakh^{at}i and bakh^{ath} 2. With suff. of indef. art. we have baktāh बक्ताह (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. baktis बक्तिस (Śiv. 857); abl. bakti 2 बक्ति; pl. nom. baktⁱ 2 बक्ति (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. baktēn बक्त्यन् (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

bōkut^u बुकुतु । बालः m. (f. bōk^uḥ^u बुकुहू), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

bakh, bak^{ath} बक्थ्, बक्थ् see bakh^{ath} 1, 2.

baktāh बक्ताह, see bokt^u.

baktar बक्तर, see bakh^{atar}.

bōktara, incorr. for **bōkh-tara**, see **bōkh**.

baktāwār बक्तावार **بختاور** । सुभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārēñ** बक्तावार्यञ्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwōrī बक्तावारी । सौभाग्यम् f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bōk^uḥ^u बूकू, see **bōkut^u**.

bakawun^u बकवुनु । जल्लाकः, वमथुविकारवृत्तिः adj. (f. **bakawün^u** बकवुनु), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास । वङ्गजल्पना m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). —**gashun** —गकुन् । विप्रलापवृत्तिः m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । निरर्थवङ्गजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । जल्पनवृत्तिः m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawōs¹ बकवासि । निरर्थवङ्गजल्लाकः adj. c.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقی) । शिष्टः adj. c.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bōk¹**, q.v.

bōkiy बाकिय् (= بلکہ) । परंतु adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । बलम् m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rost^u बल-रस्तु । निर्बलः adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूकू), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). —**rashar** -रहर् । बलहीनता m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. —**sost^u** -सस्तु । सवलः adj. (f. **-sūṣh^u** -सूकू), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). —**sōv^u** -सोवु । बलाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sōv^u** -सावू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). —**vīr** -वीर् । अतिबलिष्टः m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). —**vīrī** -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । बलिः m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. *awāra*); met. food given

under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । बलिदानम् m.inf. to make such an offering. —**prōpyun^u** -प्रापिनु । बलिनिवेदनकर्म m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । चैवस्थानम् m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal**, N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal**, the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal**, the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kōda-bal**, a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal**, N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal**, N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal**, N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gaṅgā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vētha-bal**, any bathing-place on the River Vēth or Jēhlam; **Mōr^u-bal**, a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pōkhari-bal**, N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal**, a well; **yāra-bal**, a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarēñē-bal**, a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shim^ashāna-bal**, a burning *ghāt*; **rāza-bal**, a burning *ghāt*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल् । पर्वतः m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in **Har-mōkha-bāl**, Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). —**bachē** -बच्छ । गिरिमर्चोदाः, उपत्यका f.pl. (the singular would be **-būṣh^u**, cf. **boṣh^u**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. —**bachē lagun** -बच्छ लागुन् । खिरात्रयीभवनम् m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. —**bachē lagun** -बच्छ लागुन् । खिरात्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. —**pēṭh hāwun** -प्यट् हावुन् । अतिदूरापयानम् m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. —**ratun** —रटुन् । रोधसि नौयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । औदासीन्यम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla बाल-बाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pēṭhuk^u** -पेटुकु । आधित्यकः adj. (f. **-pēṭhuc^u** -पेटचू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

bōlⁱ-bōlⁱ बालि-बालि । बहिर्वहिः adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-bōlⁱ phērun** -बालि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचारः m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. —**ratun** —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 बाल् m. a child, used in the following : **bāl-bacha** बाल-बच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachēn** (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 बाल् । बालिका f. (dat. **bāli** बालि, written **bōlih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** बालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1**, q.v.

bāl 4 बाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mōkh hāwun** -मख् हावुन् । चिरामुख-प्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-band^r** बाल-बन्दर् m. (voc. **-bandra** -बन्दर्), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 बाल् in **bāl-tang**, बाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 बाल । बालकः m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3**, q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21);

young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūr^u** -कूरु f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कट् । षण्ढमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-muḥ^u** -मुहू । मूलिकाविशेषः, बालमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । यौवनान्तावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-ṣēr** -शेर । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । बाल्यसखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 बाल । सूदः m. a cook.

bāla 3 बाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 बाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 بالā m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ē-tākh** بالاطاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāē, balāi, i.q. **balāy**, q.v.

bali 1 बलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । पशूपहारः m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vēdān** -वदान् । बलिदानविधिः m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 बलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

bālⁱ बलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *volens* (ib. 203). **-kēnas** -कनस् । किं वा खित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli बालि, see **bāl 3**.

bēl ब्यल् or **bil** बिल् m. the wood-apple or *bēl*, *Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). **bēla-path^r** ब्यल्-पथर् । बिल्वपत्राणि m.pl. a collection of *bēl*-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 बेल् । कुदालविशेषः m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 बेल् । चित्रविशेषः m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkōrⁱ** -हल्कारि बيل حلکاري । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēlⁱ बेलि, **bēli** बेलि, see **byōl^u**.

bil बिल्, see **bēl**.

biol (L. 463), i.q. **byōl^u**, q.v.

bilā بال prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. **bilav**, q.v.

bōl 1 बोल بول । मूत्रम m. urine. —yun¹ 1 —यिनु । प्रमा-
वागमनम् m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

bōla-mīl बोल-मील । मधीविशेषः f. a kind of ink,
usually employed for writing in the Persian character.
It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other
ingredients.

bōl 2 बोल । प्रमादः m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand,
mistakenly doing something or touching something
with the hand which should not be done or touched ;
heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). —yun² 2 —यिनु ।
प्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

bōl 3 बोल m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation,
cf. būl¹; used in the following compounds: -bajā
anun -बजा अनुन् । खिच्छानुकूलसमापादनम् m.inf. to
bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's
wishes against those of another, to have one's way.
-bōsh -बोश m. or -bōsh^u -बाशू f. । पक्षिभाषणम् the
song of birds, f.pl. -bāshē -बाश (Śiv. 502, 1783); the
similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds
made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

bōla-paṣh बोल-पक्ष । उक्तिविश्वासः f. (sg. dat.
-paṣhi -पक्षि), belief in a word, accepting a verbal
statement or promise made by a person in whom one
has confidence.

bōlas āmot^u बोलस् आमंतु । समुद्युक्तः perf. part. (f.
—āmūṣ^u —आमंतू), obstinately intent on attempting
something which is left undone and which should not
be done; acting perversely. —on^u-mot^u —अनु-मंतु ।
समुद्योजितः perf. part. (f. —ūn^u-mūt^u —अनु-मंतू),
incited to carry out any abandoned work. —anun
—अनुन् । उद्योजनम् m.inf. to incite or persuade a
person to perform a work which he has abandoned.
—lāyēna yun^u —लायन यिनु । अत्यायहविधानम्
m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act,
in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. —yun^u
—यिनु । हटोद्योगः m.inf. to be obstinately intent on
doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

bōlē बोलै, see būl¹.

bōl¹ बालि, see bāl 1.

bol^u बलु adj. (f. būj^u बलू), convalescent, recovered in
health (Gr.Gr. 9).

bul बुल f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has būl m.).
—gathūn^u —गहंतू । भ्रमोद्भवः f.inf. a mistake to occur.

bula बुल । निर्बोधः adj. c.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive,
stupid. —baṣh —बट (sg. dat. —baṣas —बटस्),
“Mr. Silly,” a little image of a man, horse, etc., with
which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). -phrōt^u
-फ्रोतु । विस्मरणशीलः adj. (f. -phrōṣ^u -फ्रांशू), forgetful,
absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to
eat, or to put on his clothes.

bul¹ बुलि, see bulun.

būl¹ बुलि । भाषा f. (sg. dat. bōlē बोळ), speech, language,
dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv.
1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

būl^u बूलु, see bōlun.

bil-bicur^u 1 बिल-बिचुर । काकपत्रविशेषः m. a fringe of
hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and
prostitutes. Cf. bicur^u 1.

bil-bicur^u 2 बिल-बिचुर । व्याघ्राटः m. the skylark, cf.
bicur^u 2; (according to El.) the nightingale, which
in Kashmir corresponds to the *bulbul*.

bōlā-būlī बोला-बूली । सर्धा f. emulation, rivalry.

būla-bāl बूल-बाल् adj. c.g. of a guileless or sincere
nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258,
1876).

bulbul 1 बुलबुल بلبل । पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी m. (in
Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the
fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius bouboul*; (in Kashmir) the
white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys*
(L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

bulbul 2 बुलबुल । विन्दुविस्फोटः m. a water-bubble.

bēlcī or bīlcī बिलिची m. a small mattock or spade
(K.Pr. 71), cf. bēl.

bāl-chir बाल-किर m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

bālādārī बालादारी بالاداري f. a mansion, a palace
(Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

balgam बलग्म m. phlegm — one of the humours of the
body (El.).

bulgar janglī (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus ignarius*.

bōlih (YZ. 36, 258), see bāl 3.

balki बल्कि adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on
the contrary (W. 100). Cf. bōkiy.

bōlōk¹ बोलाकि (= بلان) । नासाभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of
nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from
the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

bōlāki-brod^u बोलाकि-ब्रडु । नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः,
भूषणयुतनासायम् m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose)
to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. -brūd^u -ब्रडू),
(a child) wearing a nose-ring. -nēcyuv^u -न्यचिवु ।
नासाभूषणवालकः m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence,
a boy of about nine years of age or less.

bālukh बालुख । बालकः m. (sg. dat. bālakas बालकस्;
abl. bālaka बालक, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom.
bālakh बालख, Śiv. 805; dat. bālakan बालकन्,
Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not
more than ten years of age, with suff. āh indicating
indef. art. bālukhāh बालुखाह (Śiv. 711). (El. has
both bālak and bāluk.)

bilkul بالكل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

balēl बलैल (= بليله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōl^alad बोललद । प्रमादयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. bōl^aladiñ बोललदिञ्), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

balmūj, see under bāla 1.

būl^a-mot^a बूलु-मंतु, see bōlun.

balun बलुन् । आरोग्याप्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. balyōv बल्योव्), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). balyō-mot^a बल्यो-मंतु । उद्वाघः adj. (f. balyē-müts^ü बल्ये-मञ्जू), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēl^ana बेलन । धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun बोलुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. būl^a बूलु, 2 p.p. bōjyōv बोज्योव्; conj. part. būlith बूलिथ्; freq. part. būlⁱ būlⁱ बूलि बूलि), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). būl^a-mot^a बूलु-मंतु । भाषितः adj. (f. būj^ü-müts^ü बूज-मञ्जू), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. bōlan-wōl^a बोलन्-बोलु । धार्ष्ट्य भाषमाणः m. (f. bōlan-wājēñ बोलन्-वाज्यञ्), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun बुलुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bulyōv बुल्योव्), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. bulⁱ-bulⁱ phōrūñ^ü बुलि-बुलि फोरञ् । अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. bulyō-mot^a बुल्यो-मंतु । प्राप्नधमः adj. (f. bulyē-müts^ü बुल्ये-मञ्जू), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang बलंग् । आधारविशेषः m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth बो(भो)लानाथ m. (sg. dat. bōlānāthas बोलानाथस), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun बोलानावुन् । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōlanōw^a बोलानोवु), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). bōlanōw^a-mot^a बोलानोवु-मंतु । भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. bōlanōw^ü-müts^ü बोलानोवु-मञ्जू), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

bal^aran बलरन् । आरोग्यावापनम् f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

bal^arun बलरन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bal^ar^ü बलरु), to cure, to treat medically with success.

bal^arāwun बलरावुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bal^arōw^a बलरोवु), i.q. bal^arun, q.v. bal^arōw^a-mot^a बलरोवु-मंतु । अनामयीकृतः perf. part. (f. bal^arōw^ü-müts^ü बलरावु-मञ्जू), cured.

5 bēlis बेलिस, see byōl^a.

balūt [sic] गेंद., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār बलात्कार m. violence. —gashun —गहृन् । आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

10 bal^awa बलव । समवेत्याकन्दनम् m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav बिलव् । उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः m. a whetstone. —dith

bihun —दिथ् विङ्गन् । संनद्धीभवनम् m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling), for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. —dyan^a —दिनु । वेशसंस्कारः m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

20 bōlawun^a बोलवुनु । भाषमाणः m. (f. bōlawiñ^ü बो-जवञ्जू), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

bal^awōyi बलवायि । समवेत्याकन्दी e.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. bal^awa; in the pl., a mob of rioters.

25 balāy बलाय् (= بلا) । आपत् f. (sg. dat. balāyē बलाय K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. balāyēñ बलायन्), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt balāē, balāi, etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. —yiñ^ü —यिञ् । आपदापातः f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

30 balāyē dyun^a बलाय दिनु । प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम् m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. —lagun —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. balāy lagi बलाय लागि, may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

35 bam 1 बम् । विघ्नः m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. —pyon^a —प्यनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. bamal and bamalad. —shunun —शुनुन् । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

40 bam 2 बम् بام m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). —zira -ज़ीर (= زيروم), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

45 bām बाम بام । पटलम् m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). —dyun^a —दिनु । पटलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —*tārun* —तारुन् । पटला-
यीजनम् m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to
renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang बाम-जङ्ग । पटलाधारस्तम्भः m. the
sloping beams which support a roof; presents given
for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons
when the building of a roof is commenced.

bōmⁱ-chōkh बामि-छक्ख । बूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
-*chōkas* -छकस्), a species of gambling, in which
cowries are thrown upon the ground. —*pūt^u* -पटू ।
पटलपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -*pacē* -पच्य), one of the boards
which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for
such a purpose.

bamai बमै *بمعى* adv. and prep. together with, along with.
As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum बीम् see *bōm* 2.

bēma बेम । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband, a brother-
in-law (K.Pr. 30). —*dār* -डार । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's
husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm बीम् *بیم* । भयम् m. fear, terror, dread; reverence,
respect; danger, risk; *bīma-sūtin*, through fear
(Śiv. 128). —*hāwun* —हावुन् । भयप्रदानम् m.inf. to
exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten.
—*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । भयधारणम् m.inf. to take fear,
i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of
any person, animal, action, or the like. —*khyon^u*
—ख्यनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to experience fear, to be
afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् ।
भयाक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful
disposition; to be abashed. —*thawun* —थवुन् ।
भयाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate,
threaten.

bīma बीमा *بیمه* m. (sg. gen. *byūmuk^u* ब्युमुक्), insurance,
money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 बीम् m. anger, cf. *bom^u*. Used in the following
compounds: —*pyon^u* —प्यनु । रोषविघ्नापातः m.inf.
anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's
own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the
occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such
an occasion (cf. *bam* 1). —*balun* —बलुन् । रोषापयानम्
m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the
calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukur^u बीम-बुक्क । रोषमुखः m. (f. -*buk^ur^u*
-बुक्क), anger-faced, of one of such an angry dis-
position that his face habitually shows the fact. —*dēv*
-देव । रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. -*dēviñ* -दविञ्), one
whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate
child who spoils a social gathering or a game. —*ṣōl^u*
-सुलु । रोषाविष्टः adj. (f. -*ṣōj^u* -सुज्), full of silent
rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 बीम् or *baum* बीम् । भीमः m. the planet Mars;
voc. *bauma* (Śiv. 477). —*wār* -वार f. Tuesday (El.,
who makes it m.).

bom^u बंम् । रोषस्वभावः (f. *būm^u* बंम्), of an angry dis-
position, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact
causes annoyance to others. Cf. *bōm* 1 and *bam* 1.

bum 1 बुम्, *bumⁱ-pōsh* बुमि-पोश्, see *bumb* 1.

bum 2 बुम् (pl. *buma* बुम), i.q. *bumb* 2, q.v.

bum 3 बुम् or *būm* बूम *بوم*, f. land, ground, soil
(Śiv. 1213, abl. *būmi*); foundation, base, root.
—*kadiñ^u* —कडञ् । अत्थासत्त्या बाधनम् f.inf. to drag
out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to
the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of
receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and
worry a person from whom one has once before
received a favour. —*nērūñ^u* —नेरञ् । मूलविनाशः
f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be de-
stroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin बुम-सिन् । शिली m. an earthworm
(K.Pr. 38), cf. *bima-syun^u*. —*sin bāh* -सिन् बाह ।
माघशुक्लद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. -*sin bōsh^u* -सिन् वांशू), the
name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the
month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of
the eleventh day of that month is broken. —*sin daham*
-सिन् दहम् । व्रतदिनविशेषः f. the name of the tenth
day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (con-
sisting of only one meal in the day) is performed.
—*sin kāh* -सिन् काह । माघशुक्लैकादशी f. (sg. dat.
-*sin kōsh^u* -सिन् कांशू), the name of the eleventh day
of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. —*sina*
kadañē -सिन कडञ् । अकर्मण्यता f. pl. inf. to pull up earth-
worms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path बुमि-पथ् । विसृतभूभागः m. (sg. dat.
-*pathas* -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai बुमै, see *bumb* 2.

bumb 1 बुम् or *bum* 1 बुम् । जलजकुमुदनालम् f. the long
stalk of the *Nymphaea stellata*, see *bel*.

bumbi kūr^u बुम्बि-कूर । कुमुदनालमुष्टिवन्धः f. a
handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended
to be dried and eaten. —*lūt^u* -लूट् । कुमुदनालसंघातः f.
(sg. dat. -*lūcē* -लूच्य), a bundle of such stalks when
dried. —*pōsh* -पोश् or *bumⁱ-pōsh* बुमि-पोश् । कुमुदपुष्पम्
m. the *Nymphaea stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-
like plant, growing in water with a very long thin
stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is
dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant
sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf.
L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). —*ṣūr^u* -सूर । कुमुदना-
लवन्धनविशेषः f. a bundle of *Nymphaea* stalks, partly
dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

bumb 2 बुम्ब or **bum 2 बुम** । भ्रुवौ f. (usually in pl. **bumba बुम्ब** or **buma बुम**, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai**, even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cīrūn^u बुम-चीरन् । भ्रुकृटिः f. inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh** बुमि-रुह । भ्रुचालना m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

bāmb^r बाम्बर्, etc., see **bāb^r**.

bambur बम्बुर् । संभ्रमः m. (sg. dat. **bambaras** बम्बरस्), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pēnⁱ बम्बर प्येनि । संभ्रमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. —**tulānⁱ** —तुलनि । प्रेरणतोदना m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. —**wōthānⁱ** —वृथनि । उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur बम्बुर् । भ्रमरः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बम्बुरस्), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāpuṭh bombur**, a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-god^u बम्बुर-गडु । भ्रमरकुलायः m. a bees' nest, a beehive. —**gītā** -गीता f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. —**par** -पर । भ्रमरपत्रः m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad बम्बरलद् । संसंभ्रमः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ** बम्बरलदिञ्), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bēmūdī ब्यमूदी । अनादरः f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. —**gashūn^u** —गह्नुन् । अवमानावाप्तिः f. inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bēmūd^u ब्यमूदु । अनादरार्हः adj. (f. **bēmūd^u** ब्यमूदू), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā बू(भू)मिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal बमल् । विघ्नहत् adj. c.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam^r**.

bēmōl ब्यमाल् मिल به . रुचिहीनः adj. c.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal عمل به adj. c.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad बमलद् । रोषविहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ** बमलदिञ्), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad बोमलद् । रोषपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ** बोमलदिञ्), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmōṭh बमाम्मट् । विघ्नसंभवः f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun बामुन् । अङ्कुरः m. (pl. nom. **bāman** वामन्), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). —**yun^u** —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m. inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē به معنی adj. c.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān به ایمان, see **bē-yīmān**.

bēmandach ब्यमन्दच् । निर्लेज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bēmandachas** ब्यमन्दच्स्), without shame, shameless.

bēmandoch^u ब्यमन्दच्कु । निर्लेज्जः adj. (f. **bēmanduch^u** ब्यमन्दच्कू), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bam^r बमर् । विघ्नोद्भावकः adj. (as subst., f. **bamarēñ** बमर्यञ्), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bēmār ब्यमार, بیماری . रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bēmārō** (K.Pr. 30). —**dōri** -दारी । रोगसेवा f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bēmōri ब्यमारि, بیماری . रोगः f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē^o**). —**pēñ^u** —प्यञ् । रोगोद्भवः f. inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bēmāri-bud^u ब्यमारि-बुदु । दीर्घरोगः f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. —**drāv** -द्राव् । रोगान्निर्गतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyē** -द्राय), issued from illness, convalescent. —**hot^u** -हंतु । रोगखिन्नः adj. (f. **-hūts^u** -हूत्सू), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. —**wōth^u** —वृथ । रोगमुक्तः adj. (f. **-wōsh^u**

—ब्रह्म), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —wōthun —ब्रथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bēmārilad व्यमारिलद । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. bēmāriladīn व्यमारिलदिन्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarēñ बमर्यञ्, see bam^{ar}.

bē-murawath बے مروت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis^al बे-मिसल بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. bē-mis^alu-mānand बे-मिसल-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun^u बिमसिनु । गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. bimasinis बिमसिनिस; f. bimasin^u बिमसिन्), an earthworm, i.q. buma-sin, see bum 3. The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-tōl^u बिम्-टोलु । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-būth^u बम्-बूठु । भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: ṣōk^u bam-būth^u and mōdur^u bam-būth^u, the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. -būth^u-hyuh^u -बूठु-हिहु । रोगवाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. -būth^u-hish^u -बूठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-būth^u-byōl^u बम्-बूठि-ब्योलु । भव्यबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. -būth^u-hūt^u -बूठि-हूतु । भव्यफलमुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. -būth^u-hacē -बूठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. -būth^u-kuj^u -बूठि-कुजू । भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. -būth^u-kul^u -बूठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bēmaza व्यमज्ज بے مزہ । विरुद्धास्तादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazuv^u बुमजुवु । चेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhimadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. bani बनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. bōn^u and banna.

bana-gāsa बन-गास । कौटतुणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick.

-zyun^u -ज़िनु । कौटिन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 बान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written bhān) (El.), see bana.

bān 2 बान् بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in ratha-bān रथ-बान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana बन m., i.q. banna, q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. bān 1.

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. bōnā.

bāna 1 बान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. ī, bāni, K.Pr. 138). -bāh -वाह । पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. -bāhⁱ -बंहि । पात्रपक्कः adj. c.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). -bāhⁱ anun -बंहि अनुन् । पात्रे पाकोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. -bāhⁱ yun^u -बंहि यिनु । पात्रे परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. -baṭha -बठ । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. -gor^u -गर्गु । पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. -garath -गरथ । पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. -garatas -गरतस), the shaping of earthen vessels. -han -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). -kōda -कौद । कुलालचुलिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. -kādur -कौदुर् । काष्ठमयोऽसिंजरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kādaras -कौदरस), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). -khōr^u -खाहू । गुप्तनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. -khōr^u phuṭarūn^u -खाहू फुटरजू । गुप्तनिर्वाहभङ्गनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. -khot^u -खतु । कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. -kuṭh^u -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. -mandul^u -मण्डुलु । भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. —phuṭānⁱ 1 —फुटनि m. pl. inf. (for 2 see bāna 3), crockery to be smashed. —thurānⁱ —थुरनि । पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel.
-tūnz^u -तजू । पात्रपट्टिः f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. —**ṭhāsānⁱ** —टार्सनि ।
पात्रविभङ्गना m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. —**wōl^u** 1 -वोलु । मृङ्गाण्डविक्रेता
 m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for 2 see **bāna 3**), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels.
-yūt^u -यूट । कण्डोलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-yacē** -यच्च), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 बान । गर्भपट्टः m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. —**wasānⁱ** —वसनि । गर्भपट्टप्रचावविहतिः
 m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 बान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). —**barana yinⁱ** —वरन यिनि । पूर्णतासंभवः m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. —**phuṭānⁱ** 2 —फुटनि । विरोधोद्भवः m. pl. inf. (for 1 see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. —**rost^u** -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūṣh^u** -रूष्), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). —**wōl^u** 2 -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for 1 see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. —**zānun** —ज्ञानुन् । पात्रतया बोधविषयीभवनम् m. inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bēñ व्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bēñ kēñ**, there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bēna-bēñ व्यन-व्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bēñⁱ व्यनि etc., see **byon^u**.

bēni, see **bēñē**.

bē-ōin بے آئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ**.

bin 1 बीन । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **biñ^u** बीञ्), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bin 2 बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā बिना بنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: —**karun** —करुन् । उपायचिन्तनम् m. inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

binī बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bōñ बुन् । अधः adj. e.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). —**anun** —अनुन् m. inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bun*; YZ. 257). —**bōñ** -बुन् । अधोऽधः adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). —**gaṣhun** —गकुन् m. inf. to go down, descend (El.). —**kun** -कुन् । अधो-भागे adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). —**ta hyor^u gaṣhun** —त ह्यर् गकुन् m. inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). —**ṣhunun** —कुनुन् m. inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). —**wasun** —वसुन् m. inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

bōna-hyor^u बुन-ह्यर् । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. —**hyūr^u** -ह्यूर् । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. id. —**kani** -कनि । अधस्तात् adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). —**kanyuk^u** -कयुकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic^u** -कनिच्), lower, nether, under, below. —**pēṭha** -पेट । अध आरभ्य adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. —**shuth** -शुथ । अध आरभ्य adv. id.

bōñⁱ-kinⁱ बुनि-किनि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bōñā बुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bōñā**, as if it were he; **korun bōñā**, as if he had done it.

bōnai 1 बुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bōnai 2 बुनै 2, see **bōñ**.

bōñ^u बुनु or **bon^u** 1 बुनु । राशिः m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban**, **banna**.

bānⁱ gaṣhānⁱ बनि गङ्गनि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bon^u 2 बुनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būnⁱ बुनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). —**kariūñ^u** —करञ् । विक्रयारम्भणम् f. inf. to make such a sale.

būni, **būni**, see **būñ^u**.

buncaka बुञ्जक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 बन्द । बन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav**. —**bāndav** -बान्दव् । बन्धुसमूहः m. pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wōl^u 1 बन्दवोलु । बड्बान्धवः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for 2 see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 बन्द بند । बद्धः adj. e.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). —**gandān**ⁱ —गंडनि । ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मितिः m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. —**gaṣhun** —गहनु । निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. —**karun** —करुण । कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम् m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 बन्द بند । शारीराङ्गम् m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishē**, from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun बन्द-बन्द करुण । अङ्गशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). —**dār** —दार् । पूर्णाङ्गः adj. e.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. —**kaḍun** —कडुण । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. —**phuṭ**^u —फुटु । भग्नाङ्गः adj. (f. —**phuṭ**^u —फुटू, f. sg. dat. —**phucē** —फुच्ये), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). —**wōl**^u 2 —वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः adj. (f. —**wājēn** —वाञ्ज) (for 1 see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. —**wāth** —वाट । अङ्गसंधिः m. (sg. dat. —**wāṭas** —वाटस्), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 बन्द بند । अणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम् m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). —**rand** —रन्द । अणन्यासवस्तुदिः m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. —**rand karun** —रन्द करुण । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम् m.inf. to give such in security. —**thawun** —थवुण । अणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः m.inf. id.

banda-paṭh बन्द-पठ् । विश्वाससत्ता f. (sg. dat. —**paṭhi** —पठि), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. —**wasth** —वस्थ । अणोपन्यासवस्तु m. (sg. dat. —**wastas** —वस्तस्), anything given as a pledge.

banduk^u बन्दुकु । न्यासभूतः adj. (f. **bandūc**^u बन्दूचू), that which is pledged.

bānd बान्द, see **bād**.

bānd वाण्ड, see **bād**.

banda 1 बन्द, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3, and 4**). —**kath** —कथ । योग्यभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. —**kathi**

—कथि), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun बन्द वनुण** । योग्योक्तिः m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 बन्द بند m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bāndē वाण्डे, see **bādē**.

bāndi 1 बन्दि । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalābattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bāndi 2 बन्दि । उपन्यस्तवस्तु m. a pledge, a deposit. —**hyon**^u —ह्यनु । न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. —**raṭun** —रटुण । न्यासादानम् m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. —**thawun** —थवुण । अणार्थवस्तुन्यासः m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi बान्दि, see **bādi**.

bēnd व्यन्द or **bind बिन्द** or **bindu बिन्दु** m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774).

bindu-nād बिन्दु-नाद् (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bēnd नाद-व्यन्द** (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāna*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

bōndi बादि, see **bōdi**.

bāndi-bajan बान्दी-बजन m. *Segetia brandrethiana* (El.).

bandōbast बन्दोबस्त m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī बन्दगी f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. —**kariūn**^u —करजू f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh बन्दख । अनारायकृत adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas बन्दकस्**), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh बन्दूख । अपिप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम् m. (sg. dat. **bandūkas बन्दूकस्**), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). —**dyun**^u —दिनु । अपिचन्त्रेण मारणम् m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. —**yun**^u —यिनु । अपिचन्त्रद्वाराहतिः m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār बन्दूक-खार् । अपिप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः m. a gun-maker.

bandēla बन्देल । बन्धकः m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. —**thawān**ⁱ —थवनि । निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

bōndil बान्दिल, see bōdil.

bandan 1 बन्दन् । गौरववृत्तिः m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. —gathun —गकुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. —pyon^u —प्यन् । गौरवविधानापातः m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wōl^u बन्दन-बोलु । गौरवाश्रयः adj. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यञ्), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन् (Śiv. 973) or bandanā बन्दना (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final ā is prob. m.c.

band^r बन्दर् । ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawn-broker.

bandar बन्दर् بندर । संसरणायनम् m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

bandāra बण्डार । बङ्गपाकव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. —karun —करुन् । युगपदेव बङ्गल-द्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः m.inf. to make such a great feast.

bandōrⁱ बण्डोरि । बङ्गलपाकप्रवर्तकः m. (f. bandōr^u बण्डोरू), the manager of such a feast.

bind^r बिन्दर् । भूषात्मलकविशेषः f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindur^u बिन्दुर् । अटरम् m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. —alun —अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. —naṭun —नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्राबन् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Śiv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarēn बिन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश् बन्दिश । निरोधः f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ् । बन्धुता m. (sg. dat. bandatas बन्दत्स), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. —gathun

—गकुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). —karun —करुन् । परस्परं प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्दव् । बन्धुः m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. band 1. —bāy -बाय् । बन्धुस्त्री f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

bōndiway बान्दिवय्, see bōdiway.

bandēza बन्देज् । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshē بانفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang बंग् m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng बांग् بانگ, see bāg.

banga बंग् बङ्ग । भङ्गा f. Indian hemp, *bhāng*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. bāzar-banga.

—diñ^u —दिञ् । सुगधीकरणम् f.inf. to give *bhāng* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhāng*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. —gālūñ^u —गालञ् ।

निःशेषेण नाशनम् f.inf. to melt *bhāng*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. —tulūñ^u —तुलञ् । निःशेषेण समापनम् f.inf. to lift *bhāng*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). —wudāwūñ^u

—वुडावञ् । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम् f.inf. to cause *bhāng* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. *bhāng* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. —yār

—यार् । भङ्गासादी m. a fellow-consumer of *bhāng*, a *bhāng* boon companion. —yār^{uz} —यार्ज् । भङ्गामैत्री f. *bhāng* boon companionship.

bangi-bōbus^u बंगि-बोबुसु । अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. —bōda -बोद । भङ्गामुग्धः m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhāng*. —dār -डार् । भङ्गाचेचम् m.

a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhāng* grows wild. —dūs -डूस् । भङ्गामुसलम् m. a pestle for pounding *bhāng*. —dyol^u -दलु ।

भङ्गात्वक् m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. —dēli-wāth -दलि-वाट् । अर्घ्याप्तसामग्या साधनारम्भः m.

(sg. dat. -dēli-wāṭas -दलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). -dēv -दव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. -manz naṣun -मञ्ज नचुन् । निरर्थायासः m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. -ras -रस् । भङ्गारसः m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. -raz -रज् । भङ्गालक्षणी रज्जुः f. a rope made of hemp bark. -shōda -शोद । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. -shīra -शीर । भङ्गापुष्परसः m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. -t̥hūl -तूल । भङ्गापुष्पम्, अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. -t̥ūp^u -तूपु । भङ्गापुष्पम् m. the male *bhang* blossom. -t̥iryuv^u -टिर्युवु or -टिरिवु । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī bāngī f., i.q. banga (El.).

bōngⁱ bāngi, see bōgⁱ.

bangāl bāngāl m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.).

bangāluk^u bāngāluk (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla bāngāl. प्रासादविशेषः m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. bōng^ala.

bangōlⁱ bāngāl. वङ्गदेशोद्भवः adj. e.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bōng^ala bāngāl. प्रासादः m., i.q. bangāla, q.v.

bang^{ar} bāngar or bangur^u bāngur. भङ्गापरिशीलो adj. (f. bang^{arēn} bāngarēn or bang^{ur} bāngur), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bōng^{ar} bāngar. काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armband, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungir* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bōng^{ari}-gul^u bāngari-gul. काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहुः m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. -gor^u -गर् । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्, but his wife is -gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). -wōn^u -वोन् । काचकङ्कणविक्रयी m. (-wānēn -वाञ्ज), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

bōng^{arēl} bāngarēl. धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. bōgis, sg. dat. of bōgⁱ, q.v.

bēnih, see bēñē.

banj bānj. वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. —karun —करुन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjēr bānjēr. अप्रहता भूमिः m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated.

—tulun —तुलुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. —ṣaṭun —षटुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

ban-jirū bānjirū m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

bānkā, see bākā.

bankh bānh. (sg. dat. bankas bānks), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

bōnī-kār bānī-kār. कारباني । व्यावहारिकः m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

bāna-lēng bān-lēng. वाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bānalinga*, or *linga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmir, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās bānlās m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās bān-mās. भानुमासः, मलमासः the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mōsⁱ bān-māsi. भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. e.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-mōs^u bān-mōsu. भानुमासाचारी, संवन्धी वा adj. (f. -mōs^u -मासू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna bān. कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. ban and bōn^u.

bananī bānī. बननी adj. e.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun banun. भवनम्, प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. banyōv bānyōv), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

be suitable (Śiv. 1228); to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana**, from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath**, of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun** बनुन्, that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215); **banana-rost^u**, free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mē chhuna banān parun**, I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan**, instead of **banān**, e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gaṣhun बनित्थ गह्नुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. —**yun^u** —यिनु । अतिसंपदा-गमः m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot^u** बन्यो-मंतु । संभूतः perf. part. (f. **banyē-mūṣ^u** बन्ये-मञ्जू), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

bēnnī अन्न etc., see **byon^u**.

bēnnun अन्नन् । भिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bēnyōv** अन्न्योव्), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bēnnun** अन्नन्.

bēnyō-mot^u बन्यो-मंतु । भिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bēnyē-mūṣ^u** बन्ये-मञ्जू), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bēnangā अन्नंगा (= بے ننگ) । निराच्छादनः adj. c.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

bēnnun अन्नन्, see **bēnnun** अन्नन्.

bananāwun वननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananōw^u** वननोवु), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun**.

bēnūn^u-pōn^u अन्नू-पोनु । भगिनीवृत्तिः m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. —**tōn^u** —तोनु । भगिनीभावः m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. c.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ريحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras बनारस् m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

bōns, i.q. **bōs**, q.v.

bē-insōfi بے انصافی see **bē-yinsōfi**.

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. c.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشین, interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

banōt^u बनाति । पटविशेषमयः adj. c.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L.377, where it is spelt *binocet*).

bānot^u बानोटु । विश्वासपात्रम्, गुह्यवेत्ता m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bōth**, see **brōth**.

banāth बनाथ । पटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **banātas** वनातस्), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth बे-अन्थ adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस्), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā**.

bōnṭh बोट्, see **bōth** and **brōth**.

bēnath-nōsh अन्थ-नव्श । भागिनेयस्त्री f. the wife of a sister's son.

bēnath^r अन्थर् । भागिनेयः m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bēn^aza**.

banātuk^u वनातुकु । पटविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **banātūc^u** वनातूच्), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth**, q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), for **bōtha-kani**, see **brōth**.

ban-til बन्-तिल् m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuv^u वनातुवु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **banātūv^u** वनातूवू), composed of woollen cloth.

bēnōw^u अन्नोवु । नामहोनः adj. (f. **bēnōw^u** अन्नावू), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun वनावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banōw^u** वनोवु), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banōw^uthan** वनोवुथन्, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banōw^u-mot^u वनोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **banōw^u-mūṣ^u** वनावू-मञ्जू), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

banawun^u बनवुनु । संभवन् adj. (f. **banawūn^u** बनवञ्जू), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun वनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanōw^u** वनावनोवु), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath वनावथ । आकस्मिकसंभवः m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas** वनावतस्), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). —**gaṣhun** —गह्नुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bunīyād بنياد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyul^u बन्नुल m. a howl. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bōnyum^u बन्नुमु। अधस्तनः adj. (f. bōnim^u बन्निमू), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayōr^u बानयारू। कुब्जाविशेषः f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bēn^aza ब्यन्ज। भगिनीपुत्री f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. bēnath^ar. -zāmatur^u -जामतुरू। भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. -pōn^u -पोनु। भागिनेयीवृत्तिः m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بے نظير adj. c.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

banz^aran बंज़रन्। इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, विभाजना f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

banz^arun बंज़रन् or banz^arāwun बंज़रावुन्। इष्टवस्तु-विक्रयः, उपनिहितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. banz^r बंज़रू or banz^arōw^u बंज़रोवु), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

banz^or^u-mot^u बंज़रू-मंतु or banz^arōw^u-mot^u बंज़रोवु-मंतु। विक्रीतः, उपन्यस्तः perf. part. (f. banz^ur^u-müs^u बंज़रू-मंतू or banz^arōw^u-müs^u बंज़रोवु-मंतू), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bēñē व्यञ। भगिनी f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بن or بینه in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated bēni, binih, or bēnih (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445).

-dinal -दिनल्। भगिनीगामी m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107).

-dil -दिल्। भगिनीगामो m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). -dāwal -दावल m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107).

-wōl^u -वोलु। प्रशस्तबद्ध-भगिनीकः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bēñ^u व्यञ्, see byon^u.

biñ विञ् or biñ^u विञ् interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. ada and āhan. W. 101 writes the word bin.

bōñē वोञ, bōñi वोञि, see būñ^u.

bōñ^u 1 बाञ्। भारयष्टिविशेषः f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across

the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. ala-bōñ^u and Śiv. 1531.

bāñē-wōl^u बाञ्-वोलु। भारयष्टिवाही m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bōñ^u 2 बाञ्। वापी f. a large masonry well.

bōñ^u 3 बाञ्। भाण्डसमूहः f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. bāna 1.

bōñ^u 4 बाञ्। दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम् f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. bāñē-dōd बाञ्-दुद्। अपाचितदधि m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñ^u बूञ्। छायावृक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. bōñē वोञ), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. buñ; būni or būñi of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and boin of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bōñē-muhul^u tārun वोञ-मुङ्गलु तारुन्। हटात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. -dēl -दल्। छायावृक्ष-दारुलक m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases.

-shēhul^u -शङ्गलु। छायावृक्षकाया, शैत्यम् वा m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. -wath^ar -वथर्। छायावृक्षपत्रम् m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have bōñi-wath^ar वोञि-वथर्.

bōñi-dūn^u वोञि-डूनु। छायावृक्षफलम् m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82.

-hawāh -हवाह। छायावृक्षशीतलवायुः m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bēñēl व्यञल्। निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्तः m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bēñul^u व्यञुलु। भगिनीवत्सलः m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñul^u बुञुलु। भूकम्पः m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. bunjul.

buñilⁱ-dēv बुञिलि-दव्। भूकम्पराक्षसः m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. -ṣūr -चूर। दुर्भूकम्पः m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. -yēth -यद्। भूकम्पपरिचलनम् f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

bēñēr अञ्जर् । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (-manz = between) (Gr.M.). — **bōzun** — बोजुन् । मेदज्ञानम् m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

bañērun बञ्जर्न् or **bañērāwun** बञ्जरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bañēr^u** बञ्जर् or **bañērōw^u** बञ्जरोवु), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bēñēran अञ्जर्न् । मेदनम् f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bēñērun अञ्जर्न् or **bēñērāwun** अञ्जरावुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēñēr^u** अञ्जर् or **bēñērōw^u** अञ्जरोवु), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bēñēr^u-mot^u** अञ्जर्-मंतु or **bēñērōw^u-mot^u** अञ्जरोवु-मंतु । भिन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bēñēr^u-mūt^u** अञ्जर्-मंतू or **bēñērōw^u-mūt^u** अञ्जरोवु-मंतू), divided, separated, opened out.

bēphikir अफिकिर् फकिर् । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bēphikiri अफिकिरी फकिरी । निश्चिन्तता f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bēpōk^u अपोकु । निष्पाकः adj. (f. **bēpōc^u** अपाचू), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 बापार् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 बापार् । स्वभाववृत्तिः the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpōrⁱ बापारि । वणिक m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri** बापारि, gen. irreg. **bāpāryuk^u** बापार्युकु K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr बीर बीर adj. e.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. **y** **bē-pīr^y** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā बीरा बीर adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

bāpath बापथ् (= بابت) । कृते postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath**, for the sake of that very business (Śiv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath**, in order to see.

bāpath-nōsh बापथ-नश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpath^r बापथर् । भाचीयः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bēpath अपथ् । अविश्वासः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bēpathas** अपथस्), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or

action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. — **karun** — करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम् m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bēpot^h अपथु । अविश्वस्तः adj. (f. **bēpūth^u** अपथू), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray**.

bair, see **bür^u**.

bar 1 बर् । कपाटम् m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). — **tal hūn^u** or **-pēth hūn^u**, a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kinⁱ**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). — **dyun^u** — दिनु । कपाटपिधानम्

m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). — **dith āchⁱ tōvarūn^u** — दिथ अछि तोवरजू । कुव्या परिभाषणम् f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. — **hākh** — हाख ।

dārparāyⁱ kēkkaṭṭm f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** — हाकि), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. — **hang** — हंग । द्वारोर्ध्वखस्तम्भः m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). — **nyās** — न्यास । द्वारनासा the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y**, if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai**, and is apparently wrongly translated. — **pot^u** — पटु । कपाटपटुः

m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. — **ṣaran** — जर्न् । कपाटछिद्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-ṣarūn^u** — जर्जू), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. — **ṣarūn^u nasth gaṣhūn^u** — जर्जू नस्थ गहजू । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर् abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). — **atun** — अतुन् m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). — **nērun** — नेरुन् m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāth dyun^u बरस गाँठ दुनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 बर् prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar**, (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार, बा । भारः m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. *bōr* and *bōr*^u 1; see also *kār o bār* under *kār*. *yā bār Sāhibō* (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ē Ilāh*, O great God! —*dār* -दार, باردار। गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman. —*gashun* —गकुन्। अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. —*hēn*ⁱ —हनि। पापभागितापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. —*hyon*^u —ह्यनु। निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. —*shunun* —कुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wōl^u बार्-वोलु। सगौरवः adj. (f. -wājēñ 1 -वाज्यञ्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 बार्, बार m. a time, a turn. *bār bār* बार् बार्, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). *yēkh bār* यख बार्, बार, बार adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर, बर m. लघुमेघः m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see *bar* 1), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. *bara* 2. —*gō-mot*^u —गो-मंतु। (स्नान)जीर्णतामुपगतः adj. (f. —*gō-mūṣ*^u —गो-मञ्जू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). —*gashun* —गकुन्। (स्नानी)जीर्णशीर्षाभवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). —*karun* —करन्। चीणीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 बार। तण्डुलविशेषः f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 बार। फलविशेषः f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. —*dōph* -दोफ़। बुद्रवृहतीशुपः m. (sg. dat. —*dōpas* -दोपस्), the shrub on which the *bāra*-fruit grows. —*kond*^u -कण्डु। लताविशेषकण्टकः m. the long sharp thorn of the *bāra*-*dōph* (Rām. 1633). —*thür*^u -थरू। बुद्रबदरीलता f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. *bāra*-*dōph*. —*wājēñ* 2 -वाज्यञ्। बुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री f. a woman who collects *bāra*-fruit and sells it in the streets. —*zāl* -जाल्। शुपविशेषविक्षृतिः m. a spot covered with these *bāra*-*dōph* bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 बार। गौरवयुक्तः adj. c.g. heavy, weighty. —*pyon*^u —प्यनु। अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. —*tatun* —ततुन्। निरुपायता m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 बार m. a parching-pan, see *barbuz*^u.

barāe बर्राई prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). *barāe Khudā* خدا برائى, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see *bārav*.

*bār*ⁱ बरि, see *bor*^u and *barun* 1.

bārī, see *bōr*^u and *bōr*^u.

bārīā, i.q. *bōr*ⁱ*yā*, q.v.

bē-ār बे-आर adj. c.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr बेर्। लघुकूलम् f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. *bēra*. —*būth*^u -बूठ। कूलखिलादिः f. (sg. dat. —*bachē* -बच्छ), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra बेर। लघुकूलम् f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. *bēr*. —*gagur* -गगुर। क्षेत्रमूषकः m. a field-mouse or field-rat. —*gand* -गण्ड। सीमाबन्धः m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. —*mūj*ⁱ -मूजि f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). —*mōsta* -मोस्त। मुस्ताविशेषः f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus*. It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr बीर्। संकुलजनसमाजः f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

bīra-*bīr* बीर-बीर्। अतिसंकुलता f. crowding, thronging, pressing. —*karūn*^u —करजू or —*lāgūn*^u —लागजू। संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra बीर। कन्दुकविशेषः, तक्कीडाविशेषः) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. —*gōgul* -गगुल्। क्रीडनक-गोलकविशेषः m. a hockey-ball. —*tāv-tāv* -टव-टव। मध्याययः m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū बीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa*, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bör 1 बोर । भारः m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr^u 1**, and Gr.Gr. 22.

bör 2 बोर । पुष्टलेपः m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr^u 2**.

börī बारी adj. e.g. in **löti-börī**, possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bor^u 1 बरु । कुहरम m. (for **bor^u 2** and **3**, see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor^u-dus^u** under **bördus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür^u**. —**karun** —करुन् । रहस्योद्घाटनम् m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. —**ṭukun** —टुकुन् । सूचनया कार्यविघातः m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. —**ṣaṭun** —षटुन् । भित्तिभेदनम् m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. —**trukun** —त्रुकुन् । पैशुन्यकर्म m.inf., i.q. —**ṭukun**.

bôr^u 1 बोरु । भारः m. (dat. **böris बारिस्**, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār**, **bör 1**, and **bör^u**, and Gr.Gr. 143. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). —**tulanwôl^u** —तुलनवोलु m. (f. —**tulanwājēñ** —तुलनवाज्यञ्), a porter (of burdens) (El.). —**wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

börⁱ khārānⁱ बारि खारनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör^u khārānⁱ**. —**khasānⁱ** —खसनि । समर्पिती-भवनम् m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. —**ladānⁱ** —लदनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör^u ladānⁱ**, s.v. **bör^u**. —**rōzānⁱ** —रोज़नि । अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्,

दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. —**thawānⁱ** —थवनि । व्याजेनानुवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^u 2 बोरु । पुष्टलेपविशेषः m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bör 2**.

bör^u बोरु m. a load. Cf. **bôr^u 1**. By some spelt **bārī** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur^u** -गुरु । घुर्याश्चः m. a pack-horse. —**khār** -खर । खरवज्जारवाही m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. —**khārānⁱ** —खारनि । परस्मिन्समर्पणम् m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. **börⁱ khārānⁱ**, see **bôr^u 1**. —**ladānⁱ** —लदनि । कर्मवृत्तारोपणम्, भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **börⁱ ladānⁱ**, see **bôr^u 1**. —**sör^u** -सोरु । भारसंग्रहः f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. —**wôl^u** -वोलु । धृतभारः m. (f. —**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. —**way** -वय् f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör^u way**. —**zyun^u** -ज़ुनु । भारेन्धनम् m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

bür बूर । मेघाजखुरः f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । शुद्धसंस्कृतशर्करा m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । त्रीणवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bür^u बुरु । दीर्घकुहरम् f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bair**. Cf. **bor^u 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. —**gathūn^u** —गथून् । क्दिद्रख्यातिः f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or **bar^abād** برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बराबद्, a corruption of **barābar**, q.v., see **ati**. **bir-bālī** बीर्-बलि । कर्णभूषणविशेषः f. a small kind of earring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bir-bali-hor^u बीर्-बलि-हूर् । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such ear-rings. -kan -कन् । कर्णभूषणविशेषिकम् m. a single one of such ear-rings ; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. -pōsh -पोश् । कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम् m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

b^{ar}-b^{ar} बर्-बर् । शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-bür^u बर्-बूर् । अतिमनोहरा f. filled full (of beauty) ; hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar बर-बर् । अत्यन्तपूरणम् f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or **barōbar** برابر adj. c.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163) ; of equal value (Śiv. 900) ; flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales) ; equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121) ; (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.) ; full, complete (Śiv. 1348) ; as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257) ; as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara बर-बर । अतिपूरितः adj. c.g. filled to the brim.

birbish बिर्बिश् । धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

b^{ar}batan बर्बतन्, **burbatan** बुर्बतन्, **b^{ar}batañ** बर्बतन्, or **burbatañ** बुर्बतन् । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc. ; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-bōt^u वार-बोत् । दम्पती m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuz^u बर्बुज् । भर्जनाजीवी m. one who lives by parching grain ; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuzⁱ-bāra बर्बुज्-बार । भर्जकाखरीषम् m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). -bāy -बाय् । भर्जकस्त्री f. a grain-parcher's wife. -gāsa karun -गास करन् । अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). -pōth^{ar} -पोथर् । सख्यभर्जकवद्वर्तनम् m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher ; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. -wān -वान् । भर्जकाश्रयः m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuzⁱgī बर्बुज्जिगी । धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barūc^u बर्चू, see **baruk^u**.

brūc^u-mūṣ^u ब्रूच्-मूच्, see **brakun**.

brād ब्राद् । दुराकारमूढः m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly ; an idiot.

brād ब्राद् or **brānd** ब्रान्द् । द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barāndah* ; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). -phash -फश् । देहलीलेपः m. the plastering of the threshold with cowdung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

brāda-khot^u ब्राद्-खत्तु । देहलीकोष्ठम् m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. -küñ^u -कञ् । देहली f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. -pōw^u -पोवु । देहलीसोपानम् m. a single step leading up to a door.

brod^u 1 ब्रदु । नासाग्रम् m. the septum of the nose.

brādⁱ kadānⁱ ब्रदि कडनि । मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust ; so **wuṣhan brādⁱ kadith**, dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

brod^u 2 ब्रदु । ज्वलहीपवर्त्यम् m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagī ब्रादगी । मौढ्यम् f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or **burdama** बुर्दम् । बङ्गलद्रव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **burdamas** बुर्दमस्), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things ; wealth earned and collected.

brādⁱmar ब्रदिमर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun**, q.v.

bardār بردار adj. c.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up ; a bearer, supporter, carrier ; -° as in **chēri-bardār**, a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153) ; **kharcā-b^o**, a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154) ; **murachala-b^o**, a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri برداري in the following : **bardāri bardāri dinⁱ** बर्दारि बर्दारि दिनि । बलादाकर्षणाघातः m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —**bardāri kaḍun** —वर्दारि कड़ुन् । दूरादपसारणम् m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bōrdus बूर्दुस्, **burdus** बुर्दुस्, or **bor^u-dus^u** बर्-दुसु । आयोधनम् m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāsht برداشت m. endurance, patience; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. —**khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

barāfi برنی, see **barāphⁱ**.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu** भृगु) । वक्: m. (f. **bragiñ** ब्रगिञ्), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brag* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). —**tulānⁱ** —तुलनि । अतितोदना m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). —**wōthānⁱ** —वथनि । अतिशीतबाधानुभव: m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम् । वकशिरोबालविशेष: m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. —**pos^u** —पसु । ओषधिविशेष: m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. —**tīr^u** —तीरू । वकगरुद्विशेष: f. a heron-feather; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or **brugu 1** भृगु m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun^u**, f. **brugūñ^u** (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or **brugu 2** भृगु, i.q. **brag**, q.v.

barg 1 or **bar^ag** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2**, and El.) —**hanā** —हना f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). —**paiwand** پیوند برگ m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग m. radiance; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg 1**). —**shikhā** —शिखा f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargōlⁱ बर्गोलि । त्वक्खण्डानि m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed

off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. —**tulānⁱ** —तुलनि । अतिव्यथोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. —**wōthānⁱ** —वथनि । अतिपीडाभिः m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिञ्, see **brag**.

bārgav भार्गव m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1**. **bārgava-rām** भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatār*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह । ज्वाला m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh**.

brēh ब्रेह । ज्वाला f. (sg. dat. **brīsh^u** ब्रीशू), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh**. —**tulūñ^u** —तुलञ् । ज्वाला-विष्करणम् f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). —**wōthūñ^u** —वथञ् । ज्वालोद्भव: f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रूह adv. in front. **brūh brūh pakun** ब्रूह ब्रूह पकुन् m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō** ब्रह्मो, Śiv. 1415, 1424); •- a Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste; •- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-बाव् । ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation; conduct like that of a pious Brāhmaṇ. —**gand** —गण्ड । ब्रह्मयन्त्रिः m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmaṇs; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. —**hatyā** —हत्या । ब्राह्मणहननम् f. murder of a Brāhmaṇ; any equally heinous crime. —**hāt'yōr^u** —हतियोर् । ब्रह्मघ्नः m. (f. **-hāt'yārēñ** —हति-यार्चन्), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhmaṇ or of any equally heinous crime. —**hāt'yōrⁱgī** —हतियारिगी । ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāṇs, or commits equally heinous crimes. —**hūts^u** —हूत् f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). —**lōkh** —लोक m. (sg. dat. **-lōkas** —लोकस्), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. —**muhūrta** —मुहूर्त m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs; Musalmāns use the term *gazel* (K.Pr. 176). —**nishṭh** —निष्ठ (Śiv. 1859) or **-nishṭhā** —निष्ठा (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. —**rākhēsī** —राखसी । ब्रह्मराचसवृत्तिः f. the

condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyus^u**, q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākḥēsgī** -राख्यसगी । **ब्रह्मराचसव्यापारः** f., i.q. **brahma-rākḥēsī**. **-rākhyus^u** -राखिसु । **ब्रह्मराचसः** m. (sg. dat. **-rākḥisis** -राखिसिस; f. **-rākḥēsañ** -राख्यसञ्च), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr** -रन्द्र or -रन्ध्र m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph** -रूप m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa** -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-reṣh^u** -रेशु m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhman caste. **-sar** -सर or **-saras** -सरस m. N. of a lake in Kāshmir passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr**, q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tōn^u** -तोनु । **ब्राह्मणत्वम्** m. brāhmanhood. **-ṣōri** -श्री or **-ṣōri** -श्री m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhman devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhman versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān** -ज्ञान f. (sg. dat. **-zōñ^u** -ज्ञान्) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm** -जन्म m. birth as a Brāhman, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhman by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **brōhmana-zanm**, under **brōhmun**.

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. **brahman** ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sond^u** ब्रह्मा-सन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. **brahm**. **-jī** -जी m. (dat. **-jiyēs** -जियस्, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyēn** -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyē** -जिय, Śiv. 485), or **-juv** -जुव् (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas** -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रह्मम् *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. e.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. e.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī बर्हमी برهمی । **विनाशः** f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. —**gashūn^u** —गहञ्च ।

सर्वनाशसंभवः f. inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rah^{am} به رحم adj. e.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.). **brahmād** ब्रह्माँड् or **brahmānd** ब्रह्माण्ड । **ब्रह्माण्डम्** m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार् m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

brōhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । **ब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **brōhmanas** ब्राह्मणस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **brōhman** ब्राह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **brōhman** ब्राह्मन्, see, however, **brahm**. A female Brāhman is **brōhmūn^u** ब्रोह्मून्, q.v., but a Brāhman's wife is **brōhman-bāv** ब्राह्मन्-बाव्, a man of the Brāhman caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

brōhman-bāv ब्राह्मन्-बाव् । **ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a Brāhman's wife, see ab. **-kūr^u** -कूर । **ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhman caste. —**karānⁱ** —करनि । **ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhman's; hence, to invite a number of Brāhman's to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । **ब्राह्मणबालकः** m. a boy of the Brāhman caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhman who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhman, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhman. **-kūt^u** -कूट । **ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kacē** -कच्च), a Brāhman girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhman girl of poor parentage. **-tōn^u** -तोनु । **ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** m. Brāhmanhood. **-zanm** -जन्म or **-zarm** -जर्म । **ब्राह्मणजन्म**, **ब्राह्मणस्वम्** m. birth as a Brāhman; the property of a Brāhman, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **brōhmana-zanm**, bel.

brōhmana-zanm ब्राह्मणजन्म m. birth as a Brāhman, Brāhmanhood, i.q. **brōhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm**, see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmānd ब्रह्माण्ड, see **brahmād**.

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with āh of indef. art.), 1782.

brōhmanōz^u ब्राह्मणाञ्च । **ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or duties of a Brāhman; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

bröhmün^ü ब्राह्मण । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhman caste, see bröhmun.

brahas-kath ब्रह्म-कथ । अकस्मान्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. -kath gabhün^ü -कथ गह्वणु । अकस्मान्तरणापातः f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रह्मस्पथ । बृहस्पतिः m. (sg. dat. brahaspatas ब्रह्मस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures.

braja-wōsī ब्रज-वासी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. brajawōsiyē ब्रजवासिय).

bārj बार्ज f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj बर्ज or burja बूर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. *burūjēn*.)

bruk^u ब्रुकु । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. —kaḍun —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम् m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. —nērun —नेरुन् । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्तिः m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b^ra^rka बर्क । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. —bābañ —बावन् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a b^ra^rka in public.

baruk^u बरुकु । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. barūc^ü बरचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of bar 1, q.v.

bērökⁱ बेरोकि (= بیرق) । दण्डविशेषः f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. brakas ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । भङ्गापत्तिः m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. —lagun —लगुन् । आघातानुभवः m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव् । दृढीभूतः adj. (f. -drāyē -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate

or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. —kaḍun —कडुन् । योग्यीकरणम् m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. —nērun —नेरुन् । आघातदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख् f. (sg. dat. brikhi ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: —lagün^ü —लगणु, —wōthün^ü —वथणु, or —wasün^ü —वसणु, f.inf. such a disease to occur. —lagün^ü —लगणु is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmirī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

börikh बारीख् । अतिभारः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. börikas बारीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद् । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf बर्खलान् adj. e.g. contradictory, inconsistent. —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār बर्खुर्दार adj. e.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst बर्खास्त adj. e.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b^ra^rkal बर्कल् । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a b^ra^rka, q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकल्द् । आघातयुक्तः adj. e.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brok^u ब्रकु, f. brūc^ü ब्रचू; 2 p.p. bracyōv ब्रच्योव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. brakana yun^u ब्रकन यनु । आहतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brok^u-mot^u ब्रकु-मत्तु । आहतः adj. (f. brūc^ü-müt^ü ब्रचू-मञ्जू), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्करि, in the following: —dyun^u —दिनु । पुरो निषेयः m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —lagun —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —lāgun —लागुन् । आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. barkari dyun^u.
 brak^aran ब्रकरन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.
 brak^arun ब्रकरन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brak^or^u ब्रकरन्), i.q. brakun, q.v.
 barkarār بركار adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).
 barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. barkatas बरकतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmirī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of akh, by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.
 brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brakow^u ब्रकवुन्), i.q. brakun, q.v. brakow^u-mot^u ब्रकवु-मंतु । छतकुट्टनः adj. (f. brakūw^u-mūṣ^u ब्रकवू-मंजू), i.q. brok^u-mot^u, see brakun.
 b^ar^akāwun ब्रकावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. b^ar^akōw^u ब्रकौवुन्), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.
 bram ब्रम । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, bramāh; K.Pr. 6, ag. braman); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in sarpa-bram, mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —dyun^u —दिनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —dinawōl^u —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —dinawājēñ —दिनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —gashun —गहून् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —lagun —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. —tam —तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. —yun^u —यिनु । मूर्खीभवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.
 brām¹ nyun^u ब्रमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.
 brīm in brīm-pōsh, m. the water-lily, *Nymphaea alba* (El.).
 barm बर्म । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —tulun —तलुन् । विश्वासभङ्गनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to

his poverty). —wōthun —वथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —wōthith gashun —वथिथ् गहून् । गौरवविश्वासाद्विनाशापातः m.f. id.
 5 barma बर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, bar^am), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). —tujⁱ -तुजि or -tuj^u -तुजू । आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —tārun —तारुन् ।
 10 आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. —trōp^u -त्रूपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. —trōpal -त्रूपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजितः c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).
 bar^am बर्म, see barma.
 bēram बेराम (= बीमार) । रोगक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —gashun —गहून् । रूगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.
 bērōmī बेरामी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.
 brīmdū, see brimij.
 bramāh ब्रमाह (YZ. 190) = bram (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.
 25 brimij त्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, brīmdū, brimla, and brūmij, and calls it *Celtis caucasica*.
 brimiji-chōt^u त्रिमिजि-छोटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.
 brūmij, see brimij.
 brimla, see brimij.
 bārāmūla, see warahmul.
 braman ब्रमन्, see bram.
 40 bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bramyōv ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. bramyō-mot^u ब्रम्यो-मंतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. bramyē-mūṣ^u ब्रम्ये-मंजू), in error, mistaken.
 45 bar-mandēñ वर्-मन्दञ् or -mandiñ -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकालः m. midday.
 bar-mandēñuk^u वर्-मन्दञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिकः adj. (f. -mandēñūc^u -मन्दञ्जू), of or belonging to midday.
 bar-mandēñēñ वर्-मन्दञ्चन् or -mandiñēñ -मन्दिञ्चन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandēñēn bögiⁱ (or bögin) -मन्द्यञ्जन् बागि (बागिन्) ।
मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at about midday.

bar-mandēñēs बर्-मन्द्यञ्जस् । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at
midday. -mandēñēs bögiⁱ (or bögin) -मन्द्यञ्जस् बागि
(बागिन्) । मध्याह्नावसरे प्राये adv. at about midday.

bram^{ar} ब्रमर् । वञ्चकः m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).
bramur^u ब्रमुर् । वञ्चकः adj. (f. bram^{ur}^u ब्रमूर्), a
swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोक् । भूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
bramarācōkas ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of
demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and
misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a
will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. brahma-rākhyus^u, under
brahm.

bram^{ar}run ब्रमरुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bram^{ar}^u
ब्रमर्), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

bram^{ar}^u-mot^u ब्रमर्-मत् । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f.
bram^{ur}^u-müts^u ब्रमूर्-मञ्जू), misled.

bram^{ar}rāwun ब्रमरावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bram^{ar}-
rōw^u ब्रमरोवु), i.q. bram^{ar}run, q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

bram^{ar}rōw^u-mot^u ब्रमरोवु-मत् । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f.
bram^{ar}rōw^u-müts^u ब्रमरावु-मञ्जू), i.q. bram^{ar}^u-mot^u,
see bram^{ar}run.

bran ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus*
Wallichiana and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U.*
pumila (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*,
El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young
shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dēl ब्रन-दल् । वृक्षविशेषत्वक् m. the elm-bark,
used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. -dyol^u

-दंलु । वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तानुः m. the bark of the young shoots
of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes

(L. 70). -sūr -सूर् । दारुविशेषभस्म m. the ashes of
burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used
for making lye. -zyun^u -ञ्जुन् । इन्धनविशेषः m. elm

firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन् । लघुकपाटम् f. (sg. dat. barūñ^u बरञ्जू),
a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the
ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-
house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf.
L. 460. hasti-baran, f. an elephant's stable-door
(K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of one of the lunar
asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharani*.

bārānⁱ बारंनि । भ्रातरौ m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers,
or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any
number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters
(YZ. 453). -tōn^u -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. brotherhood
(uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or
between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or

mutual conduct like that between brothers; relation-
ship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

barāin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.).
According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in
Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bārin बरिन्, they were muddled by him, see barun 2.

barun 1 बरुन् । पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bor^u 2 बर्, for
bor^u 1, see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374;
Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow,
faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil
(e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of),
undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience
(love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113,
1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv.
1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584).
—cāv, to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr.
247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). —gam, to suffer
grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bārⁱ bārⁱ बरि बरि freq. part. continually filling,
filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400);
used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

bor^u-mot^u 1 बर्-मत् । भरितः perf. part. (f. bür^u-
müts^u बूर्-मञ्जू), filled, brimful.

barana yun^u 1 बरन् यिनु । परिपूर्णाभवनम् m. inf.
pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to
become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyun^u बरिष् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up
(YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bor^u 3 बर्;
for bor^u 1 see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile,
pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people).

bor^u-mot^u 2 बर्-मत्, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of
clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरुन् । वियोगद्वैत्यवृत्ति conj. 3 (2 p.p. baryōv
बर्यौव्), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be
homesick.

barana āmot^u बरन् आमत् । आवद्धचित्तीभूतः perf.
part. (f. —āmüts^u —आमञ्जू), become homesick. —yun^u 2
—यिनु । चित्ताबन्धः m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is
this really for bēran pēth, on the field borders, and
meaning either bēra-mūjⁱ or bēra mōsta, see bēra?).

burōnⁱ बुरांनि । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of salad, composed
of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*),
and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. brād, q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. brāda, abl. of brād, q.v.

brang 1 ब्रंग् । प्रांगुशाला m. a turret; the minaret of
a mosque; with āh of indef. art. brangāh (K.Pr.
143). —tulun —तुलुन् । बङ्गशपथः m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

brangī ब्रंगी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmir, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بے رنگ् adj. c.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (p m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz**.

brinja-kul^u, m. N. of a tree of Kashmir (El.).

brōnṭh ब्रोंट् (brōnṭ, W. 97), **brūnṭhⁱ ब्रूण्ट्**, etc., see under **brōth** b ṭhⁱ, etc.

brōnṭh ब्रोंट् (Śiv. 37, 251, 317) = **brōṭh^u**, see **brāth 1**.

baranāwun 1 बरनावुन् । परिपूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranōw^u** बरनोवु), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 बरनावुन् । वियोगदीनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranōw^u** बरनोवु), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv^u ब्रन्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **braniv^u** ब्रनिवृ), made of elm-wood, see **bran**.

brinzⁱ ब्रिञ्जि, **brinzi** ब्रिञ्जि, **brinzis** ब्रिञ्जिस, see **bryunz^u**.

brunz^u ब्रुञ्ज, see **bryunz^u**.

barūn^u बरजू a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1**.

barañē-bal बरञ्ज-बल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrinagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *mañipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñē-gor^u बरञ्ज-गर् । तन्तुभरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or **barpāh** बर्पाह् adj. c.g. on foot, erected, established. —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

barāphⁱ, **barāfⁱ** बरफि برنی । भक्ष्यविशेषः (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

barpala anun बर्पाल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr बर्-पूर । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brārī**, a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877-9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr^u 1**.

brīri ब्रीरि, **brīr^u** ब्रीरू, see **brūr^u**.

brôr^u 1 ब्रोर् । बिडालः m. (f. **brôr^u 1** ब्रार्), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr^u**. —**mārun** —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. —**mōrith thawun** —मारिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brārī-bōkut^u ब्रारि-बुकुतु । बिडालपोतः m. (f. **-bōk^u** -बुकू), a kitten. —**gāsa** -गास । ओषधिलता-विशेषः r. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an antheimintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī**. —**hal** -हल् । **बिडालीकललम्** m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. —**yiñ^u** —यिञ् । अकस्मात्संचलना f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. —**zūn** -जून् । **मन्द्ज्योत्स्ना** f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. —**zūn gaṣhūñ^u** -जून् गहूञ् । दिनोपस्थितिभ्रमः f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brôrⁱ-jath ब्रारि-जथ् । बिडालवालसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jūṭ^u** -जूत्), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). —**khot^u** -खत् । बिडालकोष्टम् m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. —**kōñī** -काञ्जी । **बलभी** f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. —**kāñēñ** -काञ्ज् । **बलभी** f. id. —**mālay** -मालय् । **बिडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम्** f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. —**māy** -माय् । **बिडालमन्दस्थितिः** f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. —**pakun** —पकुन् । **बिडालगतिः** m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. —**thaph** -थफ् । **बिडालापहरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस्), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. —**zāgay** -ज़ागय् । **बिडालवजागरा** f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

brôr^u 2 ब्रोर् । कूपयन्तकीलविशेषः m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well ; cf. byôr^u.

brôrⁱ-kij^u ब्रोरि-किजू । कूपाञ्जलोद्धारयन्त्रविशेषको-
लविशेषः f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position.
-tūr^u -तूर् । कूपयन्तमध्यदण्डायम् f. the pointed end of
the cross-bar ; cf. tūr^u.

brôr^u 3 ब्रोर् m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhattārahā*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in *Vija-brôr^u* = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. brôr^u 2.

brôr^u 1 ब्रार् । विडाली f. a she-cat, pussy-cat ; cf. brôr^u.

brôr^u 2 ब्रार् । चेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी f. (f. of brôr^u 3, q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

brūr^u ब्रूर् or brīr^u ब्रीर् । पशुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. brīri ब्रीरि), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. brôr^u) and to have a voice like that of a person crying ; its presence brings ill-luck. —pēñ^u —पेञ् । अनिष्टापातः f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । विस्त्रीभवन्म् m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like ; mustiness, a musty smell. —anun —अनुन् । विस्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. —karun —करुन् । विस्त्रतोद्भवः m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. —yun^u —यिनु । विस्त्रतोद्भवः m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bārrit, see barith.

brāray ब्रारय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

br^{as} ब्रस् f. in the following : —gathūñ^u —गथञ् । विकाराप्तिः f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. —karūñ^u —करञ् । विह्रतीकरणम् f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. —wasūñ^u —वसञ् । विह्रतीभवन्म् f.inf. mustiness to descend ; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise) ; met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

bārs बार्स m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power ; used in the following :—

barsas āmot^u बार्सस् आमत्तु । अत्युद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमञ्), come to arrogance, arrogant.

—anun —अनुन् । अत्युद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. —yun^u —यिनु । अत्युद्धतीभवन्म् m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā बर्सा, see barsāvvyot^u.

baras बरस् to a door, see bar 1 ; I will fill for him, see barun 1.

bārus^u वारुसु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrinagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there ; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश् । निरन्तभुक्तिः m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony ; see brashun.

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । विकरालः m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. —hāwun —हावुन् । विकरालदर्शनम् m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the oestrus ; (of cows) bulling. —lagun —लगुन् । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. —yun^u —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshē-āmūṣ^u ब्रेश्-आमञ् । उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. —mūṣ^u —मञ् । संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. —yun^u —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

brēshēn tsāmūṣ^u ब्रेश्न् त्सामञ् । प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshēs aṣun ब्रेश्स् अञ्नुन् । प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकी-
भवन्म् m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

brīsh^u ब्रीश्, see brēh.

barsh बर्श् । औषधविशेषः f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. بریش) । कुन्तः f. (pl. nom. bārⁱshē बरिश्), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7 ; Rām. 872). bārⁱshē-bardār बरिश्-बर्दार् । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

börish बोरिश् **بَارِش** । वृष्टिः f. rain, a shower of rain.
—**karūn**^u—करंजू । वृष्टिपातः f.inf. rain to fall, to rain ;
esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish बुरिश् । सकोपालापः f. an angry speech addressed
to a servant or naughty child, scolding. —**karūn**^u
—करंजू । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to scold, address
angrily.

brashub ब्रशुब् । वृषभः m. a bull ; met. a manly, vigorous,
strong man.

bār'shēl बरिश्ल । कुन्ताङ्कितः adj. e.g. lance-headed, fitted
with an extremity like a lance.

brēshēlad 1 ब्रेशलद् । भयदर्शनाकुलः adj. e.g. frightened
at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brēshēlad 2 ब्रेशलद् । संभोगेच्छाकुलः adj. e.g. (as subst.
f. **brēshēladiñ** ब्रेशलदिन्) (of animals or men),
desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । सशब्दभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brosh**^u
ब्रशु), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals
do) ; to eat greedily. **brosh**^u-**mot**^u ब्रशु-मत्तु । भक्षितः,
तिरस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **brūsh**^u-**mūṣ**^u ब्रशू-मंजू), eaten
with champing of the teeth, eaten violently ; met.
violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or **brēsta** ब्रेस्त । शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः f.pl.
fenugreek (*Trigonellum fenum-graecum*, Hindī *mēthī*)
seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth वर्साथ । वर्षम्, वर्षर्तुः m. (sg. dat. **barsātas**
वर्सातस्), the rainy season ; rain in general (Siv. 1551).
—**khyon**^u—ख्युन् । वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः m.inf. to eat
the rains ; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting,
or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy
season. —**kāl**—काल् । वर्षर्तुवसरः m. the period of the
rainy season (July–September). —**lad**—लद् । विद्वति-
मापन्नः adj. e.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty,
owing to the damp of the rainy season. —**lagun**
—लगुन् । वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to decay, grow
musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp
of the rainy season. —**zad**—जद् । वर्षर्तुकालविद्वतः adj.
e.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to
the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyut^u वर्सातस्-कितु । वर्षाकालावसरे adj.
in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रसवार् or **brēsawār** ब्रसवार् । बृहस्पतिवासरः
f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220,
232, W. 106).

barsavyot^u वर्साव्युत्तु । संपदाढ्यः adj. (f. **barsāvēṣ**^u
वर्साव्युत्तु), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-
to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in **britō-britō** ब्रितो-ब्रितो । दैव्येन प्रार्थनम् m.
the act of humbly begging, imploring ; repeatedly
begging and imploring.

brōt^u ब्रोटु । भ्रान्तिः m. a mistaken recognition, being
misled by appearances ; cf. **brāth** 2. —**gashun**
—गकुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. mistaking one person for
another to occur. —**karun**—करुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम्
m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting
something similar to what he expects to find, to lead
a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brōt^u ब्रोटु or **brōt**^u ब्रोटु । स्निग्धचिह्नम् m. a blot or drop
of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brōtⁱ **wālān**ⁱ ब्रोटि वालनि । कलङ्कितोत्करणम् m. pl.
inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or
drawing, to cover with blots. —**wasān**ⁱ—वसनि ।
कलङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing
to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā बर्ता or **bartāh** बर्ताह (El. **barthā**), m. a husband
(Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā** ; 159, 756, 1641,
bartāh). **bartā-rūṣh**^u बर्ता-रूष् f. a woman deprived
of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her
husband (Rām. 1205).

borut^u 1 बरुत्तु । पूर्णः adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्,
ag. **bar**^{at}ⁱ बरति, pl. dat. **baritēn** (H. vi, 15) ; f. sg.
nom. **bar**^{uṣ}^u बरू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g.
a vessel with something material, or a man with
wealth, virtue, as in **srēha-borut**^u स्नेह-बरुत्तु, filled
with love (Siv. 1806), etc.) ; f. (of a woman) pregnant,
esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borut^u 2 बरुत्तु । लिप्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis** बरतिस्,
ag. **bar**^{at}ⁱ बरति, f. nom. **bar**^{uṣ}^u बरू), smeared,
plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or
the like.

brath ब्रथ f. (sg. dat. **brūṣ**^u ब्रू), a trade, profession
(Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्राथ । आशा f. (sg. dat. **brōṣ**^u ब्राँजू), hope,
expectation ; **brōṣ**^u **chēs**, I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317).
—**rōzūn**^u—रोज़ुन् । आशास्थितिः f.inf. hope or expecta-
tion to remain or continue. —**thawūn**^u—थवजू ।
प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brōṣ^u **rāwun** ब्राँजू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope,
to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). —**rōzun**—रोज़ुन् ।
आशास्था m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in
hope. —**thawun**—थवुन् । आशायोजनम् m.inf. to
give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्राथ । भ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **brōṣ**^u ब्राँजू), i.q.
brōt^u, q.v.

brēth ब्रेठ । मूढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **brēthas**
ब्रेठस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215) ; un-
intelligent, ignorant. —**gashun**—गकुन् । मूढीभवनम्
m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act
of stupidity, generally of some person usually
intelligent.

brētha-lōpun^u ब्रेठ-लपुन । खूलमूढः adj. (f. -lōp^uñ^u -लपञ्ज), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. -pōtul^u -पतुलु । अतिमूढः adj. (f. -pōt^uj^u -पतञ्ज), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brōth ब्रौठ or bōth बौठ । अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); *— former, as in br^o-grāy, former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. brūthⁱ-grāy bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). -kāli -कालि । प्राक्काले adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. -kāli-hond^u -कालि-हन्दु । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. -kāli-hiunz^u -कालि-हञ्ज), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. -kōli -कालि । आदौ, प्राक्काले adv. in former times; in the beginning. -kālyuk^u -काल्युकु । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. -kālic^u -कालिचू), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. -kun -कुन् । पुरस्तात् adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). -lāki -लाकि । आदौ adv. from the beginning, from the very first. -lāki-hond^u -लाकि-हन्दु । आदिमः adj. (f. -lāki-hiunz^u -लाकि-हञ्ज), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). -nam -नम् m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); path brōth nērun, to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). —pahān —पहान् adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brōtha ब्रौठ । पुरः adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (—larun, to run before a person, to meet him). -kani -कनि । पुरः adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, bontakani. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । पुरोवर्ती adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). -pētha -पेठ । आदितः adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). -wāw -वाव् m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brūthⁱ ब्रूठि । पुरस्तात् adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115,

1609, 1790). —āmot^u —आमंतु । पुरस्ताद्गतः adj. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमञ्जू), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. —anun —अनुन् । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). -grāy -ग्राय् । पुरः-कान्तिः f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. brōth-grāy under brōth); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. -kāli -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. -kōli -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. formerly, long ago. -kālyuk^u -काल्युकु । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. -kālic^u -कालिचू), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. -kinⁱ -किनि । पुरस्तात् adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). -lāki -लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. -pōri -पौरि । पुरोभागे adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). —yun^u —यिनु । पुरोभवनम् m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā बर्था, bartāh बर्ताह, see bartā.

barāth बराथ् बارات । परस्माद्वापनवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. barōṣ^u बराञ्जू), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. barōṣ^u dyun^u बराञ्जू दिनु । पुरःसमर्पणम् m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. —lagun —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat. barith बरिथ् adj. e.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in ṣenyau barith, full of pillars (Gr.M.), tiza barith, full of glory (Śiv. 919). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word bārrit). The word is properly the conj. part. of barun 1, q.v.

baruth 1 भरुथ् m. (sg. dat. baratas भरतस्, gen. barathun^u भरथुनु, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 बरुथ् । संसृष्टद्रावितधानुमयः m. (sg. dat. baratas बरतस्), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 बरुथ् or भरुथ् m. (sg. dat. *baratas* बरतस or भरतस), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēsa; cf. *buthi-shēr*. *barata-bāl* बरत-बाल् or भरत-बाल् id. (Śiv. 1890).

borth^u बर्थु adj. (f. *bürsh^u* बर्छु), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēthagī ब्रेथगी । मूढन्यापारः f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīthil ब्रीठिल् । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīthilōz ब्रीठिलाञ्ज् f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūthim^u ब्रूठिसु, see *brūthyum^u*.

brēthun ब्रेथुन् । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *brēthyōv* ब्रेथोव्), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēthyō-mot^u ब्रेथो-मंतु । मूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. *brēthyē-müsh^u* ब्रेथो-मञ्चु), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīth^arāwun ब्रीठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *brīth^arōw^u* ब्रीठरोवु), i.q. *brūth^arāwun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūth^arāwan ब्रूठरावुन् । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *brūth^arōw^u* ब्रूठरोवु), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it. *brūth^arōw^u-mot^u* ब्रूठरोवु-मंतु । मूढीकृतः perf. part. (f. *brūth^arōw^u-müsh^u* ब्रूठरावु-मञ्चु), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōthas ब्रौठस् । अयिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). *-kani* -कनि । अयिमवर्षप्राये adv. about next year. *brōthasuk^u* ब्रौठसुकु । अयिमवर्षिकः adj. (f. *brōthasüc^u* ब्रौठसञ्चु), of or belonging to next year.

brūthyum^u ब्रूथ्युसु or ब्रूठिसु । पाश्चात्, पौरस्त्वः adj. (f. *brūthim^u* ब्रूठिसु), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13); (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

brōt^llad ब्रौठिल् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritēn बरित्यन्, see *borut^u* 1.

bārtang बार्तङ्ग m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōsh^u ब्रौञ्चु, see *brāth* 1 and 2.

bar^ush^u बरञ्चु । गर्भिणी f. of *borut^u* 1 and 2, q.v.

bürsh^u बूर्छु, see *borth^u*.

brīshun ब्रिक्कुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bryuth^u* ब्रिक्कु, f. *brīsh^u* ब्रिक्कु), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

brīshanāwun ब्रिक्कनावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *brīshanōw^u* ब्रिक्कनोवु), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. *brēshanōw^u-mot^u* ब्रिक्कनोवु-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. *brēshanōw^u-müsh^u* ब्रिक्कनोवु-मञ्चु), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

brīshawun^u ब्रिक्कुवुनु । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. *brīshawün^u* ब्रिक्कुवञ्चु), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

bar^ashar बरञ्जर । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). —*karun* —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). —*gashun* —गक्कुन् । पूर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 बारव् । गुह्याविष्कारः m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. —*lagun* —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्तिः m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 बारव् । उपालम्भः m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. —*dinⁱ* —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भः m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Ram. 939). —*dāwanⁱ* —दावनि to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāravan ašun बारवन अञ्चुन् । उपालम्भनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. —*lagun* —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav बैरव् or भैरव्, see *börav*.

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1498).

birav برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

börav बारव् or bairav वै(भै)रव् । भैरवः m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. —**gashun** —गहृन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen ; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity ; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. —**nāth** —नाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav**, q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāv*.

barawun¹ 1 बरवुनु । पूरयन् adj. (f. **barawūn**¹ 1 बरवञ्जू), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañē tās बरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (*tās*).

barawun² 2 बरवुनु । वियोगदैन्यं अयन् adj. (f. **barawūn**² 2 बरवञ्जू), one who pines in absence.

barawañ बरवञ् । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

bör^away बार्वय् । भारोद्ग्रहनवेतनम् f. wages for carrying loads, portorage. Cf. **bör**¹.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम् f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. —**anūn**¹ —अनञ् । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). —**yiñ**¹ —यिञ् । मर्दनेन विह्वलीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

bray ब्रय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. *bre*, 79, 81).

brayē-kuj¹ ब्रय-कुजि or **-kuj¹** —कुज् । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. —**pos**¹ —पसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

bör¹yā बोरिया or **bāryā** बा(भार्या) । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, *bāryā*).

bryunz¹ ब्रिञ्जु or **brunz**¹ ब्रुञ्जु । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis** ब्रिञ्जिस), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb ; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye ; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinz¹ **mārān¹** ब्रिञ्जि मारंनि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिञ्जि-ब्रिञ्जि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzēn-hond¹ ब्रिञ्ज्यन्-हन्दु । समीपप्राप्तमृत्तिलणः adj. (f. **-hünz**¹ —हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, instants ;

met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryuṣh¹ ब्रिक्कु, see **brishun**.

braz ब्रज् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *braz*).

braza-gör¹ ब्रज्-गारि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रजि-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the *braz* variety. —**byôl**¹ —ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of *braz* rice.

burza बुर्जा (cf. *برزہ*) or **bürza** बूर्जा । भूर्जः m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmir. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *bürza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. —**bôr**¹ —बोर् । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. —**chal** —कल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). —**gëđ**¹ —ग्यड़् । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gëđē** —ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. —**jāma** —जाम or —**gyāma** —ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). —**kôn**¹ —कोनु । भूर्जाद्वरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. —**kôn**¹ —काञ्जू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. —**kāyē** —काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. —**lür**¹ —लूरु । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. —**mëť**¹ —म्यट् । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरञ्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mëcē** —म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. —**mëť¹ kadün**¹ —म्यट् कडञ्जू । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. —**phutāj¹** —फुटजि or —**phutūj¹** —फुटजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. —**pash** —पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. —**pōstukh** —प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pōstakas, -पुस्तकस्), a manuscript written on birch-bark. -pōstukh -पोस्तुख् । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. -pōstakas -पोस्तकस्), id. -pūthⁱ -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम् f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. -tilim -तिलिम् f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than burza-chal ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). -wōñ^u -वोजु । भूर्जविक्रयी m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. —watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम् m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār روزگار = adj. e.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzul^u बुर्जुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, burzal). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: burzālⁱ dūnⁱ बुर्जालि दूनि । अचोटविशेषः m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named burzālⁱ. See El. s.v. dūn.

brazun ब्रजुन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. brazyōv, ब्रज्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. brazyō-mot^u ब्रज्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेषः perf. part. (f. brazyē-mūt^u ब्रज्ये-मंतू), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रजनानुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brazanōw^u, ब्रजनोवु), causal of brazun, q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रजथ् । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. brazūt^u ब्रजंतू), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawun^u ब्रजवुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. brazawūn^u ब्रजवजू), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस بس । अलम् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! az-bas अज-बस از بس adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). —karun —करुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). —thāv —थाव् interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस بس । चूर्णः f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार । चूर्णाग्निसमुदायः m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. basi-nār bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून । चूर्णरूपसवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. -nār -नार ।

चूर्णाग्निः m., i.q. basa-nār ab. -phol^u -फोलु । चूर्णसमूहः m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bās वाँस् or bōs 1 वाँस् m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. maīsh, q.v. The word should probably be baīsh वाँश or bōsh वाँश.

bais वाँस् or bōs 2 वाँस् । वंशः m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). -dūnd^u -डून्डु । वंशदण्डः f. (sg. dat. -danjē -डंज्ये), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. -kalam -कलम् । वंशखण्डः m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. -kōñ^u -काञ्जू । वंशतूलिका f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa वाँस m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa बिस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa बोसे m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bōsⁱ 1 वाँसि adj. e.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. -bata

-वत । पर्युषितौदनम् m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. bāsi rōṭī in L. 250). -drika -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोगः f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used leeches to extract blood on the preceding day. -rath -रथ् । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोचः m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bōsⁱ 2 वाँसि adj. e.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskariya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmirī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following:

bōsⁱ-nēchapāt^r, वाँसि-न्यह्नपत्र, an almanac based on Ganēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as bōsⁱ, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719-21.

bōs^u बसु or bos^u 1 बसु । बसम् m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, bus). For bos^u 2, see basun.

bōs^u वोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । बद्धभाषणखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa बुस । विहतमुखः adj. e.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicaemia and pyaemia. **Hatō busa हतो बुस** is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2**. —**āmōt^u** —आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः adj. (f. —**āmūṭ^u** —आमंतू), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. —**on^u-mōt^u** —अनु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः adj. (f. —**ūn^u-mūṭ^u** —अनू-मंतू), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. —**anun** —अनुन् । विकारापादनम् m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु । विकारान्निः m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

bus^u बुसु । यासविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. e.g. impatient (W. 110).

bēsōd^u ब्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bēsōz^u** ब्यसाजू), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh बाश । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). —**thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshē-rost^u बाश-रस्तु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. —**rūṭh^u** —रक्तू), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः adj. (f. —**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā बाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshē 1 बाश । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshē 2 बाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshē**. —**karūñ^u** —करंजू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baish बैश, see **bās**.

bōsh बोश । गर्वः m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. —**khārun** —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. —**khāsun** —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. —**yun^u** —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44; 167).

bōsh बाश । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bōsh बाश, see **bās**.

bōsh^u 1 बोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **bōsh^u** बाशू), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bōsh^u 2 बोशु, see **bāshun**.

bōsh^u बाशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bōsh^u 1** and **2**.

bēshūbi ब्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bēshūb^u ब्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bēshūbis** ब्यशूबिस, abl. **bēshōbi** ब्यशोबि; f. sg. nom. **bēshūb^u** ब्यशूबू, dat. **bēshōbi** ब्यशोबि), not good, bad, displeasing.

bashōdī बशादी । بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kashmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkāma बुशकाम m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtōbi*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिशकरूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

bōsh^ulad बाशूलद् । चरितेकादक्षुपवासत्रतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bōsh^uladiñ** बाशूलदिञ्), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun बाशुन or बाषुन । उच्चारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōsh^u** बोशु), to speak, utter words. **bōsh^u-mot^u** बोशु-मंतु । भाषितः perf. part. (f. **bōsh^u-mūt^u** बोशु-मंतू), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshēn बीशन or भीषण adj. e.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshēna** बीशन (Śiv. 1209).

būshēn बूशन or भूषण । मण्डनम् m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bēshōr बेशोर بعشور । अनवहितः adj. e.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

bēshūrī बेशूरी بعشوري । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

bōshēran बाशरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta बिरत । विडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy बिसलाय् or bis'lāy बिसिलाय् । बडिशयन्त्रम् f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyē-wōl^u** बिसलाय-वोलु । बडिशयूलम् m. a fishing-hook.

basn बस् or भस् । भस् m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as **व(भ)स्माह**. **basn** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basnāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). —**gashun** —गकुन् । भस्मसाद्भवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). —**malun** —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम् m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-gol^u व(भ)स्म-गलु m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572.

-pōsam —पाँसम् । तिथिविशेषः f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-tyok^u** —त्यकु ।

भस्मतिक्रम m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

bēsom^u व्यसमु । विषमः adj. (f. **bēsūm^u** व्यसमू), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-sūmb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basnādar ब(भ)स्नादर m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basn**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basnādār ब(भ)स्नादार m., i.q. **basnādar**, q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bēsamer ब्यसमर । विषम्यम् m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basnāsōr भस्मास्वर m. N. of an Asōr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vrkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basn**.

bāsmātiⁱ बासमति or **bāsmath** बासमथ् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bāsmūt^u** बासमंतू), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmāti-gōrⁱ** बासमति-गारि । मृङ्गाटफलविशेषः m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gōr^u**) (L. 354).

basun बासुन । निवसनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bos^u** 2 बंसु, f. **būs^u** बंसू (or, rarely, **būsh^u** बंशू), f.pl. **basa** बस (or, rarely, **batsha** बत्श) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bos^u** 1 see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv** बसोव् (or, rarely, **batshōv** बत्शोव्)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). —**lasun** —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि m.inf. (1 p.p. **bos^u-lūst^u** बंसु-लस्तू), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bos^u-mot^u बंसु-मंतु । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. **būs^u-mūt^u** बंसू-मंतू), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun बासुन conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bōs^u** बोसु, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv** बास्योव् (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv** बासोव्; poet. pres. part. **bāsan** बासन (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Śiv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yun^u** वासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-mot^u** 1 वास्यो-मंतु । भातः perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-miṭṭ^u** बस्ये-मञ्जू) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini विसिनि, see **bisyun^u**.

busun 1 बुसुन् । प्रसृतिशी भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bus^u** बुसु), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **bus^u**. **bus^u-mot^u** बुसु-मंतु । कवलितः perf. part. (f. **bus^u-miṭṭ^u** बुसू-मञ्जू), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 बुसुन् । आसनरोधादिना विकृतीभवनं conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bus^u** बुसु, f. **bus^u** बुसू), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa**.

busund भुसुण्ड m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Viṣṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-suṅmb, see **bēsom^u**.

basanun बसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv** बसन्योव), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yun^u** बसनन यिनु m. inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-mot^u** बसन्यो-मंतु । विकृतापीतीभूतः adj. (f. **basanyē-miṭṭ^u** बसन्ये-मञ्जू), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun बासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanayōv** बासनयोव). The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun**. **bāsanayō-mot^u** वासनयो-मंतु । भासितः adj. (f. **bāsanayē-miṭṭ^u** वासन्ये-मञ्जू), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth बसन्थ m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

basan-wōl^u बसन्-वोलु । निवासी m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 बसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanōw^u** बसनोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 बसनावुन् । विकृतापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanōw^u** बसनोवु), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun**.

bāsanāwun बासनोवुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanōw^u** बासनोवु), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanōw^u-mot^u** बासनोवु-मंतु । आभासितः adj. (f. **bāsanōw^u-miṭṭ^u** बासनोवु-मञ्जू), made visible to close inspection.

b^asar ब्सर् or **busar** बुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम् f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). —**pēñ^u** पञ्जू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्वाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः f. inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

b^asari-dēv ब्सरि-दव् । परोदेजकजलादिपात्रम् m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dēviñ** -दविञ् । अतिवाधोत्पादिहसन्तिकादिः f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngri*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wōñ^u बुसरि-वोञ्जू । संतापिजलम् m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بَسْر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. —**anun** —अनुन् । विबाधनम् m. inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. —**yun^u** —यिनु । वाधापत्तिः m. inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baīsari बैसरी or **bōsari** बांसरी f. a flute (Śiv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bēsōr व्यस्त्र or **bē-sōr वे-स्त्र** । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bēsōri व्यस्त्री । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar बुसर, see **b^asar**.

b^asarilad बसरिलद or **busarilad बुसरिलद** । दत्तचर्मा-दिखेद्युक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **b^asariladiñ बसरिलदिञ्**), one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 बस्त بسته । बद्धः adj. c.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah**, i.e. **basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). —**gathun** —गठुन् । बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. —**karun** —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. —**phurāo**, m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 बस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan**, pl. dat.), 99 (**basti**, sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai** = **basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar**, within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta**, a bellows (K.Pr. 46). —**gor^u** -गर् । चर्मकारः m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. —**khal^ur^u** -खल् । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. —**khasiñ^u** —खसञ् । दाहशोथोद्भवः f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. —**kat^ur^u** -कट् । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. —**rangur** -रंगुर् । चर्मरजकः m.

(f. **-rang^ur^u** -रंग्), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. —**bhun^un^u** —कुञ्जू । भिचवृत्तिः f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). —**wālūn^u** —वालञ्जू । चर्मोत्कर्तनम् f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). —**wālay** -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and 2 बस्ति, see **basta 1 and 2**.

bastī बस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bāsⁱtī**, q.v.

basatō बसतो in —**anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bāsⁱtī बसिती or **bastī बस्ती** । निवासस्थितिः f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Śiv. 1349). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । गार्हस्थ्योद्धारः f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । स्त्रीयेण गार्हस्थ्यग्रयणम् f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). —**lag^un^u** —लगञ्जू । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम् f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2**.

bēsāth व्यसाथ بےساعت । अनुचितमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **bēsātas**, व्यसातस्), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318).

bustān afrōz بوستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

bastūr^u बस्तूर् । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb.); (El. *bustūr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bōsuv^u बौसुव । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bōsūv^u** बौसूव्), made of bamboo.

basāwun वसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basōw^u** बसोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basōw^u-mot^u** बसोवु-मंतु । निवासितः perf. part. (f. **basōw^u-mūṣ^u** बसोवू-मञ्जू), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawun^u बसवुनु । निवसन^m. (f. basawün^ü बसवूनु), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawun^u बासवुनु । भासमान^m: (f. bāsawün^ü बासवूनु), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ बसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöyⁱ बसायि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. —karün^ü —करञ् । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). —karawun^u —करवुनु । सहवासं ग्रहणं m. (f. karawün^ü करवूनु), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-mot² बास्यो-मंतु । पृथुपितीभूतः adj. (f. bāsyē-müs^ü बास्ये-मञ्जू) (for bāsyō-mot¹, see under bāsun), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyun^u बिसिनु m. (abl. bisini बिसिनि), a finger-ring (K.Pr. 93).

bē-siyāsath बे-सियासत adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bēsöz^ü बसाञ्, see bēsöd^u.

baṭ बट m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmir, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. baṭa.

bāt बत, i.q. bāth 1, q.v.

bata बत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. batav for batau; 139, batani for batan^uy, pl. dat. with emph. y); dayē-bata, God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see day (Śiv. 1202, 1223). —bab बब । अन्नदातापिता m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. —bod^u —बडु । भोजनदानोदारः adj. (f. —biüd^ü —बडू, sg. dat. —bajē —बज्य), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. —bögrun —बाग्रन् m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of

the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). —bagav -बगव् । असहज्जीवी m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. —bajēr -बज्यर् । भोजनदानोदार्यम् m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. —böj^aran -बाज्रन् । भक्तविभाजना f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. —bök^u —बुकु । भक्तनिकरः m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. —bāna -बान m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). —brōr^u —ब्रोरु । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *krādītha* ceremony by Brāhmanas of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. —bōrav -बोरव् । वडुभुकु e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. —bōs^u —बोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम् m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. —bata -बत । दुर्भिक्षम् m. “rice, rice!”; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). —bata lagun -बत लगुन् । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम् m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. —bath kariün^ü -बथ करञ् । वडुलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. —böš^ü —बाञ् । एकोपयोगिभक्तम् m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. —dab -दब । गाढनिद्रावसरः m. ‘rice-flop’; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. —daban -दबन् adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). —dōd^u —दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता m. ‘food-pain’, anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. —dag -दग् । आजीवायासः m. ‘food-smarting’, id. (K.Pr. 26). —dōgul^u —दगुलु । भक्तगुलिका m. a ball of cooked rice. —dāta -दात । अन्नदाता e.g. (—dāta-bāy -दात-बाय, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) ‘the Provider’. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). —grās -घास् । भक्तघासः m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. —gāsh -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम् m. ‘rice-brilliance’, abundance or cheapness of food. —khan gashānⁱ -खन् गह्नि । अतिबुभुक्षोन्नवः m. pl. inf. ‘food-pits to happen’; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. —khēv -ख्यव् m. dinner (L. 459, *battakheu*). —khēwawañ -ख्यववञ् । भोजनसुदायः f. ‘wages for eating food’; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

her first meal in her husband's house. —**khyon**^u —**ख्यनु** m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). —**khyāwun** —**ख्यावुन्** । संबन्धिनमन्त्रणभोजनम् m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. —**khyāwañ** —**ख्यावञ्** । भोजनसुदायः f., i.q. —**khēwawañ**, ab. —**kāl** —**काल्** । एककालिकभक्तम् m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. —**kul**^u —**कुलु** । भक्तोपार्जकः m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. —**kan** —**कन्** । भक्तगुलिका m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. —**krakh** —**क्रक्ख** । भक्तार्थकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. —**kraki** —**क्रकि**), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. —**lōkh^ar** —**लखर्** । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम् f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). —**langār**ⁱ —**लंगरि** । बङ्गलभक्तम् f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. —**lūr**^u —**लूरु** । आजीवाभावः f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. —**lūr**^u **diñ**^u —**लूरु दिन्नु** । वृत्तिविघातः f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. —**lūr**^u **lagiñ**^u —**लूरु लगिन्नु** । वृत्तिविघातापत्तिः f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. —**mar** —**मर्** m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). —**mēt**^u —**म्यैटु** । भक्तमुष्टिः f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. —**mōyā** —**मया** f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). —**myond**^u —**म्यण्डु** । भक्तयासः m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. —**nēnd** —**न्यन्द** । भक्तपूर्णपाचम् f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. —**nēng** —**न्यंग** । एककालिकभक्तभोजनम् f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. —**nēngan** —**न्यंगन्** adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). —**phol**^u —**फोलु** or —**pholwā** —**फल्वा** (Gr.Gr. 164) । भक्तिकफलम् m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). —**phāl**ⁱ —**pōth^ar** —**फलि-पाथर्** । निःसारव्यवहारः m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. —**pāth** —**पाठ** । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या m. (sg. dat. —**pāthas** —**पाठस्**), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. —**rōy**^u —**रोयु** । अन्नराजः m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing

some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. —**sōw**^u —**सोवु** । संभृतान्नः adj. (f. —**sōw**^u —**सोवू**), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. —**sāvēr** —**सावर्** । अन्नसंभृतत्वम् m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. —**sāway** —**सावय्** । अन्नसौख्यम् f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. —**tir**^u —**टीरु** । भक्तपिण्डम् f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. —**wōl**^u —**वोलु** । अन्नसमृद्धः adj. (f. —**wājēñ** —**वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). —**wata** —**वत** m. a jingling repetition of **bata**, cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). —**wāv** —**वाव्** । अन्नदारिद्र्यम् m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. —**wāv pyon**^u —**वाव् प्यनु** । भरणदुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bāti yun^u बति यनु । बहुन्नसमृद्ध्या प्रमत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyon^u बतस् प्यनु । बलाङ्गरणभोगः, अन्नावाप्तौ अधीनता m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । निरुद्धभोजनीभवनम् m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । भोजननिरोधः m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

bata बट । ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः m. (f. **batāñ** बटञ् or **batīñ** बटिञ् q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmirī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmirī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26–8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kāshmir are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. —**bāy** —**बाय्** । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhman caste is **batañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bōy^u** -बोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman brother, a brāhman caste-fellow; a brāhman of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhman, with whom he is compared. **-cōbur** -चुबुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-cōbaras** -चुवरस), a young brāhman, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy** -दाय । ब्राह्मणदासी f. the servant-girl of a brāhman (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān** -गान । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hōr^u** -होरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hōr^u** (*sārīkā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūr^u** -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kōrē** -कोर्ये), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhman caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krūn^u** -खूनु । औषधिलताविशेषः f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः m. a boy of the brāhman caste; a brahman's son, a real son of a brāhman, i.e. a good brāhman (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuv^u** -महनिवु । दासब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman-man, a menial brāhman who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **batañ**. **-mahanivⁱ-koṭ^u** -महनिवि-कटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (f. **-kūt^u** -कटू, sg. dat. **-kacō** -कच्य), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ-kath** -महनिवि-कठ । दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस), the son of a menial brāhman, used only contemptuously. **-mahanivⁱ-kār** -महनिवि-कार । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादि-सेवाकर्म m. the menial work done by a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ** -महनिवी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ-gi** -महनिविगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhman. **-mor^u** -मरू । ब्राह्मणशरीरम् m. a brāhman's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nēc^{yuv}** -न्यचिवु । ब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. a brāhman's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pōṭhⁱ** -पांठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या adv. like a brāhman, in the manner employed by brāhmanas, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ṣhūr^u** -शूरू । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wāgūn**, see **bōṭa-wāgūn** under **bōṭa**.

bātⁱ बति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīt, see **bīth^u**.

bōṭa बूट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः m. (f. **bōṭiñ** बूटिञ्, **buṭiñ** 1 बूटिञ् qq.v., or **bōṭa-bāy** बूट-बाय, see **bel**, Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see **El.**, s.v. *tul* and *tulakul*). **-bab^{ur}** -बबरू । लताविशेषः f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy** -बाय । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bōṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-datur^u** -दतुरू । लताविशेषः m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khōb^u** -खुबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khōl^u** -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः m. the kernel of a kind of plum (? = the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khor^u** -खरू । सारसतृणविशेषः m. a kind of round-leaved grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh** -मलिख m. (sg. voc. **-malika** -मलिक), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmiris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb** -फम् । ऊर्णविशेषः m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kil-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmina*; cf. **El.**, s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭ^u** -पटु । पटविशेषः m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sōy** -सयू । कण्टकिलताविशेषः f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-t^a** -तल । फलविशेषः m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ṣādar** -सादर । और्णपटविशेषः f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ṣānun^u** -शनुनु । फलविशेषः m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ṣēr** -शेर । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kāshmir; cf. **El.**, s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun** -वागुन् m. a tomato eaten in Kāshmir by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (**El.**, who spells *wāgun* and also *bāṭa-wāgūn*). **-wōn^u** -वोनु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक m. (f. **-wāñēñ** -वाञ्ज, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kāshmir and Ladāk. **-vīr** -वीर् । वेतसवृक्षविशेषः f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *vir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (*mushka-vir*) and the Ladāki willow (*bōṭa-vir*).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh** बोटह, a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh** अग्न-बोटह, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bō-ti बूति, I also, see **bōh**.

bōṭī बोटि । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **boṭh^u 2**, **buth**, and **buth^u 2**.

būta 1 बूत । विचित्रपुष्पम् m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār -dār** adj. c.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth 1** and **2**.

bē-tāb بے تاب adj. c.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84); agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

bat^c बत्च् or **bat^uc^u** बत्तू, see **batuk^u**.

baṭh 1 बट् f. (sg. dat. **baṭi** बटि), a sec. suff. used in the word **bōjⁱbaṭh** (see **bōj^u**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

baṭh 2, see **būth^u 2**.

bāth 1 बाथ् f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382); talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659); thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta** कथ-बात, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ् । उपायः f. (sg. dat. **bāti** बाति), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāti anun बाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to point out, show; to explain, make comprehensible. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. —**khot^u-mot^u** —खतु-मंतु । दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः adj. (f. —**khūṭ^u-mūṭ^u** —खतू-मंतू), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; become or turned out as one desires. —**yun^u** —यिनु । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. —**khasun**.

bāṭh 1 बाट् । रोदनकोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas** बाटस्), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil -वटिल्** । बडलरुदितम् f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagūn^u** -वटिल् लागतू । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people.

—**lāgun** —लागुन् । रुदितासक्तिः m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāth 2 बाट् । काष्ठसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाटस्), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **bōth^u**.

bāth 3 बाट् । वैतालिकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाटस्), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha -bāy बाट-बाय् । वैतालिकी f. a female panegyrist, as ab.; the wife of a panegyrist.

batha बट् । भुषता m. the condition of being crooked or bent; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like); crookedness, distortion; met. of a man's nature.

—**abun** —अबुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like; breakage to occur. —**drāv**

—द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः adj. (f. —**drāyē** —द्राय), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. —**kaḍun**

—कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम् m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः

m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig.; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. —**ṣānun** —षानुन् ।

कौटिल्यापादनम् m.inf. to cause distortion to enter; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry); poetry. **baita-bözⁱ** बित-बाज़ि بیت بازی । श्लोकोक्ति-प्रत्युक्तिपणः f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in

which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth in **beth-muru** (?spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bith^u**.

bēth 1 बेठ् m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas** बेठस्), sitting, delay. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

bith बिठ् or **bith^u** बिठू । सभा f. (sg. dat. **bichō** बिच्य), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —**lāgūñ^u** —लागूञ् । समाजाश्रयणम् f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —**wahārūñ^u** —वहारूञ् । समाजप्रसारणम् f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīṭh^u** बीठ्), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīthⁱ बीठि, see **bēhun**.

bīth^u बीठ् । अप्रहता f. (fem. of **byūth^u**, seated; see **bēhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bīt*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīt-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth**.

bīth^u-mūṭh^u बीठ्-मूठ्, see **byūth^u-mot^u**, under **bēhun** or **bihun**.

bōth बाँठ्, i.q. **brōth**, q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bonth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakana*.

both^u 1 बटु । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम् m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhēn**, K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-both^u**, the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **būth^u 1**. —**khārun** —खारुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —खसुन् । निराशीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम् m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । पृथक्स्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. —**tal** -तल् । गूढम् adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बटि-बटि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). —**khārun** —खारुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit

for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —खसुन् । औचित्यापत्तिः m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । उचित्तीभावः, योग्यीभवनम् m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. —**log^umot^u** —लगुमत्तु । अवस्थितीभूतः adj. (f. —**lüj^u-mūṭh^u** —लजूमूठ्), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or sea-shore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). —**thawun** —थवुन् । कूले न्यसनम् m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

both^u 2 बटु । करीषसमुदायः m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । गोमयप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

baṭhⁱ-gūj^u बटि-गज्जु । करीषपूर्णां चुन्निः f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. —**kādur^u** -काँदुर् । धूमवृत्तिः m. (f. —**kādurēñ** -काँदुर्यञ्), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. —**lōbur** -ल्लबुर् । करीषः m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. —**nār** -नार् । कारीषाग्निः m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. —**phol^u** -फल् । करीष-समूहः m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). —**tīl** -तील् । करीषतिलम् m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. —**tyōngul** -त्यंगुल् । कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**tyōngal** -त्यंगलस्), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. —**ṭh^u** -ठ् । करीषाङ्कारः f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. —**yōr^u** -योर् । मूढवृत्तिः m. (f. —**yārēñ** -यार्यञ्), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

bōth^u बाठू । काष्ठशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchē** बाछ), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāth 2**.

bāchē बाछ । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyod^u -ग्यडु** । यचितशाखासमूहः m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. —**karañē** —कराञ् । शाखाविच्छेदः f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lōw^u -लोवु** । यचितशाखापूली m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्; pl. dat. **būtan** बूतन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāṭs*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). —**abun** —अबुन् । भूतावेशः m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. —**lagun** —लगुन् । रीषोद्भवः m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. —**bhunun** —भुनुन् । रीषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-बल् m. 1 (भूतबलिः), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (भूतबलम्), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (भूताश्रयस्थानम्), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । वृद्धलौत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh diñ^u -ग्रख् दिञ्** । वृद्धलौत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous

progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagūñ^u -ग्रख् लगञ्** । वृद्धलौत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. id. **-kh^un^u -खञ्** । अनादरखेदः f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-kh^un^u gabhūñ^u खञ् गभञ्** । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. **-kh^un^u kariñ^u खञ् करञ्** । अवमाननम् f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh** -कट् । रीषशीलः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sēd** -स्यद् । भूतसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sēz^u -स्यञ्**), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-ṭōl^u -टुलु** । कौपप्रकृतिः m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war** -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash** -वश् । भूतवशीकारः f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

būth 2 बूथ m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in **amar-būth**, q.v.

buth^a 1 बुथु । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buth^a**, under **bēcha**.

buth^a 2 बुथु । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *būth* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **achol^u**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buth^a** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi**, a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). —**dyun^a -दिनु** । पुरो भवनम् m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. —**karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनव्यापाराविष्कारः m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. —**ladun** —लदुन् । क्रुद्धीभवतम् m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. —**ladith bihun** —लदिथ् बिञ् ।

रुष्टीभूय मौनस्थितिः m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. —nahāwun —नहावुन् । भर्त्सनेनाहननम् m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. —phirun —फिरुन् । प्रतिचेपः m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). —payun —पयुन् । धार्थ्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). —payēnun —पयनुन् । धार्थ्यवृत्तिः m.inf. id. —rangun —रंगुन्, —ranganāwun —रंगनावुन्, or —rangawun —रंगवुन् । लाघवापत्तिः m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). —samun —समुन् । निर्वलकर्तृकोत्साहः m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). —tarith pyon^u —तरिथ् प्युन् । निश्चेष्टतया निपातः m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). —ṣōk^arāwun —ṣōkrāvun m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

buthⁱ-bod^u बुधि-बडु । विशालमुखः adj. (f. -biūd^u -बडु, sg. dat. -bajō -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. —bākal -बाकल् । निरन्तररुदितशीलः adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. —chatur^u -चतुर् । सुन्दरमुखः adj. (f. -chat^ur^u -चतर्), pretty-faced (esp. of children). —dag -दग् । धारासंपातः f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. —dār -दार । मुखः m. (f. -darēñ -दार्यञ्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. —dyār -यार् । करविशेषः m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Pathān Governor, Muḥammad ‘Azīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. —hol^u -हलु । वक्रमुखः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). —har -हर् । संमुखकलहः f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). —khakh^ar -खखर् । गमागमखेदः f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in

uselessly going anywhere and returning, see khakh^ar. —khakh^ar diñ^u -खखर् दिञ् । गतिखेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. —khakh^ar lagūñ^u -खखर् लगञ् । गतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. —khünd^u -खंडु । दृढमुखम् f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. —kinⁱ āmot^u -किनि आमंतु । गर्वप्रमादमुपगतः adj. (f. -āmūt^u -आमञ्च), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see —kinⁱ yun^u bel. —kinⁱ anun -किनि अनुन् । अतिगर्वापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. —kinⁱ on^u-mot^u -किनि अनु-मंतु । नर्वप्रमादमापादितः adj. (f. —iñ^u-mūt^u —अञ्च-मञ्च), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. —kinⁱ yun^u -किनि यिनु । अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). —lab -लब् । कपोलः f. the cheek. —lāgay -लागय् । विरोधोज्ज्वः f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. —lāgay gathūñ^u -लागय् गक्ञ् । अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. —lāgay karūñ^u -लागय् करञ् । विवादेन विरोधोज्जावनम् f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. —non^u -ननु । नममुखः, प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. -nūñ^u -नञ्), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. buthi-non^u bel. —phēshēl -प्यशल् । अप्रशस्तमुखः m. (f. -phēshāl -प्यशल् or -phēshil -प्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. phēshil. —phyur^u -फिर् । उद्धतः adj. (f. -phir^u -फिर्), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). —pūj^u -पञ् । स्थूलविकारलमुखम् f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. —prath -प्रथ् । संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम् m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. —tamun^u -तमुन् । मेचकमुखः adj. (f. -tamūñ^u -तमञ्च), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañēr -तमचर् or -tamañār -तमचार् । मुखकालिमा m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. -trakur^u -त्रकुरु । कर्कशमुखः adj. (f. -trak^ur^u -त्रकूरु), 5 hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. -wōl^u -वोलु । माननीयः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. -woth^u -वथु । कृशीभूतमुखः, 10 धृष्टीभूतः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वकू), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. -vyoṭh^u -व्यठु । खूलमुखः adj. (f. -vēth^u -व्यठू, sg. dat. -vēchē -व्यच्छ), fat-faced, having a face 15 too fat. -zālay -ज़ालय । लज्जानुभवः f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi बुथि । संमुखे adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. 20 of going, putting, seeing, etc. —āmōt^u —आमंतु । विहितप्रतिवाक्यः adj. (f. —āmūṭ^u —आमंतू), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see **buthi yun^u** bel. -buthi -बुथि । कपोलाघातः m. 25 a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their fingernails. -chot^u -चंतु । शुक्लमुखः adj. (f. -chūṭ^u -चंतू), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, 30 or dirty within. —dyun^u —दिनु । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । सहायीकरणम्, संमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) 35 to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. —lagun —लगुन् । प्रतिवदनम् m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an 40 opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. —log^u-mot^u —लंगु-मंतु । प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः adj. (f. —lūj^u-mūṭ^u —लजू-मंतू), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an 45 opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. -non^u -ननु । प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. -nūñ^u -नंतू), i.q. **buthi-non^u**, ab., q.v. -pēṭha tulun -प्यठ तुलुन् । लज्जात्यागः m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced

to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). -pēṭha wōthun -प्यठ वथुन् । निर्लेज्जतापत्तिः m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). -pēṭhuk^u -प्यठुकु adj. (f. -pēṭhūc^u -प्यठचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467). —pyon^u —प्यनु । अरुचितीभवनम्, अकस्माद्दर्शनम् m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. —thawun —थवुन् । पुरस्तान्यासः, 5 प्रतिरूपणम् m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. —wasun —वसुन् । मुखकाशीपत्तिः m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. -wāw -वाव् m. a contrary 10 wind (Gr.M.). —yun^u —यनु । संमुखे परिभाषणम् m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. -zyūṭh^u -ज़ूठु । दीर्घमुखः adj. (f. -zīṭh^u -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. -zēchē -ज़ेच्छ), long-faced.

buthis-pēṭh बुथिस-प्यठ adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buthis*).

buthyuk^u बुथ्युकु । मुखसंबन्धी adj. (f. **buthic^u** बुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

büth^u 1 बटू । उन्नतस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **bachē** बच्छ), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. **boṭh^u** 1.

büth^u 2 बटू । चुल्लिपाश्चभागः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **bachē** बच्छ, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written **bacha** बक्), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhik*); **dārē bacha trōwith**, having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *bath*. —raṭiñ^u —रटञ्जू । संगतीभवनम् f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, 45 to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyun^u बक् बहा दिनु । चिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. -bökut^u -बुकुत् ।
 बङ्गभुग्बालकः m. (f. -bökiüs^u -बुकुच्), a kitchen cub,
 a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen.
 -brör^u -ब्रोर । चुलीबिडालः m. (f. -brör^u -ब्राक्), a
 kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl,
 always hanging about the kitchen. -kökor^u -ककक् ।
 अतिलुब्धः adj. (f. -kökiür^u -ककक्), a kitchen cock, id.,
 but esp. (m.) of a boy. -kusiür^u -कुक् । कुचिभरिवृत्तिः
 f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).
 bith-cōd विद्-चोद् m. one guilty of incest with his own
 daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).
 bēthākⁱ बेठकि । संनिवेशस्थानम् f. a sitting-room, a room
 set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a
 drawing-room.
 böthil वाटिल । वैतालिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a
 panegyrist, etc.; see bāth 3.
 baṭhalad बटलद् । कौटिल्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst.f.
 baṭhaladiñ बटलदिञ्), bent, curved, crooked, dis-
 torted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature,
 sullen, suspicious.
 biṭhana बिठन । स्थूलशाटकः m. a kind of petticoat (or
 sārī) made of coarse cloth.
 baṭhōrē (?spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards
 the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. both^u 1.
 buthōr^u बुथार । दुर्मुखता f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthed-
 ness, abusiveness, scurrility. —karün^u —करञ् ।
 दुर्मुखोपस्थानम् f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed,
 scurrilous.
 böth^arun बाटहन । लघुशाखाविच्छेदः conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 böth^or^u बाटह्), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. böth^u.
 biṭhis बीठिस m. sg. dat. of byūth^u, see bēhun or
 bihun and byūth^u.
 buthⁱshēr बुथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr,
 near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on
 their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal,
 etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107;
 v, 55; and II, 407.
 bētūj^u व्यतूज्, see bētūl^u.
 bē-tijārath बे-तिजार्त adj. e.g. without traffic, without
 commerce (K.Pr. 216).
 batuk^u बतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or batukh बतुक् ।
 बतकः m. [sg. dat. batakas बतकस् (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom.
 batakx बतक्; f. bat^uc^u बतच् (Gr.Gr. 30, 36), or
 bat^ac बतच् (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21,
 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).
 batakx-lyūṭ^u बतक्-ल्युट् । औषधिविशेषः m. a certain
 medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses
 and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover
 (L. 70, 359); cf. lyūṭ^u, and under dād, dāda-lyūṭ^u.
 -pōth -पठ । औषधिभेदः f. (sg. dat. -pōṭi -पठि),

duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of
 which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the
 form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr बे-तकसिर adj. e.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बटिल । बङ्गलभक्तपाकः f. the profession of cooking
 large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. —karün^u
 —करञ् । पाचितबङ्गलविसर्जनम् f.inf. to distribute large
 quantities of cooked rice.

baṭil बटिल । ब्राह्मणत्वम् f. the condition of being a
 brāhman, brāhmanhood.

bētūl^u व्यतूल । अनुमानः adj. (m. sg. abl. bētōli व्यतौलि;
 f. sg. nom. bētūj^u व्यतूज्, sg. dat. bētōjē व्यतौज्य),
 unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in
 very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. atūl^u.

bōṭal बोतल् । काचमयपात्रविशेषः f. a bottle (corruption of
 the English word).

būtalad बूतलद् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. būta-
 ladiñ बूतलदिञ्), devil-natured; readily angered,
 passionate, irascible.

ba-ṭamah [sic], adj. e.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This
 word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the
 meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably
 some mistake in the spelling.

būtimār 1 बूतीमार । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
 būtimārēñ बूतीमार्यञ्), i.q. būtalad, q.v.

būtimār 2 बूतीमार । बोतिमार । पचिविशेषः m. (father of
 wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz बे-तमिज् adj. e.g. without discrimination, without
 conscience (W. 110).

baṭana बटन । वस्त्रयोजनफलकम् m. a button (corruption
 of the English word; the old word, ṭūpⁱ-phol^u, with
 the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed
 term).

batanī, for batan^uy बतनूय्, pl. dat. of bata, with emph.
 y (K.Pr. 139).

bōtin बौटिन । بآطن adj. e.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed;
 internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part,
 secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

bōtⁱnuk^u बौतिनुक् । परोक्षसंबन्धी adj. (f. bōtⁱnuc^u
 बौतिनुच्), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant
 country, or to a time other than the present.

bōtⁱnuc^u balāy yiñ^u बौतिनुच् बलाय् यिञ् ।
 परोक्षीत्यातसपातः f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as
 a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence)
 to happen.

bōṭun^u बूटुनु । उत्तरापथः m. N. of a country, Western
 Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. bōṭanyuk^u, q.v.

batundi بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with
 acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury
 (Rām. 376).

batang बतंग adj. e.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. —**anun** —अनुन । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. —**yun^u** —यिनु । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bōṭanyuk^u बूटन्युकु । औत्तरापथिकः adj. (f. **bōṭanic^u** बूटनिचू), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭaṅ बटञ् (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiṅ** बटिञ् f. a female Brāhmaṇ, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhmaṇ caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, cf. **baṭa-mahanyuv^u**, under **baṭa**. When employed —, this word takes the form **baṭ^añē**.

baṭ^añē-pōn^u बटञ्-पोनु । दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of being a Brāhmaṇ maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. —**tōn^u** —तोनु । ब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः m. the condition of a Brāhmaṇ woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. —**wāza** —वाञ् । स्त्री-सूपकारः m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhmaṇ women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bōṭiṅ बूटिञ् or **buṭiṅ** 1 बुटिञ् । भोटुस्त्री f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bōṭa-bāy**, see **bōṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiṅ 2 बुटिञ् । लताविशेषः f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trēl (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trēl**, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl**.

batpis (? spelling), f. *Spiraea Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭera बटेर । लावः m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭur^u बाटुर् । लावः m. a kind of quail, cf. **baṭera**. —**athi lagun** —अथि लगुन् । यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभः m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. —**pyon^u** —यणु । यथेष्टफलाप्तिः m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri बेचि । इत्याद्याः adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. —**tētri** —तेचि । इत्यादिकम् adv. id.

bitur^u बितुर् । उपकरणम् m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-tarafdar بے طرفدار adj. e.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bē-tartīb بے ترتیب adj. e.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth बूतराथ् or **būtarāth** बूतराथ् । भूमण्डलम् f. (sg. dat., etc., **butarōṭ^u** बूतराञ्चू, Śiv. 495, or **būtarōṭ^u** बूतराञ्चू), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). —**prāṭan-wōl^u** —प्राटन्वोलु m. a ploughman (El.).

batās बतास् । फणितविशेषः m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). —**khūnd^u** —खण्डू । फणितखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. —**khanjē** —खञ्च), a piece of this sweetmeat. —**wor^u** —वर् । लघुपूपाकारफणितम् m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshōr बू(भू)तेश्वर् m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthis^uy** बुधिसूय, sg. dat. of **buth^u** 2, with emph. **y**.

būtātma बू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata**.

baṭ^awa 1 बट्व । पात्रविशेषः m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlōhī* or *lōṭā* of India.

baṭ^awa 2 बट्व । सूतविशेषः m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun बितावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitōw^u** बितोवु), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitōw^u-mot^u** बितोवु-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः adj. (f. **bitōw^u-miṭ^u** बितावु-मञ्चू), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार । शनिवासरः f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dōh बटवारि-दह । शनिवासरे adv. on Saturday. —**hond^u** —हण्डु । शनिवासरसंबन्धी adj. (f. —**hūnz^u** —हञ्जू), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawōr^u बटवोर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar.

baṭawōri-bāy बटवारि-बाय । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vēth (Jehlam), near **baṭawōr^u**.

baṭawāryuk^u बटवार्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **baṭawāric^u** बटवारिचू), of or belonging to **baṭawōr^u**.

būtāvish बूतावीश । भूतावेशः f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēth बूतावेठ । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. bütā-
vēthi बूतावेठि), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy
anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil
spirit.

batōyⁱ बतायि । परान्नभोजी c.g. one who through miserli-
ness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon
food given in charity by others, even though he have
sufficient wealth to support himself.

batōyⁱgī बतायिगी । परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः f. the condition of
living on food given by others in charity, whether due
to greed or misfortune ; any mean conduct of this sort.

bēṣ^u बेषू, see byot^u.

biṣ^u बिषू, see byuṣ^u.

bīṣ^u बीषू, see bīth.

bōṣ^u बाँचू । कुटुम्बजनः m. (sg. dat. bōṣ^us बाँचूसू or bāṣas
बाँचसू, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family,
a relation ; pl. a person's family, the members of
a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124 ; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat.
bāṣan), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59) ; the inner
apartments of a house, the harem containing the
female members of his family (El., Gr.M.) ; a wife
(f.) (qabīla) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl.
this word is often used with a genitive of the word
signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife.
Thus (H. viii, 13), pātashāha-sāndⁱ z^h bōṣ^u, lit.
the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the
king and queen. -bal -बल । कुटुम्बबलम् m. power or
influence due to having many members in one's family.
-bata -बत । कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम् m. family food, the
comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary
members of a large family, as distinguished from the
delicate food given to old people, the head of the
family, children, guests, etc. -grākh -याख । कुटुम्ब-
परिवृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. -grākas -याकस ; f. nom.
-grākañ -याकञ्), the head of a large family. -syun^u
-सिनु । कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम् m. family seasoning ; the
ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the
ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished
from superior kinds given to the senior members,
guests, etc. -wōl^u -वोलु । बङ्गकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ
-वाज्यञ्), the head of a large household ; one who is
a member of a large household. -z^h -ज़ह् m.pl. the
two members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bāṣi-bāṣi बाँचि-बाँचि । प्रतिकुटुम्बजनम् adv. each
member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs
of giving, visiting, or the like). bāṣan-bāṣan बाँचन्-
बाँचन् । प्रतिकुटुम्बजनम् adv. id.

batsha 1 बछ । हस्ताधोभागः f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of
a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

batsha 2 बछ, baṣhōv बछोव्, būsh^u बछू, see basun.

buth^u बुछू, f. of buth^u 2, at the end of an adjectival
compound. Cf. bāka-buth^u, under bākh.

bīsar बिचर । वैष्यम् m. emaciation, feebleness.

bōṣyun^u बाँचिनु । कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः adj. (f. bōṣiñ^u बाँचिनु),
—o possessing so many members in one's household,
used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound
word, thus: du-bōṣyun^u, having two persons in one's
household ; tr^a-bōṣyun^u, having three ; ṣu-bōṣyun^u,
having four ; pōṣa-bōṣyun^u, having five persons in
one's household.

bav ब(भ)व् m. existence, birth ; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar ब(भ)व-सागर, the ocean of worldly
existence (Śiv. 14). -santāph -संताफ् m. (sg. dat.
-santāpas -संतापस्), the misery, or torment, of
existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870).
-sar -सर । संसारसरः m., i.q. -sāgar (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14,
155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv बाव । आदरः m. becoming, being ; state, condition
(Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price',
see bel., 1679 ; Rām. 549, 1781 ; anubava-bāv,
a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982 ; bakti-
bāv, the condition of faith, a state of faith, but
often equivalent to bakti-bāv, faith and love, bel.,
see bakth, Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc. ; brama-bāv,
a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835 ; dāsa-bāv, the
condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076 ; gūrⁱ-bāv,
the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837 ; nāṭⁱ-
bāv, the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818 ;
shurⁱ-bāv, the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015) ;

conduct, behaviour ; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment,
opinion (advaita-bāv, acceptance of the doctrine of
monism, Śiv. 26) ; love, affection, devotional love shown
to a deity, i.q. bakth (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc. ;
bakti-bāv, love and affection, Śiv. 188 ; bāwāh, with
suff. of indef. art., 1083) ; affectionate respect, con-
sideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. ādar-bāv ;
power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548) ; a high value put
upon anything (Śiv. 1808) ; price-current, market-rate
(Śiv. 1211, see ab.) ; prosperity in business (Gr.M.).
—badun —बडुन् । व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम् m.inf. respect to
go forward ; to show pretended compliance to an order
(given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like).
—dyun^u —दिनु । आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम् m.inf. to
show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness
or respect. —karun —करन् । सभाजनम् m.inf. to
make respect ; to welcome to one's house with love and
honour. —thawun —थवुन् । आदररक्षणम् m.inf. 'to
put honour' ; to respect and comply with the order or
advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of
a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rost^u वाव-रस्तु । भक्तिहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. -sān -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम् adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. -sost^u -सस्तु । भक्त्युपेतः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -सूष्), possessing love, polite, respectful ; possessing respect, respected, honoured. -vyot^u -व्यतु । भक्तिमान् adj. (f. -vōṣh^u -व्यूष्), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāi (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyē**, q.v.

bōw^u बूवु, see **bōwun**.

bōw^u बूवु, see **bāwun**.

bōvī बावी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

bōw^u 1 बावू, see **bāwun**.

bōw^u 2 or **bōv^u** बावू । (पक्षि-)सक्थि f. the thigh (esp. of birds) ; the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bōv*). Cf. **ūnz^u-bōw^u**.

bē-wafā بے وفا adj. e.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134) ; i.q. **bē-wōphā**, q.v.

bāwāh बावाह, see **bāv**.

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. e.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid ; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bōwala (? spelling), adj. e.g. furious (El.).

bēwulpha व्यवल्फ (= بے علوفه) । निर्वेतनः adj. e.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.) ; without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 ववन् । गृहसमुदायः m. a kind of house ; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. —**sōmb^arun** —सम्बरुन् or —**sōmb^arāwun** —सम्बरावुन् । बङ्गलसाम-ग्रहीसमुच्चयः m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 ववन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tīrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466 ; El. s.vv. *mārtāṇḍ* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्तिः f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhman, or the like. i.q. **bakth**, q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawōnī व(भ)वाणी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawōniyē** व(भ)वाणिय (496) and sometimes **bawāñē** व(भ)वाञ (79, 80, 1315). -**dās** -दास् m. 'servant of Bhawānī',

N. of a Kashmir worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु ; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log^u** बावने लगु, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.) ; to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, H. vii, 21) ; to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764) ; to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बावू-मूष्), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

bāwun 2 बावुन् । देवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । जले समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बावू-मूष्), poured in libation as above ; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bōwan बूवन् or **buwan** बु(भु)वन् । भुवनम् m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bōwun बूवुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु ; impve. 3 **bōvin** बूविन् or **bōyin** बूयिन् ; ben. 2 sg. **bōyyēkh** बूय्यख्, pl. **bōyiw** बूयिव्, 3 **bōyyēn** बूय्यन् ; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23 ; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.) ; to be born ; to accrue, result ; to be effected, accomplished ; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.) ; to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur ; to turn out, prove to be ; to serve, answer, do ; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291) ; esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । उद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बावू-मूष्), become, born, etc., as above ; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness ; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan बु(भु)वन्, see **bōwan**.

buwanēshōrī बु(भु)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khōn^amuh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēsvara (RT.Tr. II, 459 ; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wōphā or bē-wafā वैवफा **بے**, **بے** adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wōphōyī or bē-wafōī वैवफायी **بے**, **فای** f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwār **باور** m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. —karun —करुण m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bēwōrī **बेवारी**। विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bōwār **बौवार** or baūwār **बौवार**। भौमवासरः f. Tuesday. bawā-sāgar **बव-सागर**, -sar -सर्, see bav.

bavishēth **बविश्यथ** m. (sg. dat. bavishētas **बविश्यतस्**), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr **बवासीर** **بواسیر**। अर्शरोगः f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad **बवासीरिलद**। अर्शरोगयुतः adj. (as subst., f. bawāsīriladiñ **बवासीरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from piles; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta **बे**, **واسطه** adj. c.g. without motive, without reason; without business, without concern; without relationship, without connexion; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwoṭ^u **बावटु**। अङ्गदविशेषः m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwāṭi-gul^u **बावटि-गुलु**। अङ्गदविशेषः m. one of a pair of such armlets. —hor^u -हर्। अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath **बावथ**। अभिप्रायाविष्कारः f. (sg. dat. bāwūṣ^ū **बवञ्जू**), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. bāwun 1, of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bōwath **बुवथ**। अत्युत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. bōwūṣ^ū **बुवञ्जू**), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. bōwun, of which this is the abs. noun.

bēwāyē **बेवाय** adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, bēwāi); adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw^aza **बावज़**। भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138).

-nōsh **नवश्**। भ्रातृसुतपत्नी m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side.

-zāmatur^u **ज़ामतुरु**। भ्रातृसुतापतिः m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun **बावज़ुन** conj. 3 (2 p.p. bāwazyōv **बावज्योव**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay **बय**, see bayē.

bāy **बाय** f. a lady, mistress, as in āga-bāy, the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, baṭa-bāy, a Brāhmaṇ's wife, as distinguished from baṭañ, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste.

bāyau **बायी**, see bōy^u.

bayē **बय (भय)**। भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, bay **बय**), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758); righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). —dyun^u —दिनु। भयदानम् m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). —hot^u -हत्। भयाकुलः adj. (f. -hūṣ^ū -हूञ्), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. —hāsar **हसर**। भयाकुलत्वम् m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. —hāwun —हावुन। भयप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. —khyon^u —ख्यनु। भयानुभवः m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. —rost^u -रत्। निर्भयः adj. (f. -rūṣ^ū -रूञ्), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732); not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. —rōzun —रोज़ुन। भयस्थितिः m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. —sost^u -सत्। सत्। -sūṣ^ū -सूञ्), awful, terrible. —thawun —थवुन। भीतिसमावेशनम् m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. —ṣhath **शट**। भयावेशः f. (sg. dat. -ṣhaṭi **शटि**), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. —vyot^u -व्यत्। भयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^ū -व्यञ्), overcome with fear; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayēs-tal rōzun **बयस-तल् रोजुन**। भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). —tal thawun **तल् थवुन**। भयायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyē 1 **बाय**। ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. bōy^u.

bāyē 2 **बाय**, bāyi **बायि**, bāyō **बायो**, see bōy^u.

bēyē 1 **व्यय** or biyē 1 **विय**। पुनः adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94; K.Pr. 237; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341; W. 99, beyi; YZ. 15, 138; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.);

more. Conj. and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh**. —**akh** —**अख्** pron. adj. one more. —**kēh** —**कैह्** pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —**ति** conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yun**^u —**यिनु** m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi**, q.v.

bëyë 2 व्य, **biy** बिय्, **biyau** बियौ, **biyë 2 बिय**, **biyⁱ** बियि, **biyi** बियि, see **byākh**.

biyō बियो in **-biyō** -बियो । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biy^u बियू, see **byuy^u**.

bōy 1 बूय्, even I, see **bōh**.

bōy 2 बूय्, if I, see **bōh**.

bōy 3 बूय् (= بؤ) or **bōy 1 बूय्** । दुर्गन्धः f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tulūn^u** —**तुलून्** । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम् f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wōthūn^u** —**वूथून्** । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. —**yiñ^u** —**यिन्** । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bōy^u**.

bōy^u बूयु । भ्राता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **bōyis** बायिस् (K.Pr. 134), ag. **bōyⁱ** बायि, abl. **bāyi** बायि, gen. **bōyⁱ-sond^u** बायि-सन्दु (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyun^u** bel.), voc. **bāyë** बाय or **bāyi** बायि (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau** बायौ (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **bōyⁱ** बायि (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyën** or **bāyën** बाय्यन्, बायन् (Śiv. 41; *bāy'an* or *bāy'en* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau** बाय्यौ (*bāy'ev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyën-** or **bāyën-hond^u** बाय्यन्-हन्दु, voc. **bāyō** बायो (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **bōyⁱ-bārānⁱ** bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh**, q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyë 1**.

bōyⁱ-bō बायि-वा । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter **ba** is called in Kāshmirī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from **ba** or **ba** proper. In the Śārādā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows **ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbō**, the name of **ba**. —**bod^u** -बदु m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **bōjⁱ-bod^u** under **bōj^u**. —**bëñë** -ब्यन् । भ्रातृमती f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother

of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. —**bārānⁱ** -बारनि । भ्रातृसंघः m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bārānⁱ**. The opposite is **ōra-bōy^u**, a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). —**kākañ** -काकन् or **bāyⁱ-kākañ** बयि-काकन् । भ्रातृपत्नी f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). —**lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. —**tōn^u** -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyun^u बाय्यनु or **bāyun^u** बायनु adj. (f. **bāyyūn^u** बाय्यनू or **bāyūn^u** बायनू), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini**, masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to **kākun**, of or belonging to an elder brother. Cf. **kākh**.

buy बूय, even I, see **bōh**.

biyābān بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byuc^u बियु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis** बचिस्), a scorpion.

bicⁱ-zōb^u बिचि-ज़ाबू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. e.g. scorpion-natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. —**ṭōph** -टूफ़ । वृश्चिकदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōpi** -टूपि), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bōy^u**.

beyāk, see **byākh**.

bëyuk^u बियुकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bëyüc^u** बियचू), see **byākh**.

byākh बाख्, **byëkh** ब्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bëkh** बेख् (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । अपरः pron. adj., e.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., e.g. **biyis** बियिस्; ag.m. **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyi** बियि; abl. **biyi** बियि or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyë** बिय; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biyⁱ-sond^u** बियि-सन्दु or **bëy-sond^u** ब्ये-सन्दु (f. **-sünz^u** -सजू), inan. (rarely an.) **bëyuk^u** बियुकु (f. **bëyüc^u** बियचू); pl. nom. m. **biy** बिय् or **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyë** बिय or (c.g.) **bëyë** ब्ये; dat. c.g. **biyën** बियन्; ag. and abl. **biyau** बियौ; gen. **biyën-hond^u** बियन्-हन्दु (f. **-hünz^u** -हजू)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bëyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *beyāk* and (137) *beyāk*.

-trākh -चाख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., e.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis** बियिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākh^uy** व्याखूय् adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, un-

surpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60). This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh**, one. The obl. cases are those of **bi**, without **akh**, to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

bâyⁱ-kākāñ बयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böyⁱ-kākāñ** under **bôy^u**.

bâyⁱ-kākāñ-ê-tôn^u बयि-काकञ्-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôl^u व्योलु । बीजम् m. (biol of L. 463; sg. dat. **byôlis** ब्यालिस् (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis** बेलिस्; ag. **byôlⁱ** ब्यालि or **bēlⁱ** बेलि; abl. **byāli** ब्यालि or **bēli** बेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roe (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuk^u** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēlⁱ-basta बेलि-वस्त । बीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dāñ-ê** -दाञ् । बीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-dūr^u** -दूरु । क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-dūj^u** -दजू । उपबीजक्षेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gōṣ^u** -गूषु or **byôlⁱ-gōṣ^u** ब्यालि-गूषु । बीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyol^u** -ल्योलु or **byôlⁱ-lyol^u** ब्यालि-ल्योलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mōnd^u** -मूण्डु or **byôlⁱ-mōnd^u** ब्यालि-मूण्डु । कलम्बविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mōnjē** -मूण्ये), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tōm^{a1}** -त्वम्ल or **byôlⁱ-tōm^{a1}** ब्यालि-त्वम्ल ।

तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahēkh** -वह्यख् or **byôlⁱ-wahēkh** ब्यालि-वह्यख् । बीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wahēkhas** -वह्यखस), 'sowing-Wahēkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April-May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ् or **byôlⁱ-wāph** ब्यालि-वाफ् । बीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyut^u** -वापस-कितु । बीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंयहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **-wasun** -वसुन् । पङ्क्तिमेण परियहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēlⁱ-tōm^{a1}** ab. **-bihun** -बिहन् । बीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **-byūth^u-mot^u** -ब्यूथ-मंतु । सफलीभूतोत्पत्तबीजः perf. part. (f. **-bīth^u-mūṣ^u** -बीथू-मंजू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **-kaḍun** -कडुन् । उत्पत्तीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **-nērun** -नेरुन् । वापसमापत्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **-wōth^u** -वूथु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. **-wōṣh^u** -वूषु), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **-yun^u** -यिनु । संपत्तोत्पत्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēlⁱ-tōm^{a1}** ab.

byôlⁱ-dād ब्यालि-दादु । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gōṣ^u** -गूषु । बीजकोशः f., i.q. **bēlⁱ-gōṣ^u** ab. **-lyol^u** -ल्योलु । बीजघटः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-lyol^u** ab. **-mōnd^u** -मूण्डु । बीजकलम्बः

f., i.q. **bēlⁱ-mōnd^ū** ab. **-phol^u** -फोलु । बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम् m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tōm^{al}** -त्वमल । बीजतण्डुलसमूहः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-tōm^{al}** ab. **-wahēkh** -वहख । बीजोप्तिकालः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-wahēkh** ab. **-wāph** -वाफ । बीजोप्तिकालः m., i.q. **bēlⁱ-wāph** ab.

byūmuk^u ब्यूमुकु, see **bīma**.

bē-yīmān بے ایمان adj. e.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byon^u व्यनु or **byun^u** विनु (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । भिन्नः adj. [sometimes written **byonn^u** व्यनु, with m. sg. dat. **bēnis** व्यनिस् or **bēnnis** व्यनिस्, ag. **bēnⁱ** व्यनि or **bēnⁱ** व्यनि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bēn^ū** व्यनु], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bēnnō**, m.c. for **byon^u**, 1563). **-byon^u** -व्यनु । भिन्नं भिन्नम् adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byon^u** **byon^u rāyē** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byon^u gashun** -व्यनु गकुन् । क्वित्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. —**kaḍun** -कडुन् । भित्रीकरणम् m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byon^u karun** -व्यनु करुन् । उद्घाटनम् m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lēj^ū** -लैजू । पृथक्पाकः f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. —**shunun** -कुनुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bēnⁱ-pōthⁱ व्यनि-पाठि or **-pōthin** -पाठिन् । भिन्नतया, गूढम् adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly.

bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). —**karun** -करुन् m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyēn, **bāy^{an}**, **bāy^{ien}** बाय्यन्, and **bāyun^u** वायुन्, see **bōy^u**.

bē-ōyin بے آئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyēn वियन्, see **byākh**.

biyun वियुन् । पार्थुषित्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv** विथोव्), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuy^u**. **biyyō-mot^u** विथो-मंतु । चिरपार्थुषितः perf. part. (f. **biyyē-mūt^ū** विथे-मंतू), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man,

woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time, period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bōyun बूयुन् । संपत्संभवः conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bōvun**, q.v.). Thus, **bōyyēkh**, mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bōyin**, let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see **bāy^u**, under **bōy^u**.

bayānakh वयानख । भीषणः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas** वयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonn^u व्यनु, see **byon^u**.

bē-yinsōfi بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. e.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyēnāwun वियनावुन् । पर्युषितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyēnōw^u** वियनोवु), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byōr^u व्योर् । विडालः, कूपयन्तमध्यभुजः m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brōr^u** 1 and 2.

biyēr बिथ्यर् । पार्थुषित्यम् m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. —**lagun** -लगुन् । बद्धकालिकस्थितिः m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis वियिस्, see **byākh** and **byuy^u**.

bōyis बायिस्, see **bōy^u**.

bēy-sond^u व्यय-सन्दु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^ū** -संतू), see **byākh**.

byot^u व्यंतु । चीणदेहः adj. (f. **bēṣ^ū** व्यंतू), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byuṣ^ū**.

byūth^u व्यूठु । अप्रहतः adj. (sg. dat. **bīth^{is}** बीठिस्; f. sg. nom. **bīth^ū** बीठू, dat. **bēchē** बेछे) (1 p.p. of **bēhun**, to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīth^ū**.

bayāth वयाथ (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayōṣ^ū** वयाञ्जू), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. —**diñ^ū** -दिन्नु । शिष्यणम् f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. —wanüñ^u —वनञ्जु । शिचा-भाषणम् f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayēth वयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः f. (sg. dat. bayüñ^u वयञ्जू), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byüth^u-mot^u ब्यूठ-मंतु । निविष्टः perf. part. (f. biñh^u-müt^u बीठ-मञ्जू, sg. dat. bēchē-matē वेछ-मथ्; perf. part. of behun or bihun, q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayētal वयतल् । पणे यथेष्टाचारी adj. e.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. bayēth.

byus^u बिञ्जु । चीणः adj. (f. biñ^u बिञ्जू), emaciated, feeble. Cf. byot^u.

bāyⁱev, see bōy^u.

byuy^u बियु । पर्युषितः adj. (m. sg. dat. biyis बियिस्; f. sg. nom. biy^u बियू), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. biyun.

bāyyau बाय्यौ, bāyyēn बाय्यन्, bāyyun^u बाय्यनु, see bōy^u.

byāz व्याञ्ज् । कुसीदम् f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz बयाञ्ज् بياض । बद्धपुस्तिकाविशेषः f. an account-book, ledger.

byāz^r व्याञ्ज् । कुसीदिकः m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī बे-यिज्जति f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath बे-यिज्जत adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. bē-yazzatas बे-यिज्जतस्), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. bē-yizzatī, q.v.

bāz 1 बाज् adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज् । ब्यूतावृत्तिः m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). pōkhta bāzāh, a winning throw, khām bāzāh, a losing throw (Rām. 298). —pyon^u —प्यनु । इष्टानुकूलसमागमः m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza बज्, see bōd^u 2.

bīz बीज् m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

bīz^u बीज्, see bēd 2.

bōz बूज् । बाहुः m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bōza बूज्, see bōd^u 2.

bōza बोज् بوز । मद्यम् m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. —gor^u —गर् । मद्यविक्रेता m. (f. -gür^u -गर्), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is -gārⁱ-bāy -गर्-बाय्. —gārⁱ-wān -गर्-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम् m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bōzē बूज्य, see bōd^u.

bōzī 1 बाज़ि بازی । हलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). —diñ^u —दिञ्जू । हलनम् f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. —gar -गर् بازی or -gār -गार् (e.g. Śiv. 1644) । ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः m. (f. -gariñ -गरिञ्, -gārēñ -गार्यञ्), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. —garī -गरी or -gōrī -गारी । मायिकवृत्तिः, हलवृत्तिः f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. —gar-pōth^r -गर्-पाथर् or -gār-pōth^r -गार्-पाथर् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. —khēñ^u —खञ्जू । वञ्चनानुभवः f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. —khārūñ^u —खारञ्जू । द्यूते पराजितीकरणम् f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). —khasūñ^u —खसञ्जू । द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a household) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). —lagūñ^u —लगञ्जू । हलानुभवः f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). —pakanāwūñ^u —पकनावञ्जू । हलवृत्त्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. —pakūñ^u —पकञ्जू । हलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. —pēñ^u —पञ्जू । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, हलापातः f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarūn^ū** —तरजू। हलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). —**tārūn^ū** —तारजू। वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzē-pēth thawun बाज़-पथ् थवुन् । नियतं हलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. —**pēth rōzun** -पथ् रोजुन् । हलवृत्त्यास्थितिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pōthⁱ बाज़ि-पोठि । माया(हल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. —**rost^ū** —रस्तु । हलविहीनः adj. (f. —**rūsh^ū** —रकू), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

bözⁱ 2 (= ;ب), adj. e.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **rözⁱ**.

böz^ū बूजू, see **böd 3** and **böd^ū 1**.

buz बुज् or भुज्, i.q. **böz**, q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashē-buz** दश-भुज्, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buzⁱ बुज़ि or **buzy** बुज़् । सात् adj. e.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **āth^āri-buzⁱ**, dependent on the wool-worm (**āth^ār^ū**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buzⁱ**, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kōlayi-buzⁱ**, dependent on a wife (**kōlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **ṭūra-buzⁱ**, dependent on a thief (**ṭūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). —**kāth** -कत् । अत्यधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** -कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būzⁱ वूज़ि, **būz^ū** बूजू, **būz^ū** बूजू, see **bōzun**.

baza-bata बज़-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz बज़-बज़् । निरन्तरस्नेहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil बुज़दिल adj. e.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

buzag बुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun^ū** (K.Pr. 122) (?).

buzagēndrahār बुज़गेन्द्रहार, i.q. **bujagēndrahār**, q.v. **ba-zakhmī** बज़खमी (= زخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-mor^ū बुज़-मर् । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gaṣhun** —गकून् । दग्धी-भवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun** —करन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būz^ū-mot^ū बूजू-मंतु, **būz^ū-mūṣ^ū** बूजू-मंजू, see **bōzun**.

bazin, see **bazyun^ū 1**.

bazun 1 बजुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^ū** बजू, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun^ū 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

boz^ū-mot^ū 1 बजू-मंतु । स्नेहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **būz^ū-mūṣ^ū** बूजू-मंजू), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 बजुन् । धननिचैपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^ū** बजू, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. —**lazun** -लजुन् । सुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

boz^ū-mot^ū 2 बजू-मंतु । प्रचिप्तः perf. part. (f. **būz^ū-mūṣ^ū** बूजू-मंजू), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 बजुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^ū** बजू, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

boz^ū-mot^ū 3 बजू-मंतु perf. part. (f. **būz^ū-mūṣ^ū** बूजू-मंजू), served, revered.

bizan बिज़न् । आहननम् m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: —**bēg** -वेग् । **bīg** । आहनननियोज्यः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan**.

bōzun बोजुन् । अवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz^ū** बूजू, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** बोज़ोव्; conj. part. **būzith** बूज़िथ्, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būzⁱ** **būzⁱ** बूज़ि बूज़ि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz^ū-mot^ū**

बूज़-मंतु । श्रुतपूर्वः perf. part. (f. būz^u-mūt^u बूज़-मंतू), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. bōzan-wōl^u बोज़न्-वोलु । श्रुखन् m., n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yun^u बोज़न् चिनु । दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. the pass. of bōzun, to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as bōzanas andar yun^u, to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyun^u बूज़िथ् दिनु । विचार्य विभाजनम् m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । सूभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । सर्धावृत्तिः m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. —nyun^u —निनु । स्वभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of —dyun^u, intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan बूज़न् or bōzan भोज़न् । भोजनम् m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word bōzan). —karun —करन् । अन्नभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुज़ुन् । भर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. buz^u बुज़ु, 2 p.p. buzōv बुज़ोव्), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, buzāyih for buzāyē, 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with bazun). buz^u-mot^u बुज़-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. buz^u-mūt^u बुज़-मंतू), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बज़न्-बान । खिहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See bazun.

bōzan-bāna बोज़न्-बान । श्रवणशीलता m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brōr^u बुज़न्-ब्रोर् । निःशेषता m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār बोज़न्-हार । श्रवणवृत्तिः c.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan बिज़नन् । आक्षिप्य निपातः f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. bizan.

biz^{anun} बिज़नुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. biz^{on}^u बिज़नु), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. bizan. biz^{on}^u-mot^u बिज़नु-मंतु । बलान्निक्षिप्यः perf. part. (f. biz^{on}^u-mūt^u बिज़नु-मंतू), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun बोज़नावुन् । श्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōzanōw^u बोज़नोवु; pres. part. m.c. bōzanāwan बोज़नावन्, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). bōzanōw^u-mot^u बोज़नोवु-मंतु । श्रावितः perf. part. (f. bōzanōw^u-mūt^u बोज़नावु-मंतू), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. bōzanāwan-wōl^u बोज़नावन्-वोलु । श्रावकः, श्रावेदकः m., n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र (= بازار) । विपणिः m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt bāzār, in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 bāzār also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. —asun —असुन् । असनवृत्तिः m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. —banga -बंग । अन्नफलविशेषः f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to bājra (Panicum spicatum or P. italicum). —sānun —सानुन् । असनासङ्गनम् m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. —wuchun —वुकुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāz^{ar}i बाज़रि (= بازار) । जनसाधारणवृत्तिः adj. c.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. —baṭa —बट । हस्रवृत्तिः m. (f. —baṭāñ —बटञ्), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. —jōsh —जोश । बाह्यविलासः m.

bazaar ebullition ; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr बज़ोर (cf. بزور), adj. e.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār बे زار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. —gashun —गकुन । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. e.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िय् adj. e.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. buzun.

būzith बूज़िय्, see bōzun.

bēzuv^u व्यजुव । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. bēzuv^u व्यजुवू), without life ; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buzu-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन । सूदविशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawun^u बोज़वुनु । श्रोता m. (f. bōzawūn^u बोज़वूनु), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906) ; as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawañ बुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.) ; the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage ; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. —kadūn^u —कडुञ् । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः f.inf. to draw or take such

commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzū बुज़ु, see buzⁱ.

bazyun^u 1 बज़िनु । स्नेहपाकः m. (sg. dat. bazinis बज़िनिस ; a by-form of bazun, q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt bazyun), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle ; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, basin). —dyun^u —दिनु । स्नेहे पचनम् m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । स्नेहे पक्कीभवनम् m.inf. to eat such cooking ; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. —lagun —लगुन । स्नेहपक्कीभवनम् m.inf., id.

bazini-dēgul^u बज़िनि-दगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखाविशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. —lējⁱ —लैजि । स्नेहपाकोखा f. id., but of small size.

bazyun^u 2 बज़िनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. bazinis बज़िनिस), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

bazāz बज़ाज़ ; بزاز । पटविक्रयी m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. bazāza-wān बज़ाज़-वान् m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. bazōzⁱ.

bazōzⁱ बज़ाज़ि بزازی । विक्रेयपटसमुदायः m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. bazāzi-wān बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयाणः m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. bazāz.

bē-izzatī बे عزتی, see bē-yizzatī.

bē-izzath बे عزت, see bē-yizzath.

C च च, CH छ छ

c च च. The second consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch छ**, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ṭ** or **ṭh** in Kāshmirī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written च् and छ्, and in Perso-Arabic چ and چھ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candrah चन्द्रः** becomes Kāshmirī **ṭandṛ** चन्द्र, and the Hindī **chhōṭā** becomes Kāshmirī **ṭhotṛ** छोट. In fact, to Kāshmirī ears, **c** is **ṭ** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **ṭh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmirī, **c च** is really **cy च्य**, and **ch छ** is really **chy छ्य**. It thus follows that many Kāshmirīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under च् or छ्, when these represent **ṭ** or **ṭh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by च् and **ch** by छ्. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmirīs, that **ca च** is usually pronounced **cě च्य**, and **cha छ** is usually pronounced **chě छ्य**, **ya य** following a consonant being always sounded as **ě** or **yě** (see article **ě**). Thus, the word **caras चरस्** is usually pronounced **cěras चरस्**, and the word **chakun चकुन्** is usually pronounced **chěkun चकुन्**. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra चार** is quite commonly written **cyāra च्यार**, and **chotṛ छोटु** is equally commonly written **chyotṛ छ्योटु**. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun छोहन** should according to rule be **chūrṛ चूर**, but we also find it written **chyūrṛ च्यूर**, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūrṛ च्यूर**, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chirun चीहन**, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cě, cy, chě,** or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be

looked up under **ca, c, cha, or ch**, and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāi (K.Pr. *chāi*), i.q. **cāi**, q.v.

cě च्य in **cě cě च्य च्य**, see **cyon**.

ci चि چ pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian چون, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cī ची m. onomat. in the following:—**cī-cī karun ची-ची करन** । पीनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम् m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cī karun ची करन** । स्वरविशेषः m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (Ēl., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb**, beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb**, beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). —**dinī** —दिनि । **ताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). —**khēnī** —खनि । **ताडनावान्निः** m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. —**ě-kor** चोबि-कूर چوب m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). —**ě-kōṭh** चोबि-कूढ m. the aromatic root of the *kōṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kōṭh**.

cōbukh 1 چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas** चाबकस्), a whip. **cōbukh 2, cābukh** چابک adj. c.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibōl चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिबालि चिबालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. —**cibāli gashun** —चिबालि गकुन् । अयोग्येऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cōbur चुबुर् m. (sg. dat. **cōbaras चुबरस**), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cōb^{ri} चुबू । तरुणी f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cōb^{ri}-mot^u** चुबुरि-मंतु । व्यसनी m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. —**bāba -बाब** । वृद्धपितृव्यः a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

cācē चाँच्य, see **cōt^u**.

cica चिच or **cicē चिच्य** । सनौ m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cic^u चिचू f. an event (El.).

cōca or **cōcē चोच** (= **چوچ**) । दाहहस्तकः m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *chōchih*). —**bazun -बजुन्** । अधिकारपतिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. —**mār -मार** । भोजनबाधाविधानम् m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. —**sapanun -सपनुन्** or —**sapazun -सपजुन्** । संकुचितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cācā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उक्तृङ्गलीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibōl^a**.

cōcēur^u चोचूरु । ओषधिशकभेदः m. adder's tongue (I. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cōcārⁱ-hākh चाँचरि-हाख** । वन्यशकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicrahāray चिच्रहारय । पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cācarāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray**.

cācarāray चाँचरारय । खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray**.

cicarāray चिचरारय । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **chicharahāray**.

cōd चोद । अविचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **biṭh-cōd**.

cōdī, f. silver (El.).

caudōl चौडोल । कर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas چودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmirī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (ʔ) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas**.

cāg चाँग m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cōga चुग چوغه । आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम् m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cōgālī चुगलि چغلي । पिशुनता f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cōgul चुगुल् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Dal Lake (El. s.v. *dānyī* and L. 333).

cōgul^a चुगुलु । सूचकः m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह چاه । भूरन्ध्रम् m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). —**gashun -गकुन्** । तिरस्कारखेदापत्तिः m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. —**ē zanakhdān چاه زخندان** m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gashun चाहस गकुन् । गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāhī चाहि, cāhy चाह्य, or **cāy चाय** (also spelt **cyāhī चाहि, cyāy चाय**), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāhī**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shīrⁱ cāhⁱ**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul**. It is found in the Nubra valley in *Ladāk*, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāhⁱ karūn^ū**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^ū चाहि-केशु । निःसारचयम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nōr^ū** -नाहू । चयपात्रविशेषः f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह or **cyāhyāh च्याह्याह** f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāhⁱ** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cēh चह, see **cyon^ū**.

chōch कौह । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nicens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc**.

chich-kut^ūr^ū किक-कुत्रू । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchē-pūt^ū कौच-पूतु । शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chātun**.

chichur किकुर । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas किकरस**, ag. **chichārⁱ** किकरि, abl. **chichari किकरि**; pl. nom. **chichārⁱ** किकरि, dat. **chicharēn किकर्यन्**, abl. **chicharyau किकर्यौ**), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray किकरहारय । क्लेशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched).

Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cācarāray**, and **cicarāray**.

chüc^ū-müs^ū कूचू-मसू, see **chakun**.

chacyōv कचोव, see **chakun**. **chācyov कौचोव**, see **chātun**. **chicyōv कचोव**, see **chēkun 2**.

chōd कूद । बुभुचा f. (sg. dat. **chōz^ū** कूजू), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. —**yin^ū** —यिनु । अत्यपेक्षोत्पत्तिः f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chadun कडुन । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chod^ū** कडु, f. **chüd^ū** कडू, f.pl. **chajē कज्य**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv कज्योव**), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged). **chod^ū-mot^ū** कडु-मत्तु (f.sg. **chüd^ū-müs^ū** कडू-मसू, pl. **chajē-matsa कज्य-मत्त**), perf. part. released, etc.

chag हग or **chēg हग** । पलायनवरा f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860).

—**diñ^ū** —दिनु । निवारणा f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. —**lāgiñ^ū** —लगनु । निवारणाभिः

f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. —**ṣāniñ^ū** —साननु । पलायनवरोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^{ūr^ū} कौगूरू । संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chēh अह, **chih 1 क्ह**, see **chuh**.

chih 2 क्ह । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^ū** क्हिशू), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chih 1 कीह । क्षुत्तम् f. (sg. dat. **chish^ū** क्हिशू), a sneeze, sternutation.

chih 2 कीह f. a very small amount of anything, as in **āsh^ēka chih**, a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 कुह, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus कुस**, 2 **chukh कुख**, 3 **chuh कुह**; pl. 1 **chih क्ह**, 2 **chiwa क्व** (**chiv क्वि**, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih क्ह**; f.sg. 1 **chēs अस्**, 2 **chēkh अख**, 3 **chēh अह**; pl. 1 **chēh अह**, 2 **chēwa अव**, 3 **chēh अह**. The final **h** of the forms **chuh**, **chih**, and **chēh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na कुन**, he is not, **chēm अम**, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w**, and the **i** and **ē** of **chih** and **chēh** become **y**. Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā क्वा**, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chēh + ā** both become **chyā क्वा**, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv क्वि** occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān**, he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tāmⁱ chuh kor^ū-mot^ū**, he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y**, not the **th** used with the

past tense. Thus, **tě koru-th**, thou madest, but **tě chu-y kor^u-mot^u**, thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmirī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mě chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m**, there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus**, I am; **chus-ay**, I am for thee; **chukh**, thou art; **chukh-a**, art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān**, thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan**, dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh + ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chěh + ā**), is she? **chu-na**, he is not; **chu-nā**, is he not? **chu-y**, he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ě**, is he to thee; **chu-s**, he (or there) is to him; **chi-s**, they (m., or there) are to him; **chě-na**, she is not; **chě-nā**, is she not? **chě-y**, she is to thee, or she is verily; **chě-y-ě**, is she to thee? **chě-s**, she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy**, he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 कुह m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchh* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan कुहन, chuhana कुहन, see **chuh**.

chahōra कहीर in the following: —**baṭaṅ** —बटञ् । अतिनिर्लेजा, कुलटा f. a shameless brāhmaṇ woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra**.

chaj 1 कञ् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 कञ् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

chajē-maṭa कज्य-मञ्, see **chadun** and **chulun**.

chūj^u-mūt^u कञ्-मञ्, see **chulun**.

chajyōv कज्योव्, see **chadun** and **chulun**.

chik^u किकु, see **chyuk^u**.

chōka 1 and 2 कूक, see **chōkh 1 and 2**.

chuk^u कुकु । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh कख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki ककि**), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun**, **atha-chakh**, s.v. **atha**, and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diṅ^u** कख् दिञ् । प्रबिषणम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chēkh कख्, chēkha कख, see **chuh**.

chēkh कख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas क्कस**), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh कख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki किकि**), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh**, s.v. **atha**.

chika-chikh किक-कख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chōkh 1 कूख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chōkas कूकस**), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). —**kadun** —कडुन् । चालनम् m.inf. to rinse out with water. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । चालनम् m.inf., id.

chōkh 2 कूख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chōkas कूकस**), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chōkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । व्रणविधानम् m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chōka-dōd कूक-दद । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. —**lāgay** -लागय् । स्वत्रणोत्पादनम् f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. —**lākam** -लाकम् । कण्टकयुता कविका m. a thorn-bit (for horses). —**lākañ** -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. —**phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिनुः m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. —**phakīrī** -फकीरी । हठभिनुवृत्तिः f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh कुख्, chukha कुख, see **chuh**.

chakhnā, see **cakhnā**.

chōk^uj^u कूकञ्, see **chōkul^u**.

chōkal कूकल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chōkalad**.

chōkul^u कूकुलु । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chōk^uj^u** कूकञ्), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

chōkalad कूकलद । व्रणयुक्तः adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chōkal**.

chōkalun कूकलुन । संघट्टाङ्गिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chōkalyōv कूकल्योव्**), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chak^u-run**.

chakun चकुन् or **chēkun 1 च्यकुन्** । कीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok^u** चकु; 2 p.p. **chacyōv** च्योव्; imperat. sg. 2 **chēkh** चख्, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers; to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.); esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chēkun 1** and **2**. The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chak^aranāwun**; the regular causal form **chak^arun** or **chak^arāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^u चकन यिनु । स्वयमवकीर्णभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith ṣhunun चकित् षुनुन् । अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः m. inf. to scatter abroad; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

chok^u-mot^u चकु-मंतु । कीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chüc^ü-müts^ü** च्चू-मंचू), scattered abroad; sown broadcast.

chēkun 2 च्यकुन् or **chikun चिकुन्** । सेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk^u** च्यकु or च्यकु; 2 p.p. **chicyōv** च्योव्), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun**, q.v.

chakanāwun चकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanōw^u** चकनोवु), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun**.

chikiñ चिकिन् । अग्रमेहणम् f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chōkañ च्चकन् । हटः f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give; cf. **chōka-phakīr** under **chōkh 2**. —**trāwüñ^ü** —त्रावंचू । प्रार्थनाहटविधानम् f. inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra चकार । समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः m. the act of scattering about in all directions. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । समन्ताद्वाग्निः m. inf. to give scattering; to be scattered about in all directions; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^ü चक्कुर । गानविशेषः f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur च्चुकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras** च्चुकरस्), a lad, a growing boy; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chunikaras*, i.e. च्चुकरस्.

chūkür^ü च्चुकूर । आरूढयीवना f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chak^arun चक्करन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^ar^u** चक्करु), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chak^aran-wōl^u चक्करन्-वोलु n. ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chak^arana yun^u चक्करन यिनु । अवकीर्णभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). —**āmōt^u** —आमंतु । अवकीर्णभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüts^ü** —आमंचू), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chak^ar^u-mot^u चक्करु-मंतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chak^ar^u-müts^ü** चक्करु-मंचू), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chak^aranāwun चक्करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^aranōw^u** चक्करनोवु), i. q. **chakanāwun**, causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun**.

chak^arāwun चक्करावुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^a-rōw^u** चक्करोवु), i. q. **chak^arun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chak^arāwana yun^u चक्करावन यिनु । प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i. q. **chak^arana yun^u**, see **chak^arun**.

chak^arōw^u-mot^u चक्करोवु-मंतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chak^arōw^u-müts^ü** चक्करोवु-मंचू), i. q. **chak^ar^u-mot^u**, see **chak^arun**.

chak^arawun चक्करवुन् n. ag. (f. **chak^arawüñ^ü** चक्कवंचू), one who disperses or scatters.

chōkawan च्चकवन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् f. (sg. dat. **chōka-wüñ^ü** च्चकवंचू), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chōkawun च्चकवुन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow^u** च्चकवु), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chōkawana yun^u च्चकवन यिनु । मथितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chōkay च्चकय् । हटप्रार्थना f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chōka-lākañ** under **chōkh 2**.

chal 1 चल् । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **chali** चलि). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878); a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently —° (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal** लाङ्-चल् f. a wafer (Gr.M.). —**dal** -दल् । विरोधः

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol^u** bel.

chala-bāgay क्ल-बागय । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chāg^ur^u** -कॉग्ह । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. fragment-hurry ; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chāg^ari** -कॉग्रि । विचिप्रतया adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. —**chala karith trāwun** —क्ल करिथ चावुन् m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol^u** -पलु । वायुद्धम् m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wōg^ur^u** -व्वग्ह । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gaṣhun क्लि क्लि गक्कुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. —**chali karun** —क्लि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 क्ल in the following : **-chōkh** -क्ख । अतिचालना m. (sg. dat. **-chōkas** -क्कस्), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chōkh क्ल-क्ख । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chōki** -क्कि), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

chalan-grāy क्लन्-ग्राय । ईषत्चालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pōrut^u** -पोरुतु । चालनसंप्राप्तिः m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

chal 3 क्ल m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

chēla क्ले । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

chūl कूल । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan** कूलन् Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wōn^u कूल-वोनु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cāhil چهل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chōlⁱ-bōlⁱ क्लोलि-बोलि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun क्लुन् । चालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol^u** क्लु, f. **chūj^u** क्लू ; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** क्ल्योव्), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154 ; YZ. 232 ; Śiv. 1022, 1575 ; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **mandun** or **mandanāwun** is the word employed.

chālⁱ chālⁱ क्ललि क्ललि । असहत्चालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually ; commonly used as adv.

chalith chōkith क्लिथ क्लिकिथ । समयतया चालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chōkh** under **chal 2**. —**ṣhunun** —क्कुनुन् । क्लतक्लेदनम् m.inf. having washed to throw away ; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

chol^u-mot^u क्लु-मंतु । चालितः perf. part. (f. **chūj^u-mūṣ^u** क्लू-मंतू), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wōn^u क्लिन्-वोनु । चालननिर्मात्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chōlith-chūlith क्लोलिथ क्लुलिथ । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chēm क्लम्, **chim** क्लिम्, **chum** कुम्, cf. **chuh**.

chamb क्लम् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014) ; a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-ḍula gaṣhun क्लम्-डुल गक्कुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice ; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-t^alūr^u** -तल्लूरु । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा f. a precipice-bee ; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gaṣhun क्लम्बस् गक्कुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice ; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pēth wasath** -क्पथ वसथ । अदृढस्थितिः f. living on a precipice ; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chāmbⁱ gaṣhun क्लम्बि गक्कुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice ; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chōmb कुम्ब or **chōmba** कुम्बा (Gr.Gr. 122) । कणमर्दनम् m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chūmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chōmb** under **atha**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । ताडनम् m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). —**karun** —करुन् । ताडनम् m.inf., id.

chōmbun कुम्बुन । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōmb^u** कुम्बु), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chōmb**, q.v. **chōmb^u-mot^u** कुम्बु-मंतु । कणशो मर्दितः perf. part. (f. **chōmb^u-mūṣ^u** कुम्बू-मंतू), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa चाम्प, see chāpa.

chāmph चाम्फ, see chāph.

chān 1 चान् । तच्चा m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is chōñ^u 2 चानू, chāna-kōlay चान-कल्य or chāna-bāy चान-बाय्. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. Yēkar chān, Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is chānun^u चानुनु.

chāna-bāy चान-बाय् । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. chāna-kōlay bel. -kij^u -किजू or -kij^u -कीजू । कार्यावशेषणम् f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmirī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). -kōlay -कल्य । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. chāna-bāy ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. -koṭ^u -कटु । तचपुत्रः m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). -ṭhas -ठस् । तचशब्दः m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. -ṭōkh -टुख् । तचशब्दः m. (sg. dat. -ṭōkas -टुकस्), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān 2 चान् । निपतनम् m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see chōñ^u.

chēna चैन, chēnā चाना, chun चुन्, chuna चुन, see chuh.

chēna चैन m. a cymbal (El.).

chōñ^u चुनु or chon^u चुनु । जनः, रिक्तः adj. (f. chōñ^u चुनु or chūñ^u चुनु), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. atha-chōñ^u under atha); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. y, as in chōnu-y चुनुय् or chonu-y चुनुय् (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhōnōi* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhēñi*, and 239, *chhanī* for chūñ^uy चुनुय्. -non^u -ननु । रिक्तः adj. (f. chūñ^u-nūñ^u चुनु-ननु), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chāñē-mōchē चान्-मोच । अकिञ्चनत्वे adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion

with having to provide a wedding feast or the like), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chōñ^u 1 चोनु, see chānun.

chōñ^u 2 चोनु । उत्पवनाब्जफलम् the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chōnch, see chōch.

chōnchih, see cōca or cōcē.

chind^urun चिन्दरुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chyund^u चिन्दुर् or शुन्दुर्; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chandith चण्टित (YZ. 134), incorr. for shandith, see shandun.

chināl चिनाल् । पामरः m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chōnil चानिल् । तचता f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chināl^ugī चिनाल्गी । पामरता f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinōlil चिनोलिल् । पामरत्वम् f., i.q. chināl^ugī, q.v.

chōñ^ulōz^u चानिलाञ्जू । तचवृत्तिः f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin चनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun चुनुन् or chēnun चनुन् । निष्पतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. chanyōv चन्योव्), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun चानुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōñ^u चोनु, f. chōñ^u चानू; 2 p.p. chāñōv चाञोव्), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chōñ^u-mot^u चोनु-मंतु । उत्पूतः perf. part. (f. chōñ^u-mūt^u चानू-मंतू), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chōnun चुनुन् or chōnnun चुनुन् । ऊनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. chōnyōv चुन्योव् or chōnnyōv चुन्न्योव्), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chōnyō - mot^u चुन्यो-मंतु । ऊनीभूतः perf. pass. (f. chōnyē-mūt^u चुन्ये-मंतू), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chāṅṭa चाण्ट, see chāṭa.

chônt² कोण्ट. chântun काण्टुन्, etc., see chātun.

chinôv² छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawañ कानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. chān 2.

chānaway कानवय् । तच्चभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. chān 1 (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay कानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānôz² कानाञ्जु । तच्चवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chañ or chēñ कञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. chōñ. -chakh -कख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -chakas -ककस्), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. chōñ-chōkh under chōñ. -chamb²r² -कंब्रू । अकस्मात्भृतिः m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. -chañ -कञ् । खनितविशेषः m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chōñ कञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. chañ. -bōng²rē -बुंग्ये । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. -chōkh -कख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -chōkas -ककस्), i.q. chañ-chakh, see chañ. -chōñ -कञ् । अभीक्षणशब्दः m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. -dār -दार । शब्दवद्बन्तु adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. -tōñ -टुञ् । धनव्ययविधानम् m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chañē कञ्, chañī कञ्चि, chūñ² कञ्चू, see chōñ².

chōñ¹ कञ्चि, (Śiv. 1532) chōñī कञ्चो, i.q. chōñ².

chōñ² कञ्चू, see chōñ².

chōñ² 1 कञ्चू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्पफलम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 chōñī is m.c. for chōñ¹, i.q. chōñ².

chōñ² 2 कञ्चू । तच्चकस्त्री f., see chān 1, a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper

name, as in Zūna chōñ², Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni*, i.e. *chāni*.

chōñ² 3 कञ्चू, see chānun.

chañē कञ्चर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chōñē कञ्चर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (EL.).

chōñ²run कञ्चरुन् or chōñ²rāwun कञ्चरावुन् । ऊनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōñ²r² कञ्चर् or chōñ²rōw² कञ्चरोवु), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). chōñ²rōw²-mot² कञ्चरोवु-मत्तु । ऊनीकृतः perf. part. (f. chōñ²rōw²-mūts² कञ्चरावु-मत्तू), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa कप pl. nom. of chaph 1, 2, and 3, qq.v.

chāpa कौप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chôp² कौपु or chôp² कौपु । मन्थानविशेषः m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. —dyun² —दिनु । मन्थनम् m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 कफ् or chēph 1 कफ् । मण्डनम् f. (sing. dat. chapi कपि), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. —karūñ² —करञ् । सुवेशधारणम् f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 कफ् or chēph 2 कफ् । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. chapi कपि, pl. nom. chapa कप), a sacrificial offering (cf. chapun 2).

chapa-chōr² कप-कौरू । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun कपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 कफ् or chēph 3 कफ् । तच्चणम् f. (sg. dat. chapi कपि), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chēp*). —hēñ² —हञ् । खण्डोत्थापनम् f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph कौफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. chāpi कौपि), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph कौफ् । चिह्ननवस्तु m. (sg. dat. chōpas कौपस्), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakâl¹ छिपकलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal कपल । उद्यितखण्डः adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chāpul^u कौपुल, i.q. **chāpun^u**, q.v. **chāpālⁱ-kiūn^ū** कौपलि-कून्, i.q. **chāpānⁱ-kiūn^ū**, see **chāpun^u**.

chāpānⁱ कौपनि in **chāpānⁱ kiūn^ū** कौपनि कून्, i.q. **chāpānⁱ kiūn^ū**, see **chāpun^u**.

chapun 1 कपुन् । वृष्टिचेपः, शरणीकरणम्, कालचेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^u कपु**), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanā-wun**, **chap^arāwun**, **chōp^arun 1**, or **chōp^arāwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy कपन-जाय । शरणभूमिः f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāi -शई** f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun^u कपनि यिनु** । शरणीकरणम् m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith कपिथ conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 कपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां चेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^u कपु**), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun क्हापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp^u क्हापु**), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun^u क्हापुन्, i.q. **chāpun^u**, q.v.

chāpun^u कौपुन्, **chāpun क्हापुन्**, or **chāpul^u कौपुल** । चेषणी m. (sg. dat. **chāpanis कौपनिस्**), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chāpānⁱ kiūn^ū** कौपनि कून् । चेषणीचेप्यशिला f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun कपनावुन् । चेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanōw^u कपनोवु**), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1**, Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar कपर् । आच्छादनम् m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chāp^{ur} कौपर् । कण्डोलिका f. a kind of large basket.

chap^arun कपरन् or **chap^arāwun कपरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chap^ar^u कपर्** or **chap^arōw^u कपरोवु**), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chōp^arun 1 कपरन् or **chōp^arāwun 1 कपरावुन्** । व्ययीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp^ar^u कपर्** or **chōp^arōw^u कपरोवु**), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate.

This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chōp^ar^u-mot^u 1 कपर-मंतु** । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chōp^ar^u-mūt^u कपर्-मंतू**), expended, dissipated. **chōp^arōw^u-mot^u कपरोवु-मंतु** । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chōp^arōw^u-mūt^u कपरोवु-मंतू**), id.

chōp^arun 2 कपरन् or **chōp^arāwun 2 कपरावुन्** । गूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp^ar^u कपर्** or **chōp^arōw^u कपरोवु**), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chōp^arāwan कपरावन् । गूहना f. (sg. dat. **chōp^arāwūn^ū कपरावन्तू**), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag -दग्** । **कालविचेपव्याजः** f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan**.

chapōṭa कपोट । खण्डः m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath कपथ । प्रचेपः f. (sg. dat. **chapūt^u कपथू**), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan कपावन् f. in the following:— **-dag -दग्** । **अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chōp^arāwan-dag** under **chōp^arāwan**.

char 1 चर् or **chīr^u 1 चीर्** । रोगभेदः f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 चर् । सेकः f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1**.

charū, see **chiryuv^u**.

chēr चैर् । अधिचेपद्रावणम् f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chērā चैरा, see **charāh**.

chir 1 चिर् । सिंचनम् f., i.q. **char 2**, q.v.

chir 2 चिर् । दोहनप्रवाहः f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 चिर् । अजाविचीरम् f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru चिरि-गर्** । अजाविचीरविक्रेता m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gārⁱ-bāy चिरि-गारि-बाय**,

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gür^ü** छिरि-गुरू.

chir 4 छिर् । फलसारसंभवः f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dōda-chir**, under **dōd**.

chira छिर् । मेघार्भकः m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. —**kāth** —कट् । अल्पमेघः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. —**pūt^u** -पूतु । मेघार्भकः m. a young lamb (male or female).

chir^ü 1 छीरू । रोगभेदः f. (sg. dat. **chērē 1** केर्यं), i.q. **char 1**, q.v.

chir^ü 2 छीरू । वेचम f. (sg. dat. **chērē 2** केर्यं, for **chērē 3**, see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-बर्दार । वेचधरः m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chir^ü 3 छीरू, see **chērun**.

chōr छोर m. in the following:— —**lagun** —लगुन् । विकृतविषादरोगम् m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhoea to occur. Cf. **chōr^u**.

chōra 1 कूर । अन्तर्विशेषः m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chōra 2 कूर in the following:— —**chōr** -कूर or —**chōra** -कूर । पीडावैद्वल्यम् f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— —**baṭaṅ** -बटङ् । कुलटा f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭaṅ**, see **chahōra**, p. 159, col. a, l. 26.

chōr^u छोरू । विषादविकारः m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhoea, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr**.

chāri-kōnz^ü चारि-काङ्ग । विकृतान्मदधि m. *dahi* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chōr^ü चोरू । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī कूरी in the following:— —**mār** -मार । अतिहठी भिद्युः m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cah^ara or cēh^ara चहर चहर । चित्रम् m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چهار card. four. **cahār-dah** چهار ده card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cēhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh चराह or **chērā** चरा । केवलम् adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chērā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chir^akāwun** छिर्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkōw^u** छिर्कावु), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chōr^ü**.

chir^ü-müts^ü छीरू-मत्सू, see **chērun**.

charun चरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chor^u** चरु). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chor^u-mot^u** चरु-मंतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनितः perf. part. (f. **chhūr^ü-müts^ü** चरु-मत्सू), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun चेरुन् । अधिवेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūr^u** 1 चूरु, pl. **chīrⁱ** छीरि; f. **chīrⁱ 3** छीरू, pl. **chērē 3** केर्यं; 2 p.p. **chēryōv** केर्योव्. For **chyūr^u 2** see **chōrun**, for **chīr^ü 1** and 2 see s.vv., and for **chērē 1** and 2 see **chīr^ü 1** and 2), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūr^u-mot^u** चूरु-मंतु । अधिचिपः adj. (f. **chīr^ü-müts^ü** छीरू-मत्सू; for 2 see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम् f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun चोरुन् । त्वागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūr^u** कूरु or **chyūr^u 2** चूरु, pl. **chūrⁱ** कूरि or **chyūrⁱ** चूरि; f. **chūr^ü** कूरू or **chyūr^ü** चूरू, pl. **chōrē** चोर्यं; 2 p.p. **chōryōv** चोर्योव्. For **chyūr^u 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūr^u-mot^u** कूरु-मंतु or **chyūr^u-mot^u 2** चूरु-मंतु । परित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **chūr^ü-müts^ü** कूरू-मत्सू or **chyūr^ü-müts^ü** चूरू-मत्सू. For **chyūr^u-mot^u 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharif, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmir's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in R.T.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuv^u छिरिवु । मीनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **chirivis** छिरिविस्), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmir, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gad* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chirivⁱ - cōṭ^u छिरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः
chiryuv^u-chinned, one who says flattering things,
one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chēs छस, chis हिस, chus कुस्, see chuh.

chish^u छिशू, see chih 2.

chish^u छीशू, see chih.

chata कत or chēta छत in the following (cf. chot^u):—

-chiran-hyuh^u -छिरन्-हिहु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः adj. (f.
-chiran-hish^u -छिरन्-हिशू), lit. like white and yellow
rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of some-
thing edible. -hōr^u -होर् । शुक्लचित्रोपेतः adj. (f. -hōr^u
-होर्), marked or ornamented with a white pattern,
esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty
and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern
to freshen it up. -lay -लय । शुक्लाविह्वलितः f. spoiled
by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by
sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched
with white matter that comes off). -t^{al} -तल् ।
शुक्लतूदफलम् m. the fruit of the white mulberry,
white mulberry-fruit. -tyok^u -त्यकु । कुष्ठी adj.
(m. sg. dat. -tēkis -त्यकिस; f. -tēc^u -त्यचू), having
white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy
that comes out in white spots.

chaṭa कट । मेघादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc.,
esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills
for grazing.

chāṭa कौट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. e.g. left to one side as
unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of
a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked
out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chot^u क्तु or chyot^u क्तु । शुक्लः adj. (m. sg. dat. chatis
कतिस or chētis छतिस, and so on; f. chūṣ^u 1 क्चू
or chēṣ^u 1 क्छू; for chūṣ^u 2 see chath 2), white
[Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (chot^u pōṣh^u,
a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; dāri-
chot^u, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600).
—shin hyuh^u —शीन् हिहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः adj. [f.
chūṣ^u (chēṣ^u) shin hish^u क्चू (क्छू) शीन् हिशू],
white like snow, snow-white. chotu-y क्तुय ।
निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily,
u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chātⁱ (chētⁱ) krēhānⁱ ṣārānⁱ कति (छति) कृहनि
चरनि । क्कित्तान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks
and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in
a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in
harmless words or actions.

chūṣ^u (chēṣ^u) dāl क्चू (क्छू) दाल । शुक्लदाली f.
white dāl, a certain dish made up of husked millets,
husked beans, or similar white grains. —han —हन् ।
उच्छिष्टा f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains

after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things,
such as grain or the like. —kiūn^u —क्यू । प्रदेशविशेषः
f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as
'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which
issues the source of the river formerly known as
Śvetaṅgā, and now as Chata-kōl, q.v. s.v. The
place is to the south-west of Śrinagar, in the central
part of the Pir Panṣāl Range round Mount Tatakūṭi.
See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chōt^u कौतु m. (P), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree
used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The
form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chaṭāḡ कटौग । घटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight,
a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 tōlās,
approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which
weighs a chittack.

chath 1 कथ । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. chatas कतस्), the
thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or chēth 1 कथ (छथ) । चतिः f. (sg. dat.
chūṣ^u 2 क्चू or chēṣ^u 2 क्छू; for 1 see chot^u), injury,
loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the
original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels,
ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. —gāṣhūn^u
—गक्छू । चतिसंपत्तिः f.inf. such loss of original
material to occur. —hēñ^u —हैञ् । निर्भृत्यायासनम्
f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get
a person to work for nothing. —nakha wālūn^u
—नख वालू । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम् f.inf. to repay
loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work
against his will).

chūṣ^u (chēṣ^u)-pūt^u क्चू (क्छू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवो-
द्भवार्थकः m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in
a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chath कट । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. chaṭas कतस्),
the weight or amount of the load of a beast of
burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chēth 2 छथ m. the presentation of an offering to
a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chiṭh किट् । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. chiṭi क्किटि), cotton
cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment
(K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). chiṭi-
dutay क्किटि-दुतय f. a chintz garment with very
wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is some-
times simply called *dutay*, q.v. (El.). -gar -गर् m.
a chintz-maker (El.). -nārⁱwār -नरिवार । चित्रपट-
वस्त्रभुजायम् m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of
chintz and worn by women.

chiṭhī क्किटि f. a ticket (El.).

chath^{ar} कथर् । कत्रम् m. (sg. dat. chaṭ^{ar}ras कत्रस्,
abl. chaṭ^{ar}ra कत्र, and so on, but pl. nom. chath^{ar}

क्खिर्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭ^ari**, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpaea polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chaṭ^ara-būñ^u क्खटर-बूञ् । वङ्गपुत्रिणी f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. -**gul^u** -गुलु । **यामविशेषः** m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). -**hāl** -हाल । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. -**hōj^u** -होजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chīṭal क्खिटल । चित्रपटवसना f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chith**.

chatun क्तुन् or **chētun क्तुन्** । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv क्त्योव्**), to become white, to turn white (Śiv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chaṭ^arun** or **chaṭ^arāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-mot^u क्त्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **chatyē-miṣ^u** क्त्ये-मञ्जू), become white, turned white, whitened.

chāṭun क्खोटुन् । आविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭ^u** क्खोटु, pl. **chōṭⁱ** क्खोटि; f. **chōṭ^u** क्खोटू, pl. **chācē** क्खच्च; 2 p.p. **chācyōv क्खच्चोव्**), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. **chōṭ^u-mot^u** क्खोटु-मंतु । मनस आविष्कृतः perf. part. (f. **chōṭ^u-miṣ^u** क्खोटु-मञ्जू), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

chaṭ^ara क्खटर, see **chath^ar**.

chaṭ^ari क्खट्टि । आतपत्रम् f. an umbrella, a parasol. (Cf. **chath^ar**).

chaṭ^ari-bardār क्खट्टि-वर्दार । क्खवाहकः m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chath^ar**.

chator^u क्खटर or **chatur^u** 1 क्खटर । गौराङ्गः adj. (f. **chatūrⁱ** क्खटर or **chatⁱr^u** 1 क्खटर), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chatur^u 2 क्खटर । मत्स्याभकः m. (f. **chat^ur^u** 2 क्खटर), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chaṭ^arē क्खट्टे । चुट्टमीनसमूहः f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chūṣ^u क्खञ्, see **chot^u** and **chath 2**.

chata-kōl क्खच-कल । श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śrētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chūṣ^u-kiūñ^u in the Pīr Panṭāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vēth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmaṭha. Cf. **chūṣ^u-kiūñ^u** under **chot^u**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakōl*.

chaṭsar क्खसर or **chēṭsar क्खसर** । शैल्यम् m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chaṭ^aran क्खरन् । श्वेतीकरणम् (संभवनम्) f. (sg. dat. **chaṭ^ariūñ^u** क्खरन्ञ्), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chaṭ^arun क्खरन् । शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭ^aor^u** क्खरन्), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175). **chaṭ^arana yun^u** क्खरन् यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chaṭ^arāwun क्खरावुन् । श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭ^arōw^u** क्खरोवु), i.q. **chaṭ^arun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭ^arāwana yun^u** क्खरावन यिनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaṭ^arana yun^u**, see **chaṭ^arun**.

chaṭ^arōw^u-mot^u क्खरोवु-मंतु । शुक्लीकृतः, द्वेषितः perf. part. (f. **chaṭ^arōw^u-miṣ^u** क्खरावु-मञ्जू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chaṭsa trēla क्ख चेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā क्ख्वा, **chēwa क्खव**, **chiwa क्खि**, see **chuh**.

chav क्खव । वस्त्रशोभा f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. —**gandūñ^u** —गण्डञ् । **वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम्** f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 क्खव । अन्तिमपाकः m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv**. El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). —yun^u —यितु । परिपाकसमापत्तिः
m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following:—**chāwa-chāv**
छाव-छाव् । प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि f. a kind of gymnastic exercise,
throwing a stick or the like from one to another,
backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1**.

chawō छव । चीलाधःप्रान्तीर्ध्ववेष्टना m. the act of tucking
up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers
when working in the fields).

chiv चिव्, see **chuh**.

chāvēkh छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2**.

chiwalay चिवलय् f. in the following:—**chiwalayē**
nērañē चिवलय नेरञ् । पर्याप्तोद्धिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf.
surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist,
e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst
a number of people after every one has been supplied,
something to remain over and above; to be enough
and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following:— **-dag -दग्** ।
कालक्षेपणम् f. wasting time in the performance of
any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each
other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A
says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and
C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing
is done. Cf. **chōp^arāwan** and **chapāwan**. **-dās**
-दास् । इतरेतरदर्शकः m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who
wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōw^u**
छोवु), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923,
1433).

chōw^u-mot^u 1 छोवु-मंतु । अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part.
(f. **chōw^u-müt^u** छावू-मंतू), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōw^u**
छोवु), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26,
60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800,
1823; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770); to experience
(an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3); to enjoy happiness
or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun**
chuh अजल् छावुन् कुह्, fate is to be experienced, one
must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvēkh** छाव्यख्
or **chāvēkh** छाव्यख् । उपभोगसिद्धिः ben. sg. 2, mayst
thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr.
252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment,
perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubārakī*
(Śiv. 668).

chōw^u-mot^u 2 छोवु-मंतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f.
chōw^u-müt^u छावू-मंतू), enjoyed, used, partaken.

chāwun 3 छावुन् । सूत्रसंदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōw^u**
छोवु), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the
inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean

'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment; so
W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōw^u**
छोवु), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like
when being boiled (K.Pr. 41); the 'completion' is
done by pouring off the water, and placing the food
over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the
surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **ada-chōv^u 1** under **ad**.
chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for
cāwun, to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun चिवुन् । मदोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv**
चिव्योव्), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine,
drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860); to be proud, puffed
up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth
or the like; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant,
etc.). **chivyō-mot^u** चिव्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तमदः perf. part.
(f. **chivyē-müt^u** चिव्ये-मंतू), intoxicated; arrogant
(whether by nature or owing to some special cause);
in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivēr चिव्यर् । मदमत्तता m. intoxication; arrogance.

chiw^arāwun चिव्रावुन् । मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
chiw^arōw^u चिव्रोवु), to intoxicate, madden (by the
administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion);
to make proud.

chyā छा, **chēy** छय्, **chēyē** छय; **chuy** कुय्, **chuyē**
कुय, see **chuh**.

cāhy चाह्य् f., i.q. **cāhⁱ**, q.v.

chyuk^u 1 चिकु or च्युक, see **chikun**.

chyuk^u 2 चिकु or च्युक । जलसेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt,
syringe for projecting water.

chāvēkh छाव्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2**.

chyund^orⁿ चिन्दर्, see **chind^arun**.

chyūr^u-mot^u 1 and **2** छूरु-मंतु, see **chērun** and **chōrun**.

chyot^u छतु, see **chot^u**.

chōz^u छजू, see **chōd**.

cūj^u चूज्, f. **cūj^alā** चीजला m. the ash (*Frazinus*
xanthoxyloides) (El.).

caka 1 चक । निष्कासितवारिद्धि m. (for **2** see **cakh 1**
and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahī*) from which the
liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see **cākh 1** and **2**.

cākⁱ चकि । लोभः f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for
anything or to do anything). —**atsūn^u** —अत्तजू ।
प्राप्तभ्यासीत्यत्तिः f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get
something again and again because one has already
once got it easily; to be in the habit of doing any-
thing, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing; hence,
one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old
servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see cikh.

cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chōka*). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **भूलेपनम्** m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चोक m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyon^u** चोक ष्यनु । **विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. —**ṭhunun** —कुनुन् । **विघ्नापातनम्** m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चोक, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2**.

cukⁱ (P), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium*. **cuki-phal** (P), m. its fruit (L. 74).

cūkⁱ चूकि । **पीठम्** f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव् । **यीवनमदः** m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (P) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **gōrⁱ-kōw^u**, under **gōr^u**.

cakdār چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1**.

cūkⁱ-dar चूकिदर m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख چک । **चेचविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **cakas** चकस्), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

cakh 2 چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. —**cakh चख-चख** چخ-چخ । **पौनःपुण्येन-भर्त्सनम्** m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bok^u चक-बकु । **वाचामाहतिः** m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub.

—**cakh -चख** । **कोलाहलः** f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar**.

cākh 1 चाख چاخ (also spelt **cyākh** च्याख) । **हिदः** m. (sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **हेदनम्** m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). —**gashānⁱ** —गह्नि । **हिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). —**karun** —करन् m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyun^u** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wūt^u चाक-वटू । **वस्त्रहेदभेदः** f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. —**wacē diñē** —वच्य दिज । **वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागहेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख چاخ । **हृष्टपुष्टः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas** चाकस्), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख m. in **cākh-bākh** चाख-बाख । **रोदनाह्वानादिः** m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh**, under **cikh**. —**bākh dyun^u** —बाख दिनु । **आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

caha चख (cf. چخ) । **निराकरणम्** m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). —**karun** —करन् । **तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख । **तीक्ष्णशब्दः** f. (sg. dat. **ciki** चिकि), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). —**bākh** —बाख । **दैन्यादिख्यापन-विज्ञप्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-bākas** -बाकस्), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh**, under **cākh 3**.

cika diñē चिक दिज f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). —**nād** —नाद् । **तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम्** m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cīkh चीख । **तीव्रदूरगामिस्वरः** f. (sg. dat. **cīki** चीकि), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. —**bākh** —बाख । **सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bāki** बाकि), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चोख । **चतुःशालगृहम्** m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चोकस्), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

cōkh 2 चौख् । क्खेदः m. (sg. dat. **cōkas** चौकस्), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1**.

cōkh चौख् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **cōki** चौकि), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. — **diñ^ū** — दिञ् । हानिकरणम् f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. — **lāgiñ^ū** — लगञ् । हानिसंभवः f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. — **khēñ^ū** — ख्यञ् । हान्यवाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cākⁱ चख्-चकि । गुप्तशस्त्री f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candur^u चख्-चन्दुर । अङ्गारचूर्णः m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh*.

cakh^ama चख्म چکمه । उपानद्विशेषः m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *ciknā*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cōkh^r चौखरू । मण्डली f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caūkharun चौखरुन् or **cōkharun** चौखरुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caūkharyōv** चौखर्योव्), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cōkharāwun चौखरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōkharōw^u** चौखरोवु), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cōkhta चुख् । भोजनविशेषः m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चकले चकले । ग्रामसमूहः m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10).

cakladār (= Hindōstānī چکلی دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन् چکن । पट्टचित्राणि m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' — **dōr^u** — दोरू m. an embroiderer (El.). — **kadānⁱ** — कडनि । अतिपरीक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. — **kār** कार چکن adj. e.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknikār*).

cukun चुकुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv** चुकोव्), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or **cākar** चाँकर (K.Pr. 42) । सेवकः m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर । तीक्ष्णः adj. e.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: **cikra-bākar** चिक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहलः f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **cakacakh** under **cakh 2**. — **hāray** — हारय् । कोलाहलविशेषः f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکاره adj. e.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyon^u** चिकारस् ह्यनु । माने गणनीयत्वम् m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for **chak^arun**, q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, *chūnkaras*), see **chūkur**.

cukāw चुकाव् । मूल्यनिश्चयः m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन् । मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukōw^u** चुकोवु), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. — **cukōw^u-mot^u** चुकोवु-मंतु । कृतमूल्यनिश्चयः perf.part. (f. **cukōw^u-mūt^u** चुकावु-मंतु), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

cal चल् । आपातः m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). — **yun^u** — यिनु । विरुद्धापातः m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल् । रूपशोभा f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1** चालि), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल् or **cyāl** च्याल् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2** चालि or **cyāli** च्यालि), rule, practice, course, procedure,

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh**, a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल् । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil**. —**dyun**^u

—दिनु । स्तम्बनिखननम् m.inf. to drive a pile or piles.

cila-juvür^u चिल-जुवूर । कीलात्तदीपाधानी f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cīl चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see **cilla**.

col (²), N. of a Kāshmirī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl**.

cōlⁱ चालि f. excitement, in the following: **cōl**ⁱ **khasiūn**^u चालि खसजू । मदारोहः f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चूआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col**.

cūlⁱ चूलि । चीलः f. (sg. dat. **cōlē** चोल्), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in **cilacil karūn**^u चिलचिल् करजू । संघशः स्तम्बनिखननम् f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil**.

cailcalira ? चैलचलीर m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

calādōr चलादोर् । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः e.g. one who is good 'at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilkī (Hindōstānī چلكی), the local rupee formerly current in Kāshmir and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

cālākh चालाक adj. e.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **ciliki** चिलिकि), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. —**nērūn**^u —नेरजू । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ल جلا or **cila** चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दः कालः m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bēhun चिलस् व्यङ्गन् । चत्वारिंशदाह्निकव्रत-विधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम् f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). —**cyon**^u —च्युन्, to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

cālān चालान m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kāshmir. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śārādā, the patron goddess of Kāshmir.

cilōsⁱ चिलासि । देशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 346).

cum 1 चुम् m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭun**^u चुम्-कूटुन् । अन्नःसुषिरो वहिःपुष्टः m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭ**^u चुम्-चौटु । साख्वाभाषी m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun**.

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. officinale*, and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chumba*), see **chōmb**.

cambēl चंबेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **camaki** चमकि), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) । अत्यभिमानी adj. e.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकुन् । भूषणदशाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन् (also spelt **cēmakun** चमकुन्) । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv** चमक्योव्), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

camkāth चमकाथ् m. (sg. dat. camkātas चमकातस),
Desmodum tiliaefolium (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt cēmakāwun चम-
कावुन्), conj. 1 (1 p.p. camakāwōw^u चमकावोवु), to
cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

eumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cum^u चुमु),
to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter,
to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see cāph.

camār चमार् । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker,
but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one
whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of
a vile sinner (see camār), a habit of causing sorrow
or trouble to others.

camārtōn^u चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः m. conduct such
as that of a vile sinner (see camār), esp. when such
is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers,
nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals
or the like.

cān (El.), for chān, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*,
commonly called 'gram' (El.). -cambēl -चंबेल् ।
कणशो भक्ष्यम् f. anything to be eaten in grains, such
as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together
and eaten dry. -phālī pōth^{ar} फलि पाथर् । अदृढ-
मैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence,
a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly
made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see cūnī.

cēn च्यन् । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink,
a beverage (Sanskrit pānam in *Kashmīra-śabdāmṛta*,
IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large
quantities, a large draught.

cēna- च्यन्-, see cyon^u.

cēnī च्यनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of cyon^u, that
which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence,
any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see cūna.

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it
is spelt chin, i.e. cin).

cīn 3 چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnā चीना, cinwā चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.).
It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land
(L. 337).

cīnī 1 चीनि, see cūna.

cīnī 2 चीनि adj. e.g. (as subst., f. cīni चीनि), of or
belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). —khōs^u —खोसु
m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, cūna.

cūna चून or cyūna च्यून । सुधा m. (in composition this
word takes the form cīnī चीनि, as if from cyūn^u
च्यून), lime.

cīnī-khōs^u चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m.
a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or orna-
mented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really
connected with the word 'china', see the next; in
Gr.Gr. 150 the word cīnī is given as an adj. meaning
of or belonging to China). -pyāla -प्याल । सुधालिप्त-
कंसम् m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with
lime-cement or enamel. (The word cīnī has here two
meanings—one connected with cūna, lime, and the
other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese
fashion.)

cūnī चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other
gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El.
chaunī, i.e. caunī). —hēn^u —ह्यन् । वस्त्राङ्कनम् f. inf.
to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth.
—lāgūn^u —लागन् । कथनानुसाध्यम् f. inf. to set sparks
or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament;
to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार । उदृङ्कितमणिकः adj. e.g. (of an
ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small
gems. -gar -गर् । मण्युदृङ्कणम् m. a gem-setter, one
whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in
ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. chōch, q.v.

cāncē for cācē, see cōt^u.

cōnca, cōncē (and chōnchih), see cōca.

cāncā-myā-myā, see cācā-myā-myā.

cāncarāray, see cācarāray.

cand चण्ड । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a
slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey
the ordinary decencies of life.

canda-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual
action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern.
-mūṣ^u -मूष् । उन्मत्तकल्पा f. a mad slattern, a woman
who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as
insane.

canda चन्द (also spelt cēnda चन्द) । वस्त्रकोशः m.
a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189,
201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). -gol^u
-गलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम् m. the opening of a pocket.
-gōṣ^{ur} -गोष् । वस्त्रकोशाधारः f. the bag part of
a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. -ṣūr
-सूर । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः m. a pickpocket, one who
steals from pockets. -ṣūrī -सूरि f. pocket-picking (El.).

cōndī, see cōdī.

cond^u चण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug
made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candōj^u चण्डाञ्ज, see candāl.

candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डालः m. (f. candōj^u चण्डाञ्ज), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

candāl^{gī} चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. candāl^{gī}, q.v.

candan-, incorr. for śandan-, q.v.

cang चङ्ग m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). —yun^u चङ्ग चिनु । बाधापातः m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. canga-tala nērun चङ्ग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विसृक्तिः m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

cāng, see cāg.

canga चङ्ग (= चङ्ग) । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmir, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

cēnagrākh चनयाख्, see cyon^u.

cangus चङ्गुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).

cēnahār चनहार, see cyon^u.

cōnj^u चञ्जु or conj^u चञ्जु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. cōnj^u चञ्जु or cūnj^u चञ्जु), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

canj-phanj चञ् - फञ् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of phanj, cf. Persian نند falsehood; see phand), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

cānkar चाङ्कर (K.Pr. 42), see cākar.

cuñkaras (K.Pr. 42), see chūkur.

cōnt^u चोण्ट, see cōt^u.

cōnt^u चाण्ट, see cōt^u.

cēntha चैन्थ, see cētha.

cinwā चिन्वा, see cīnā.

cēna-wōl^u चन-वोलु, see cyon^u.

cūnz^u चूञ्ज f. a maid-servant (El.).

cañ चञ् । शब्दभेदः m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. —cañ -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेषः m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

cīñ चिञ् । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. chin).

cēñ^u चञ्जु, see cyon^u.

cāñēr चाञ्जर, see cyāñēr.

capa 1 चप چپه । अरिचम m. an oar, a paddle.

capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).

capa 3 and 4 चप, see caph 1 and 2.

cōp^u चोपु m. the instep (El.).

capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. cap^ur^u 1 and cār 1.

caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: capa-caph चप-चफ् f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or caph-caph चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -capas -चपस्), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना f. (sg. dat. capi चपि), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. —khēñ^u —ख्यञ्जु । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम् f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

capa gashun चप गहून् । एकपचीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

cāph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. cāpi चाँपि), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: cāpa cārañē चाँप चारञ्ज । कीलैहस्तबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. cap^ur^u 2.

caphkāl^u चफ्कलि । कण्ठाभरणविशेषः f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the campā flower (Hindī, campā-kalī).

caphkali-hot^u चफ्कलि-हट्टु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठः m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. —hot^u -हट्टु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु m. a die for stamping the campā-bud beads of such a necklace. —phol^u -फोलु ।

कण्ठभूषाफलम् m. a single campā-bud bead of such a necklace. —pōsh -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम् m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the campā-bud beads of such a necklace are set. —rosh^u -रौषु ।

कण्ठाभरणभेदः m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

cipa-kôn^u चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्रः adj. (f. -kōñ^u -काञ्जु), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

caupān, cōpān چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).

cōpāndiga (? چوبان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

cāpar चापर् । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. car. —karun

—करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यवद्भाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

cāpārī चापारि । बद्भाषणशीलः adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

cāpur^u चापुर् । अतिनिन्द्यवाचालः adj. (f. cāp^ur^u चापुर्), i.q. cāpārī, q.v.

cap^ur^u 1 चपुर् । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1**. **cap^ur^e gandañē** चपर्ये गण्डञ् । शीघ्रताबाधनम् f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

cap^ur^u 2 चपुर् । कीलविशेषः f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cāpa cārañē**. See **cāph**.

cap^urās चपरास । दौत्यमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

cap^urōsⁱ चपरासि । दूतः m. one who wears a **cap^urās** or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

capāth चपाथ حپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. **capōs^u** चपाथू), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). —**layūn^u** —लायुन् । चपेटिकाप्रचेपणम् f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.

capathal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्रः adj. c.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.

capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाशः m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

car चर् । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. **cāpar**, **carcar**, and **caral**. —**karun** —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम् m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed; cf. **capacār** and **cap^ur^u 1**.

cāra-cār चार-चार । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

cār 2 चार् । पीडनम् m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cāpa cārañē** under **cāph**). —**abun** —अबुन् । बाधोत्पत्तिः m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to

occur. —**karun** —करुन् । बाधाविधानम् m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **cap^uri gandañē** under **cap^ur^u 1**. —**hānun** —हानुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. id. —**yun^u** —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or cyāra चार چاره । उपायः m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). —**sāz** -साज़् m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). —**sōzī** -साज़ी f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in **cari-hākh**, m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चेर । सूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūrⁱ**.

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha**, and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1**. —**cār** -चार । क्सेदनम् m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । निष्पीडनम् m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīrⁱ 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. **cīrē** चीर्ये, Gr.Gr. 61; for 2 see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīrⁱ**. —**trāwūn^u** —त्रावुन् । परोक्षप्रश्नपत्रापातनम् f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīrⁱ 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. **cīrē** चीर्ये), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

cor^u 1 चर् । मेवविशेषः m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

cārⁱ-mus^ala चरि-मुसल । मेवविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstins* and the like.

cor^u 2 चर् । बद्भाषी adj. (f. **cūr^u** चूर्), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car**.

cōr^u 3 चोर् (also written **cyōr^u** चोर्) । अयोग्यकर्मा adj. (f. **cōr^u** 3 चोर्, Gr.Gr. 12, for **cōr^u 1** and **2** and **cōr^u 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chōr*, f. *chār*).

cōr^u 1 and 2 चारु, 1 p.p. f. of *cārun* 1 and 2, qq.v.

cōr^u 3 चारु, see cōr^u.

cōr^u 4 चारु । तृणभेदः f. a kind of long-leaved grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūrⁱ चूरि । वलिः f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. *cēr*. *cūri-bulbul* चूरि-बुलबुल । अन्नःशून्यो बहिर्विलासी m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. -nor^u -नरु । वलिनवस्त्रभुजः m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in *curu-caras* (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see *cars*) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called *gard bang* (dust bhang), and *curu* is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūr^u चूरु for *cyūr^u*, see *cīrun*.

carb चर्ब चर्ब । मेदः m. (sg. abl. *carba* 1 चर्ब), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) चर्ब-बगैर m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. *bagōr^u*. -*śūnṭh* -चूण्ट । अतिस्थूला f. (sg. dat. -*śūnṭi* -चूण्टि), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbās tāl wōlinj gashūn^u चर्बस तल् बालिञ्ज गश्जू । निर्भयीभवनम् f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 चर्ब । मेदुरः adj. c.g. (for 1 see *carb*), fat, stout, plump.

carbī चर्बि f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. —*anūn^u* —अन्ननू । मदोन्नवः f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba चुर्ब in the following: *curba bazun* चुर्ब बजुन । विशिष्टाखादभोजनम् m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा m. the game of football.

carca चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशयः m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar चर्चर m. in the following: *carcar karun* चर्चर करुन । बह्जनम् m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. *car*. —*lāgun* —लागुन । कोलाहलभेदः m.inf. to keep

making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār चाचार् in the following: *cārcār-goy^u* चाचार्-गयु । वङ्गभाषी adj. (f. -*güy^u* -गयू), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir चिर्चिर् । पविशब्दः m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. *ciriv ciriv*. —*karun* —करुन । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलः m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). —*lāgun* —लागुन । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलारम्भः m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), *cērāg* (K.Pr. 161), *cirāg* (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhoea of cattle. ? cf. *charun*. Perhaps the word should be spelt *chirāg* or *charāg*.

carī gād (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for *chiryuv^u*, q.v.

cir-gyush^u चिर्-ग्युशु । शब्दविनोदः m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh चर्ख चर्ख । परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. *carkas* चर्कस), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. *carakh*. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). —*phērun* —फैरुन । व्यवहारापत्तिः m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun चर्कै फैरुन । भ्रान्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम् m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). —*phirun* —फिरुन । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम् m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun चर्कस खसुन । क्रियाकूटीभवनम् m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāṭa*.

carakh चरख m. (sg. dat. *carakhas* चरखस), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of *carkh*).

cirkh चिख् । पूयः f. (sg. dat. **cirki चिकि**), purulent matter, pus.

carkhārⁱ चर्खरि । चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral चरल् । बड़भाषी adj. c.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car**.

curēl चुरेल् । कुत्सितकर्मा f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (P spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 चारुन् (also written **cyārun च्यारुन्**) । पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōr^u 1 चोर्**; f. **cōr^u 1 चारू**; for 3 see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **cārun 2**.

cārun 2 चारुन् (also written **cyārun च्यारुन्**) । सुबन्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōr^u 2 चोर्**; f. **cōr^u 2 चारू**; for 3 see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *carhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1**.

cirn चिर्न् । अन्तमेदः m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2**.

ciran 1 चिरन् । आनाहरोगः f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **ciran 2**.

ciran 2 चिरन् । अन्तमेदीनाडी m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn**.

cīran 1 चीरन् । निष्पीडनम् f. squeezing out, wringing out.

cīran 2 चीरन् । विट्कृच्छ्रम् f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1**.

cirain (P spelling, L. 74, *chirain*), a certain tree found in Kashmir at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata*.

cīrun चीरुन् । निष्पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūr^u च्यूर्**, pl. **cīrⁱ चीरि**; f. **cīr^u चीरू**, pl. **cīrē चीर्य**), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

cīrⁱ cīrⁱ hyon^u चीरि चीरि ह्यनु । अतिव्यथावाप्तिः m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

carand चरण्ड । चिरण्डी f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng क्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind चरनारबिन्द् m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a

superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caranārarinda* (Śiv. 1035).

carpārⁱ चर्परि । निरर्थबड़भाषी adj. c.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunist and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car**.

carpor^u चर्पर् । बड़भाषी adj. (f. **carpūr^u चर्पर्**), i.q. **carpārⁱ**, q.v.

cārpāy चारपाय f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

cārēr चार्एर । अयोग्यशीलत्वम् m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars चर्स or **caras चरस्** (also written **cērs चर्स** and **cēras चरस्**) । भङ्गारेणुः m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu**.

carsa-biṭh चर्स-बिट् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी f. a company of *charas*-smokers. -**būṭh^u** -बूट् । भङ्गारेणु-

धूमपानस्थानम् f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas*. -**shōda** -शोद । भङ्गारेणुधूमपायुन्नादी

m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. -**wān** -वान् । भङ्गारेणुवापणः m. a *charas*-shop. -**yār** -यार् । भङ्गारेणुसखा m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

cārsō चारसो m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyēs चारसोयैस्**), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraita चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chireta* (El.).

cōrta चूर्त m. in the following: **cōrta karun चूर्ते करुन्** । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop a person's work by with-

holding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । निरोधावाप्तिः m.inf.

to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāṭh च्राट् m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas च्राटस्**), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cīrvē चिर्व्य । पृथुक्ताः f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling.

-**gor^u** -गर् । पृथुकविक्रेता m. a seller of this food.

cīrvēn khasun चिर्व्यन् खसुन् । अनारोह्यारोहः m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met.

to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

cīriv ciriv चिरिक् चिरिक् । चटकधनिः m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **cīrcir**.

cīrawun^u चीरवुनु n.ag. (f. **cīrawūn^u चीरवञ्जू**), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwoy^u चार्वोयु (= چاروا) । पशुः m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

cash चश । मीनविशेषः f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *cash* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cash^m** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشمه m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). —**shōhī** شاهي — or —**sōhibī** صاحبي — m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāshṭ چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kōj^u**, q.v.

cāṭⁱ चटि । दण्डधनम् f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). —**hēñ^u** — ह्यञ् । दण्डदापनम् f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

caṭi lagun चटि लगुन् । दण्डाधारीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cāta चीत, **citra** चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cōṭⁱ चाटि । पुत्तली f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cōṭ^u चाटु । आस्थाधोवयवः m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). —**hol^u gathun** — हलु गठुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need. —**raṭun** — रटुन् । वाष्ठाहननम् m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). —**ṣaṭun** — षटुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cōṭⁱ-gand चाटि-गण्ड । भक्षणनिरोधः m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). —**hol^u** — हलु । वक्रचिबुकः adj. (f. **-hūj^u** — हञ्), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. —**ṣūnd^u** — षण्डु । वाङ्निरोधनम् f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cōṭ^u चाटू f., only used in the pl. **cācē** चाँच । ओष्ठी, the lips. Cf. **cōṭ^u**, the chin.

cācē-myācē चाँच-म्याँच । ओष्ठप्रान्ते f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cūṭⁱ चूटि । भूषणविशेषः f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्त-वतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

cāth चट । आहतवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. **caṭas** चटस्), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūr^u**.

—**bāz** — बाज् । अनृतभाषी adj. e.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours.

—**karun** — करुन् । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). —**lāyun** — लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāth चाट m. (sg. dat. **caṭas** चाटस्), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāth kaḍun** चाट कडुन् । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम् m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cēth 1 चथ् having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyon^u**.

cēth 2 चथ् m. (sg. dat. **cētas** चतस्), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance.

—**thawun 1** — थवुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. (for 2 see **cyon^u**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. —**ṣhunun** — षुनुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cētha चैथ । धनैकत्रीकरणम् m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ । अतिनुद्रः adj. e.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

cītha चिठ m. in **cītha trāwun** चिठ त्रावुन् । रचितीकरणम् m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

cīthⁱ चिटि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cōth चूट । निपातः m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas** चूटस्), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōth 1 चोट । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas** चोटस्; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

another. —**khyon^u** —खनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —**dīn^ū** —दिजू । आहननम् f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. —**lāgūn^ū** —लगजू । आहतिप्राप्तिः f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōth 2 चोट । चातुर्थिकाहजरः f. (sg. dat. **cōthi चोटि**), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ । योनिः m. (sg. dat. **cūtas चूतस**), vulva (obsc.).

cūtha चुठ । पुष्टः adj. (as subst., f. **cūth^ū चुठू**), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cūth^{ak} चुठकि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम् f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल c.g. or **caṭul^u चटुलु** (f. **caṭ^{ūj} चटजू**) । मृषार्थभाषी adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **cath**.

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōṭun चोटुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōtyōv चोत्योव**), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitanya चैतन्य or **cōtany**, m. (sg. dat. **caitanēs चैतन्यस** or **cōtanēs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cētana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa**, inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). —**karūn^ū** —करजू । विहतीकरणम् f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gashūn^ū** —गश्जू । विहतीभवनम् f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr^ū चटूरू f. in the following: **caṭōrē ḷaṭañē चटोर्यं चटञ्** । अनृतसंभाषणानि f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

citra 1 चित्र, see **cīta**.

citra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

cōt^{ūr} चोतूरू । बडभाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtūr^ū चोतूरू । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव । स्तुतिः m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catōw^u चतोवु**), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav چ (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv**, see **cyon^u**.

cāv 1 चाव । उत्कण्ठातिशयः m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव । वस्त्राकृतिविशेषः m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *gabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan*.

cāv 3 चाव, see **cikacāv**.

ciwa चिव । जायकम् m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. —**tyok^u च्यकु** । जायकतिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭēkis -च्यकिस**), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

cōw^u-mot^u चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun**.

cōw^ū-mūṣ^ū 2 चोवू-मंजू । दुग्धा गौः f. (for 1 see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwūn^ū**, q.v.).

cāwun चावुन् or **cyāwun च्यावुन्** । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōw^u चोवु** or **cyōw^u च्योवु**), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon^u**, q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun**. In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun*.) **cōw^u-mot^u चोवु-मंतु** । पायितः perf. part. (f. **cōw^ū-mūṣ^ū 1 चोवू-मंजू**, for 2 see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cōwith thawun चाविथ् थवुन्** । ज्ञातीद्वय स्थापनम् m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cēwān चवान, see **cyon^u**.

cāwanāwun चावनावुन् । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanōw^u चावनोवु**), i.q. **cāwun**, q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwūn^ū चावून् or **cyāwūn^ū च्यावून्** । गोदोहनम् conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cōw^ū चोवू**), to

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, cāway, I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cēwawun^u चववुनु । पानं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. cēwawūn^ū चववुनु), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cēwawañ चववञ् । पानमूल्यम् f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —^o, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawōyⁱ चवायि । प्रमादी adj. e.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawōy^u चवोयु । असंगतभाषी adj. (f. cawōy^ū चवायू), i.q. cawōyⁱ, q.v.

cyū चू in cyū-phyor^u चू-फ्योर । असुविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy चाय । पानविशेषः f. tea, i.q. cāhⁱ, q.v. cāyē-nōr^ū चाय-नारू । पानविशेषपात्रभेदः f. a teapot.

cēyē चय, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see cyon^u.

cyāhⁱ चाहि, i.q. cāhⁱ, q.v.

cyāhyāh चाह्याह, see cāhⁱ.

cyākh चाख, another spelling of cākh, q.v.

cyāl चाल् for cāl, q.v.

cyon^u चनु । पानम् conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. cēth चथ्, freq. part. cē cē च च or cēth cēth चथ् चथ् (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. cēwān चवान् (ib. 103); 1 p.p. cyōv चोव् (YZ. 512, cav چو), pl. cyēy चेय्; fem. cēyē चय; 2 p.p. cēyōv चयोव्; fut. sing. cēma चम, 2 cēkh चख्, 3 cēyi चयि; pl. 1 cēmaw चमव्, 2 cēyiw चयिव्, 3 cēn चन्; pres. impv. sg. 2 cēh चह्; cond. past sg. 1 cēmahō चमहा, 2 cēhōkh चहाख्, 3 cēyihē चयिहे; the sg. dat. of inf. is cēnas चनस्, and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). -kyut^u -कितु । पान-क्रियार्थकः adj. (f. cēñ^ū-kit^ū चनु-कितु), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to

be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cēna-bāv चन-वाव् । पानार्हवस्तु m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. -grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत n.ag.m. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्, f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. -hār -हार । पियम् adj. e.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. -wōl^u -वोलु । पानकृत n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), i.q. cēna-grākh, ab.

cēth thawun 2 चथ् यवुन् m.inf. (for 1 see cēth 2), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyōn^u चोनु । तदीयः possessive pron. (f. cyōñ^ū चाञ्), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. t^{ah}, thou, q.v.

cyōnⁱ-sond^u चानि-सन्दु । तदीयस्य संबन्धी adj. (f. -sūnz^ū -सञ्जू), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyāñē-hond^u चात्र-हन्दु । तदीयायाः संबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^ū -हञ्जू), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyāñēr चात्रर् or cāñēr चात्रर् । तदीयत्वम् m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

cyāra चार, see cāra.

cyōr^u चोर, see cōr^u and cārun 1 and 2.

cyūr^u चूर, see cīrun.

cyārun चारुन्, see cārun.

cyōw^u चोवु, cyāwun चावुन्, cyāwūn^ū चावुनु, see cāwun, cāwūn^ū.

cyēy चेय्, they (m.) were drunk; see cyon^u.

cīz चीज़ چيز । वस्तु m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1546; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. y, chuna kēh cīz^uy, he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get cīzāh चीज़ाह (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

d ॢ. The third consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* **ध** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the **dh** **ध** is represented by **d ॢ**. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanam* **धनं**, wealth, is represented in Kāshmirī by **dana** **दन**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh** **ध** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज**, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmirī written in these characters both as **धर्मराज** and **दर्मराज**, but the pronunciation is always **darma-rāza**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **ध** or with **द**, that letter will always be transliterated **d**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **ध** should be looked up in the English order, under **d**. Thus **धर्मराज** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma**. As a rule, spellings with **ध** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **ध** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज** will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza** **द(ध)र्मराज**.

d ॣ. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European

language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* **ड** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī the **ḍh** **ड** is represented by **d ॣ**. Thus the Hindī *dhēr* **डेर**, a heap, is represented in Kāshmirī by **dēr** **डेर**.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, **ḍ ॣ**, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral **ṛ ॣ**. This cerebral **ṛ ॣ** does not occur in Kāshmirī, the pronunciation as **d ॣ** being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *bara* **बड़ा**, great, is represented in Kāshmirī by **pod**^u **बडु**. Sometimes, however, an original **ḍ ॣ** becomes a simple dental **r ॣ** in Kāshmirī. Thus the Sanskrit *bidālah* **विडालः**, a cat, becomes **brōr**^u **ब्रोर्**, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* **घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented by **gur**^u **गुर्**. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r ॣ** and **d ॣ** are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmirī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrinagar **kūr**^u **कूर्**, but often, even on the same page, **kūd**^u **कूड**, and the word for 'to search' is both **ṣhādun** **छाडुन्** and **ṣhārun** **छारुन्**.

Occasionally we find **d ॣ** optionally interchanging with a dental **d ॢ**, as in **dal** **डल्** or **dal** **दल्**, a leaf.

dā **दाँ**, see **dāñē**.

dā **दाँ** । गोशब्दनम् m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *dan*). —**karun** —**करुन्** । अपहवः m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day**.

dāi (W. 165), **dāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **dāi**, i.q. **dāy**, q.v.

da,i (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day**, q.v.

dāi (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2**, q.v.

di दि in di दि दि दि, see *dyun*^u.

dū دو card. two, used for *z^ah* (q.v.) in various phrases, such as *dū-pahar*, midday (K.Pr. 176); *dū-zang*, two-legged (ib. 61); *har-dū*, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = *bad-duā*, see *bad*.

dab 1 दब । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); *dastāras dab*, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); *manāṭi dab*, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); *tōri-dab*, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); *dōk^āri-dab*, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). —*bōzun* —बोजुन् । पर्यन्त-फलविचारणम् m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. —**dab**

—दब । पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. —*dyun*^u —दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. —*dāwun* —दावुन् m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth).

—*gashun* —गकुन् । अलं भवनम् m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). —*khyon*^u —ख्युन् । निपातः m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. —*karun* —करुन् । इन्द्रयुद्धम्, अलं भवनम् m.inf. to wrestle (cf. *daba-dab* bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). —*lagun* —लगुन् । निपातावाप्तिः m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). —*pyon*^u —य्युन् । निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोज-नीपलक्षणम् m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view.

—*tārun* —तारुन् । सूतौ द्वितीयसूतिः m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. —*ṭhunun* —कुनुन् । कुण्ठितकरणम् m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun दब व्यञ्जन् । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. —*bēhanāwun* —ब्यहनावुन् । लीनीकरणम् m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down

into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc.

—*byūṭh^u-mot^u* —ब्यूटु-मंतु । लीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. —*bīṭh^u-mūṣ^u* —बीटु-मंचू), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. —**dab** -दब । मलयुद्धक्रीडा f.

(dat. *dabi-dabi* दबि-दबि), wrestling; cf. *dab karun*, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). —*dañ* -दञ् ।

सद्यः पातः m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. —*dāñē* -दाञ् । त्वरया कुट्टनम् m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. —*lōr^u* -लारू ।

इन्द्रवारणीवज्जङ्गः m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. —*lōr^u gashun* -लारू गकुन् ।

इन्द्रवारणीवज्जङ्गावाप्तिः m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). —*lōr^u karun* -लारू करुन् ।

इन्द्रवारणीवज्जङ्गनम् m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. —*lūr* -लूर् । निपत्य भञ्जनम् m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. —**lay** -लय ।

(मोह)गाढनिद्रा f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. —**layē**

pyōmot^u -लय प्योमंतु । गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. —*layē pyēmūṣ^u* -लय प्येमंचू), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. —*layē pyon^u* -लय य्युन् । गाढ-

निद्रापातः m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. —*sūr* -सूर् । भस्मीषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. —*tron^u* -चनु or —*tryūn^u* -च्युन् ।

निपातवाधा m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. —*tron^u gashun* -चनु गकुन् or —*tryūn^u gashun* -च्युन् गकुन् । अतिनिपात-

बाधावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. —*tron^u karun* -चनु करुन् or —*tryūn^u karun* -च्युन् करुन् । निपातनेन वाधनम् m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pēṭh dus^u दबस्-प्यट् दुसु । अतिवरापत्तिखेदः m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. —*pēṭh dus^u pyon^u* -प्यट् दुसु य्युन् ।

कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 दब m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

dab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shöd'pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāzī' Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Dabsar**. See El. s.v. Cf. **döb 2**.

dab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

daba-dol^u डब-डलु । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

dab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

dāb डॉब् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. —**karun** —करुन् । असत्येनापहवः m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malingering. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम् m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

dāba-kāg^ur^u डॉब-काग्रू । दम्भव्यवहतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

daba 1 डब । उरोरोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

daba 2 डब । समुद्रकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (= داب) । प्रभावः magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावणम् m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रभावसंरक्षणम् m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापणम् m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

dābⁱ डबि । समुद्रकः f. a small covered box (smaller than **daba 2**, q.v.).

dēb डैब्, see **dēmb**.

dēb^u डैबू, see **dyob^u**.

dībⁱ डीबि । बुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

döb 1 डब् । अश्वः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । अश्वनिर्मितिः m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

döbuk^u डबुकु । अश्वसंबन्धी, अश्वप्रभवः adj. (f. **döbüc^u** डबूच्), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

döbas gaṣhun डबस् गकुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. —**wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम् m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

döb 2 डब् । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **dab 1**.

döba-gāv डब-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vēth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

döb^u 1 डबू । निर्णेजकः m. (f. **döb^u 1 डबू**, a washerwoman; **döbⁱ-bāy डबि-बाय्**, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालनम् m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

döbⁱ-bāy डबि-बाय् । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. —**bāyē döb^u -वाय डबू** । आक्रीडनविशेषः m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'.

—**chalun** —कलुन् । निर्णेजकचालनम् m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). —**dāth^ar -दाथर्** । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम् m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. —**dāthur -दाथुर्** । निर्णेजकसामग्री m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. —**gāṭh -गाठ्** । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas -गाठस्**), a washerman's *ghāt*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. —**kūn^u -कजू** ।

निर्णेजनशिला f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. —**tān -तान्** । रजकभारबन्धनपटः m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. —**wān -वान्** । निर्णेजकस्थानम् m.

lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). —**was^ala -वस्ल** । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. —**wasth -वस्थ** । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), id.

döbi drāv डबि द्राव् । निर्णेजकचालितः adj. e.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. —**kadun -कडुन्** । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —*nērun* —नेरुन् । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालननिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dōb^u 2 दंब । ईषत्पूरितः adj. (f. *dōb^u 2 दंबू*) or *dob^u दंबु* (f. *dūb^u दंबू*), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

dob^u दंबु । शबलवर्णः adj. (f. *dūb^u दंबू*), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. *daba-hōr^u*.

dub दुब् or **dub^u दुबु** (Gr.Gr. 17) । पातशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like.

-dub -दुब् । आहतिशब्दः m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ 1 दुव-दुजि or *-dujⁱ 1 -दुजू* । आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना f. a knock or tap as ab.

dūb डूब्, see *dūmb*.

duba दुब । वैपरीत्येन पतितः adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-dujⁱ 2 -दुजि** or **-dujⁱ 2 -दुजू** । अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —*phērun* —फेरुन् । अधरोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). —*phirun* —फिरुन् । अधरोत्तरनिपात्य हरणम् m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. —*pyon^u* —प्यनु । अधरोत्तरनिपातः m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dub^u दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub**.

dub^u डबु । विनाशः m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. *duba-dās*.

dabadab दबदब्, see under **dab 1**.

dabādab दबादब् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba दब-दब دبابه । शासनास्फूर्तिः power, majesty ; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. *dāba*.

dabi-dabi दबि-दबि, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1**.

dab-dab wōdi-rab डब्-डब् वडि-रब् । उपहासः f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

dābā-dōl ड़ाबा-डोल । व्यवहाराकुलता m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

duba-dās डुव-डास् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **dub^u**.

—*gashun* —गहनुन् । संहतीभवनम् m.inf. such utter

destruction to occur. —*karun* —करुन् । सर्वनाश-विधानम् m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

daba-hōr^u डब-होरु । शबलवर्णः adj. (f. *-hōr^u -होरु*), i.q. *dob^u*, q.v.

dāb^ujⁱ ड़ाबजू, see *dābul^u*.

dābal ड़ाबल् । दम्भित् adj. e.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

dābul^u ड़ाबुलु । दम्भी adj. (f. *dāb^ujⁱ ड़ाबजू*), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dōbal डबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindi *dabal* or *dabal*, but in Kāshmirī referred by folk-etymology to **dōb 1**, a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dōbal paisā** or **pōsa डबल् पैस** । सश्वभरणः m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. —*rupay* —रुपय् । सश्वभरूपकम् f. the standard current English rupee.

dōbil डबिल् । निर्णेजकवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

dōbil ड़ाबिल् । दम्भशीलता f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla डुबाल, poet. for *dubāra* (Śiv. 1326).

dabalad डबलद् । प्राप्ताहतिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *dabaladiñ डबलदिञ्*), dented or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dōbⁱlōz^u ड़बिलाञ्जू । निर्णेजकता f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

daba-māh डब-माह । माषविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *-mōsh^u -माशू*), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun डबुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dob^u दंबु*), i.q. *dabawun*, q.v. *dābⁱ dābⁱ thawun द़बि द़बि थवुन्* । अतिबलात्पूरणम् m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. *dabith thawun दबिथ थवुन्* । पूर्णिकरणम् m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

dubun डबुन । निमज्जनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *dubyōv डुब्योव्*), to dive ; to sink, drown, be drowned ; to drown oneself ; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated ; to be destroyed, ruined ; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. *dubyō-mot^u डुब्यो-मंतु* । निमज्जः perf. part. (f. *dubyē-miṣ^u डुब्ये-मिषू*), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water ; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang दबंग or **dabanga दबंग** । मदाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. —**gathun** —गकुन् । **मदमूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun दबंग सपजुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । **मदमूढावस्थानम्** m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dōbiñ दबिञ् । **सृगभेदः** f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). —**diñ** —दिञ् । **सृगाहतिचालनम्** f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. —**lagūñ** —लगजू । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dōbus**.

dōbiñē-loṭh दबिञ्-लोटु । **लगुडात्मसृगविशेषः** m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. —**ṣūnd** —सण्ड । **सृगाहतिः** f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa**.

dabāra दबार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). —**karun** —करुन् । **भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

ḍabēr डब्यर् । **श्वलता** f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **dob**.

ḍabur डबुर । **वेदिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍabarās डबारस्**), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dābur दाबुर m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

ḍāb^hr^u डाब्रु । **ढक्का** f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). —**wāyūñ** —वायञ् । **वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम्** f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

ḍēbēr डब्यर् । **शैथिल्यम्** m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyob**.

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1½ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari**.

dubāra दुबार دوباره । **द्वितीयवारम्** adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y)**, for the sake of rhyme. —**wuchun** —वुकुन् m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

dubor^u दुबर् । **द्विगम्यः** adj. (f. **dubiūr^u** दुबूर्), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुबरी-शाह । **पचद्वयावलम्बित्वम्** m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' —**shāh rōzun** -शाह रोजुन् । **द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः** m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. —**shāh thawun** -शाह थवुन् । **द्वयोरशादानम्** m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardañ दबर्दञ् । **सद्यो निपातः** f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. —**karun** —करुन् । **शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. —**gathun** —गकुन् । **अतिस्वरया नाशापातः** m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray दब्रहारय । **अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra**.

dub^arahāray दुब्रहारय । **असन्नदाहतिशब्दः** f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray**.

dobur^u-mot^u दुबुर्-मंतु । **भूम्यादौ गूहितः** perf. part. a variant of **dōb^or^u-mot^u**, see **dōb^arun**.

dabārun दबारुन् । **भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabōr^u** दबोर्), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabōr^u-mot^u** दबोर्-मंतु । **भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **dabōr^u-mūṣ^u** दबोर्-मञ्जू), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

dōb^aran दब्ररन् । **गूढे निक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **dōb^arūñ^u** दब्रञ्जू), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

dōb^arun दब्ररन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōb^or^u** दब्रुर्), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

dōb^or^u-mot^u दुबुर्-मंतु (also spelt **dobur^u-mot^u** दुबुर्-मंतु) । **भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **dōb^ur^u-mūṣ^u** दुबुर्-मञ्जू), buried, hidden in the ground.

dōb^arith thawun दब्रिथ थवुन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf., i.q. **dōb^arun**. —**ṣhunun** —कुनुन् । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray दबाराय । **पादाहतिशब्दः**, **अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray दुबरारय । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्दः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub^arahāray**.

dōb^arāwun दब्रावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōb^arōw^u** दब्रौवु), i.q. **dōb^arun**, q.v. **dōb^arōw^u-mot^u** दब्रौवु-मंतु । गूढं निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dōb^arōw^u-müts^u** दब्रौवु-मञ्जू), i.q. **dōb^or^u-mot^u**, see **dōb^arun**.

dōbus^u दबुसु or **dōbus** दबुस । सृग्भेदः m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dōbiñ**.

dabsar डबसर m., see **dab 1**.

dubōts^u दुबोत्सु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **dubōts^u** दुबोत्सू), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

dubōtsyun^u दुबोत्स्युनु । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **dubōtsiñ^u** दुबोत्सिन्नु), i.q. **dubōts^u**, q.v.

dabāv दबाव् । प्रभावख्यातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दबवुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow^u** दबवु), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmot^u दबवन आमंतु । मूर्च्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüts^u** —आमञ्जू), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. —**yun^u** —यिनु । निपात-मूर्च्छितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabow^u-mot^u दबवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part. (f. **dabüw^u-müts^u** दबवु-मञ्जू), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun** दबविथ् यवुन् । गूहनम् m. inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दबावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabōw^u** दबोवु), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabōw^u-mot^u** दबोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **dabōw^u-müts^u** दबोवु-मञ्जू), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **dabōwith thawun** दबोविथ् यवुन् । अधिनीकरणम् m. inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabuw^u-mot^u दबुवु-मंतु । अधिनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabōw^u-mot^u**, see **dabāwun**.

dōc^u डूचू, see **dōk^u**.

dōc^u डूचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम् m. inf. to

show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dōcur^u**.

dōc^u-dōc^u डूचु-डूचु, in **dōc^u-dōc^u karun** डूचु-डूचु करुन् । कुञ्जवद्गमनम् m. inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **dōc^u-dōc^u dyun^u** डूचु-डूचु दिनु । कुञ्जगतिवद्गवहरणम् m. inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

duc^u डूचू । द्युङ्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducē डूचय । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. —**nyāy** न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्तिः m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy**, see **dukh 2**.

dach दक् । द्राचा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi** दक्हि, but usually written **दक्**, i.e. **dacha** for **dachē**, cf. art. ē; the pl. nom. is **dacha** दक्, also often pronounced **dachē**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmir); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachē दक्ख or दक्, the customary spelling of **dachi** दक्हि, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach** दक्. It is used in the following compounds: **dachē-bar^{ag}** दक्ख-वर्ग । द्राचापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf. —**daba** -डब or —**dābⁱ** -डवि । द्राचासमुद्रकः m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. —**dakh** -डख् or —**dokh^u** -डखु । द्राचाषण्डः m. (sg. dat. —**dakhas** -डखस् or —**dakhis** -डखिस), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. —**gurun** -गुरुन् । द्राचागुच्छकः (sg. dat. —**gurans** -गुरनस्), a bunch of grapes. —**kōdur^u** -कडुर् or —**kudur^u** -कुडुर् । द्राचाबीजम् m. (sg. dat. —**kōdaris** -कडरिस, ag. and pl. nom. —**kōd^{ar}i** -कडरि or —**kud^{ar}i** -कुडरि), a grape-seed. —**kalam** -कलम् । द्राचाशाखाखण्डम् m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. —**kan** -कन् । द्राचाफलम् m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. —**kān^uj^u** -कान्जू । द्राचासतानाडी f. the tendril of a grape-vine. —**kur^u** -कुरू । अपक्वद्राचा f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). —**lot^u** -लटु । द्राचानालम् m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. —**phol^u** -फलु । एकमात्रं द्राचाफलम्, द्राचासमूहः m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. —**pūj^u** -पञ्जू f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). —**pōpur^u** -पौपुर् । भृङ्गारी m. (sg. dat. —**pōparis** -पौपरिस, ag. and

pl. nom. -pōp^ri -पौप्परि, N. of a certain moth. -ras -रस् । द्राचारसः m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). -rāth -राठ् or -rāth -राठ् । द्राचावल्ली f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. rāthas dach, K.Pr. 155); a vineyard (El.). -tabakh -तबख् । द्राचाशरावः m. (sg. dat. -tabakhas -तबखस्), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. -tākh -ताख् । द्राचाषण्डम् m. (sg. dat. -tākas -ताकस्), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. -wath^r -वथर् । द्राचापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf.

dāchi डक्खि । नौपटलोत्यानदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. dachē tulañē डच्च तुलञ्च । पटलोत्यापनम् f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

dēchē डेच्च f. pl. of dyūth^u, see dēshun.

doch^u डकु or dōch^u डकु । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. dūch^u डकु), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. dachēr).

dōchⁱ-gām दाक्खि-गाम् । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven kōs north-east of Śrinagar.

dachin दक्खिन् or dachiñ^u 1 दक्खिन् । दक्षिणा f. (sg. dat. dachiñ^u दक्खिन् or dachiñē दक्खिन्), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. dakshinā, q.v.

dachinⁱ दक्खिनि adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). —kinⁱ —किनि adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). —pōrⁱ —पारि adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. dachyun^u 1 and 2.

dachun दक्खुन्, i.q. dachyun^u 1 and 2, qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpōr^u दक्खिन्पोरु m. N. of a pargana of Kashmir situated on the right bank of the River Lēd^r (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dāchⁱnyuk^u दक्खिन्युकु, see dachyun^u 1.

dachiñ^u 2 दक्खिन्, see dachyun^u 2. For 1 see dachin.

dāchⁱnār दक्खिन्आर् or dāchⁱnēr दक्खिन्आर् । दाक्षिण्यम् m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. atha-d.).

dachēr दक्खर् । श्यामलता m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. doch^u.

dāchyul^u दाक्खिलु । अष्टधान्यकणः m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. dāchhul).

dāchilⁱ-sūt^u दाक्खिलि-संतु । अष्टधान्यसक्तुकम् m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

dachyun^u 1 दक्खुनु । दक्षिणा दिक् m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. dakshin and dachinⁱ.

dāchⁱnyuk^u दक्खिन्युकु adj. (f. dāchⁱnic^u दक्खिनिचू), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun^u 2 दक्खुनु । दक्षिणः adj. (f. dachiñ^u 2 दक्खिन्; for 1 see dachin), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. atha-d.); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmirīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmirī written in that character, this word is usually written dachun, or dachhun, with its abl. dachani for dachini or dachēni, owing to the persistent confusion between ē and i and between cha and chē.) Cf. dachinⁱ and dakshin.

dēchyōv डेच्चोव्, 2 p.p. of dēshun, q.v.

dūc^u-mūb^u डचू-मञ्चू, see dakun.

dōcēr डुचर् । देहानार्जवता m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

dōcur^u डुचुरु । नम्रता m. (sg. dat. dōcaris डुचरिस्, ag. dōc^ri डुचरि), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. doc^u. —dōcur^u dyun^u —डुचुरु दिनु । नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. —trōwith bēhun —त्राविथ् व्यङ्गन् । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ducāra दुचार, دچار । समागमः m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

dacyōv डच्योव्, see dakun.

dōcyōv डौच्योव्, see dōṭun.

dād 1 दाद । उपभोगः m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । समुपभोगः m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 दाद m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. —bēdād दाद-बेदाद दाद m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). —dyun^u —दिनु । विमर्शनम् m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). —khāh दाद خوا m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dād दाँद, dānd दान्द । वृषभः m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere hakhur is more common. The voc. is dādā (K.Pr. 49); dād^uy (K.Pr. dāndai, 219), the very, or the particular ox. —trāwānⁱ —चावनि । वृषभोच्चोचना m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. —wāyānⁱ —वायनि । (भूमिचेचे) हलप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). —wōyith thawānⁱ —वायिथ थवनि । परितः कौष्ठादि-भूनिखननम् m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. —wōyith trāwānⁱ —वायिथ चावनि । यावज्जुनिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम् m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dāda-brāth दाँद-ब्राठ । वृषभ इव मूढः m. one who is as stupid as an ox. —bāth -बाठ । वृषवाहकः m. (sg. dat. —bāthas -बाठस्; f. —bāthēñ -बाठाञ्), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. —cōbur -चुबुर । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. —cōbaras -चुबरस्), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. —cākh -चाख । अतिमूढः m. (sg. dat. —cākas -चाकस्), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. —cākur^u -चाकुर । वृषपालनुच्यः adj. (f. —cākūr^u -चाकूर), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. —hākh -हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —hākas -हाकस्), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. —hakhur -हखुर । वृषवत्सतरः m. a bullock-calf old enough to be

used for ploughing. —hūrⁱ -हरि or —hūr^u -हरू or (K.Pr. 10) —hōwür^u -हवूर । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). —jūrⁱ -जूरि । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). —khrāv -खाव । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmirīs. —lyūt^u -ल्यूट । नृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —lītis -लीटिस्, abl. —lētī -लेटि), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. lyūt^u and under batukh, batak-lyūt^u. —pihun —पिहन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. —phrāth -फ्राठ । रेखामाचक्रष्टिः m. (sg. dat. —phrātas -फ्राटस्), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. —pūt^u -पूतु । वत्सतरः m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. —thāñⁱ -थञ्जि or —thūñ^u -थजू । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोज्ज्वनवनीतम्' f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. dād chwā dōd diwān, can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). —wōr^u -वोर । वृषभनिकेतनम् m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dādi-rost दाँदि-रस्तु adj. (f. —rūth^u -रकू), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). —sost^u -सस्तु adj. (f. —sūth^u -सकू), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

dāda दाद m. a whisper. —kaḍun —कडुन् । अल्प-निःश्वासोच्चारणम् m.inf. to whisper. —phōrun —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम् m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दद । यन्थियुक्तः adj. e.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). —pad -पद् । कल्पित-वाक्यम् m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. —phēl -फेल । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. —wāy -वाय । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

dāda दाड । धृष्टः adj. e.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. dōdⁱ.

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dēd दद । **माबादिः** f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dēdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in *Lāl Dēd*, the famous Kāshmirī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-mōj^u** -माजू । **वृद्धप्राया पितामह्यादिः** f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda دید m. the eye, sight. **-dor^u** दीद-दर । **कठोरास्यः** 15 adj. (f. **-dür^u** -दर), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di दि दि, see **dyun^u**.

ḍiḍⁱ डीडि । **प्रतीहारः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍēḍē** डेद), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān** -वान् or **-wōñ^u** -वोञ् । **द्वारपालः** m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy** -वान्-बाय् or **-wōñⁱ-bāy** -वोञ्जि-बाय्, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wāñēñ** -वाञ्ज), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *ḍiḍwain*).

ḍiḍ^u डीडु, see **dyud^u**.

dōd दद । **दुग्धम्** m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahi* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **सन्धपायित्मम्** m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । **दुग्धनिरोधः** m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । **दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्तिः** m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. —**ti kōluy gathun** —ति कोलुय गठुन् । **दुग्धस्त्रापि काल्प्यभावः** m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. —**ḥalun** —हलुन् । **सन्ध(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम्** m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. —**wālung** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). —**wasun** —वसुन् ।

सन्धप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dōda-ahākh दद-अहाख । **सुधाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas** -अहाकस्), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala** -अल । **सूदविशेषः** f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambārⁱ** -अम्बारि । **फलविशेषः** m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dōda-bab 1 दद-वव । **धात्रीधवः** m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2 -वव** । **दुग्धपूर्णस्तनः** f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yinē** -वव वरन यिञ् । **स्नेहीज्ञवः** f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā** -बहा । **दुग्धवाप्यसंस्कारः** m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna** -वान । **दधिदुग्धपात्रम्** m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bēñē** -ब्यञ् । **दुग्धभगिनी** f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag** -ब्रग् । **बलाका** m. (f. **-bragin^u** -ब्रगिञ्), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । **स्तनपानविबाधा** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun** -ब्रख् लगुन् । **स्तनपानाभावकाश्चीञ्जवः** m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyon^u** -ब्रख् प्यनु । **स्तनपानापगमचीणतोञ्जवः** m.inf. id. **-brōr^u** -ब्रोर् । **दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी** m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bōy** -बुय् । **दुग्धगन्धः** f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bōy^u** -बोयु । **दुग्धभ्राता** m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dōda-chōp^u दद-चोप् । **लघुमन्यानः** m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir** -चिर् । **रेखामात्रदुग्धम्**, **आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भः** f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. **chir 4**. -**chira** -छिर । **स्तनन्धयः** m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. -**cāhy** -चाह्य । **दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः** f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. -**cōṭi** -चाटि । **दुग्धपात्रिकाभेदः** f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dōda-dōd^a दद-दोदु । **दुग्धरोगः** m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. -**dām** -दाम । **दुग्धपीतिः** m. milk-sipping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām**. -**dand** -दन्द । **स्तनन्धयसंवनिकीमलदन्ताः** m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. -**dāra** -दार । **दुग्धधारा** f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dōda-gab दद-गव् । **सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः** m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. -**gagur** -गगुर । **स्तनन्धयः** m. (sg. dat. -**gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. -**gol^u** -गलु । **मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः** m. a mouthful of milk. -**gūr^u** -गूरु । **दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः** m. (f. -**gūr^u** -गूरु), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dōda-hēḍur दद-ह्यडुर । **कीमलकृत्राकम्** m. (sg. dat. -**hēḍaras** -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. -**hāl** -हाल् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. -**hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. -**hāma** -हाम । **तृणगुच्छविशेषः** f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. -**hēm** -ह्यम् । **दुग्धशिम्बा** f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. -**har 1** -हर् । **स्तनपानकलहः** m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dōda-r^{as}h** bel. -**har 2** -हर् । **दुग्धमण्डम्** m. milk-cream, cream of milk. -**hōr^u** -होरु । **अतिदुग्धा गौः** f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. -**hyol^u** -ह्यलु । **अपक्वमञ्जरी** m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dōda-kāl दद-काल् । **ऐककालिकमितदुग्धम्** m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. -**kōl** -कोल् (cf. **كول**) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). -**kūr^u** -कूरु । **दधिमयः सूदविशेषः** f.

a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. -**krūd 1** -कूड । **वल्लीविशेषः** m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. -**krūd 2** -कूड । **धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. -**krör^u** -क्रोरु । **कृचिकामयपूपः** f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. -**krür^u** -क्रूरु । **धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krür*). -**krāy** -क्राय् । **दुग्धकटाहः** f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. -**k^{ay}** -क्य । **दधिपात्रिका** f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dōda-lōṭa दद-लोट । **मनोहरबालकः** m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. -**lyūt^u** -ल्युटु । **शिशुः** m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dōda-mōj^u दद-मोजू । **धात्री** f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (mōjij m.c. for mōj^u), 1151). -**mōl^u** -मोलु । **धात्रीभर्तापिता** m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). -**mālay** -मालय् । **दुग्धकामना** f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. -**mōlyun^u** -माल्यनु । **दुग्धपितृ-गृहम्** m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. -**mōsm** -मास्म् । **स्तनन्धयशिशुः** m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mōsm**. -**maṭh-hyuh^u** -मट-ह्युह् । **अतिशुभ्रः** adj. (f. -**maṭh-hish^u** -मट-ह्यिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

dōda-nōr^u दद-नोरु । **दुग्धकुम्भिका** f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dōda-phrasth दद-फ्रस्थ् m. (sg. dat. -**phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmiris to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). -**phuṭa** -फुट । **दुग्धयन्त्रिः** f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. -**phyor^u** -फ्योरु or -**phyūr^u** -फ्यूरु । **दुग्धबिन्दुः** m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. -**prāh** -प्राह । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. -**prāsa** -प्रास । स्तनन्धयसृङ्गणी f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dōda-r^ash दद-रश । स्तनपानद्वेषः f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dōda-har** 1 ab. Cf. **dōdⁱ r^ash** bel.

dōda-shur^u दद-शुर् । स्तनन्धयः शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. -**shurⁱ-bāpār** -शुरि-बापार । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. -**shurⁱgī** -शुरिगी । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः f., id. -**shuril** -शुरिल् । स्तनन्धयता f., id. -**shurⁱ-pōth^ar** -शुरि-पोथर् । स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना m., id. -**sōñ^u** -सञ्जु । दुग्धसंबन्धी m. (f. -**sōñēñ** -सञ्जन्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sōñ^u**, or co-father-in-law to the other. -**sāth** -साथ । दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -**sātas** -सातस), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dōda-zang** bel. -**syun^u** -सिनु । दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. -**syoth^u** -स्यथु । दुग्धविहत्यात्मसक्तवः m. ground parched grain (**sattū**) cooked with inspissated milk.

dōda-thañi-ṣūr दद-थञि-चूर् m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dōda-ṣūr** bel., q.v. -**tōth^u** -टौठ । दुग्धधारा f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dōda-ṣod^u दद-सदु । दुग्ध(दधि)पाचम m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. -**ṣadawōr^u** -सदवोर् । दुग्धपाचम m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmir equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). -**ṣop^u** -सपु । अल्पमात्रं दधि m. as much clotted milk as

can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. -**ṣūr** -चूर् m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dōda-wōgra दद-व्यग्र । पायसविशेषः m. a thick kind of rice-milk. -**wōr^u** -वोर । दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. -**wūt^u** -वटू । मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (**makāi**) in its milky stage. -**wōṣh^u** -वोष् । दुग्धपवत्सः m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. -**wāṣhūr^u** -वाष्हूर् । दुग्धपवत्सा f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dōda-zēl दद-ज्यल् or -**zēliñ** -ज्यलिञ् । दधिमण्डम f. the cream of clotted milk. -**zāng** -जङ्ग । दधि-शाकुनिकम f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dōda-sāth** ab. -**zēv** -ज्यव् । दुग्धजिह्वा f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dōdⁱ-r^ash ददि-रश । स्तनद्वेषः f., i.q. **dōda-r^ash** and **dōda-har** 1 ab. -**ṣol^u** -सलु । स्तनपाननिवृत्तिः m. (f. -**ṣūj^u** -सञ्जु), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dōduk^u ददुकु । दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी adj. (f. **dōdūc^u** ददचू), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (**dahī**); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dōdas drūr^u pēñ^u ददस दूरू पञ्जू । प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. —**driyē pēñē** —द्रिय पञ्ज । आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. —**kāndⁱ ṣārānⁱ** —कंडि जारनि । निर्मलेऽपि दीपान्वेषणम m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). —**lagun** —लगुन् । बीरमुत्था-विर्भावः m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

dōd^u dūḍ । सार्धमानः num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **dōd^u dūḍ**, with f. **dūd^u dūḍ**.

dödⁱ डाडि । नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *dādi*). Cf. *dāda*.

dod^u ददु, död^u ददु adj. (f. *düz^u* दजू), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of *dazun*, q.v. -wan -वन्, also spelt *död^uwan* ददुवन् or *düd^uwan* ददुवन्, see bel. । दग्धारण्यम(श्च) subst.m. and adj. e.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dādi-kāg^ur^u ददि-काङ्गू । पराचेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. -*wat^ur^u* -वत्तू । निरर्थपरिवादनम् f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

düd^uwan ददुवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. *düd^uwanas nyūr^u yun^u* ददुवनस न्यूर यिनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम् m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

död^u 1 दोदु ५, ७ । पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, *dōdis dag*, the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, *dandas dōd^u*, a pain in the tooth, toothache; *kalas d.*, a headache; *kalējas d.*, liver complaint; *kanas d.*, earache; *zuwas d.*, pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, *dazanas d.*, there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); *nafsa d.*, difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); *pōt^ura d.*, grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); *andarimⁱ dōdⁱ*, internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. *dag* 1. —*āsun* —आसुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). —*hyuh^u* —हिड् m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. —*karun* —करन् । पीडोन्नवः m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). —*lagun* —लगुन् or —*sapadun* —सपदुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sost^u ददि-संसु adj. (f. -*sūth^u* -सहू), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

dōdⁱ-kōt^u ददि-कोटु adj. (f. -*kōt^u* -काटू), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkōt.*) The word is probably incorrect for -*kōth^u*, see under *dōd^u* 3.

död^u 2 दोदु । स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. *dag* 2. —*barun* —वरन् । प्रेमाध्यानम् m.inf. to seek affectionately for

a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dōd^u 3 दोदु । द्वेषः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. —*tulun* —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्यात्पादनम् m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. —*wōthun* —व्यथुन् । ईर्ष्यान्नमः m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

dōdⁱ-kōth^u ददि-कोटु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. —*kōth^u* —काटू), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. *dōdⁱ-kōt^u* under *dōd^u* 1. -*wōv* -वोव् । द्वेषः f. envy, jealousy, hate. -*wōv tulūn^u* -वोव् तुलजू । द्वेषोत्पादनम् f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. -*wōv wōthūn^u* -वोव् व्यथजू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद (? spelling) in *dūd-phras*, m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as *dōda-phrasth* under *dōd*, q.v.

ḍuḍa डुड । स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

dōda-bung^ur^u दोद-बुङ्गू f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir*, and makes it m.).

ḍudḍō डुडु । डकारः m. the name of the letter *ḍa*, used in schools. Cf. *ḍakadō*.

ḍiḍigī डिडिगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. *ḍyud^u*.

ḍudagī डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dōdij^u ददिजू । दुग्धयुक्ता, त्रौषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. *dūdal*.

dudājⁱ ददजि, *dudūj^u* ददजू, see *dudol^u*.

dūdal दूदल m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. *dōdij^u*.

dudol^u ददलु । द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. *dudājⁱ* ददजि or *dudūj^u* ददजू), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

dōdⁱlad ददिलद । मनस्तापयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *dōdⁱladiñ* ददिलदिच्), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. *dōd^u* 1.

dod^u-mot^u ददु-मंतु, see *dazun*.

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

dudānga दुदङ्ग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dudong^u दुदङ्गु । द्विवारकः adj. (f. dudūnj^u दुदङ्जू or dudānjⁱ दुदङ्जि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dādār^ar दाँदार् or dādūr^u दाँदूर् । शाकविक्रेता m. (f. dādārēñ दाँदर्यञ्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dādār-bāy दाँदार्-बाय । शाकविक्रेतस्त्री f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. -mujē -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dādārⁱ-khāh दाँदरि-खाह । मूलिकादिचेचम m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. —gabhun —गकुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. —karun —करुन् । बलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (ʔ spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dadūr^u ददूर् । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadūr^u ददूर् । निष्कुहः, पक्कककटी f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadūr*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadār*, a cucumber.)

dadūr^u ददूर् । दद्रुरोगः f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । दद्रुरोगोज्ज्वः f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see diva-dār, under div.

didār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (*khōsh-didār*, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

didār^u दिदूर् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ʔ a pheasant (El.).

dōdur^u ददूर् । जीर्णः adj. (f. dōdūr^u ददूर्), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). —atsun —अचुन् । जीर्णतोञ्जवः m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. —ānūn —आनुन् । विस्त्रंसानुप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. e.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dōdarā-bōdⁱ ददरा-बादि । अतिविह्वलतः adj. e.g. rotten, decayed.

dōdar-hōm^u ददर-होमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhasrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmir plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

dadārⁱlad ददरिलद् । दद्रुरोगी adj. e.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dōdarun ददरुन् । जीर्णभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. dōdaryōv ददर्योव), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes); to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). dōdaryō-mot^u ददर्यो-मंतु । जीर्णभूतः perf. part. (f. dōdaryō-miṣ^u ददर्यै-मञ्चू), rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg ददरिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vihī Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 459.

dadarāray ददरारय । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse.

dadārāwun ददरावुन् । क्षीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dadārōw^u ददरोवु), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. dadārāwana āmot^u ददरावन आमंतु । दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmiṣ^u —आमञ्चू), reduced to weakness by grief, etc. dadārāwana yun^u ददरावन यिनु । संतापक्षीणीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. dadārōw^u-mot^u ददरोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. dadārōw^u-miṣ^u ददरावू-मञ्चू), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

dōdarāwun ददरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōdarōw^u ददरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. dōdarōw^u-mot^u ददरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. dōdarōw^u-miṣ^u ददरावू-मञ्चू), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadarāy ददराय् । धारासंपातः f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dōdarāyⁱ ददरयि in **dōdarāyⁱ gaṣhun ददरयि गकुन्** । विलीनीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dōd^asa ददस । अतिपिपासा m. extreme thirst. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु, —**pyon^u** —यनु, or —**wōthun** —वथुन् । अतिपिपासोन्नवः m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta ददस्त دودسته adj. c.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dō ददव-दा । दकारः m. the name of the letter da द, used in schools. Cf. **duddō**.

dod^uwan ददुवन्, **dōd^uwan ददुवन्**, or **dūd^uwan ददूवन्**, see **dod^u**.

dadyun^u ददिनु m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Daehünpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍuḍōz^u डुडाञ्ज । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuḍa**.

daf दफ, see **daph**.

dāf, see **dāph**.

dafā दफा and **دافه**, see **daphā**.

daf'u'l-waqt, see **daphul-wakth**.

dafn दफन, see **daphan**.

dafar दफर, see **daphar**.

dag 1 दग । आघातः, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदुःखम्

f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow

caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to

a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle

blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part

of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of

a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26,

Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a

beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag**, rice-pain,

the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mēnga-**

dag, a pain in the temporal bone, a headache

(K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag**, the pains of childbirth

(K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag**, the pain caused to the bare

feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yūd^u-**

dag, stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dōdis dag**,

the pain of sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**);

māzas dag, pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf.

dōd^u 1. —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । आहननम्, बलाद्भ्रूतिः f.inf. to

thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very

tightly. —**karūñ^u** —करञ् । पीडोन्नवः f.inf. to make

smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb,

a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment

has been applied, etc.). —**pēñ^u** —यञ् । शोकापत्तिः

f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near

relation or other loved person to befall. —**tulūñ^u**

—तुलञ् । पीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause smarting to

another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like.

—**ṣhunūñ^u** —ह्नुञ् । दुःखशोकापादनम् f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. —**wōthūñ^u** —वथञ् ।

पीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga diñē दग दिज । अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापातः

f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise

or wound. —**makh -मख्** । बलात्कारः f. (sg. dat. —**maki**

—मकि), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying

gentler means). —**makh kariūñ^u** —मख् करञ् । बला-
दिधापनम् f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set

to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग । प्रेमातिशयः f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dōd^u 2**.

—**hēñ^u** —ह्यञ् । हार्दस्वीकृतिः f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

dagi-rost^u दगि-रस्तु । स्नेहहीनः adj. (f. —**rūṣh^u**

—रूष्), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g.

a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (प्रीतिवर्जम्), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in

a critical spirit. —**rashar -रश्शर्** । हार्दराहित्यम् m. want of kindness, want of sympathy, want of liking

(for). —**wōl^u -वोलु** । प्रेमभरितः n.ag. (f. —**wājēñ**

—वाज्यञ्), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

ḍag डग । निर्बलः m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work.

—**byuc^u** —बिचु । परिशेषः m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

daga ḍaga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day

by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग داغ । चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्कः m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Ram. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish

(Ram. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. —**asun** —असुन् ।

कलङ्कोन्नवः m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । चिह्नदानम् m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. —**hyon^u**

—ह्यनु । तप्तदानादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम् m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). —**karun** —करुन् । तापनम् m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār**, s.v. —**lagun** —लगुन् । (कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । कलङ्कचिह्नवशेषः m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. —**thawun** —थवुन् । चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कास्त्रापनम् m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). —**hānun** —हानुन् । चिह्नप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. —**zad** —ज़द داغذ . निन्दाकलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** दाग-ज़दिञ्, see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिञ् । कलङ्किता f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

dāg डॉग । खूलदण्डः m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **dāguv^u**. —**dinⁱ** —दिन् । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

daga डग । कर्दमोदहनी m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **dagur**.

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān**, they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagōyi**.

dāga in **dāga-shālwōl^u**, N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg देग् डेग । वृहत्पिठरः f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata देग-वत । उखाविशेषभक्तम् m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig दिग् । चञ्चाघातः f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । चञ्चा(इव) आहननम् f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig दिग-दिग् । अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

dīgⁱ डौंगि, etc., see **dyūg^u**.

dōg डूग । कुट्टनम् m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **dōga-athawār**, bel. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सम्यगवखण्डनम् m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

dōga-athawār डूग-अथवार् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed.

-bōch^u —बूकु । अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः adj. (f. **-bōch^u** —बूकु), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. —**chih** -चिह । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f.

(sg. dat. **-chish^u** -चिशू), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2**.

-diwath -दिवथ । कुख्या f. (sg. dat. **-diwati** -दिवति), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः

m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the

pounding of grain when it is entirely husked.

-mōzūr -मज़ूर । कुट्टनभृतिभुक् m. (f. **-mōz^urēñ** -मज़र्यञ्), one who lives by hiring himself or herself

as a grain-husker. —**mōzūrⁱ** -मज़ूरि । कुट्टनभृतिः f.

wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

dōg^u डूग । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. a blow with the closed fist,

a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dag*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145,

El. *daug*). —**dōg^u** -दूगु । बद्धमुष्ट्या मर्दनम् m. a kind

of shampooing, in which the back and loins are

thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness

and to aid digestion. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to

strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to

receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59).

—**lāyun** —लायुन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः m.inf. to strike with

the closed fist, to thump.

dōgi ti bārav dōgⁱ hata ti bārav डूगि ति वारव्

डूगि हत ति वारव् । सर्वथा क्रतघ्नता m.pl. grumbling at

one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes;

met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little

or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58)

a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also

a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment

is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as

well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

dōg^u डूगु or **ḍog^u** डूगु । अङ्गुलिपिटकः m. a gathering on

the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

dūg डूग । जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. **ḍung. dūga dinē डूग दिने** । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम् f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

dūgi phirun डूगि फिरुन् । बद्धप्रसावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. —**phērun —फेरुन्** । अतिप्रस्रावणम् m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

dūga डूग or **dūga डूग** । नौविशेषः m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); **dūga** is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dūnga*); **dūgas kēth**, in a boat (Śiv. 1780). **-r^akh -रख्** । असचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **-r^akhi -रखि**), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. **-hōnzū -हाङ्गू** । नौविशेषनाविकः m. (his wife is **-hānzañ -हाङ्गञ्**), a boatman of a **dūga**.

dugōb^u दुग्बू । अतिभारः adj. (f. **dugōb^u दुग्बू**), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugob^u दुग्बू । द्वाङ्करः adj. (f. **dugūb^u दुग्बू**), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz दागाबाज adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābōzī दागाबाजी f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

digcī दिग्जी m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāḍa दुगाड or **dugāla दुगाल** । कुहालभेदः m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārēñ -दार्थञ्**), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार् । दाग्दार् । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. e.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonio). Cf. **dāg karun**, s.v. **dāg**.

dag-dōrī दग्-दारी । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy.

dōg-dār दग्-दार् । कृतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. e.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

dugāgal दुगाँगल् । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugāgalⁱ gaṣhun दुगाँगलि गकुन् । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

dōg^{ūjū} दग्जू । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of **dōgul^u**, q.v.).

dagal दगल् । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. e.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. **dag**.

dāgal 1 दागल् । चिह्नोपेतः adj. e.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल् m. agate (El.).

dag^ala दग्ल । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dēgul दगुल् or **dēgul^u दगुलु** । पिठरविशेषः (sg. dat. **dēgalas दगलस्**), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229).

—**gaṣhun —गकुन्** । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम् m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

digal दिगल् । चञ्चाघाती adj. e.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dōgul^u दगुलु । पिण्डः adj. (f. **dōg^{ūjū} दग्जू**), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. **dōg^{ūjū}** and **dōgal-bata**.

dūgal डूगल् । निमज्जनशीलः adj. e.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । द्विफालकुहालः m., i.q. **dugāda**, q.v.

dōgal-bata दगल्-बत or **dōgālⁱ bata दगलि बत** । संसृष्टभक्तम् m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. **dōgul^u**.

dagalad दगलद् । व्रणितः adj. e.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dāgaladiñ दागलदिञ्**), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. e.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

dagal-dūs¹ दगल्-दूसि or dagal-dūsī दगल्-दूसी (cf. (دغسل دوستي) पिशुनता f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūs² दगल्-दूसु (cf. (دغل دوست) कर्णैजपः m. (f. dagal-dūs² दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ (داغ لعنة) प्रसिद्धकुत्सा f. (sg. dat. dāgi-lānūṣ² दागि-लानचू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिग्म्बर m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

ḍigamīr डीगमीर् । मुखः, बलात्कारकृत m. (his wife is ḍigamīr-bāy डीगमीर्-बाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is ḍigamīrēñ डीगमीर्यञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. —lāgun —लागुन् । आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

ḍigamīrī डीगमीरी । बलात्कारिता f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. —hāwūñ² —हावचू । बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

ḍigamīrēñ डीगमीर्यञ् । मुख्यास्त्री f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See ḍigamīr.

dagun 1 दगुन् or dagun² दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । कुट्टनकम् m. (sg. dat. daganas दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । कुट्टनम्, ताडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dog² दंगु, f. dūj² दञ्जू; 2 p.p. dajyōv दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, dagē m.c. for dāgi); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 daga fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dugah*, as if from a verb *dōgun*, instead of *dagun*. Cf. *dōgawun* and *adōg²*.

dāg¹ dāg¹ sōn banun दगि दगि स्वन बनुन् । अति-खिरीभवनम् m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dog²-mot² दंगु-मंतु । कुट्टितः perf. part. (f. dūj²-mūṣ² दञ्जू-मञ्जू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान दगान अनुन् । यथाकथं-चित्समाप्तिसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ् थवुन् । ताडनम् m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । अङ्कितिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōg² दोगु, f. dōg² दागू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dōg²-mot² दोगु-मंतु । चिह्नितः perf. part. (f. dōg²-mūṣ² दागू-मञ्जू, not dōj²-mūṣ²), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see *diva-gōn*, s.v. *div*.

dōgan दगन् or dōgun² दगुनु । द्विगुणः adj. (f. dōg²-ñ² दगञ्जू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dōgān¹ दगलि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in *trih dōgān¹ shēh* त्रिह दगलि शह, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

ḍōgin डीगिन् । डाकिनी f. (sg. dat. ḍōgiñ² 1 डागिञ्जू), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. *ḍōgiñ² 2* and *ḍōgyun²*.

dōg^anāwun दगनावुन् । द्विगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōg^anōw² दगनोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). dōg^anōw²-mot² दगनोवु-मंतु । द्विगुणीकृतः perf. part. (f. dōg^anōv²-mūṣ² दगनावू-मञ्जू), doubled.

dōganāwun दगनावुन् । अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōganōw² दगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. *dōgawun*, q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. dōganōw²-mot² दगनोवु-मंतु । संपन्नावखण्डनः perf. part. (f. dōganōv²-mūṣ² दगनावू-मञ्जू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दगिञ् । धारा f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. *āsh¹-digiñ* under *osh²*), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. —lagiñ² —लगञ्जू । धाराप्रस्रावः f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

ḍōgiñ² 2 डागिञ्जू f. a female witch or demon (Rām. 1163). i.q. *ḍōgin*, q.v.

dōg^anār दगञ्चार । द्विगुणीभावः m. twofoldness, doubledness.

dagur डगुर । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras** डगरस्), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga**.

ḍāgur डॉगुर or **ḍāgor** डॉगर् । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **ḍāgaras** डॉगरस्), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍāgarēñ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **ḍāgor** डॉगर्, which is a misprint). Cf. **ḍāñē**. **ḍāgar-bāy** डॉगर्-बाय् । धान्यविक्रेतुस्त्री f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

ḍagür डगूर । पार्वतीचमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् डर् । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*); **boḍ** digar, a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177); **lökut** digar, a little after 4 p.m. (ib.); **ad digar**, see **ad**.

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.).

—**bögi** —बागि or —**bögin** —बागिन । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

ḍigar डिगर adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200); over again, again; moreover, further, besides.

ḍög^{ar} डगर् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **ḍögarēñ** 1.

ḍögur 1 डगुर् । आधारचन्द्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍögaris** डगरिस्; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍög^{ar}i** डगर्(रि), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

ḍögur 2 डगुर् । वर्तुलखूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍögaris** डगरिस्, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍög^{ar}i** डगर्(रि); f. sg. nom. **ḍög^{ar}i** डगर्(रि), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍögur** 1.

ḍög^{ar}ē mōñjē डगर्(रि) मंज्ये । खूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur डुगुर m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras** डुगरस्), a **Ḍōgrā**, a man of the **Ḍōgrā** tribe, which occupies a high position in the **Jammū** territory (K.Pr. 255).

ḍāgarēñ डॉगर्(रि) । धान्यविक्रेतुस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍāgar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍāgur**.

ḍögarēñ 1 डगर्(रि) । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **ḍög^{ar}**.

ḍögarēñ 2 डगर्(रि) । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

ḍögarēr डगर्(रि) । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

ḍigis डीगिस्, see **ḍyūg^u**.

dugōsh^u डुगोशु । दिग्भ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) —**gathun** —गठुन् । दिग्भ्रमापत्तिः m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugōsh^ulad डुगोशुलद् । दिग्भ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugōsh^uladiñ** डुगोशुलदिच्), suffering from multiple vision.

dugōt^u डुगुत्तु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

ḍāguv^u डॉगुवु adj. (f. **ḍāgüv^u** डॉगुवू), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **ḍāguv^u gaz**, a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

ḍög^{av} डगव् । कुट्टनकर्मशूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **ḍög^{ar}**.

ḍāgawun दागवुन् । नाम्नाङ्कितोकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍāgow^u** दागवु), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

ḍāgawana āmot^u दागवन आमत्तु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüts^u** —आमत्तू), one whose name has become entered as above. —**yun^u** —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कितोभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **ḍāgow^u-mot^u** दागवु-मत्तु । नामयाहमङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **ḍāgüv^u-müts^u** दागवू-मत्तू), entered by name as ab.

ḍōgawun डगवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍōgow^u** डगवु), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **ḍōganāwun**. **ḍōgow^u-mot^u** डगवु-मत्तु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **ḍōgüv^u-müts^u** डगवू-मत्तू), husked as ab.

ḍōgaway डगवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagōyi दागोयि f. deceit, fraud; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā**.

ḍōgyun^u डॉग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍōgin** or **ḍōgin^u**, qq.v.

d^h दह or **d^h** दूह । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). —**dith kod^u-mot^u** —दिष् कडु-मत्तु । तिरस्कृत्या निरस्तः perf. part. (f. —**küdü-müts^u** —कडू-मत्तू), expelled with

abuse. —**dith kadun** —दिथ कडुन् । अतिरिक्त्वा निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । अतिरिक्त्वारः m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —**gashun** —गकुन् । अतिधूमोद्भवः m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —**kadun** —कडुन् । धूमशमनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —**karun** —करुन् । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याचेपः m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —**shēway** —श्वय । धूमशान्तिः f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —**wōthun** —व्यथुन् । अत्याचेप-पात्रीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —**tulun** ab.

d^hha gol^u दह गलु । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. —**hōb^u** —होबु । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. —**kath** —कठ् or —**kruth** —कठ् । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. —**kati** —कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमराशिः m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), i.q. d^hh-lambukh ab. —**mōsh^{kh}** —मशक् । धूमगन्धः f. (sg. dat. —**mōshki** —मशक्), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. —**mōyē** —मय f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). —**phakh** —फक् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. —**phakas** —फकस्), an unpleasant smell of smoke. —**ring** —रिङ् । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). —**wōb^u** —वोबु । धूममार्गरन्धम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. —**wōmād** —वोमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. —**wōmōz^u** —वोमोजु), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

d^hhi-gagur देहि-गगुर । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. —**gagaras** —गगरस्), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. —**gol^u** —गलु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**gōmot^u** —गोमत् । धूममलिनीभूतः perf. part.

(f. —**gōmūt^u** —गोमत्), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. —**gard** —गर्द । धूमरेणुः f. smoke-dust, soot. —**gashun** —गकुन् । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. —**kond^u** —कण्डु । धूमबाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. —**kond^u karun** —कण्डु करुन् । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —**kor^u-mot^u** —करु-मत् । धूम-संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. —**kūr^u-mūt^u** —करु-मत्), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —**karun** —करुन् । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). —**kath** —कठ् । धूमकटुता f., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**kuth^u** —कुठु । धूमकोष्ठः m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. —**katur^u** —कतुर् । धूमकपालः m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m., i.q. d^hh-°, q.v. —**mād** —माद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. —**mōsh^{kh}** —मशक् । धूमगन्धः f., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**nōr^u** —नोर् । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. —**phakh** —फक् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**ring** —रिङ् । धूमलेखा f., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**shēway** —श्वय । धूमशान्तिः f., i.q. d^hh-° ab. —**wōb^u** —वोबु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. d^hha-° ab. —**wōmād** —वोमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f., i.q. d^hha-° ab.

d^hhi-khot^u देहि-खत् । धूमावासः m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. —**kūth^{ur^u}** —कूठ् । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. —**shōl^u** —श्लु । धूममार्गविशेषः m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah दह दह । दश card. (pl. dat. **dahan** १ दहन, ag. **dahau** दहौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. —**dōr^u** —दोर् । वाङ्मयेन प्रसरन् adj. (f. —**dōr^u** —दोर्), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —**dar dah** —दर् दह दह । अतिवङ्गलः adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). —**mashtī** (؟ مشطی), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rags (L. 380). —**sīr^u** —सीरू । मुदायसामयी f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūr^u** bel. —**sās** —सास् । दश द्रोणाः m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (fish, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-gor^u दह-गर् । दशगृहव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-gūr^u** -गूरू), of ten houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôr^u** -खोर् । दशखारीकः adj. (f. **-khôr^u** -खाकू), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trok^u** bel. **-moñ^u** -मञ्जु । दशाढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ^u** -मञ्जू), weighing ten *mañ* or *manwatā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara** -मर adj. e.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūr^u** -स्यूर । दशसेटकमितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris** -सीरिस्; abl. **-sēri** -सेरि; f. sg. nom. **-sīr^u** -सीरू), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manwatā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīr^u** ab. **-trok^u** -त्रकु । दशद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trüc^u** -त्रचू), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhur^u** -वुहूर् adj. (f. **wuh^ur^u** वुहूरू), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wot^u** -वतु । दशदिग्वाटितमार्गः m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hond^u दहन-हन्दु । दशस्वामिकः adj. (f. **-hünz^u** -हञ्जू), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । दाहः m. burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । शवदाहः m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gashun** —गहून । अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —करुण । अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह or **dih दीह** m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2**. **dih 1 दिह**, see **dyun^u**.

dih 2 दिह २ । शरीरम् m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

dihā-dor^u दिह-दंरु । दृढशरीरः adj. (f. **-dür^u** -दंरू), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dōh दह । दिनम् m. (this word often becomes **duh दुह** in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trēyimi dōha**, on the third day, YZ. 104; **tsōn dōhan**, for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dōhay**, on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dōhay**, s.v. **boḍ^u dōh**, a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dōh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dōh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —आसुन् । सद्भाग्यकालसंपत्तिः m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । देवसकर्मवृत्तिः m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gashun** —गहून m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दिनारोहणम् m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दिनारूढिः m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —लोसुन् m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dōh**, the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dōhⁱ lūsyun^u**, etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —निवावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwānⁱ** —प्रावन्नि । कालातिवाहः m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । निरर्थकालात्ययः m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् । निरर्थदिनात्ययः m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**ṭhukun** —टुकुन् m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). —wōlangun —वलङ्गुन् । दिनोन्नहनम् m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. —wasun —वसुन् । दिनान्तभावः m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. —yiniⁱ —यिनि । भाग्यावसरागमः m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dōha दह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so prath dōha प्रथ दह, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). —aki —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). —dōha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. day by day, every day. -dāshⁱ -दशि । साधारणदिवसेषु adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. -dāshⁱ-hond^u -दशि-हन्दु । सामान्य-दिवसः adj. (f. -dāshⁱ-hünz^u -दशि-हञ्ज), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). -kāday -काडय । दिनतिवाहः f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. -nōshⁱ -नाशि । कालचेपः f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. —path dōha —पथ दह । प्रतिदिनम् adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). -tōr^u -तारु । दिवसविलम्बः f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dōhā dōhā दहा दहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

dōhⁱ दहि । चिरेण adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. dahi dōhⁱ दहि दहि adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. doh^u. —lūsyun^u —लूसिनु । सायंकालः m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. dōh lōsun ab. -lūsiñ -लूसिञ्, or -lōsañēn -लोसञ्जन्, or -lūsiñ-bōgⁱ -लूसिञ्-बागि, or -lōsañēn-bōgⁱ -लोसञ्जन्-बागि, or -lūsiñēn-bōgⁱ -लूसिञ्जन्-बागि, or -lōsañēn-bōgin -लोसञ्जन्-बागिन्, or -lūsiñēn-bōgin -लूसिञ्जन्-बागिन् । सायाह्ने adv. at eventide. Cf. dōh lōsun ab.

dōhāh दहाह m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). dōhāh khandā दहाह खण्डा m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dōhuk^u दहकु or duhuk^u दुहकु । दिवसः adj. (f. dōhūc^u दहचू or duhūc^u दुहचू), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dōhas दहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). drustis dōhas दुस्तिस दहस् adv. all day long (Gr.M.). -kyut^u -कितु । दिवसपरिचयोचितः adj. (f. -kit^u -कित्), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dōhai, see dōhay.

doh^u दहु । दशकः m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., dohwāh khandā दहाह खण्डा, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāhⁱ दहि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for dah, ten, in multiplication, as in z^ah dāhⁱ wuh जह दहि वुह, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dōhⁱ दहि दहि, after ten days; so —warihē zyāda —वरिह्य ज्याद, more than ten years; —warihē pēṭha —वरिह्य पेट, from a ten year, for the last ten years; —bajē —बज्य, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dēhābiman देहावि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or dēha-abimān देह-अभि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahij^u दहिजू, see dahyul^u.

dōhij^u दाहिजू, see dōhyul^u.

dihōkh दिहाख, see dyun^u.

dōhul^u दहलु or duhul^u दुहलु । दिनकालः m. (sg. dat. duhalis दुहलिस, ag. duh^aiⁱ दुहलि), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dōh^aiⁱ दहलि or dōh^ali दहलि । दिवा adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). duh^aiⁱ-gāsh दुहलि-गाश् । दिवसप्रकाशः m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. -gaṭa -गट । दिवा ध्वालः f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). -khāv -खाव । व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्तः m. (f. -khōviñ -खाविञ्), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramazān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14).

-lag^an -लगन् । दिवसविवाहः m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. -sāth -साथ । दिवसः सद्युहर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time.

-ṭūr -चूर । दिवा चौरः m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). -ṭūr^u -चूरु । दिवैव चौर्यम् f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. -vil -विल् । दिवसवेला f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dōhaliy दहलिय । दिवसे एव adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see duh^aiⁱ ṭūr ab.

- dōhalyuk^u दहलिकु । दिवाकालिकः adj. (f. dōhalic^u दहलिचू), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.
- d^hilad दहिलद adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. —gagur hyuh^u —गगुर हिहु । अतिलज्जितीभूतः adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.
- dahlēza दहलेज دهلير । मलावकरस्थानम् a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.
- daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः), f. (sg. dat. dahūm^u दहमु), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. dahom^u, d^hhum, and dahyūm^u. —kāh —काह । व्रतविशेषः f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. —kāh karūn^u —काह करजू । प्रायश्चित्तविधानम् f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.
- dahim^u दहिम्, see dahyūm^u.
- dahom^u दहमु adj. in the following (cf. daham, d^hhum, and dahyūm^u): dahom^u-hond^u दहमु-हन्दु । दशमीतिथिभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. dahamis-handis दहमिस-हन्दिस्; f. sg. nom. dahūm^u-hūnz^u दहमु-हन्जू), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.
- d^hhum दहम् or dahum दहम् دهم dahum, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. daham, dahom^u, and dahyūm^u): —bāna —बान । व्रतपात्रम् m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. —bāpār —वापार । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंयहः m. the whole collection of such vessels. —bata —वत । व्रतभक्तम् m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. —hond^u —हन्दु । व्रतनिमित्तकः adj. (f. —hūnz^u —हन्जू), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. —kani —कनि adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).
- dahan 2 दहन । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. dahūn^u दहजू; for 1 see dah), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.
- dahān دهان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).
- dihōn दिहान्, see dyun^u.

- dēhāndakār देहान्द (न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or dēhāndakār देह-अन्द (न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.
- dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. dhehra). Cf. dukra.
- d^hur^u 1 दहूरु । पङ्क्तिः f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. dahur^u.
- d^hari d^hari दहरि दहरि । पङ्क्तिः adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.
- d^hur^u 2 दहूरु । त्रिखारीमितिः f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 kharvārs of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as ghī, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 sērs of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 dahēr, 87).
- dahur^u दहूरु m. a large row or line of people (cf. d^hur^u 1), a column of men, a caravan.
- dahari-bōj^u दहरि-बोजु । सार्थवाहः m. (f. -bājēñ -बाज्यञ्), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. —bājēñ -बाज्यञ् । एकपङ्क्तिका सखी f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.
- duhōryun^u दुहार्युनु । द्विकाकिष्कः adj. (f. duhōriñ^u दुहारिञ्), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.
- dahshēth दहशथ دشت । मनोभीतिः m. (sg. dat. dahshētas दहशतस्), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.
- dōhaiṭh or dōhōṭh दहैट् । द्वाषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. dōhaiṭhan or dōhōṭhan दहैटन्), sixty-two.
- dōhaiṭhuk^u or dōhōṭhuk^u दहैटुकु । द्वाषष्टितम-सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. dōhaiṭhuc^u दहैटचू), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.
- dōhaiṭhas- (or dōhōṭhas-)kyut^u दहैटस्-कितु । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.
- dōhaiṭhyum^u or dōhōṭhyum^u दहैट्युम् । द्वाषष्टितमः ord. (f. dōhaiṭhim^u दहैटिमू), sixty-second. Also spelt duhaiṭhyum^u or duhōṭhyum^u दुहैट्युम्.
- dōhaiṭhyun^u or dōhōṭhyun^u दहैट्युनु । द्वाषष्टिमूल्याकः adj. (f. dōhaiṭhiñ^u दहैटिञ्), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt du° दु°.
- duhatyum^u दुहत्युम् । द्विशततमः ord. (f. duhatim^u दुहतिमू), two-hundredth. Two hundred is z^h hath (Gr.Gr. 80).

duhatyun^u दुहत्युनु । द्विशत्यः adj. (f. duhatiñ^u दुहतिञ्), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh दह्वाह, see doh^u.

dahaway दहवय् card. (pl. dat. dahawānⁱ दहवनि or dahawānī दहवनी; ag. dahawayⁱ दहवयि), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of dah, q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay दहय, see dah.

dōhay दहय । निरन्तरम् adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyul^u दह्युलु । करुणावाक् m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. dahij^u दहिजू), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). —pon^u —पनु । करुणोत्पादकदुःखम् m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahij^u dag दहिजू दग् । स्निग्धदुःखम् f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

dōhyul^u दौह्युलु । अन्तर्दाहकृत् adj. (f. dōhij^u दौहिजू), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyum^u दहिमु or दह्यमु । दशमः ord. (f. dahim^u दहिमु), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. daham, dahom^u, and d^hhum. —dōh —दह । दशमदिवसकर्म m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dāh^umi दहिमि । दशमे दिवसे adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दाज् (= جهیز) । सुदायः m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dājⁱ दजि, i.q. dūj^u 2, q.v.

dējⁱ डजि, dēji 1 डजि, dēj^u डजू, see dyol^u and dyoj^u.

dij^u डिज्य, see dyud^u.

dij^u डौजू । गुटिका f. (sg. dat. dēj^u डैज्य), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. āma-° under ām 1. Cf. dyūg^u, of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). —gathūñ^u —गह्नु । गुटिकासंभवनम् f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). —karūñ^u —करञ् । गुटिकाविकृतिः f.inf. a globular abscess or 'glandular' swelling in the abdomen to occur.

dēj^u tālⁱ anun डैज्य तलि अनुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent

in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. dēj^u tālⁱ pan, pana tālⁱ dīj^u anūñ^u डैज्य तलि पन्, पन् तलि डौजू अनञ् । वाक्कलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम् f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja दोज, see dūj^u.

dōj^u डौज्य, see dōlun.

dōj^u दंजू or doj^u दंजू । निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः adj. (f. dōj^u दंजू or dūj^u 1 दंजू), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. —bāzanda —बाज़न्द । ज्ञात्वा मौख्यमाविष्कुर्वन् adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dājⁱ-bāpār दजि-बापार । गूढहृदयः m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. —pōth^ur —पोथर् । गूढहृदयव्यवहारः m., id.

dōj^u दौजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dāj^e-kor^u दौज्य-कर् । काष्ठशाखात्मककः m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. —kranda -क्रण्ड । दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. —krond^u -क्रण्डु । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. —krund^u -क्रण्डु । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः f. (sg. dat. -kranj^u -क्रञ्ज), a basket similarly ornamented. —lōngun^u -लंगुनु । दारुकटकाङ्किताल्पपात्री m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. —lōngūñ^u -लंगुञ् । दारुकटकाङ्किताल्पपात्री f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. —phōt^u -फुतु । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. —phōt^ur^u -फुतरु । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः f. a similar but smaller basket.

dōj^u डौजू, see डालुन्.

dōj^u डौजू । खेयम् f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

dāj^u karun डौज्य करुन् । तृप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. —karañ^u —करञ् । अतिस्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūj^u दूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. dōja दोज for dōjē दोज्, see j), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

dōja-mūnth^ur^u दोज-मून्थरू । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. -pūt^u -पटू । लिपिपट्टिका f., i.q. dūj^u.

dūj^u दूजू, see dōlun.

dūj^u २ दूजू or dājⁱ दजि । चेत्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका f. (for 1 see dōj^u), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dāj*, and *daij*). —diñ^u —दिञ् । लेपनम् f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. —lāgūñ^u —लागूञ् । द्विज्जीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम् f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. —hānūñ^u —हानूञ् । खण्डिकापूर्तिः f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajē-bāgay दज्य-बागय । ऋषेर्दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like.

-hur^u -हृ । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. -hur^u -हृ ।

जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. -kēth dūj^u -क्थ दूजू । पूर्णा

कर्पटखण्डिका f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. -lōsh^u -लश् ।

वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. -lōsh^ur^u -लश्रू । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-

खण्डसमुच्चयः f. id. -phītun -फिटुन् । बुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका

m. (sg. dat. -phītanas -फिटनस्), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag.

-phītun^u -फिटुनु । बुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. -rēl -रैल् f.

a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). -rētun -रैटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. -shikūr^u -शिखूरू ।

द्विज्जीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका f. id. -sōr^u -सोरू । कर्पटखण्डेर-

पहरणम् f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. -t^ur

-त्र । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम् f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). -zūt^u -जूटू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका f.

a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

dūj^u ३ and ४ दूजू, see dagun and dalun.

dija-dija डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl दजाल् । دجال । बुद्रहृदयः adj. c.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajēl दज्यल् । संयोजिवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. c.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajāl^agī दजालगी । हृत्बुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajōlil दजालिल । बुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dēj^u-mūts^u डैज-मूत्सू, see dyol^u.

dōj^u-mūts^u डौज-मूत्सू, see dālun.

dūj^u-mūts^u दूजू-मूत्सू, see dōlun.

dūj^u-mūts^u १ दूजू-मूत्सू, see dagun २.

dūj^u-mūts^u २ दूजू-मूत्सू, see dalun.

ḍūj^u-mūts^u ढूजू-मूत्सू, see dālun १ and २.

dujān दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajēr दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. dōj^u.

dējēr डैज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dōj^arun दौजरुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. १

(1 p.p. dōj^or^u दौजरू), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place;

(of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. dōj^or^u-mot^u दौजरू-मंतु । सम्यक्स्था-

पितः perf. part. (f. dōj^ur^u-mūts^u दौजरू-मूत्सू), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of

food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv दज्योव्, see dagun and dalun.

dājyōv डैज्योव्, see dagun.

dōjyōv डौज्योव्, see dālun.

ḍōjyōv ढौज्योव्, see dōlun.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65);

being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of

misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. -dakh -दख । संबाधः f. (sg. dat. -dakas -दकस्),

shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. -ḍula -डुल । अनादरः m. treating with indignity, rough

handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. ḍula. -ḍula dinⁱ -डुल दिनि । निष्का-

सनम् m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. -ḍula khēnⁱ -डुल खनि । अनादरावगमः m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities,

to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. —**dith** ḥhunun —दिथ् कुनुन् । याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**khyon**^u —ख्युन् । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**karun** —करुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. —**lagun** —लगुन् । संघर्षापत्तिः, निराशान्निवर्तनम् m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. —**ta ḍula lagānⁱ** —त डुल लगनि । इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. —**yun**^u —यिनु । अपस्मारवदवस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. —**zad** —जड् । निराशताखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -जदिञ्) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

ḍākⁱ डकि । उत्तमभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍāk^{ur}**.

dēka डक । ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **dēkan** डकन् or **dēkⁱ** डकि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). —**bod^u** -बडु । भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-būd^u** -बडु), one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). —**bajēr** -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity. —**dēd** -दद । सङ्गर्तृका f. a woman who is lucky in

having a good husband. —**dag** -दग् । वैधव्यम् f. the death of a woman's husband. —**drōlid** -द्रालिद् । भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-drōlidēñ** -द्रालिद्यञ्), poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. —**g^ahun** —गङ्गुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. —**lōn^u** -लोनु । दिष्टम् m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). —**lōn^u wuchun** -लोनु वुकुन् । भाग्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. —**munōr^u** -मुनारु । भाग्यहासः f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. —**pēthuk^u** -पथुकु । ललाटोर्ध्वोन्नवः adj. (f. **-pēthūc^u** -पथूच्), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). —**pēthuk^u ṭika** -पथुकु टिक । माननीयः adj. e.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **dēkuk^u ṭika** bel. —**rōñ^u** -राञ्जू । अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. —**sēdath** -सदथ् । भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sēdūṣ^u** -सदूष्), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). —**ṭhēl** -थल् । ललाटौन्नत्यम् f. height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. —**ṭika** -टिक । ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. —**ṣ^uñ^u** -षूञ्जू । भाग्यवतीमन्वा f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. —**ṣūth^u** -षूथू । भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **ṣūth^u** and **dēkⁱ s^as trāwānⁱ** below.

dēkⁱ dēkⁱ karun डकि डकि करुन् । उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **dēkⁱ dēkⁱ karān yun^u** डकि डकि करान् यिनु । प्रार्थनापूर्वकसाध्वनोद्योगः m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **dēkⁱ s^as trāwānⁱ** डकि सस् चावनि । भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s^as**, and also **dēka ṣūth^u** ab.

dēkuk^u ड़कुकु । ललाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **dēkiuc^u** ड़क़ू), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. —**bata** —बत । भाग्याजीविका m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. —**ṭika** —टिक । प्रधानभूतः m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **dēka pēthuk^u ṭika** ab.

dēkun^u ड़कुनु । भर्तृसंबन्धी adj. (f. **dēkiūn^u** ड़क़ूनु), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. —**bata khyon^u** —बत ख्यनु । अकिंचित्कारत्वम् m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

dēkas dūnⁱ phuṭarāwānⁱ ड़कस ड़ुनि फुटरावनि । स्वभाग्यकत्यनम् m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **dēkas dēkas dinⁱ** ड़कस ड़कस दिनि । स्वभाग्यविडम्बनम् m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

dōk^u ड़क । कुञ्जः adj. (f. **dōc^u** ड़क़ू), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **dākh^ur^u** and **dōkur^u-dōkur^u**.

duka 1 दुक (cf. دك) । कीलकविशेषः f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

duka 2 and 3 दुक, see दुख 1 and 2.

dikⁱca दीकिच (= دیکچہ) । खाली m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

dakadō ड़कडो । ड़कारः m. the name of the letter ढ in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍō** (ड़).

dukadār ड़कदार । विरलतनुः adj. e.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1**.

dakh 1 ड़ख or **dakha** ड़ख (q.v.) । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **dakhas** ड़खस), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup dakha**, a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). —**āsun** —आसुन । सहायसंपत्तिः m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम्

m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. —**karun** —करुन । नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

dakha-wōr^u ड़ख-वांरू । लघुनौका f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

dakh 2 ड़ख । काकपत्रः m. (sg. dat. **dakhas** ड़खस), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

dākḥ 1 डाख । संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालयः m. (sg. dat. **dākas** डाकस), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

dāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.).

—**munshī** —मुन्शी m. a post-master (Gr.M.).

—**pahōr^u** —पहांरू । दूतकुटी f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station.

—**wōl^u** —वोलु । संदेशहरः m. a post-runner, a postman.

dākūc^u kirāy डाकूच किराय् f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

dākḥ 2 डाख । दग्धा मृत् m. (sg. dat. **dākas** डाकस), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. —**gashun** —गकुन । दग्धप्रायीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

dāka mēṣ^u डाक-म्य़चू । दग्धा मृत्तिका f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. —**nūn** -नून । लवणभेदः m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

dākḥ 3 डाख । संहारः m. (sg. dat. **dākhas** डाखस), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **dōkhⁱ gashun** डाखि गकुन । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

dakha ड़ख । आधारः m., i.q. **dakh 1**, q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन । आधारीभवनम् m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. —**thawun** —थवुन । आधारस्थापनम् m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dēkh 1 दख or **dēkh** देख (q.v.) دك . संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkas** दकस or **dēkhas** दखस), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. —**gashun** —गकुन । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —करुन् । संतापनम् m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

dēkⁱ gashun दकि गकुन् । संतापतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

dēkh 2 दख् or **dēkh-kār** दख्-कार् । धिक्कृतिः m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh देख् or **dēkh दख्** دق । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas देखस**), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gashun** —गकुन् । तिरस्कारापत्तिः m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. —**lay** —लाय् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भः f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. —**lāyē diñē** —लाय दिञ् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम् f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyun^u**.

dōkh दख् । दुःखम् m. (sg. dat. **dōkhas दखस**), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sōkh स्वख्**, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —बरुन् । क्लेशभोगः m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. —**dōd^u** —दोदु । शोकपीडादिकम् m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विबाधनम् m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु । दुःखापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mē**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**shunun** —शुनुन् । शोकोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dōkha bor^u-mot^u दख बरु-मंतु (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**bür^u-müs^u** —बरु-मंचू) or **dōkha barith** दख वरिष्, adj. e.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). —**hot^u** —हुतु । शोकग्रस्तः adj. (f. —**hüs^u** —हंचू), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful,

grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). —**māri** —मारि । दुःखार्द्रचित्तया adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. —**sost^u** —सस्तु adj. (f. —**süs^u** —संचू), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । दुःखपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —तुलवञ् । दुःखोत्पादनदेयम् f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wōth^u-mot^u** —व्यु-मंतु । त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः perf. part. (f. —**wōsh^u-müs^u** —वंचू-मंचू), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wōthun** —व्युन् । शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. —**vyot^u** —व्युत् । दुःखाकुलः adj. (f. —**vēs^u** —वंचू), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dōkhⁱ दखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dōkhas bihun दखस बिजुन् । शोकपरिशीलनम् m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dōkh दौख् f. (sg. dat. **dōki दौकि**), a peck of a beak. —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). —**karūñ^u** —करञ् । अन्तरायोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dōka-dōkh दौक-दौख् । चञ्चाचञ्चि f. (sg. dat. —**dōki** —दौकि), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dōkhī दखी adj. e.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

dokh^u 1 डखु । पृष्ठाधारः m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **ad** and **al 1**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । पृष्ठाधारविधानम् m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

ḍokh^u 2 डखु, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍuk*). Cf. **ḍakhⁱdār**.

dukh 1 दुख । तन्तुविरलता f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**, pl. nom. **duka दुक**), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । पटविरलता f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. —**gashañē** —गश्च । पटविरलतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय । द्वैधविभागः m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducē-nyāy**, see **ducē**.

duka nyāy दुक्-न्याय । द्वैतबुद्धिः m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. —**vēri -वेरि** । युगलजन्मना adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. —**vīr^u -वीरू** । युगलप्रसवः f. (sg. dat. —**vēri -वेरि**), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । अल्पशोऽल्पशः adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍakhⁱdār डखिदार । सपटलः adj. e.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokh^u 2**.

ḍakhⁱjē डखिज्य, see **g^as**.

ḍakhij^u डखिजू । उडरणदण्डः f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍakhⁱjēl डखिज्यल । आत्मः adj. e.g. a well-to-do household with a large family and numerous relations.

ḍakh^al डखल دخل । भूतावेशः m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. —**karun —करुन** । आवेशपादनम् m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. —**kāsun —कासुन** । भूतावेशनिवारणम् m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; —**gatshun —गश्चुन** । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakh^al डखल । काकपचवान् adj. e.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh**, q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

dukhāl दुखाल m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard**, in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad देखलद् । संतापहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ देखलदिञ्**), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dōkhalad दखलद् । दुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dōkhaladiñ दखलदिञ्**), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlar दखलर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyul^u दुखन्ब्युलु or **dukhamyul^u दुखस्युलु** । द्युत्रिः adj. (f. **dukhambil^u दुखम्विलू** or **dukhamil^u दुखमिलू**), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyul^u दुखस्युलु, see **dukhambyul^u**.

dakhin दखिन, **dakhun दखुन** m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyun^u 1** and **dakshin**.

ḍakhanāwun डखनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanōw^u डखनोवु**), i.q. **ḍakh^arun**, q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍakh^ar डखर् f., i.q. **ḍakh^ur^u**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā-khār दौ-खार्, see **dāñē**.

ḍakh^ur^u डखरू । कुन्नाचारः f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍok^u** and **dōkur^u-dōkur^u**.

dukhōr^u दुखोरू । द्विखारीमितः adj. (f. **dukhōr^u दुखोरू**), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs*. A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4½ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryun^u**.

dukhūr^u दुखूरू । विभिन्नपादिकापादुका adj. (f. **dukhūr^u दुखूरू**), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūr^u दुखूरू । विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका f., i.q. **dukhūr^u**, q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍakh^aran डखरुन । आधारणम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍakh^ariñ^u डखरुञ्**), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍakh^arun डखरुन । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakh^or^u डखरू**), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūr^u ḍakh^arith pakun**, to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍakh^or^u-mot^u डखरू-मंतु** । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ḍakh^ur^u-mub^u डखरू-मञ्जू**), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhrop^u दुख्रुप । द्विरन्ध्रः adj. (f. dukhrüp^u दुख्रुपू), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrov^u दुख्रोव । द्विपादाधारततः adj. (f. dukhröv^u दुख्रोवू), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakh^arāwun ḍख्रावुन् । आधारकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. ḍakh^arōw^u ḍख्रोवू), i.q. ḍakh^arun, q.v. ḍakh^arōw^u-mot^u ḍख्रोवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. ḍakh^arōw^u-m^uṣ^u ḍख्रावू-मञ्जू), i.q. ḍakh^ar^u-mot^u, see ḍakh^arun.

dukhāryun^u दुखार्युन् । द्विखारिकः adj. (f. dukhāriṅ^u दुखारिञ्), i.q. dukhōr^u, q.v.

dukhāṭh^u दुखाट् । द्विधा भिन्नः adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dökhtar दखतर دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

dakhawun ḍखवुन् । आधारीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dakhaw^u ḍखवू), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). dakhaw^u-mot^u ḍखवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. dakhüw^u-m^uṣ^u ḍखवू-मञ्जू), used as a support as ab.

dakhawün^u ḍखवञ्जू । आधारिका f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukājⁱ दुकेजि, duküj^u दुकेजू, see dukal.

dukōj^u दुकाजू । द्विवारभुक्तिका f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. dukōl^u, aḍ-kōj^u s.v. aḍ, and kōl^u.

dēkalī डैकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, dhenklī).

dukal दुकल । द्वैमत्यम् f. (sg. dat. duküj^u दुकेजू or dukājⁱ दुकेजि), doubt, hesitation.

dukājⁱ gōmot^u दुकेजि-गोमंतु । द्वैमत्ये पतितः perf. part. (f. —gōmüṣ^u —गोमञ्जू), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. —gaṭhun —गहुन् । द्वैमत्यगतिः m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala दुकल । खूलशिरस्कः adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukōl^u दुकोलु । द्विकालिकभोजनम् m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. dukōj^u and kōl^u.

dakalad दकलद् । निराश्रयवाधायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dakaladiṅ^u दकलदिञ्), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See daka.

dukalad दुकलद् । विभिन्नतनुकः adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See dukh 1.

ḍakun डकुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ḍok^u डकु, 2 p.p. ḍacyōv डचोव), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. ḍok^u-mot^u डकु-मंतु । शब्दवत्प्यीतः perf. part. (f. ḍüc^u-müṣ^u डचू-मञ्जू), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

dēkun^u डकुनु, see dēka.

dōkun डुकुन् । कुञ्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. dōkyōv डुक्चोव), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). dōkyō-mot^u डुक्चो-मंतु । मुचीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः perf. part. (f. ḍakyē-müṣ^u डके-मञ्जू), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān دوکان m. a shop.

dukōn^u दुकोनु । द्विकाणः adj. (f. dukōṅ^u दुकाञ्जू), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār डुकान्दार دوکاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. dukāndār).

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय, duka-nyāy दुक-न्याय, see dukh 2.

dukāñēl डुकाञ्जल् । पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl दिक्पाल m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

dākur 1 डाकुर । उद्वाहः m. (sg. dat. dākaraṣ^u डाकरस्), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, ḍakar). —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). —karun —करन् । उद्वाहोद्भवः m.inf. to belch, eructate. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

dākur 2 डाकुर । मूलिकागन्धः m. (sg. dat. dākaraṣ^u डाकरस्), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. —yun^u —यिनु । गन्धोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

ḍak^ur^u डक्क । प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. ḍakⁱ.

dākür^u डाकूर । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. ḍākir).

dōkur^u दकुरु । परिघः a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dōkarⁱ-dab दकुरि दब् । कूटाघातः m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. —**dan** -दन् । लघुकूटदण्डः m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dōk^u-r^u दकुरु । अन्तरायः f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. —**gathūn^u** —गथजू । क्रियाघातापत्तिः f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. —**kariūn^u** —करजू । कार्यविघातनम् f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dōkri-bāz दकुरि-बाज् । कार्यविघाती adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -**bāzañ** -बाजञ्), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

dōkur^u-dōkur^u डकुरु-डकुरु । कुञ्जावस्था m. (sg. dat. **dōkaris-dōkaris** डकरिस्-डकरिस्), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **dōkh^u-r^u** and **dōk^u**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । कार्शैऽपि कार्यविधानम् m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra दुक्र । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. *dahara*.

dukōr^u दुकारु । कर्तरी f. scissors (El. *dūkār*; L. 463 *dakār*). —**wāyūn^u** —वायजू । कर्तर्या कर्तनम् f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarun^u दुकरनु । अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम् m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

diksa डिक्स । प्रणतिः f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly revered human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. —**diñē** —दिञ् । दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दक्ष or **dakshē prazāpath** दक्ष प्रज्ञापथ् m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

dukōshⁱlad दुकाशिलद् । द्विदिनोपोषितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dukōshⁱladiñ** दुकाशिलदिञ्), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दक्षिन् adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyun^u**.

dakshinā दक्षिना f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin**, q.v.

dēkath दकथ् دقت । आयासः f. (sg. dat. **dēkūth^u** दकथू), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

dēkath दकथ् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **dēkūth^u** दकथू), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 दल or **ḍal 2** डल् (q.v.) । **dalm** m. (sg. abl. **dala 1** दल), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). —**bādal** -बादल् । स्पर्धया स्वमतसमानना m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. —**nēnd** -न्यन्द f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 दल । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. abl. **dala 2** दल), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विदारणम्, बोदनम् m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nērun** दल-द्रक नेरुन् । सुदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala kod^u-mot^u 1** दल कडु-मंतु । लङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः perf. part. (for 2 see **dala 3**) (f. **dala kūd^u-mūth^u** दल कडू-मंथू), husked (of grain). **dala kadun 1** दल कडुन् । लङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः m.inf. (for 2 see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyon^u दलस् ह्यनु । भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

dal 1 डल् । सरः m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). —**ḍuda** -डुड । अनिमन्त्रितभोगी m. 'a Ḍal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Ḍal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuda**. —**darwāza** —दरवाज् m. the Ḍal gate, the flood-gate of the Ḍal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vēth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245).

—**khōgⁱ** -खागि । सरोविशेषनाविकः m. a special kind of boatman on the Ḍal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. —**khōhⁱ** -खाहि । सरःसंचारादिव्यसनी m. 'a Ḍal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Dal lake. -masāla -मसाल । भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the pēṣ^u (see the next). -nābad -नाबद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the pēṣ^u (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabād*).

dal 2 डल् m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. dal 1, q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

dal 3 डल् f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. dalun 1.

dāl दाल । दाही f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best dāl is said to come from Khampur (El.). —galūn^u —गलून् । संमतीकरणम् f.inf. the dāl to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. —pakūn^u —पकून् । सामर्थ्यापगमः f.inf. the dāl to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. —ṣalūn^u —शलून् । मानसशक्तित्यागः f.inf. the dāl to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. —vēsarañ —वसरन् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः f. the dāl becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-ḅaṭa दालि-बट । कुण्डो ब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhmaṇ, only good at eating, and with no learning. -dūs -डूस् । अतिमन्दः m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. —dēv —दव् । असूत्यानः m. (f. —dēviñ —दविञ्), one who is helpless and effortless.

dāl डाल् f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 डल । विटः m. (for 1 and 2 see dal 1 and 2), a pimp, a pander; cf. buḍa. The f. is dūl^u, q.v. —bāpār —बापार् । विटव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. —drāmōt^u —द्रामंतु । उद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. —drāmūt^u —द्रामंतू), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. —kod^u-mōt^u 2 —कडु-मंतु । अविनीतोद्धतः perf. part. (for 1 see dal 2; f. —kūd^u-mūt^u

—कडु-मंतू), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong.

—kadun 2 —कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. (for 1 see dal 2), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. —kath -कट् । विटजातः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), the son of a pimp. —nērun —नेरुन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla, दाल । चर्म m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. —bar^{ag}

—बर्ग् । चर्मखण्डम् m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like).

—kod^u-mōt^u —कडु-मंतु । कष्टेनोद्धतः perf. part. (f. —kūd^u-mūt^u —कडु-मंतू), having the skin torn off;

met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. —kadun —कडुन् । क्लेशेन

यापनम् m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously every-

where for something. —khūnd^u -खण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका

f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. —ṣakul -षकल् । चर्मखण्डः m. a large round piece of

dāla डाल । सोपेचं गतिः f. (pl. nom. dāla डाल, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., dālay डालय), a heedless, liting

gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent

or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt,

disregard. —diñ^u —दिञ् । उपेक्षाविष्कारः f.inf. (of

someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying

contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dēl डल् । त्वक् m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80);

skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this

word is written *dya*.) —tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतिताडनम्

m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with

a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. —wālānⁱ

—वालनि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम् m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to

skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being

skinned alive.

dēl डेल् f. a thong made of straw (El.).

dēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dēli डलि, see dyol^u.

dēli डलि, etc. Cf. dyol^u.

dil 1 दिल دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty**, with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. —**ba dil** بدل دل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). —**dyun^a** —दिनु m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pēth**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayēwun^a दिलस प्रयवुनु n.ag. (f. —**prayēwūn^a** —प्रयवञ्), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). —**tasallī diñ^a** —तसल्ली दिञ् f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājē-dil** माज्य-दिल, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal**.

dil 3 दिल f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

dil डील m. slackness, dilatoriness. —**karun** —करुन् । **vilakṣṇam** m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dōl दोल । **āntrāy**: m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **dūlⁱ 2**. —**dōl lagun** -दोल लगुन् । **krasṣ**: **āntrāyapatti**: m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. —**dyun^a** —दिनु । **nirōdhanm** m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **āntrāyapat**: m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. —**yun^a** —यिनु । **āntrāyapat**: m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोजुन् । **nirōdhanm** m.inf. to impede, hinder. —**yun^a** —यिनु । **āntrāyapatti**: m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. —**yārē** -यार्थ । **pārvatīyamārg**-**vṛkṣaṣṭ**: f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

dōl 1 डोल । **ākāra**: m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bēdōl**.

dōl 2 डोल । **ānaka**: m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

dōl 3 डोल । **pāc(kṣm)bhēd**: m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla दोल । **vakṣaknīnik**:, **tiryak** adj. e.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. —**dukōn^a** -दुकोनु । **vakṣadṛṣṭi**: adj. (f. —**dukōn^a** -दुकाञ्), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. —**dōla** -दोल । **tiryaktiryak** adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. —**dōla wuchun** -दोल वुचुन् । **tiryak samīcṣam** m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. —**kōn^a** -कोनु । **vakṣadṛṣī** adj. (f. —**kōn^a** -काञ्), squint-eyed. —**kāñēr** -काचर् । **vakṣadṛṣṭim** m. squint-eyedness, squinting. —**wūn^a** -वञ् । **tiryakṣmārg**: f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. —**way** -वय् । **tiryaktiryakṣmārg**: m. id.

dōlⁱ दालि । **chermay**: adj. e.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

dōlⁱ 1 डालि । **upda** f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

dōlⁱ 2 डालि । **āṣṣukṣṇṇḍ**: f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dol^a 1 दल । **dalit**: adj. (f. **dūj^a 4 दञ्**; for **dūj^a 1** see **dōj^a**, **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2**, **5** and for **dol^a 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dol^a** दुदलु, pounded or husked twice over.

dol^a 2 दल । **vasnāṣṣalam** m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. **daul**, **dul** = **dāman**) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). —**dūj^a** —दञ् । **chīlapurībhāgaṣṣṇṇḍādi**: f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. —**d^anun** —दनुन् m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where **dul den** is for **dol^a d^an**, imperat. sg. 2). —**d^anith trāwun** —दनिथ् त्रावुन् । **āīdāsīnyēn paritāg**: m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dālⁱ cīrānⁱ दलि चीरनि । **dōṣārōpāhṭinirāṣṭi**: m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. —**sōr^a** -सारू । **vasṭapurībhāgenāpṣṣṣam** f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. —**trōw^a** —त्रोवु । **pāyūpēcṣṣīl**: adj.f. (f. —**trōw^a**

—चावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. —trāvēr-चावर् । पर्युपेक्षितम् m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —ṣot^u—ःटु । भिन्नचील-प्रान्तः m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —ṣaṭānⁱ—ःटनि । भोजनावयर्थमत्याग्रहः m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali d^anith trāwun दलि द्निथ चावुन । विस्तरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —d^anith ṣhunun —दनिथ कुनुन । समुपेक्ष्य परित्यागः m.inf., id.

dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula दुल । युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

dula दुल । वर्तुलायमा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —gōmot^u —गोमंतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u —गामंतू), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —gashun —गङ्गुन । निपातीभवनम् m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —karun —करुन । निपातनम् m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —trāwun —चावुन । निपाताहता m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —ṣhunun —कुनुन । निपातनम् m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

dulan dyun^u दुलन दिनु m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

dūlⁱ 1 दूलि । डयनम् f. (sg. dat. dōlē डोल्), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. dūlikⁱ and dūl^u 1.

dūlⁱ 2 दूलि f. in the following (cf. dōl): dūlⁱ diñ^u दूलि दिञ् । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —karūñ^u —करञ् । विमुखीभवनम् f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —wanūñ^u —वणञ् । असत्संदेशनम् f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

dul^u 1 डुलु । कुण्डभेदः m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is dūlijī, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —par-mūzun —परमूजुन । बलिपात्र परिमार्जनम् m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.—March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (kṣētrapāla).

dulⁱ barānⁱ डुलि बरनि । विवेश्वलिविधानम् m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vāṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see bōrav). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. —prōpyun^u —प्रापिनु । बलिनैवेद्यविशेषः m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —pūzun —पूजुन । पूजाविशेषः m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. hērath.

dul^u 2 डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. dūlun): dūlⁱ-brōr^u डुलि-ब्राह् । भ्रामणात्प्रहसनम् f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. —brōr^u gashūñ^u —ब्राह् गङ्गञ् । हलापातः f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. —brōr^u karūñ^u —ब्राह् करञ् । हलविधानम् f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

dūl^u 1 डूलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word dūl). Cf. dūlⁱ.

dūl^u 2 डूलु (1 p.p. of dōlun, q.v.), adj. (f. dūj^u डूज, f.pl. dōjē डोञ्), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dūl^u दल्लु । विटवृत्तिका f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of dala 3, q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. e.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन् m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

daldal दलदल । आशानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

dāl-dīl डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār दलदार adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

dōl-dār डोल-दार । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगि । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

dulagun^u डुलगुन् । शरीरपरिवर्तः m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **dulung^u**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । शरीरपरिपतनम् m.inf. or **dulag^unⁱ dinⁱ** डुलगुन् दिनि m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr दलگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزین adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

dulijī डुलिजि or **dulij^u** डुलिजू । कुण्डी f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **dul^u 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

dūlikⁱ डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **dūl^u 1**.

dilkhāh दिलखाह دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhōsh دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

dalkāv डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नप्यशृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دليل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

dālom^u दालमु m. leather (H. xi, 14).

dulōm^u डुलोमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **dulōm^u** डुलाम्), round, globular (Gr.M.).

dulum^u डुलुमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **dul^um^u** डुलमू), round, globular.

dulmul^u डुलमुलु । दोलाखटः (शङ्कास्यदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

dulamēr डुलम्यर् or **dulāmēr** डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

dūl^u-mot^u डूलु-मंतु, see **dōlun**.

dālan डालन् । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

dālāna डालान (cf. دالان) । प्रासादविशेषः m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun डलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dol^u 3** डलु, f. **dūj^u 5** डजू; for **dol^u 1** and **2** see s.v., for **dūj^u 1** see **dōj^u**, for **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2**, for **4** see **dol^u 1**), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adol^u**.

dalana āmot^u डलन आमंतु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmūṣ^u** —आमंचू), that which has become decorticated; / become husked. —**yun^u** —यिनु । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dol^u-mot^u डलु-मंतु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-mūṣ^u** डजू-मंचू), decorticated; husked.

dalun 1 डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **dālān** डालान्, Śiv. 765, or **dalan** डलन्, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **dol^u** डलु, 2 p.p. **dajyōv** डज्योव्), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

dol^u-mot^u 1 डलु-मंतु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-müts^u डजू-मञ्जू**), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

dalun 2 डलुन् । विह्वलितः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dol^u डलु**, 2 p.p. **dajyōv डज्योव्**), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

dol^u-mot^u 2 डलु-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **dūj^u-müts^u डजू-मञ्जू**), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

dālun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u डोलु**, 2 p.p. **dājyōv डज्योव्**), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha**, q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, **dolamut** for **dōl^u-mot^u**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

dōlith thawun 1 डालिथ् यवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for 2 see **dālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

dālun 2 डालुन् । विह्वलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u डोलु**, 2 p.p. **dājyōv डज्योव्**), to mar, spoil.

dālun 3 डालुन् । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u डोलु**, 2 p.p. **dājyōv डज्योव्**), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adōl^u**.

dōlⁱ dōlⁱ thawun डालि डालि यवुन् । संशोध स्थापनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

dōlith thawun 2 डालिथ् यवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for 1 see **dālun 1**), to winnow.

dālun 4 डालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u डोलु**, 2 p.p. **dājyōv डज्योव्**), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

dēlun डालुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विह्वली- भवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dēlyōv डज्योव्**), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

dēlyō-mot^u डज्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, रगाक्रान्तः, विह्वलितं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **dēlyē-müts^u डज्ये-मञ्जू**), loosened, etc., as ab.

dōl^una डोलुन् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). -raz -रञ् । भूषणविशेषमाला f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

dōlun डलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dōl^u डलु**), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **dōlun**.

dōlyō-mut^u डुल्यो-मंतु । परिचयमनवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **dōlyē-müts^u डुल्ये-मञ्जू**), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

dōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **dōlān डोलान्** or m.c. **dōlan डोलन्**, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **dūl^u डूलु**, pl. **dūlⁱ डूलि**; f. **dūj^u डूजू**, pl. **dōjē डोज्ये**; 2 p.p. **dōjyōv डोज्योव्**), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **dōlun**.

dūl^u-mot^u डूलु-मंतु । अपरिचयमवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-müts^u डूजू-मञ्जू**), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

dulun डलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dulyōv डुल्योव्**; El. gives a perf. part. **dul^u-mot^u**, for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

dulun^u डलुनु m. (sg. dat. **dulanis डलनिस**), the act of rolling. **dulānⁱ dinⁱ डलनि दिनि**, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulond^u डुलंडु । द्विक्रः adj. (f. **dulünd^u डुलंडू**), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^u 1 डुलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विखन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^u डुलंजू**), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^u 2 डुलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

dulung^u डुलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **dulagun^u**.

dulanjēl डुलंज्यल् । दिशाखिकः adj. c.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjēr डुलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

dulanāwun डलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **dulawun डलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dulanōw^u डलनोवु** or **dulow^u डलवु**), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

dulanōw^u-mot^u डलनोवु-मंतु or **dulow^u-mot^u डलवु-मंतु । संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **dulanōw^u-müts^u डलनावू-मञ्जू** or **dulūw^u-müts^u डलवू-मञ्जू**), rolled along or away.

daliñ दलिञ् । त्वक्खण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^u**.

daliñ डलिन् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

dālūñ^u डालून् । संचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpha-duhun दल्फ-दुङ्गन् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr दलूर । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (dala); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dēl^r दलर् । वृक्षादित्क् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dēlur दलुर् । वृक्षत्क् m. (sg. dat. **dēlaras** दलरस्), i.q. **dēl^r**, but larger.

dilēr दिलीर् adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī दिलीरी f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dilēri*) (Gr.M.).

dulor^u दुलूर् । द्वियष्टिकः adj. (f. **dulūr^u** दुलूर्), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām दिल आराम adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

dal^rrāwun दलरोवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dal^rrōw^u** दलरोवु), to mislead, delude (El.).

dēlis दलिस, of. **dyol^u**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु (Rām. 491) or —**karun** —करन् (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz दिलसोज adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation.

—**bihun** —बिङ्गन् । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction.

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēth दलेट् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalētas** दलेटस्), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath दोलथ् । دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlūth^u** दोलूथ्), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlūth^u-band दोलूथ-बन्द् (= دولت مند) । आढ्यः adj. c.g. very wealthy. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । धनसंपद्युक्तः adj. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), id.

dil-tang दिलतङ्ग adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav दलव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. —**tārun**

—तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम् m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम् m.inf., id.

dāluv^u दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dāluv^u** दालवू), made of leather, leathern.

dalwun^u डलवुनु । ईषच्चपलः adj. (f. **dalwūñ^u** डलवून्), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

dalawun^u 1 डलवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **dalawūñ^u** डलवून्), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

dalawun^u 2 डलवुनु । संभवदिकारः adj. (f. **dalawūñ^u** डलवून्), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

dōlawun^u डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **dōlawūñ^u** डोलवून्), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **dōlun**.

ḍulawun डुलवुनु, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulow^u-mot^u** डुलवु-मत्तु, see **ḍulanāwun**.

ḍulawun^u डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **ḍulawūñ^u** डुलवून्), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwāzun दलवाँजुन् । परपरिवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2**.

dalwāzuv^u दलवाँजुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sond^u dalwāzuv^u karun**, to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

ḍulay डुलय् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **ganda-ḍulay** under **gand**.

dālyēdir (? spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drōlid**.

dalyun^u दलिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis** दलिनिस), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ**.

dēlyun^u दलिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrinagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramūla).

dölyun^u डालिनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् دم । चणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगचेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 1 दम्**; pl. dat. **daman 1 दमन्**, spelt *damm* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh दमाह** q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. 1, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. —**anun**—अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. —**dilāsa**—दिलास دم m. consolation (Rām. 1726). —**dinī**—दिनि । प्राणनिरोधः m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). —**dyun^u**—दिनु । प्रतीक्षण-पूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम् m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). —**gashun**—गहुन् । क्रोधेनावगमः, वायुनिरोधाद्घर्मबाधानुभवः m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. —**hēth bihun**—ह्यथ बिज्जन् । निश्चेष्टत-योपवेशनम् m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. —**hyon^u**—ह्यनु । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. —**jādā**—जादा adj. o.g. breathless (El.). —**kadun**—कडुन् । ईषद्विश्रामः m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. —**khārun**—खाहन् m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. —**khyon^u**—ख्यनु । निरुत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten

in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. —**karun**—करन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. —**phacēr**—फचर् । अन्तःस्फूर्णोपहतिः m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. —**phātī gashun**—फटि गहुन् । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). —**phātī karun**—फटि करन् । अप्रकाशान्तःखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. —**pakun**—पकुन् । योगचेमनिर्वाहः m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. —**pökta**—पुक्त (= دم پخت) । पुटपाकः m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. —**rōzun**—रोजुन् । जीवननिर्वाहः m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. —**sambālun**—संबालुन् m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). —**wālun**—वालुन् m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. —**yun^u**—य्यनु । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. —**dama**—दम adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). —**kūth^u**—कुठु । घर्मकोष्ठम् m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. —**kūth^ur^u**—कूठरू । उष्णालयकोष्ठिका f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. —**katūr^u**—कतरू । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

daman-manz दमन्-मज्ज adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

dam 2 دم m. (sg. abl. **dama 2 दम**), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. —**bôb^u**—बोबु । दक्षशिक्षकः m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

dam 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 3 दम्**), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sōra-dama**, by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shēm** शम्, tranquillity, **shēm-dam**, tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

dōm¹ raz दामि रज्ज् । पशुबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 दाम । मुखयोगेन पानम् m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** दामाह, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** दामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyon^u**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh**, see ab., a single sip. Cf. **añēma** and **dōd**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । युगपत्पानम्

m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suok (the breast). (Śiv. 1387, 1464). —**gandun** —गण्डुन् । युगपत्पानम् m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). —**lagun** —लगुन् । निःशेषीभवनम् m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyon^u दाम च्युन् । मुखयोगपानम् m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. —**dāma** —दाम adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

dām 4 दा(घा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** परम-दाम्, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 दम । शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः m. (for 1, 2, and 3 see **dam 1, 2, and 3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 دمه m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

damī دمي or **damāh** दमाह् दमा adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy**, s.v. **dam 1**. **damī** . . .

damī دمي . . . دمي adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

dēm डेम् m. an island (El.). Cf. **dēmb**.

dim दिम्, give thou to me; **dima** दिम, I shall give; see **dyun^u**. YZ. 437 has **dīma**, m.c.

dōm^u दोमु । ब्रह्मविशेषः m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **dūmb**.

dūm डूम, i.q. **dūmb**, q.v.

duma दुम, see **dumba**.

damb दम् । दम्भः m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

ḍamb डम् । गर्भस्थानम् m. the womb, uterus (of women

or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). —**lagun** —लगुन् । गर्भस्थितिः m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

dāmb डाम्ब, see **dāb**.

dambī दम्बी । दम्भवृत्तिः c.g. a hypocrite.

dēmb डैम् । नौमध्यभागः m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **dēmb-dēmb** डैम्-डैम् । मध्यशैथिल्यम् m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **dēm-dēm**.

dēmb डेम् । द्वीपचेचम् m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **dēm**.

dēmba-gōg^uji डेम्ब-गुग्जि or **-gōg^uji** -गुग्जू । जलाधारचेचीत्यालुकम् f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus.

-hākh -हाख् । द्वीपचेचशाकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hōnz^u** -हाजू ।

द्वीपचेचाजीवी m. (f. **-hānzēñ** -हाइयन्, but his wife is **-hōnz^u-bāy** -हाजू-बाय्), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzēñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** -नाव् f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which

vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** -राद् । जलाधारचेचम् m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ṣakh** -सख् m. peat (L. 62).

ḍimb डिम् m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Dal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

dōmb^u डुम्बु or **domb^u** डम्बु । जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम् m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. —**chalun** —कलुन् । अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा) m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ṣaph** -सफ् । पक्काशयः m. (sg. dat. **-ṣapas**

-त्रपस), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (ḥaph, q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be ḥapi त्रपि).

ḍambⁱ-dōd^u डम्बि-दोदु । संतानक्लेशः m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. -dag -दग् । संतानबाधा f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. -kalapush^u -कलपुशु । आमाशयः m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. damiñē-kalapush^u under damiñ^u. -kānul -कानुल् or ḍamī-kānul डम्-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्बः m. (sg. dat. -kānalas -कानलस), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. -lōṣh^u -लूक्षु । आमाशयपिण्डः m. a lump of entrails with their contents. -phēl -प्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

ḍambi phōlun डम्बि फूलुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence —phōl^u-mot^u —फूलु-मंतु । विशिष्टापत्यशाली perf. part. (f. —phōj^u-müt^u —फूजू-मंचू), blessed with such a son or daughter. —phaṭun —फटुन् । खोदरा-दपत्योत्पत्तिः m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence —phoṭ^u-mot^u —फोटु-मंतु । खोदरादुत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. —phüt^u-müt^u —फूटु-मंचू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

ḍambyuk^u डम्ब्युकु । औरसः adj. (f. ḍambic^u डम्बिचू), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. ḍambyun^u.

ḍumb, see ḍamb.

ḍūmb डूम् or (K.Pr. 116) ḍūm डूम । चण्डालभेदः m. (a ḍūmb woman and a ḍūmb's wife are both called ḍūmbiñ डूम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Dōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Dūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). -ḍagur -डगुर । चण्डालादिसमूहः m. Dōm and menial, Dōms and their kin, a jingle from ḍūmb; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. ḍagur.

ḍūmba dēgul^u डूम्ब बगुलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. ḍūmba-lējⁱ and -lyol^u bel. -kāg^ur^u -काँग्रू । बृहती अङ्गारधानिका f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or

'kāngri'. -küṭ^u -कूटु । चण्डालकन्या f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), a Dōm's daughter. -kaṭh -कट् । चण्डालपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस), a Dōm's son. -lējⁱ -ल्यजि or -lēj^u -ल्यजू । संकरपिठरम् f. i.q. ḍumba dēgul^u, as ab. but of medium size. -lyol^u -ल्यलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. lēlis ल्यलिस), i.q. ḍūmba dēgul^u ab.

ḍumba डूम्ब or (El.) duma डुम । पशुपुच्छः m. the tail of an animal.

ḍūmbagī डूम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍāmb^uj^u डाम्बजू, see dābul^u.

ḍumbij^u डुम्बिजू, i.q. dumij^u, q.v.

ḍāmbal डाम्बल्, etc., see dābal, etc.

ḍūmbil डूम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍūmbiñ डूम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see ḍūmb.

dāmbur डाम्बुर, see dābur.

ḍimbur^u डिम्बुर् । कुबिः m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. —naṭun —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

ḍimbashōj^u डिम्बशाजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

ḍambyun^u डम्ब्युनु । औरसपुत्रः adj. (f. ḍambiñ^u डम्बिञ्), i.q. ḍambyuk^u, q.v. under ḍōmb^u.

ḍūmbōz^u डूम्बाजू । चण्डालवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Dōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād डामाद m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

dāmⁱda डमिद (? = دَمِيدَة) । फाणितविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. -khiñd^u -खिण्डू । फाणितखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खञ्य), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam डम-डम । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. -khāna -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम् m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

ḍam-ḍam डम्-डम् । डमरुवाचम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. ḍum-ḍum.

ḍam-ḍam wāyun डम्-डम् वायुन् । डमरुशब्दनम् m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. ḍam-ḍam wāyēnwōl^u डम्-डम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. ḍam-ḍam wāyēnwājeñ डम्-डम् वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer.

ḍēm-ḍēm ड्यम्-ड्यम् । अदार्यद्योतकधनिः m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. ḍēmb-ḍēmb, under ḍēmb. ḍēm-ḍēm karun ड्यम्-ड्यम् करुन् । भपतादिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **dēm-dēm gaṣhun** द्यम्-द्यम् गकुन् । भगताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām दुम्-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

ḍum-ḍum ङुम्-ङुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70); the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam**. **ḍum-ḍum wāyēn-wōl^u** ङुम्-ङुम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. a drummer, a towncrier (El.).

damadār दमदार । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4**.

dama-dūr^u दम-दूर । द्वारायभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar दामोदर m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl दुम्-दवाल । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dēmāg दमाग दماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain; the air passages within the head; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । अभिमान-ख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). —**khārun** —खारुन् । अभिमानोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. —**khāsun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । अभिमानरक्षणम् m.inf. to hold conceit; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. —**wālun** —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. —**wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dēmōgⁱ दमागि दमागि । अभिमानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the brain; vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant. —**gaṣhun** —गकुन् । उच्चादावाप्तिः, मृत्युस्य ताद्योतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit.* to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dēmāgdār दमागदार दमागदार । साभिमानः adj. (f. -**dārēñ** -दार्चन्), vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh दमाह دماه = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī**, which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahō दिमहा, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahōv** दिमहाव्, **dimahōy** दिमहाय्, see **dyun^u**.

dumōhmil दुम्हमिल् । दोलायमानः adj. e.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumij^u दुमिजू or **dumbij^u** दुंबिजू (H. xi, 9) (= دمجی) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छबन्धनी f. the tail of an animal; a crupper (El. *dūmij*).

dam^akⁱ दमकि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa*.

ḍāmⁱ-kānūl ङमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍāmbⁱ-kānūl**, see **ḍōmb^u**.

damōlⁱ दमालि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202); a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damāli-phakīr दमालि-फकीर । हठभिजूः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

dam^ala-hamal दमल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damōlⁱ**. **dam^ala-hamal kariūn^u** दमल-हमल् करजू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **dam^ala-hamal lāgūn^u** दमल-हमल् लागजू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

damām दमाम (= دمام) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettledrum) (K. 1009).

damōmⁱ दमामि । पटहवादनं नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman 2 दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for 1 see **dam 1**; for 3, 4, see **damun 1, 2**; sg. dat. **damūn^u** दमजू), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

dāman दामान دامن । वस्त्रनाधस्त्रप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna**. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun**. —**waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna दामान دामان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman**, q.v. —**chalun** —कलुन् । असत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. —**palav** -पलव् ।

हिनो वसनप्रान्तः m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment.
—raṭun —रटुन् । दीनतया याचनम् m.inf. to seize
by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732).
Cf. dāman raṭun.

dāmānas mīthⁱ dinⁱ दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl.
inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of
(a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmānⁱ दामनि دامنی । शिरोभूषणविशेषः f. a woman's
veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the fore-
head.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनापिसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part.
damān दमान्, or, Śiv. 1854, daman 3 दमन्; 1 p.p.
dom^u दमु), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the
mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past domun
दमुन्), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire)
(Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854).
dom^u-mot^u दमु-मत्तु । वायुना संदीपितः perf. part.
(f. dūm^u-mūṣ^u दमू-मञ्जू), blown up (with bellows or
by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. damanas दमनस्), a pair
of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For daman 1 see dam 1,
for 2 see s.v., for 3 see damun 1, for 4 see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-बस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather
bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used
as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). -nôṛ^u -नोर् ।
वायुनलिका m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of
bellows.

dāmāndār दामन्दार् دامندار । अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेतः
adj. c.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or
border (of a garment).

dāmāndōrī दामान्दारी داماندारी । प्रार्थना f. the act
of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking
in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the
relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or
vice versa.

ḍamiñ^u डमिञ् । आमाशयमांसखण्डः f. a piece of the
stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers,
sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.).

ḍamiñē-kalapush^u डमिञ्-कल्पुशु । आमाशयमांसम्
m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's
paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. ḍāmbⁱ-kalapush^u
under dōmb^u. ḍamiñē-māwas डमिञ्-मावस् ।
अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेषः m. a certain festival held on the
day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun
(February–March), on the night of which pieces of
sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas
or Bōravas.

damañēlad दमञ्जलद् । विकृतास्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g. foul-
smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like
gone bad).

dōmph दोम्फ, see dōph.

dum^{ur} दुम्ह । द्रम्मः f. a certain nominal coin, the
sixteenth part of an ānā, the damṛi of India.

damar-dam दमर्-दम् । चं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in
schools to the syllable ddham चं, the final syllable of
ekam siddham, the first words put down before writing
the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूमवर्ण m. smoke-coloured, N. of the
elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gān'sh or Gaṇēsh) (Śiv. 14).

dumôṣ^u दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. dumôs^u दुमासू),
lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference
to things without life).

dumôsyun^u दुमास्युनु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. dumôsīn^u
दुमासिञ्जू), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or
without life).

dimath दिमथ ديمت, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See
dyun^u.

dumaṭh दुमठ । महामठविशेषः, मठविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
dumaṭhas दुमठस्), a large kind of memorial building
with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. dumat);
a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed).
“These dumaṭhas are very big conical stones, and,
according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas.
They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked
men, whom some good people in olden times cursed
because they were troubled by them, and so they
became stones” (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमत्तूली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus
Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see dyun^u.

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (dima + y), see
dyun^u.

dan 1 दन् । सहः m. the hilt or handle of a sword;
a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see dōkur^u); the handle
of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशिः m. (properly) a bow (the weapon),
but for this the usual word is danōrdand, q.v.; this
word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the
zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). -lag^{an}
-लगन् । धनुर्लपम् m. a certain astronomical period,
the first six gharis or periods of twenty minutes
commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. -rāsh
-राश् । धनूराशिः f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the
following: danⁱ-bāgē दन्-बाग्य । भाग्यप्रशंसा m.
praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck,
good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for dand, q.v., in the
following: -dag -दग् f. toothache. -dawah -दवाह ।
दन्तौषधम् m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. -ṭakar -टक् । सशब्ददन्तास्फालना m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. dand-ṭakar and dantakar. -ṭakar aṭānⁱ -टक् अटनि । दन्तचापव्यवाधावाग्निः m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. —ṭuwānⁱ —टुवनि । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. dand ṭuwānⁱ.

dānⁱ-t^{aj} दनि-तज् or dānⁱ-t^{uj} दनि-तुजि । दन्तूलिका a toothpick. Cf. dāndⁱ-t^{aj} under dand.

dan 5 दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf.

dan 1. -kāḍ -काड् । नलादिमलम् m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see dana 1.

dān 1 दान । चुद्धी m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). —karun —करन् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-būṭh^u दान-बूट् । उद्दानमध्यभागः f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. -dākh -डाक् । चुद्ध्यां दग्धमृत्तिका m. (sg. dat. -dākas -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. -dēv -दव् । उद्दानराक्षसः m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. -gājⁱ -गजि or -gūj^u -गजू । उद्दानाननम् f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. -gol^u 1 -गलु । उद्दानाननम् m. (for dānagol^u 2 see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. -gor^u -गर् । उद्दानशिल्पी m. (f. -gūr^u -गूरु), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. -mīr -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). -ṭōr^u -टोरु । चुद्धिमुखम् m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. -zang -जङ् । उद्दानशाकुनिकम् f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). —karun —करन् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rost^u दान-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṭh^u -रूट्), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Aesculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. dūn^u and hānakh-dūn^u.

dān 4 (? dōn^u) in dān chōch, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, dhān chānch). Cf. chōch and dōn^u.

dān, see dōn^u.

dān, see dā.

dana 1 दन । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have *dan*, so also Śiv. 1059).

-bod^u -बडु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. -būd^u -बूडु), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire.

-bōg^u -बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. -bōg^aran

-बाग्रन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -bōg^arūn^u -बाग्रन्), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. —bōg^arun —बाग्रन् ।

धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon.

-bāgay -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. -bajēr -बाज्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्

m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. -bōjⁱbaṭh -बाजिबट् । धनसाधारण्यम् f. (sg. dat. -bōjⁱbaṭi -बाजिबटि), partnership in business. -bōj^aran -बाज्रन् ।

धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -bōj^arūn^u -बाज्रन्), division of joint property, dividing into shares. —bōj^arun

—बाज्रन् । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. -dōlath -दोलथ् (dana m., dōlath f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). -dand

-डण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. -dyār -यार् । धनद्रव्यम् m.pl.

wealth and possessions, property. -kāḍay -काडय् । निरर्थधनव्ययः f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. -mad -मद् ।

धनमदः m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. -mōnd^u -मण्डु । धनसंचयः f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. -māstī -मस्ती ।

धनगर्वः f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. -masth -मस्थ् । धनमत्तः adj. e.g.

(as subst., m. sg. dat. -mastas -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. -pana -पन । धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री m. one's whole property,

including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). -**pana lagun** -पन लगुन् । धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. -**rōchⁱ** 1 -राच्छि । धनरक्षकः m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. -**rōchⁱ** 2 -राच्छि । धनरक्षा f. the guardianship of treasure. -**rōch^u** -रोक्कु । धनपालकः m. (f. -**rōch^u** -राक्कु), a treasure-guard. -**rost^u** -रस्तु । धनहीनः adj. (f. -**rūsh^u** -रूक्कु), without wealth, penniless, poor. -**rashar** -रश्शर् । धनहीनता m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. -**shēr** -शर् । धनाभीष्टा m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. -**sōr^u** -साक्कु । क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम् f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in speculation. -**sost^u** -सस्तु adj. (f. -**sūts^u** -सूक्कु), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). -**sōv^u** -सोवु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. -**sōv^u** -सावु), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. -**sāvēr** -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यता m. wealthiness. -**wōl^u** -वोलु । धनी n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). -**wōshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । कुबेरः m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). -**vēšar** -व्यश्शर् । धनपूर्णत्वम् m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. -**vyot^u** -व्यतु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. -**vēš^u** -व्यश्शु), one who is completely supplied with wealth. -**zōr** -ज़ोर । धनबलम् m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

dānⁱ-pānⁱ दनि-पनि । यावत्सर्वस्वेन adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 दन । (दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम् m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. -**kinⁱ phirun** -किनि फिरुन् । वैपरीत्येन विधानम् m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान دانه । फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —° seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. —**dāna**

—दान । फलशः adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. —**dyut^u-mot^u** —दितु-मंतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोः फलोपभोगः m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. -**lēd^{ur^u}** -ल्लेदुक्कु । लताविशेषमूलम् f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

dānā داناء adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانان.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay**, q.v.

dani दनि adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

dani, see **dannī**.

dānī 1 दानि, see **dōn^u**.

dānī 2, see **dāñē**.

dain, see **dōn^u**.

dēn दन् or **din** 1 दिन । दिवसः m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dēn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). —**barun** —वरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). -**dēn kaḍun** -दन् कडुन् । दिवसोलङ्घनम् m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. —**guzarāwun** —गुज़रावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). -**rāth** -राथ् (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dēn** राथ्-दन् (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dēna दन् or **dina** दिन adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with **ō** added m.c. **dēnō** दनो (Śiv. 1420). **dēna dēna** दन् दन् or **dina dina** दिन दिन adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dēna-parimān** दन्-परिमान् । दिनमानम् m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d^anun**.

dēn 1 देन دین । देयम् (ऋणादि) m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन । समयः m. time of day, time.

dēnu दे(घे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu** कामदे(घे)नु, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

din 1 दिन्, i.q. dēn, q.v.

din 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyun^u**.

dīn 1 दीन् adj. e.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūn^u**, q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल् m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन् دین | धर्मसंप्रदायः m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. —**tulun** —तुलुन् | संघर्षाद्युत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôj^u दीन-बोजु | समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. -bājēñ -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. —**tulun** —तुलुन् | विशद्वसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dina दिन (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v. Cf. also dēn.

dinⁱ दिनि m.pl. of **dyun^u**, q.v.

dīnⁱ दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūn^u**, q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyun^u**.

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina**, sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v.

dīn^u दीनु, dīn^u दीजू, see **dyūn^u**.

dōn दन्, dōnⁱ दनि, see **z^{ah}**.

dōna 1 दोन | पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन | लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūn^u 2** and **dūn^u 2**.

dōn^u दोनु | मन्यानः m. (sg. dat. **dōnis** दानिस्, abl. **dāni** दानि), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dōn^u दानू | दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dān*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **ḥōk^u** **dōn^u**, **mōdur d.**, and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. -**bar^{ag}** -वर्ग् | दाडिमपत्रम् m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. -**dēl**

-बल् | दाडिमत्वक् m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. -**hūt^u** -हूट् | दाडिमकाष्ठम् f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. -**kujⁱ** -कुजि or -**kuj^u** -कुजू | दाडिमलता f. a small pomegranate-tree. -**kul^u** -कुलु | दाडिमवृक्षः m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. -**kūnd^u** -कुण्डू | दाडिमत्वक् f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. -**mūr^u** -मूरू | दाडिमशाखा f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. -**mōrba** -मर्ब | दाडिमरसपाकः m. pomegranate conserve. -**phol^u** -फोलु | दाडिमान्तरफलम् m. a single pomegranate seed. -**pōsh** -पोश् | दाडिमपुष्पम् m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). -**ras** -रस् | दाडिमरसः m. pomegranate juice. -**shira** -शीर | दाडिमरसः m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. -**thūr^u** -थूरू | दाडिमलता f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

dūna डून | पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūn^u 1 डून | पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūn^u hath** डून हथ्, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūn^u trēh** डून त्रह्, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūn^u z^{ah}** डून जह्, one and three-quarters. **dūn^u-sōd^u** डून-सोदु | विचारणम् m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūn^u-sōd^u bōzun** डून-सोदु बोजुन् | पूर्वापरविवेचनम् m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūn^u 2 डून | पित्तुविवरणशिल्पी m. (sg. dat. **dūnis** डूनिस्, abl. **dōni** दोनि), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2**.

dūnⁱ-wān डूनि-वान् | पित्तुवित्तुत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

dūn^u डून | अचोटफलम् m. (sg. abl. **dōni** डोनि), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **dōnāh** डोनाह, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phōka-dūn^u** फूक-डूनू m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). -**dach** -दक् f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

dūnⁱ-dēl डूनि-बल् | अचोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. -**gūjⁱ** -गूजि or -**gūj^u** -गूजू |

अचोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. -gūl^u bel.). -göl -ग्वल् or -gölur -ग्वलुर् । अचोटत्वक् f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. -gūl^u -गूलु । अचोटफलसारः m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. -gūjⁱ ab.). -gölur -ग्वलुर् । अचोटफलावरणम् m. see -göl ab. -hüt^u -हटू । अचोटवृचदारु f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. -kul^u -कुलु । अचोटवृचः m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *ḍoni*^o). -küñd^u -कण्डू । अचोटगुलिकावरणम् f. (sg. dat. -kanjē -कञ्ज), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. -lüñd^u -लण्डू । अचोटवृचशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लञ्ज), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. -lang -लङ्ग । अचोटवृचस्कन्धः m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. -murra -मुर्र । अचोटपुष्पाणि f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). -pīr -पीर् । अचोटफलधारिका (पात्रिका) f. a walnut shell. -tīl -तील् । अचोटसारतैलम् m. walnut oil (L. 353). -zyun^u -ज़िनु । अचोटवृचकाष्ठम् m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् دند । दन्तः m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). —bēhānⁱ —ब्यहनि । परास्त्रीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. —bēhānāwānⁱ —ब्यहनावनि । परास्त्रीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). —hāwānⁱ —हावनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. —lōsānⁱ —लोसनि m. pl. inf. or danda-māla lōsāñē दन्द्-माल लोसञ्ज f. pl. inf. । दन्तश्रमः the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive pæans of gratitude. -ṭakar -टक्क, dan-ṭakar दन्-टक्क (see dan 4), or dantakar डन्टक्क । दन्तवापस्यबाधा m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). —ṭuwānⁱ —टुवनि or dan ṭuwānⁱ दन् टुवनि । सार्गलभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. dan ṭuwānⁱ under dan 4. —wahārānⁱ —वहारनि । दीपे ऽथुपहासः m. pl. inf. to

spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bür^u दन्द्-बूरु । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. a gap between two teeth. -baran -बरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. -bariūn^u -बरञ्जू), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. -dag -दग् or dandag दन्द्ग । दन्तपीडा f. pain in the tooth, toothache. -gūjⁱ -गूजि, -gūj^u -गूजू, dāñdⁱ-gūjⁱ दन्दि-गूजि, or dāñdⁱ-gūj^u दन्दि गूजू । औषधचूर्णविशेषः f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. -gūr^u -गूरु । दन्ताधाराशयः f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. -hol^u -हलु । वक्रदन्तः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हञ्जू), crooked-toothed. -khōkhur^u -खुखुर् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. (f. -khōkūr^u -खुखूरु), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. -khilāl -खिलाल् । भूषात्नदन्तूलिका m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. -khambyul^u -खम्ब्युलु । दन्तमधरन्ध्रम् m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. -khamij^u -खमिञ्जू । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f., id. -khamyul^u -खम्युलु । दन्तमधरन्ध्रम् m., id. -khārē -खार्य । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. -khraph -ख्रफ् । दन्तसुषिरम् f. (sg. dat. -khrapi -ख्रपि), a wide gap between teeth. -khrapal -ख्रपल् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. -khōrish -खारिश् । दन्तरोगविशेषः f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. -khōsor^u -खुसूरु । दन्तमलखण्डः m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. -khāv -खाव् । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. -khāv pyon^u -खाव् प्यनु । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. -khay -खय् । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. -khōyin -खोयिन् । दन्तरोगः m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. -khōz^u -खोजू । दन्तरोगः f., id. -mal -मल् । दन्तमलम् m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. -mal-wāy -मल्-वाय् । दन्तविकारः m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. -māl -माल् । दन्तपङ्क्तिः f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. -māla lōsāñē -माल लोसञ्ज । अत्याशंसनम् f. pl. inf., i.q. dand-lōsānⁱ ab. -phālⁱ -फलि । सुद्रसृदुदन्ताः m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. -pīr^u -पीरु । दंष्ट्रा f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. -**tujⁱ** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dāndⁱ-t^{aj}** bel. -**wōgun^u** -वृगुनु । **द्वखदन्तः** adj. (f. -**wōgūn^u** -वृगञ्जू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. -**wōl^u** -वोलु । **दन्तवेधिनो** m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. -**wot^u** -वटु । **दन्तपङ्क्तिः** m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. -**wāv** -वाव । **तक्षणीविशेषः** m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. -**wōv^u** -वोवू । **दन्तरोगः** f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. -**zōl^u** -जोलु । **दन्तमध्यभागः** m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. —**zēv gathūn^u** —ज्यव् गहञ्जू । **अवागभवनम्** f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dāndⁱ āmot^u दन्दि आमंतु । **अत्यायत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. —**āmūts^u** —आमञ्चू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. -**gūjⁱ** -गूजि or -**gūj^u** -गूजू । **चूर्णविशेषः** f., i.q. **danda-gūjⁱ** ab. —**koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । **दुरायासेन साधितः** perf. part. (f. —**kūḍ^u-mūts^u** —कडू-मञ्चू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **दुःखेन साधनम्** m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. —**lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । **असंमतीभवनम्** m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. -**t^{aj}** -तज् or -**tujⁱ** -तुजि; or **dānⁱ-t^{aj}** दनि-तज्, **dānⁱ-tujⁱ** दनि-तुजि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4** । **दन्ततूलिका** f. a toothpick, see **danda-tujⁱ** ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु । **दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम्** m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । **परिवादपात्रीभवनम्** m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **अरोचकीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **dāndⁱ lagun** ab.

dandas dōd^u दन्दस् दोटु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

dand 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lēḍ^u-r^u**, s.v. **dāna**.

dand दण्ड or **dand** डण्ड । **दण्डः** m. (sg. abl. **danda 1** **दण्ड** or **danda 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, **dand**), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । **दण्डदापनम्** m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. —**karun** —करुन् । **दण्डदानम्** m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **ṭē pēyiy dand**, you will be punished (Gr.M.).

danda 1 (danda) **barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) वरुन् । **दण्डसमर्पणम्**, **दण्डपूरणम्** m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. —**baray** —वरय् । **दण्डसमर्पणा**, **दण्डपूरणा** f. the payment of such compensation. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **दण्डदानम्**, **निष्कृतिकरणम्** m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । **दण्डग्रहणम्**, **दण्डदापनम्** m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). —**khārun** —खारुन् । **दण्डारोपणम्** m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **दण्डारोपः** m.inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dānd दान्द, see **dād**.

danda 2 दण्ड or **danda 2** डण्ड । **गौदण्डः** m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

danda 3 दण्ड or **danda 3** डण्ड । **मञ्जाभ्यासः** f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). —**karañē** —करञ् । **मञ्जाभ्यासविधानम्** f.inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danōḍⁱ दनाडि । **धनाढ्यः** adj. c.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dond^u 1 दंडु । **दन्तुरः** adj. (f. **dünz^u 2** दंजू, for 1 see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dond^u 2 दंडु (= دندو) । **पर्वतायभूः** m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dond^u 3 दंडु । **प्रान्तभागः** m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **पट्टिकादौ धारा-संपादनम्** m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

ḍōnd^u डण्डु । **मुखायभागः** m. the front of the face, the profile.

ḍōnd^u डण्डु । **चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः** m. the railing of a balcony.

dünd^u 1 दंडू । **अवस्था**, **परिशीलना** f. (sg. dat. **danjē** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंजि, but usually written **danjē** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. *danja* and *dünd^u 1*. —*āsūn^u* —आसंजू । स्वभाववृत्तिः f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjē-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुकुन् । अवस्था-प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. —*rūd^u-mot^u* —रुदु-मंतु । स्वास्थ्यवस्थितः perf. part. (f. —*rūz^u-mūṣ^u* —रुजू-मंजू), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । स्वास्थ्य-वस्थानम् m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

dünd^u 2 दंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. *dünd^u 1*.

dünd^u 1 डण्डू । शीलः f. (sg. dat. *danjē* डंज्य), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. *dünd^u 1*. —*āsūn^u* —आसंजू । परिशीलना f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

dünd^u 2 डण्डू । कोटिः f. (sg. dat. *danjē* डंज्य), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. *dünd^u 2*.

dōndōb दंडुब(म्) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see *dūn^u*.

dandag दन्दग । दन्तपीडा f. a toothache, i.q. *danda-dag* under *dand*.

dandakh-wan दण्डख-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान । दनुरः adj. (as subst., f. *dandōn^u* दन्दांजू), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-dand दनु-दण्ड, i.q. *danōrdand*, q.v.

dand^ur^u दंदूरु । कोटिः f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. —*kadiūn^u* —कडंजू । बाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम् f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

dand^uri-phuṭ^u दंदरि-फुटु । भ्रमकोटिकः adj. (f. —*phuṭ^u* —फुटू), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

ḍandūra डण्डूर or *dōndūra* दण्डूर । आञ्जाडिण्डिमः f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, *ḍandūr*; El. *ḍandora*). —*diñ^u* —दिजू । आञ्जाडिण्डिमवादनम् f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

ḍandūr^u दंदूरु । निरर्थभाषी adj. (f. *ḍandūr^u* दंदूरु), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dānd^ur दान्दर, *dāndur^u* दान्दरु, etc., see *dād^ur*.

dānadār दानदार, دانددار । अन्नःफलकः adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देन्दार, دیندار । ऋणी m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार, دیندار । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. (f. *dīndārēñ* दीन्दार्यञ्), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmirī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. —*bāy* -बाय् । धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री f. the wife of such a man.

dīndōrī दीन्दारी, دینداری । धृष्टस्वभावता f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmirī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see *dīndār*.

dōndūra दण्डूर । घोषणा f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. *ḍandūra*.

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल । बङ्गलसंयहः m., i.q. *dang-dawāl*, q.v.

dandawath दण्डवथ् m. (sg. dat. *dandawatas* दण्डवतस), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

ḍāṅg डंग् । पशुपादरज्जुः m. (sg. abl. *ḍāṅga 1* डंग), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. —*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

ḍāṅgⁱ-dulijē डंगि-दुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition. —*s^ah* -सह । अधीरः m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

ḍāṅg डंग्, see *ḍāṅg*.

ḍāṅga 2 डंग । पशुपादबन्धनम् m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

- karun —करुण । कार्यनिरोधः m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. -raz -रज् । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.
- dānga 3 डंग in dānga-dānga डंग-डंग । अन्तस्तुच्छव्यवहारः m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.
- dāngⁱ डींगि, see dyūg^u.
- dong^u डंगु । प्रोक्षमञ्चविशेषः m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.
- dung डुंग । ब्रुडनम् f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. dūg. —diñ^u —दिञ् । ब्रुडनम् f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.
- dūng डूंग, etc., see dūg, etc.
- dūnga डूंग, dūnga डूंग, see dūga.
- dang-dawāl दङ्ग-दवाल्, dung-dawāl डुंग-दवाल्, or dun-dawāl दुन-दवाल् (= دنگ و دوال) । बङ्गलसामयी m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmirī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. dangala.
- dangij डंगिज् । कोष्ठविशेषः f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).
- dangala दंगल (= दنگل) । जनसमूहः m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.
- dānagol^u 2 दानगोलु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for 1 see dān 1), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. R.T.Tr. II, 279 ff.)
- dungal डुंगल् । ब्रुडकः adj. e.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.
- dīngamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see dīgāmīr, etc.
- dāngur डंगुर् । वृषभः m. (sg. dat. dāngaras डंगरस्), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).
- dāngur डंगुर्, see dāgūr.
- dīngir डिंगिर् । शेषनिद्रा f. a short sleep, a doze.
- dinagrākh दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. dinagrākas दिनग्राकस्; f. dinagrākañ दिनग्राकञ्), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).
- dānguv^u डंगुवु, see dāgūv^u.

dānih, see dāñē.

dānahan दानहन, see dānā.

dinahār दिनहार adj. e.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

5 danja डंज । स्वस्थः adj. e.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. dūnd^u 1. —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —thawun —थवुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjē दंज्य, see dūnd^u 1.

dēnjⁱ डैजि, dēnj^u डैजू, see dyong^u.

dīnj^u डीजू, see dīj^u.

15 dōnj^u डौजू, see dōj^u.

dēnjēr डैज्यर् । असम्यक्स्थितिः m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

dōnj^a-run दौंजरुन्, etc., see dōj^a-run.

20 dinuk^u दिनुक् (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of dyun^u, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of din 1, see dēn.

dēnukh दे(धि)नुक् m. (sg. dat. dēnukas देनुकस्), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दौख्, etc., see dōkh.

25 dēnkali डैकली, see dēkālī.

dinakēn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of dinuk^u, the genitive of dyun^u, q.v.

dinal दिनल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

30 dunāla दुनाल । अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेषः m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । पिञ्जुविवरिता f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

35 dunōlī दुनालि । द्विनालिकाभिप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम् f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । दिनवतिः card. (pl. dat. dunamatan दुनमतन्), ninety-two.

40 dunamatyūm^u दुनमत्युमु । दिनवतितमः ord. (f. dunamati^u दुनमतिम्), ninety-second.

dunamatyūn^u दुनमत्युनु । दिनवतिमूख्यकः adj. (f. dūnamatiñ^u दुनमतिञ्), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

45 dānnī, ? dānī, m. Portulacea aleracea ? (El., who spells the word dhannī).

d^anan दनन । रजोऽपहरणम् f. (sg. dat. d^anūñ^u दनञ्), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —diñ^u —दिञ् । संचालना f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —gaṣhūñ^u

—गह्वञ्ज । कम्पोज्जवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

d^anun दनुन । रञ्जोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^an^u दनु), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impv. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).

d^an^u-mot^u दनु-मत् । अपहतरजस्कः perf. part. (f. d^ūn^ū-mūṣ^ū दनु-मञ्जू), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

d^anith trōw^u-mot^u दनिथ त्रौव-मत् । उपेषितः perf. part. (f. —trōv^ū-mūṣ^ū —त्रौव-मञ्जू), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference.

d^anith trāwun दनिथ त्रावुन । उपेषणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun दोनुन । पिच्चादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūn^u दूनु, f.pl. dōñē दोञ्), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. dūn^u-mot^u दूनु-मत् । विवृतः perf. part. (f. dūn^ū-mūṣ^ū दूनु-मञ्जू), carded.

dunnō दुन्ना । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun दूनुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūn^u दूनु), to sweep (El.). dūnawōl^u दूनवोलु n.ag. (f. dūnawājēñ दूनवाज्यञ्), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ m. (sg. dat. dīnānāthas दीनानाथस्), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. dīn 1.

danōntar द(ध)नुन्तर, see danwantar.

danōrdand दनुर्दण्ड or (Gr.M.) danu-dand दनु-दण्ड । धनुः m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas दिनस् sg. dat. of din 1 and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of dyun^u (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dīnis दीनिस् sg. dat. of dyūn^u, q.v.

danush द(ध)नुष्, a bow (K. 375), i.q. danōrdand, q.v.

danēshth द(ध)न्यष्ट । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. danēshthi द(ध)न्यष्टि), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhaniṣṭhā. danēshth-kumār धन्यष्ट-कुमार m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr दनासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dōnta दान्त, see dōth.

danth दन्त् m. a tooth, used for dand, q.v., in the following: danta-kath दन्त-कथ । दन्तकथा f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

dēnth डेंट, see dēth.

dōnth दोण्, see dōth.

dōnth दाण्, see dōth.

dūnthum, see dēsh.

dōntakh डंटख्, see dōtakh.

10 danṭakar डंटकर् । शीतबाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. danṭakar, s.v. dand, and dan-ṭakar, s.v. dan 4. —aṣānī —अञ्चनि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

15 dēntun डेंटुन्, see dēṭun.

dōntun दांतुन्, etc., see dōtun.

dōntun डांटुन्, see dōṭun.

dīntiñ डीटिञ्, see dītiñ.

dōntuv^u दांतुवु, see dōtuv^u.

20 dūnsh दून्श्, dūnsh^u दून्श्, dūnsh^{ar} दून्श्, etc., see dūsh, dūsh^u, dūsh^{ar}, etc.

dōnshyuk^u दांशुकु, see dōshyuk^u.

dānav दानव् m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

25 dunōv^u डुनोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. dunōv^ū डुनावू), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

dan^awād दन्वाद m. thanks (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

30 dinawōl^u दिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See dyun^u.

d^anawun दनवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^anow^u दनवु), i.q. d^anun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dōnawānⁱ दनवनि, dōnawānī दनवनी, see dōnaway.

35 danwantar or danōntar द(ध)नुन्तर m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawāñ दोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

40 dōnaway दनवय् । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. dōnawānⁱ दनवनि or dōnawānī दनवनी; ag. and abl. dōnawayⁱ दनवयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of z^ah जह्, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. dōshēway. dōnawānⁱ-hond^u दनवनि-हन्दु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^ū -हञ्जू), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see dāñē.

dānaya दानय् । पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

daniy दनिय (Śiv. 703), see dani.

dinay दिनय neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyun^u**.

duniyā दुनिया, **duniyāh** दुनियाह (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunya** दुन्या دنیا m. (sg. dat. **duniyāhas** दुनियाहस or **dunyaahas** دنياھس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyaahas yun^u** दुनियाहस यिनु m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

duniyādār दुनियादार دنیا دار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār** दुनियाह-दार । धनाढ्यः, बन्धुपालकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **duniyādārēn** दुनियादार्यञ्), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmirī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy** -बाय् । धनाढ्यसंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of such a rich man.

duniyādōri दुनियादारी دنیا داری । बन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम् f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmirī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

dōnyuv^u डोन्युव् । अचोटदारुमयः adj. (f. **dōniv^u** डोनिवू), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dūnz^u 1 दंजू । अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः f. (for 2 see **dond^u**), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. —**hēñ^u** —ह्यञ् । सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम् f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala** -कल । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम् m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mōkta** -मक्त । अणुमुक्तासमूहः m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dāñē 1 दाञ । धान्यम् m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dāñih*, *dāni*, *dānye*, *dānyī*, L. 330 has even *dhān*. For **dāñē 2** see **dōñ^u**. When the first member of

a *tatpuruṣa*, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā** दाँ, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **dāgor^u** डौगर्, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dānyī*.

dā-ambar दाँ-अम्बर । धान्यराशिः m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr** -बैर् or **-bēra** -बैर । धान्यबैत्रसीमा f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-dūr^u** bel. **-bira** -बीर । धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bōr^u** -बोरू । धान्यभारः m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bōstūr^u** -बुस्तूरू । धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितखूतः m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh** -छक् । धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal** -दल् । धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyun^u** -दलिनु । धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम् m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-dūr^u** -डूरू । धान्यबैत्रभागः m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gēd^u** -ग्येडू । बद्धमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khor^u** and **-lōw^u** bel. **-gōñ^u** -ग्वनु । लघु धान्यकूटम् m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gōñⁱ** bel. **-guna** -गुन । धान्यपूर्णा गोणी f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gōñⁱ** -ग्वञि । धान्यकूटम् f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gōñ^u** ab. **-gur^u** -गुर् । अश्वोढधान्यम् m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa** -गास । धान्यतृणम् m. paddy-straw. **-hōnz^u** -हाञ्जू । धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः m. (f. **-hānzan** -हाञ्जञ्), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh** -हायुक् । धान्यपूर्णा तुला m. (sg. dat. **-hāyēkas** -हायकस), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. -hyol^u -ह्योलु । धान्यगुच्छः (शुकः) m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). -kādur^u -कादुरु । धान्यकन्दुः m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. -khāh -खाह । धान्यचेत्रसमूहः m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. -khal -खल । धान्यखलः m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. -khar -खर । खरीढधान्यभारः m. an ass's load of grain. -khār -खार । धान्यखारी f. (sg. dat. -khōr^u -खाहू), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a khār or kharwār (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74): the area over which one khār of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. -path bel.). -khor^u -खरु । धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. -gēd^u ab. -khitⁱ -खीति । धान्यचेत्रम् f. a paddy-field. -khēwar -खवर् । अत्यशी धान्यसंग्रहः m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. -kala -कल । धान्यशिरोऽङ्गः m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. -kanz -कञ् । धान्योलूखलम् m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. -kēs^{ur} -क्यसूरु । धान्यकिंशारः f. the beard of the paddy-ear. -kuth^u -कुठू । धान्यसय्य f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). -kaṭ^{ra} -कटर । अल्पधान्यसमूहः m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. -lāv -लाव । धान्यलवणम् f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. -lōw^u -लोवु । धान्यलूनमुष्टिः m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. -gēd^u ab. -lāy -लाय । धान्यलाजाः f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. -müt^u -मटू । धान्यालिङ्गरः f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. -math -मट् । धान्यमणिकः m. (sg. dat. -maṭas -मटस्), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. -mōth^u -मठू f. (sg. dat. -mōchē -मच्छ), a handful of paddy (K. 178). -nōr^u -नाहू ।

चेत्रभागविशेषः f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. -phēkh -फ्यख । अल्पधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. -phēkas -फ्यकस्), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. -phol^u -फोलु । धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम् m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). -phulay -फुलय् । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). -phulayⁱ-kani -फुलयि-कनि । प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरी-प्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). -phulayⁱ-kyut^u -फुलयि-कितु । धान्य-मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). -phōt^u -फुतु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. -phōt^{ur} bel. -phut^{aj} -फुट्जि or -phut^{uj} -फुट्जू । धान्यराशिः f. a pile of threshed paddy. -phōt^{ur} -फुतूरु । लघुधान्य-कण्डोलः f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. -phōt^u ab. -pājⁱ -पजि or -pūj^u -पजू । धान्यपूर्णपिटः a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. -pol^u -पोलु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. -pūt^u -पटू । धान्यत्वक् f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. -path -पथ् । द्रौणिक-धान्यचेत्रम् m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one trakh (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. -khār ab. -path^{ar} -पथर् । प्रविप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. -pathur^u -पथुरु । प्रसारित-धान्यस्थलम् m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. -pyuth^u -पिटु । धान्यभारः m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a khār or 152 lb. -rot^u -रटु । धान्य-परिमाणम् m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. -raṭh

-रट् । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. -raṭi -रटि), id.
 -shup^u -शुपु । धान्यशूर्पः m. a winnowing basket for
 paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time
 by such a basket. -sör^ü -सार्ह । धान्यसंग्रहः f. piling
 of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy
 conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field
 to be stacked up elsewhere). -thal -थल् । रोपणधान्य-
 लताः f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting.
 -thāl barun -थाल् बरुन् । कांक्षपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम्
 m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen.
 (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals
 a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by
 flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and
 omens taken from it.) -tsaph -त्रफ् । धान्यलता f.
 a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single
 seed. -waguv^u -वगुवु । प्रसारितधान्यकटः m. a paddy-
 mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out
 for drying. -wāph -वाफ् । धान्यवापकालः m. (sg. dat.
 -wāpas -वापस्), paddy-sowing, the time at which
 paddy is sown (late April to early June). -wör^ü
 -वारह् । धान्यनौका f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of
 open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the
 city. -vēv -व्यव् । धान्योप्तिः f. paddy-sowing, the act
 of sowing paddy. -zamīn -जमीन् । शालेयम् (चेत्रम्) f.
 (sg. dat. -zamīni -जमीनि), paddy-land, land in which
 paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land
 suited for growing paddy, rice land. -zyur^u
 -जिरह् । उद्भवद्धान्यमञ्जरी m. paddy-pollen, the young
 paddy in blossom.

diñě दिञ् f.pl. of dyun^u, q.v.

diñ^ü दिञ् f.sg. of dyun^u, q.v.

diñ^ü दीञ्, see dyūn^u.

dōñ^ü दाञ् । गुञ्जापट्टमानम् f. (sg. dat. dāñě 2 दाञ्), the
 name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent
 to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each
 weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. dāñuk^u;
 met. a very small amount, hence dōñ^ü dōñ^ü दाञ्
 दाञ् every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c.
 dōñ^ü dōñ^ü), and dāñě dāñě दाञ् दाञ् adv. in every
 particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

d^ün^ü दञ्, etc., see d^anun.

dūñ^ü 1 दूञ् । यत्यप्रिकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which
 a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling
 the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305).
 —dazūñ^ü —दञ्जु । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such
 a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow
 to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or
 neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñ^ü 2 दूञ् । पित्तुविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. dōñě दीञ्),
 a bow (El. dūñi); esp. the bow used by a cotton-

carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned
 cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met.
 in Rām-bad^rrūñ^ü dūñ^ü राम-बदरञ्जु दूञ् f. the bow
 of Rām Bad^rr (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463).
 Cf. dūñ^ü 2. —diñ^ü —दिञ् । विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to
 card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions
 a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and
 getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst
 them.

dōñě-phamb दीञ्-फम् । यन्त्रविवृतपित्तुः m. cotton
 which has been carded.

dūñ^ü 3 दूञ् f. noise, outcry heard in the distance.

—tulūñ^ü —तुलञ् । रोषकोलाहलः f.inf. to raise an
 angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance,
 as when made by children out of sight of their
 parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of
 a house against the conduct of a servant not present.
 —wōthūñ^ü —व्यथञ् । कोलाहलोत्थितिः f.inf. such a
 noise or outcry to occur.

dūñ^ü दञ् । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp.
 a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dō दूञ्-दा । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā
 and Nāgarī letter ध, used in schools.

dañ-dab दञ्-दब् । खण्डशो भवणम्, सद्यो मरणम् m.
 being dashed to pieces, of someone or something
 falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse);
 met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka दञ्-दक or -dakh -दख् । भङ्गनिपातः m. (sg.
 dat. -dakas -दकस्), i.q. dañ-dab, q.v.

ḍañ-ḍañ डञ्-डञ् m. in ḍañ-ḍañ karun डञ्-डञ् करुन् ।
 अन्तःशून्यतास्थापनम् m.inf. to make the sound of
 'ḍañ-ḍañ', to show the hollowness of anything (lit.
 or met.) by ringing it.

dāñuk^u दाञुकु । षड्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal
 weight used in weighing. The weight which it
 indicates is one dōñ^ü, q.v.

dūñ^ü-müñ^ü दूञ्-मञ्, see dōnun.

dīñṣr दीञ् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dōñṣrun दाञ्जरावुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 dōñ^or^u दाञ्ज), to consider about, reflect on, think
 over (Śiv. 1050). Also dōñṣrāwun (e.g. Śiv. 1667).
 dōñ^or^u-mot^u दाञ्ज-मंतु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः) perf. part.
 (f. dōñ^or^u-müñ^ü दाञ्ज-मञ्), reflected upon, con-
 sidered.

dōñṣrāwun दाञ्जरावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 dōñ^orōw^u दाञ्जरोवु), to consider about, reflect on,
 think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. dōñṣrun, q.v. dōñ^orōw^u-
 mot^u दाञ्जरोवु-मंतु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f.
 dōñ^orōw^u-müñ^ü दाञ्जरोवु-मञ्), reflected upon, con-
 sidered.

dōñōv दोञोव् 2 p.p. of dōnun, q.v.

dāñēwal दाञवल । धान्याकम् f. coriander seed (El.),
Coriandrum sativum.

dāñēwali bar^{ag} दाञवलि बर्ग । धान्याकशाकम् m.
greens or spinach (*sāy*) of the leaves of the coriander
plant. -gūj^ū -गूजू । धान्याकचूर्णम् f. powdered and
sifted coriander seed. -kul^ū -कुलु । धान्याकलता m.
the coriander shrub. -path -पथ् । धान्याकरसलेपः m.
a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of
powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied
to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

d^apa द्वप or d^aph द्वफ् (sometimes written d^aph द्वफ्) ।
धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः m. (sg. dat. d^apas द्वपस्), the name
of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is
collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as
incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense
(Śiv. 108, d^aph). Cf. *dupa* and *dūph*.

d^apa-gand^{ūr} द्वप-गंडूर । ओषधिविशेषमूलम् f. the
root of this plant, burnt as incense. -zuv^{ūr} -जुवूर ।
धूपपात्रम् f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dop^ū द्वपु । आज्ञा m. (really 1 p.p. of dāpun, q.v.),
a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dapi-kōm^ū दपि-कामू । प्रेरणया करणम् f. a work
done by command, and not voluntarily. —karun
—करन् । चोदनया विधानम् m.inf. to carry out a work
under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa दुप । धूपः, वनीषधिविशेषः m. incense, frankincense,
a fragrant-burning gum (Śiv. 1856); a certain wild
plant, i.q. d^apa, q.v. -dag -दग् or -dōg -दग् ।
अतिकुट्टनम् m. the pounding of the *dupa*- or *d^apa*-plant;
met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf.
Śiv. 1856). -gand^{ūr} -गंडूर । वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः f.
the root of the *dupa*- or *d^apa*-plant. -lōt^ū -लोटू ।
धूपशाखा f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle
of incense-gum. -zuv^{ūr} -जुवूर । धूपाधारिका f. a
censer.

dupo^{ch} द्वपुकु । द्विपचकालिकः adj. (f. dupūch^ū 1 द्वपुकू;
for 2 see dupokh^ū), of or belonging to two lunar
fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar
fortnights ago.

dupacēl द्वपचल । द्विपटकः m. a kind of cloth or mantle
in which there are two breadths. Cf. dup^aṭa.

dapa-daph दप-दफ्, dapā-daph दपा-दफ्, or daphā-
daph दफा-दफ् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. -dapi -दपि),
a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and
winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

d^aph द्वफ्, see d^apa.

daph द्वफ्, see dapun 1.

daph डफ् (= दन्) । वाद्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. daphas
डफस्), a tambourine.

dāph डाफ् । संवेशनम् m. (sg. dat. dāpas डापस्), lying
down, resting (El. has *dāf* m. rest, and *dāp* f. sleep).
—dūlagun —दुलगुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to be sleepless,
to toss and tumble in one's bed. —dyun^ū —दिनु
m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *dāf*). —trāwun
—त्रावुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to take to one's bed (from
disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El.
dāp trāwūn^ū f.).

daphā 1 दफा دفا m. pushing, thrusting, repulse,
repelling (El.); used in special senses in the
following: —gashun —गहून् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf.
to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away
to a distance and there to perish. —karun —करन् ।
अपनयनम् m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to
a distance and there to destroy, to make away with.
—sapadun —सपदुन् or —sapazun —सपजुन् ।
नष्टीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. —gashun ab.

daphā 2 दफा دفا f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 दीफ् । दीपः m. (sg. dat. dīpas दीपस्), a light,
a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of
a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the
jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835,
1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used
met. in idioms such as *kōla-dīph* कल-दीफ् m. the
lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān दीप-दान । दीपवलिः m. an illumination,
esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see
-mālā bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar
day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun
(Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to
deceased ancestors. -mālā -माला । दीपमालाख्योत्सवः
f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on
the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in
honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the
daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire.
At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and
the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). -shrād
-श्राद् । दीपसामुख्ये श्राद्धम् m. a ceremony (at which
lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or
Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the
deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on
the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, =
-dān ab.

dīph 2 दीफ् m. (sg. dat. dīpas दीपस्), an island;
used —° as in Sangal-dīph, the island of Sangal,
Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dōph 1 द्वफ् । चुपः m. (sg. dat. dōpas द्वपस्), a shrub,
a small bush (Gr.M.).

dōph 2 द्वफ् । निपातशब्दः m. (sg. dat. dōpas द्वपस्), the
sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a roof), crash, flop, bang. —karith —करिथ् ।
 सनिपातशब्दम् adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs.
 of falling, etc.

dōph दौफ । निगूढासिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. dōpi दौपि),
 a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden
 inside it.

dūph दूफ m. (sg. dat. dūpas दूपस), incense. Cf.
 d^apa, dupa, and d^aph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ m.
 incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523,
 1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ । विप्रलापः f., i.q. dapa-daph, q.v.

duphala 1 दुफल । द्विफलः adj. e.g. two-bladed, two-
 edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । द्विधाभिन्नः adj. e.g. split lengthways
 into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

duphol^u दुफलु । द्विफलोद्भावकवेचादि adj. (f. duphūj^u
 दुफजू), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and
 autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds
 of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth दफुल-वकथ् m. putting off, postponement.

daphul-wakth kadun दफुल-वकथ् कडुन् । क्रिया-
 समयनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to draw out postponement; some-
 how or other to complete an urgent work in the
 proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary
 means. —nērun —नेरुन् । क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः
 m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed
 as ab.

daphan दफन् दफन् । शवसनम् m. burial, interment; (in
 Kāshmirī) a shroud.

daphar डफर् (= डफर्) । मांसमयसूदविशेषः m. a stink;
 (in Kāshmirī) a certain dish made by cooking together
 the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with
 the animal's paunch. —kāl'yē -कलिये (= डफरकलिये) ।
 सूदविशेषः m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless
 victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc.,
 are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in
 Kāshmirī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-
 flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. —lōj^u -लोजू । व्यञ्जन-
 विशेषोखा f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess,
 or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

dīph^ur^u दीफरू or dīph^ur^u दीफरू । गुह्यसभा f. a private
 assembly of a few (four or five) men met together
 for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

dīph^arē karañē दीफर्ये करञ् । सभाविधानम् f. pl.
 inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small
 private committees out of a number of people
 assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर । मध्याह्नः m. lit. two watches (a day
 being divided into four watches of about three hours
 each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday
 (Gr.Gr. 157). —bōgⁱ -बागि or -bōgin -बागिन् । प्रायो
 मध्याह्ने .adv. at about midday, at midday or there-
 abouts. —tāmāth —तामथ् adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday
 (Gr.M.). —bōgⁱ -बागि or -bōgin -बागिन् । प्रायो
 मध्याह्नकाले adv. at about midday, at midday or
 thereabouts.

dupōhor^u दुपुहर् । द्व्यत्रिः adj. (f. dupōh^{ar} दुपुहर्), two-
 cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर । विसर्जनीयः two-dotted; (in Sanskrit
 grammar) the sign : or *visarjanīya*.

dupokh^u दुपुखु । द्विपक्ष्यः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः adj. (f. dupūch^u
 दुपूचू; for 1 see dupoch^u), having two sides or wings;
 (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-
 wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast
 to which a man invites both his own and his wife's
 relations).

dupol^u दुपुलु । द्विपलमितः adj. (f. dupūj^u दुपूजू),
 weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound
 each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed
 of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the
 making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence,
 of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyun^u दुपल्युन or दुपल्युनु । द्विपलमितः adj. (f.
 dupaliñ^u दुपलिञ्), i.q. dupol^u, q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dop^u दपु; the
 impve. sg. 2 is daph दफ, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to
 speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463;
 Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command;
 to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to
 oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain
 (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar
 festival) to invite friends and relations formally by
 word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. dapun 2,
 dapan-bata, and dapawañ).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम्
 m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion
 of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to
 pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to
 invite personally. —yun^u —यिनु । निमन्त्रणायागमनम्
 m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its
 inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Śiv. 79, 81).

dāpⁱ dāpⁱ sōdāh दपि दपि सोदाह । परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं
 कार्यविधानम् f. (of two parties) agreement after
 mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp.
 a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dop^u-mot^u दपु-मंतु । आज्ञापितम् perf. part. (f.
 dūp^u-mūts^u दूप-मंतू), said; ordered, commanded;
 invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन m. (sg. dat. **dapanas दपनस्**, pl. nom. **dapani दपनि**, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82; L. 268 *dapani*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1**, the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1**, **dapan-bata**, and **dapawañ**.

dapan-bata दपन्-बत । निमन्त्रणायाभागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ**.

dupar दुपर । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūr^u दुपूरु । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. **dupūr^u दुपूरु**), having two layers or strata; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant); two-storied (of a house).

dup^aṭa दुपट or **dupaṭa दुपट** । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh दुपटाह**), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacēl**.

dīp^ath दीपथ f. (sg. dat. **dīp^aṭh^u दीपंठू**), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

dīptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. e.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna**, m.c.).

dupōtr^u दुपुत्रु । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. **dupōtūr^u दुपुतूरु**), possessing two sons.

dupotr^u दुपुत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. **dupatūr^u दुपतूरु**), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawun^u दपवुनु । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. **dapawūñ^u दपवूंञ**), one who speaks; one who commands; one who instructs by message; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata**.

dre, drii, incorr. for **driy**, q.v.

dar 1 दर prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900; W. 99; YZ. 10, 27); on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj**, troop upon troop, Rām. 570); of, concerning, about; by, for, because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

dar 2 दर । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 1 दरस्**, abl. **dara 1 दर**), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574); a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227); a square in a draught or chess board (Śiv. 1544, **khāla-dar**, the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-dokh^u -डखु** । आश्रयः m. 'door and prop'; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 2 दरस्**, abl. **dara 2 दर**), value, estimation, esteem; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc.; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danda -दण्ड** । बृहत्तुला-दण्डः m. the beam of such a pair of scales; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. **-dyun^u -दिनु** । तोलनम् m.inf. to weigh. **-karun -करुन्** । परिमाणसमताविधानम् m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. **-lagun -लगुन्** । तोलनारम्भः m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). **-lāgun -लागुन्** । तोलनारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर, see s.v.; for 1 see **dara 4**. **-tuluk^u -तलुकु** । तुलामानोन्नवः adj. (f. **-talūc^u -तलचू**), 'of under the scales'; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

daruk^u दरुकु । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. **darūc^u दरंचू**), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khot^u-mot^u दरस् खतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. **-khūt^u-mūt^u -खंतू-मंतू**), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. **-pēth khārun -पथ खारुन्** । तुलारोपणम् m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pēth khasun -पथ खसुन्** । तुलारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhman in Kashmir (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय् f. the wife of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ^u -कटु** m. the son of such a Brāhman, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132); **-pūt^u -पुतु** m. the son of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दर, in dara-dar, see dara 4 and dara-dar 2 and 3.

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see dor^u.

dar 7 दर (धर) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in mālā-dar, one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); musala-dar, one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); gangā-dar, he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दर m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be dara 3, q.v.).

dar डर । भयम् m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dārēñ दार्थञ्ज् دارين), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in alāka-dār, the owner of an estate; āsana-dār, possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); āyē-dār, possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; baca-dār, possessing a child, pregnant; bāḍav-dār, possessing largeness, too large; bāganayē-dār, divisible; bagāra-dār, greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with dār, impve. 2 sg. of dārun.

dār 2 दार । दार m. (sg. abl. dāra 1 दार), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this dār, i.e. dōr^u.

dāra-banna दार-बन्न । दारुकूटम् f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. -khōñ -खून् । दारसमूहः f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. -kōl -कल । दारप्रवाहिणीकुल्या f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. -kōñ^u -काञ् । दारसमूहः f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. -lūr^u -लूर । काष्ठमयगृहम् f. a house built of timber, a log house. -pon^u -पणु । काष्ठकीलकम् m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. -wan -वन् । असंख्यदारसमूहः m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार । दृढता m. (sg. abl. dāra 2 दार), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dor^u दार-दर । अतिदृढः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूर), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार or (K. 325, 507) dārā दारा । धारा f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); āshⁱ pākⁱ dārē, tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for dāri); so, osh^u dāri pok^u (YZ. 417).

dāri-dāri दारि-दारि (often -dārē -दार्थ m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or dōrⁱ-dōrⁱ दारि-दारि (Śiv.

1894) adv. in streams. dāri dāri wasun दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रसूतिः m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार or dāra 3 दार । धारा f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. dāra).

dāra phērañē दार फेरञ्ज् । कोटिपरिवर्तः f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. —pēñē —प्यञ् । कोटिखण्डना f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार f. a door (Rām. 22). nav-dār नव-दार, 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 (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज् । द्वारदेवतापूजा f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. dōr^u 3.

dār 1 डार । समखलचेत्रम् m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this dār (i.e. dōr^u with dental *d*).

dār 2 डार । जातिविशेषः m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Dār غفار دار, Lāsⁱ Dār लसि डार, both proper names.

d^ara दर । श्वापसारणवाक्यम् m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, durah).

-d^ara -दर । अनिरासायासहच्छन्दानुकरणम् m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' -d^ara karun -दर करन् । असह्यनिराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. —karun —करन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दर । आधारः m. (sg. dat. daras 3 दरस्), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. āchⁱ-dara, s.v. āchⁱ. —log^u-mot^u —लगु-मनु । सत्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. —lūj^u-mūts^u —लजू-मञ्जू) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). —lagun —लगुन् । सत्वीभवनम् m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. dar 8); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. *dari lagun*, s.v. *dor*^u 1.

dara 4 दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1 -दर** f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3**, s.vv. **-drasa -द्रस** । आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa**. **-dyun^u** —दिनु । आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab.

dara 5 दर دره । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4 दरस**), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wōgani dara**, with a shallow current). **-gand^u** -गंड कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-gandun** —गंडुन । कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-taluk^u** -तलुकु । नालिकातो नवोद्धृतः adj. (f. **-talūc^u** -तलूच), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. **-sēz^urun** —सैज़रुन । नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर, in **dara-dar**, see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3**.

dara 7 दर m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 दर دره m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dōr^u 2**. Possibly incorr. for **dēka**, forehead.

dara 9 दर fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

dāra 4 दार । चीरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. **-dyun^u** —दिनु । समुच्चित्य चीर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. **-pyon^u** —प्यनु । चीरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार in **dāra-pār दार-पार्** । पारावारशक्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1**.

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyē दाराय**), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshē-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

dēr डेर । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **dēra 1 डेर**), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118, Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Śiv. 1862); —^o plenty of, as in **dyāra-dēr**, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-gathānⁱ** —गथनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. **-khārānⁱ** —खारनि । राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. **-khasānⁱ** —खसनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). **-sārūn** —सारुन m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

dēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. **-dēra phērun** —डेर फेरुन । कालचेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. **-dith bēhun** —दिथ ब्यहुन । आसत्त्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). **-dyun^u** —दिनु । निवासदाढीत्यादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. **-hyon^u** —ह्यनु । परित्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. **-trāwun** —त्रावुन । अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

dēri डेरि, see **dyūr^u**.

diār, incorr. for **dyār**, q.v.

diār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār**, q.v., s.v. **div**.

dīr दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर-वीर । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīrⁱ दीरि, see **dyūr^u**.

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर دور । उच्चाधिकारान्तिः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. **-karānⁱ** —करनि । उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर-दोर f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karūn^u** दोर-दोर करनु । वृद्धिमत्पदाप्तिः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrē-phyur^u दोर्य-फिरु m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ē zamāna** दोर्यं जमानं دور زمانه m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 दोर । द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). —**anūn^ū** —अननु । अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. —**niⁿ** —निनु । अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. —**trāwūn^ū** —त्रावनु । अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. 10 —**ṣhuniūn^ū** —ṣhunū । शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर । अतिधावनम् f. running 15 hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

dōri yun^u दोरि यिनु m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 दोर । (बूति) वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khōr^u-mot^u दोरि खोर-मंतु । बूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —**khōr^ū-mūt^ū** —खारु-मंतु), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). —**khārun** —खारुन् । बूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् 25 m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. —**khasun** —खसुन् । बूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. —**khot^u-mot^u** —खंतु-मंतु । बूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. —**khūt^ū-mūt^ū** —खंतु-मंतु), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the 30 warp) ready on the loom for weaving. —**phyur^u** —फिरु । बूतियन्त्रसंचालना m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. —**woth^u** —वथु । बूतियन्त्रादवरूढः 35 1 p.p. (f. —**wūth^ū** —वथु), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 दोर m. *Spiraea Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 दोर m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **dōr**, **dūr 5**, and **ḍūr^u**.

dōr डोर । अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow 40 water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5**, **dūr 5**, and **ḍūr^u**.

dōr 1 दार or **dair 1 दैर** । धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dōr^u 1 दारु** (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and 45 **dōry दार्य** or **dairy दैर्य** (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dōr 2 or **dair 2** دیر m. a convent, a monastery; (in 50 Kāshmirī) the world (for Persian *dair-ē tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 दोर دورة । आवृत्तिः (संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like.

-bōj^u -बोजु । समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata** -बत । बहुभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 दोर । दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3**.

dōra डोर । डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. **dōras डोरस्**, abl. **dōra डोर**, but ag. **ḍūrⁱ** डूरि), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūr^u**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । प्रतीच्यावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan** -पन् । डोरकतनुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dōrⁱ दारि, see **dār 4**.

dōri 1 दारि or **dairi दैरि** f. patience (in misfortune). —**thawūn^ū** —थवनु f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dōri 2 द(ध)ारि e.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dōri**, carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); **Gōvardana-dōri**, he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); **jaṭa-dōri**, he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); **mukuṭa-dōri**, she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dor^u 1 दर । दृढः adj. (f. **dūr^u 1 दूर**, for 2 see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells **dūr^u** *dar*, cf. **bukur^u**. —**drot^u** —द्रुटु । दृढसूलः 50 adj. (f. **dūr^u-drūt^ū** दूरु-द्रुटु), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. —**gathun** —गकुण । दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). —**karun** —करुन् । धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन् । सन्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun**, s.v. **dara 3**.

dārⁱ-wōl^u दरि-वोलु । वृढायहः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dor^u 2 दरू । पङ्क्तिः, पत्न्यः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-bath**.

dor^u 3 दरू । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. —karun —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dor^u 4 दरू, see darun 1.

dōr^u 2 दांरू । रमशु f. (for 1 see dōr), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dār*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). —dazūñ^u —दञ्जु । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-bud^u दारि-बुडु । रमशुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). —chaj -छज् । घनविशालरमशु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). —chyot^u -छतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). —kh^aṣ -ख्छ । दीर्घ रमशु m. a long beard. —kōs^u -कोसु । मुण्डितरमशु: adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. —lab -लब् । रमशुकपाश्र्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. —lōw^u -लोवु । घनदीर्घ-रमशु m. a long thick beard. —phēṣ^u -फ्यञ् । रमशुपत्तः f. a small piece of a beard. —wāl -वाल । रमशुवालः m. the hair of the beard. —wōl^u -वोलु । रमशुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. —zyūth^u -ज्युटु । दीर्घरमशु: adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dōr^u 3 दांरू । पञ्चद्वारम् f. (for 1 see dōr), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dār*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. —bar sōrun —बर् खरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. —diñ^u —दिञ् । पञ्चद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6**.

dārē bar trōp^arānⁱ दार्ये बर् त्रुपरनि । यावद्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. dārē trōp^arañē दार्ये त्रुपरञ् । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyun^u दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थं खिदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाग्निः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa**. **dāri-kinⁱ** दारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-pot^u** दारि-पटु । पञ्चद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dōr^u 4 दांरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achē-dōr^u** under **achⁱ**.

dāri-dajē दारि-दज्ये । पाञ्चालिका: f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. —dajē pōth^ar -दज्ये पाथर् । पाञ्चालिका-व्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दुर ३ m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** ڊر فشان adj. e.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2**.

dūr 1 دور adj. e.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūr^u**, q.v. —pahān -पहान् adj. e.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). —gathun —गठुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). —pēth —प्यट् । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर (= ڊو) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr**, ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur**.

dūra-hor^u दूर-हर् । कर्णभूषणयुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). —hārⁱ kan -हरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. —hārⁱ rēkh -हरि र्यख् । चुद्रः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. —hārⁱ rēkhi -हरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. —kan -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. —kanūj^u -कानञ्जु । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. -**phol^u** -फलु । फलाकार-
कर्णभूषणम् m. a handsome ear pendant, set with
precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden
wire (Rām. 1040). -**śākh** -शाख । कर्णभूषणविशेष-
चतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. -**śāki** -शाकि), a double set of

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? dūr), the border round the bottom of a *phēran*,
or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmirīs
(El.). Cf. dūr^u.

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf.
dōr 5, dōr, and dūr^u.

dūr दूर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles
south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now
reduced.

dūrū^u दूरुकु । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. dūrū^u
दूरूचू), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर ٫٫ । तोचम् m. a scourge made of twisted
thongs, with which offenders are punished. —**dinⁱ**

—दिनि । तोचताडनम् m. pl. inf. to scourge as above.

-**raz** -रज़ । तोचरज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of whip, consisting
of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by
gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack
is very loud, i.q. **kura**, q.v. —**ta kura wazānⁱ**

—त कुर वज़नि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः m. pl. inf. to play the
tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip
all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or
the like. -**tās** -टास् । तोचशब्दः m. the crack of the

dura-raz or **kura**, see ab. —**wazānⁱ** —वज़नि ।
तोत्राघातवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to

give a criminal a flogging. —**wazanāwānⁱ** —वज़ना-
वनि । बाङ्गलेन तोत्रैराहतिः m. pl. inf. to ply the whip
all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara** 5).

dūr^u दूर or dūr दूर ٫٫ । सुदूरः adj. (f. dūr^u 1 दूरू;
for 2 see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long

way off (of place or time, cf. dūr 1) (K.Pr. 25, 81,
203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has dūr^u, 1063, 1834,
and dūr, 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long;

bōz^u-nishē dūr^u, beyond the intellect, incompre-
hensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshē dūr** (YZ. 219). —**dūr^u**

hyon^u —दूर ह्यनु । संवन्धविभेदनम् m.inf. to break off
mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. —**hyon^u**

—ह्यनु । संवन्धपरित्यागः m.inf. to put at a distance,
cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of
a business or a person). —**karun** —करुन् । निरा-

करणम् m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to
put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). —**rōzun**

—रोजुन् । अदीदासीन्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart (from
any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūrⁱ-gāth दूरि-गाथ । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat.
-**gātas** -गातस्), the fault of being distant (e.g. of
a village which has the disadvantage of being too far
away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrē*, K.Pr. 62,
156, H. vii, 18). dūri dūri दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे adv.
(for dūrⁱ dūrⁱ see **dōrun**), at a great distance. -**pēth**
-पथ् adv. at a distance (El.).

durēn gaṣⁿ दूर्यन् गञ्न् or —**gūṣⁿ** —गञ्न् ।
सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन adv. by distant goings, (a work,
etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryuk^u दूर्युकु । दूरभवः adj. (f. dūrīc^u दूरिचू),
begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long
way off or a long time ago; —**safar** سفر m.
a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

dūr^u दूरू । आवापः m. (pl. dat. dūrēn दूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56),
a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028;
K.Pr. 47, dat. *daurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr** 5,
dōr, and dūr 5.

dūr^u 2 दूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for 1 see dūr^u; sg. dat.
dūrē दूर्य, not **dōre** दीर्य), a narrow lane between
houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720);
a street without shops (El.).

dōri-gol^u दोरि-गंलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, con-
tracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very
narrow lane itself. -**phēra** -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः m.
wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in
a city's lanes.

dūr^u 3 दूरू । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. dūrē दूर्य Gr.M.), a string,
twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string
of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20);
a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **dōra**.

dūrⁱ-dol^u दूरि-दंलु । कौशेयडोरपलक्षिताधसनप्रान्त-
वसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is
ornamented with braid or cord. -**dār** -दार् । डोरक-
युक्तः adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges
ornamented with silk braid). -**kār** -कार् m. silk em-
broidery on *alcand* or plain *pashmina* cloth (L. 377).
See **alwand**.

dūr^u 2 दूरू । आकृष्टिः f. (for 1 see **dor^u** 1), pulling,
dragging, usually —^o, as in **kana-dūr^u**, pulling by
the ear. Cf. **dara** 4.

drab द्रव m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drōb द्रुव । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the
following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-
grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin
circular leaves, prob. i.q. **drab** of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp.,
which is eaten boiled with milk.

drōbas wasun द्रुवस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf.
to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुव् । निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāda द्रुव-गाड । मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. —**wāyun** —वायुन् ।

नीसंचालनविशेषः m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्ब । दर्भः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kūsa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-dēṭon^u दर्बि-डैटोनु or **-dēṭun** डैटुन् । **दर्भमेखला** m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacōris). **-gēd^u**

-ग्यडू । **दर्भयन्त्रिः** f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyod^u** bel. **-gāsa** -गास । कुशः m., i.q. **darb**. **-gyod^u** -ग्यडू ।

दर्भभारः m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gēd^u** ab. **-hur^u** -हुरू or **-hūr^u** -हुरू । **दर्भखण्डबन्धः**

f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmir. **-kād**

-काँड । **दर्भलता** m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-kōn^u** -कात्रू । **दर्भसमुच्चयः** f.

a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lōṭh^u** -ल्लहूरू । **दर्भबन्धः** f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lōv^u** -लोवु । **दर्भमुष्टिबन्धः**

m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas**

-मावस् । कुशसंग्रहामावस्त्रा f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bād^urapēth (August-September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz** -रज् ।

दर्भमयी रज्जुः f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *pariṇayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-t^u** -तजू । **दर्भतूलिका** f.

a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hur^u** ab. **-tul^u** -तुलु । **दर्भल्पसमूहः** m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zand** -जंड । **दर्भसमूहः** f., id.

dōrbōd^u द्रुवुदु adj. (f. **dōrbōz^u** द्रुवुजू), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्बदर دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. —**gāḥhun** —गहून् । **विगुणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. —**karun** —करुन् ।

विगुणीकरणम् m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्बदरी دربدری । **निरर्थता** f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmirī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn دوربین f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara** -गर m.

a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). —**murkhas**

karun (= دربار مُرخص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbōr^u (= درباری), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

duru**bata** दुरिबत । **सुदायविशेषः** m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy** -दाय् । **सुदायविशेषहारिणी** f.

the servant woman who brings and offers this present. —**khārun** —खारुन् । **सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम्** m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahōnyuv^u** -महानिबु । **सुदाय-**

विशेषहारकः m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās**

-प्रास् । **सुदायविशेषांगप्रतिदानद्रव्यम्** m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājēne** -वाज्येन । **सुदाय-**

विशेषेण सह संगमस्य यान्त्र्यः स्त्रियः f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

darōc^u डराचू, see **darōk^u**.

drūchē द्रूच्छ, see **drūṭh^u**.

drōch drōch karūn^u द्राँक् द्राँक् करत्रू or **drōjī drōjī karūn^u** द्राँजि द्राँजि करत्रू । **कलहपूर्वकतोदनम्** f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drāchēr द्राँच्छर् or **drēchēr** द्रैच्छर् । **कर्कशत्वम्** m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drōṭh^u** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see drukun.

draḍ द्रड्?, drūd^u द्रुड्?, f.?, hardness, strength; cf.

droṭ^u. drūd^u-rost^u द्रुडू-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard द, f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction; pity, sympathy, compassion; love, affection (K.Pr. 50; Śiv. 974; H. ix, 8). —āsūn^u दर्द आसन् । प्रीति-संभवः f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sān दर्द सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

darādⁱ दारदि । दरदेशोज्जवः adj. e.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishēngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasin, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishēngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmir. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47n, and II, 435.

dardar दर्दर । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. —karān —करान् । अतिल्रितम् adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर । आग्रहः f. (for 1 see dara 4), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). —karūn^u —करन् । आग्रह-विधानम् f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर । ईषत्स्वीर्यम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. —gatshūn^u —गहन् । स्वीर्यसंभवः f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. —sōpanūn^u —सौपनन् । स्वीर्यसमापत्तिः f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

daridr^r दरिद्र् or daridrī दरिद्री । दरिद्रः adj. e.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. —dōyūn^u —द्वयन् । कलहः f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204;

YZ. 396). —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. —wōthun —व्यथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dāñē द्राग-दाञ् । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. -drikh -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता f. (sg. dat. -driki -द्रिकि), a famine-leech; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. -dēv -दव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम् m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced.

-hot^u -हत् । दुर्भिक्षहतः adj. (f. -hūṣh^u -हूष्), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city).

-kūsur^u -कुसुर् । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः adj. (f. -kūṣūr^u -कुसूरु), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season); one who likes or desires a famine or high prices; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. -kūsarēñ -कुसर्यञ् । समनुभूत-

दुर्भिक्षा f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. -warihy -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406).

-waharuk^u -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोज्जवः adj. (f. -waharūc^u -वहरूच्), of or belonging to a famine-year; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. -wārⁱhyuk^u -वरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोज्जवः adj. (f. -wārⁱhic^u -वरिहिच्), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. -vyot^u -व्यत् । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣh^u -वैष्च्), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. -zad -जद् । दुर्भिक्षवाधितः

adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -zadiñ -जदिञ्), famine-stricken. drāguk^u द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः adj. (f. drāgūc^u द्रागूच्), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyut^u द्रागस्-कितु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drōg^u द्रुगु । दुर्मूल्यः adj. (f. drōj^u द्रुजू), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204); expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284); (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drōgi bāzara द्रुगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. —bāzaruk^u —बाज़रुकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः adj. (f.

—bāzarīc^u —बाज़रिचू), bought for a great price.
—mōla —मल । अतिमूल्येन adv. at a high price,
for a great price. —mōluk^u —मलुक । दुर्मूल्यकः adj.
(f. —mōluc^u —मलचू), high-priced, costing much,
very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector,
manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dōr^ag दूर्ग । फाणितविशेषः f. a kind of candied sugar,
usually —°.

dargāh दरग़ाह f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace
(ba-dargāh-i padar, in the palace of the father,
Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some
reputed saint) which is the object of worship or
pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिक्षवित्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
drāgaladiñ द्रागलदिञ्), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

dōrgam दूर्गम्, durgam दुर्गम् adj. c.g. impassable,
difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly
so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of
attainment.

drōgun द्रुगुन् (also spelt drugun द्रुगुन्) । दुर्मूलीभवनम्
conj. 3 (2 p.p. drōgyōv द्रुग्योव्), to become dear, to
be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually
cheap. drōgyō-mot^u द्रुग्यो-मन्तु । दुर्मूलीभूतः perf.
part. (f. drōgyē-mūt^u द्रुग्ये-मन्तू), become dear, as ab.

dōrgand दूर्गन्द् । दुर्गन्धः c.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of
rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर । चेत्वांगविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dragaras
द्रगरस्), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing
to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or
the like.

drōg^arāwun द्रुग्रावुन् । दुर्मूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
drōg^arōw^u द्रुग्रोवु), to raise the price of anything,
to cause something usually cheap to become high-
priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the
market). drōg^arōw^u-mot^u द्रुग्रोवु-मन्तु । दुर्मूलीकृतः
perf. part. (f. drōg^arōw^u-mūt^u द्रुग्रावु-मन्तू or
drōj^arōw^u-mūt^u द्रुज्रावु-मन्तू), raised in price, as ab.

dirgashēnkā दीर्गशंका, dīshēkā दीशंका, or dīshēkhā
दीशंखा । मलोत्सर्गः f. evacuation of the faeces, easing
oneself.

dirga-s^tārī दिर्ग-सतरि । चिरक्रियः m. one who is
habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dōrgath दूर्गथ । दारिद्र्यम् f. (sg. dat. dōrgūt^u दूर्गचू),
poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246,
1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह । भुकुटिः f. (sg. dat. drihi द्रिहि), contraction
of the brows, a frown. —ladiñ^u —लदञ् । भुकुटि-
विधानम् f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? darhā), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see dara-dar 1 under dara 4.

dārōh दारोह, see dārū.

drihalad द्रिहलद् । भुकुटियुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
drihaladiñ द्रिहलदिञ्), a frowner, one who frowns,
frowning.

drōh^ama द्रुहम् । तृणलताभेदः m. a certain kind of grass
(*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till
it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then
depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71,
durhāma), i.q. drōhāma.

drōhāma द्रुहाम । तृणलताभेदः f., i.q. drōh^ama.

darham दर्हम् । द्रुहम् adj. c.g. intricate, confused, en-
tangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —barham

बरहम् । द्रुहम् adj. c.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted,
upset). —gashun —गकुन् । सखीभवनम् m.inf. to
become confused or paralysed with astonishment at
some unexpected obstacle. —karun —करुन् ।
कुण्ठितौ (सखी) करणम् m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with
astonishment, as ab.

drōjⁱ द्रौजि in drōjⁱ drōjⁱ kariñ^u द्रौजि द्रौजि करञ् ।
कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना f.inf., i.q. drōch drōch
karūñ^u, q.v.

drōj^u द्रौजु । डोम्बः m. a Dōm, a man of unclean, vile
caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drōjⁱ-bāpār द्रौजि-वापार । डोम्बवृत्तिः m. conduct
like that of a vile Dōm. -bāy -बाय । डोम्बस्त्री f.
a Dōm's wife.

drōjⁱ-gī द्रौजिगी । डोम्बवापारः f. the profession or
conduct of a vile Dōm or spy; vile conduct
generally.

drājēr द्रौज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम् m., i.q. drōjⁱ-gī.

drōjēr द्रौज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम् m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of
something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drōj^arōw^u-mūt^u द्रुज्रावु-मन्तू, see drōg^arāwun.

dar-jōsh दर्-जोश् । दर्जोश adv. with great excitement,
eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly
(Rām. 329, 818).

darōk^u डरोकु । विभ्यत् adj. (f. darōc^u डराचू), fearful,
apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

dr^akh द्रख or drikh द्रिख । रक्तपाः f. (sg. dat. dr^aki
द्रकि or driki द्रिकि), a leech (El. darak and driki;
K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. drakah, for dr^akhāh;
L. 157, 461).

dr^aka-(or drika-)gor^u द्रक-(or द्रिक-)गर् । रक्त-
पाविक्रेता m. a leech-seller (El.). -gūr^u -गर् । रक्त-
पाविक्रेत्री f. a female leech-seller. -gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-
बाय । रक्तपाविक्रेतुस्त्री f. a male leech-seller's wife.
—lāgañē —लागज । रक्तपासंयोजनम् f. pl. inf. to
apply leeches. —pēñē —प्यञ । व्ययतया खेदोन्नवः f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). -**ṣop^u** -**स्रपु** । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. -**wól^u** -**वोलु** m. (f. -**wājēñ** -**वाज्यञ**), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख्, see **nērun**.

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). **Ṗi.q. drēka-tūr^u**, q.v.

drōkh 1 द्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **drōkas** द्रुकस्), in the following: **drōka-drōkh** द्रुक-द्रुख् । क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drōkh 2 द्रुख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drōki** द्रुकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). —**anūñ^u** —**अनञू** । वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. —**yīñ^u** —**यिञू** । वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drōka diñē द्रुक दिञ् । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). —**mārañē** —**मारञ्** । गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख् or **darakh** दरख् m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस् or **darakas** दरकस्), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga**. For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करन् । आयहविलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । सायहाचपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरुख् **durukha-māth** दुरुख् **durukha-māth** (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316). **drūkh^ur^u** द्रूख्^{रु} or **drūkh^ur^u** द्रूख्^{रु} । कुरूपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañē-bōd^u द्रिकाकञ्-बुदु । यात्राचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. -**tōñ^u** -**तोनु** । यात्राभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रुकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रुकोव्), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drōkun द्रुकुन् or **drukun** द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drōk^u** द्रुकु or **druk^u** द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drōcyōv** द्रुकोव् or **drucyōv** द्रुकोव्), to play, sport, gambol. **drōkⁱ** **drōkⁱ yun^u** द्रुकि द्रुकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drōkañē द्रुकञ् । उत्सृतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.). **darkār** दर्कार् **darkār** adj. c.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-tūr^u द्रैक-तूरु । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh**.

drāl द्राल् । मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **drōl^u**, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-बाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife.

-**har** -**हर्** । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drōlⁱ द्रालि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. —**khēñ^u** —**खञू** । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drōl^u द्रालू । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūl^u द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drūl*). See **drūr^u**.

dārēl दार्थल् । लम्बितरमशुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dōrⁱyāl**.

dōrlab दर्लव् adj. c.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drōlid द्रालिद् । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). -**kūṭ^u** -**कटू** । दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. -**kāṭh** -**कट्** । दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -**kaṭas** -**कटस्**), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drōlid^{agī} द्रालिद्गी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

drōliduth द्रालिदुथ् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drōlⁱdatas** दालिदतस्), poverty.

drōlⁱdōz^u द्रालिदाजू । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

drāl^z द्राल्ज् । मध्यस्ववृत्तिः f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम्, see nērun.

darm दर्म् or dar^m द्रम् । धर्मः virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.); personified in **darmay**, O Piety! (Śiv. 51); charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48); virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). —**arth kām mōksh** —अर्थ काम मोक्ष् m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). —**bēñē** -ब्यञ्ज or **darma-bēñē** दर्म्-ब्यञ्ज । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in respect of religion; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. —**Dās** —दास् N. of a celebrated Kāshmirī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dhar^m Dāsūñ^ū kuṭhūr^ū**, a Dhar^m Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) —**gārūn** —गारुन् । धर्मसमाचरणम् m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. —**karm** -कर्म । धर्मक्रिया m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas** दर्म्स-कर्मस), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681); cf. **darma-karm** bel. —**mōj^ū** -माजू । धर्ममाता f. a mother in respect of religion; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

darma-aina or **-ōna** दर्म्-ऐन । दानार्थादर्शः m. 'a piety-mirror'; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. —**bod^ū** -बडु । धर्मेण महान् adj. (f. **-būd^ū** -बडू), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character; very virtuous. —**bāg** -बाग् । धर्मार्थोद्यानम् m. a piety-garden; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. —**bajēr** -बज्यर् । धर्मवृद्धिः m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. —**bēñē** -ब्यञ्ज । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darma-bēñē** ab. —**bōy^ū** -बोयु । धर्मभाता m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. —**dād** -दाँद् । उत्सर्जितवृषः m.

a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. —**dol^ū-mot^ū** —डलु-मंतु । धर्मात्पतितः perf. part. (f. **-dij^ū-müts^ū** —डजू-मंतू), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. —**dalun** —डलुन् । धर्मात्पतनम् m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. —**dān** -दान् m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). —**gashun** —गहुन् । धर्माच्चलनम् m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. —**hān** -हान् । धर्मापवादः f. loss of piety; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. —**hān khasūñ^ū** -हान् खसञ्जू । धर्मकुत्सारोपः f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. —**hān yiñ^ū** -हान् यिञ्जू । धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. —**hīñēr** -हीञर् । धर्महीनता m. want of piety. —**hyūn^ū** -ह्युनु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^ū** -हीञ्जू), wanting in piety. —**kinⁱ** -किनि adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. —**kangañ** -कङ्गञ् । दानार्थकङ्कतिका f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). —**kanguv^ū** -कङ्गुवु । दानार्थकङ्कतिका m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). —**karm** -कर्म m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas** दर्म्-कर्मस), a work of piety, a religious action; cf. **darm-karm** ab. —**phal** -फल् । धर्मफलम् m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. —**phālⁱ baṭañ** -फलि बटञ् । भिक्षुब्राह्मणी f. a piety-fruit Brāhmaṇ woman, a Brāhmaṇ beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. —**pyon^ū** —प्यनु । धर्मान्निपातः m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. —**rōchⁱ** -राछि । धर्मस्व रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. —**rost^ū** -रस्तु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. **-rūsh^ū** -रहू), without piety, a reprobate. —**rašhar** -रहर् । धर्मराहित्यम् m. absence of piety. —**rāza** द(ध)र्म-राज् m. a king of justice; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754); N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911; K. 493, 538, 848). —**sabā** -सबा f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). —**shōs^{at}r** -शासर्त् । धर्मशास्त्रम् m. a code of moral laws. —**shōs^{at}rⁱ** -शासर्त्ति । धर्मशास्त्राज्ञापकः m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. -*ṣost*^u -संस्तु । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. (f. -*sūṣh*^ū -संक्षू), possessing piety, pious. -*saṣhar* -सहृ । धर्मनिष्ठत्वम् m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. -*wākh* -वाख् m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). -*zān* -ज्ञान । धर्मज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -*zōñ*^ū -ज्ञाञ्), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmüc^ū दर्मचू, see *darmuk*^u bel. —*kath* -कथ । यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम् f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmuk^u दर्मुक् । धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. *darmüc*^ū दर्मचू), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas दर्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). —*āmot*^u —आमंतु । प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —*āmüṣ*^ū —आमंचू), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. —*dyun*^u —दिनु । दानोत्सर्गः m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. —*dyut*^u-*mot*^u —दितु-मंतु । दानेनोत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. —*diṣ*^ū-*müṣ*^ū —दिचू-मंचू), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. —*yun*^u —यिनु । दानतः प्राप्तिः m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī दर्मी । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: *daram-bôy*^u दरम-बोयु । जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmir, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म । श्रीर्णवृहतिकामेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम् । चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्-छल् । करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. -*nār* -नार् । करीषविशेषादिः m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. —*thipaṅṅ* —थिपञ् । अकार्यकरणम् f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. —*wahāraṅṅ* —वहारञ् ।

शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम् f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda दर्माद ڊارماد adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: —*gaṣhun* —गकुन् । सविलम्बीभवनम् m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). —*karun* —करुन् । विलम्बितीकरणम् m.inf. to delay as ab. —*lagun* —लगुन् m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (= ڊار و مدار) । सांख्यना m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmirī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन् । दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. *dramanas* द्रमनस्; pl. nom. *draman* द्रमन्), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. —*zyon*^u —ज्यनु । मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bōd^u द्रमन् बूदु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. -*bēra* -बेर । दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. -*boṭh*^u -बंठु । दूर्वाकूलम् m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. -*kāñj*^ū -काञ्जू । दूर्वानालम् f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. -*kōñ*^ū -काञ्जू । दूर्वालतासमूहः f. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass. -*mōñd*^ū -मूण्डु । दूर्वामूलम् f. (sg. dat. -*mōñjē* -मुञ्ज्य), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. -*tul*^u -तुलु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. -*ṣakul* -ञ्जकुल् । दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः m. (sg. dat. -*ṣakalas* -ञ्जकलस्), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. -*zand* -ज़ंड । दूर्वासमूहः m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन् । उत्ताराखादनम् m. (sg. dat. *drāmanas* द्रामनस्), chewing the cud (of ruminants). —*karun* —करुन् । धनादिजीर्णनम् m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth दर्मार्थ । दाननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmot^u द्रामंतु, *drāmüṣ*^ū द्रामंचू, *drāmay* द्रामय्, see *nērun*.

dran द्रन । जलाविलपङ्किलस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **drūñ^ū** द्रूञ्), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । तृणलताविशेषः f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. -**hyuh^u** -हिहु । दुस्केवः adj. (f. -**hish^ū** -हिशू), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारुन adj. e.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —° as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

dāranā दारना । समाधिः f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyē-dār** दारनाय-दार् m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyē dār**, hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरुन । व्रतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dor^u** 4 दूरु; for 1, 2, 3 see s.vv.; for an example of **dor^u** 4 see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun**, to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun**, see **dārun**, but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun** 2. In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरुन । स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv** दर्योव), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm, strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun**, abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun** 1.

darana-kath दारन-कठ । अनादृतप्रायबालकः m. (sg. dat. -**kaṭas** -कटस्; f. -**kūṭ^ū** 1 -कूटू, sg. dat. -**kacē** -कच्य), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. -**kūṭ^ū** 2 -कटू । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat.

-**kacē** -कच्य), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyun^u दरिथ् दिनु । प्रवेपणम् m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-mot^u दर्यो-मंतु । दृढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **daryē-mūṭ^ū** दर्ये-मंचू), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun**.

dārun दारुन । भययुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv** दर्योव), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **daryō-mot^u** दर्यो-मंतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **daryē-mūṭ^ū** दर्ये-मंचू), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारुन । धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōr^u** दोरू), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun** 1). **ōs dārun**, m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun**, m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dōrith-kēṭh** = **dōrith**, 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyē** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyē-dār**, He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun**, m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun**, m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun**, m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun**, m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun**, to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun**, assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārūñ^ū** f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun**, to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun**, m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyē dārun**, m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become

an ascetic (Śiv. 1753). vrath dārun, m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 526, K. 1168). zīthⁱ atha dārānⁱ, m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). —pārun —पारुन् । व्रतपारणा m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dōrⁱ dōrⁱ dyun^u दारि दारि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम् m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dōr^u-mot^u दोर्-मंतु । धृतः perf. part. (f. dōr^u-mūṣ^u दार्-मन्तु), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran dinⁱ दारुन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम् m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dōrith dyun^u दारिष् दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. —gashun —गशुन् । नीचाधीनता m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. —rōzun —रोजुन् । अधःस्थितिः m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārun^u दारुन् । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंयाहकीलकम् m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun दोरुन्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. dōryōv दोर्यौव्), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). dūrⁱ dūrⁱ दूरि दूरि । धावित्वा धावित्वा (शीघ्रम्) freq. part. (for dūri dūri, see dūr^u), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. dūryōv दूर्यौव्), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time).

duryō-mot^u दूर्यौ-मंतु । दूरं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. duryē-mūṣ^u दूर्यै-मन्तु), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchē द्रांछ, see drōth^u.

drōnch द्रांक्, see drōch.

drūnchē द्रूंछ, see drūth^u.

drānchēr द्रांछर्, drēnchēr द्रेंछर्, see drāchēr.

dūrandēsh दूरान्देश adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ् । निर्झरः m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ् । मुक्तस्थानम् f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । मुक्तगृहम् m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. —pēñē —पेञ् । भयापाताद्वाकुलतापत्तिः f. pl. inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. —rōch^u —रोक् । मुक्तस्थानपालः m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= दरङ्ग) । आयहपूर्वको विलम्बः m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. darkh. —lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बितीभवनम् m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). —lāgun —लागुन् । आयहाद्विलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी दरङ्गी । विलम्बः f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. —gashūn^u —गशुं । विलम्बसंभवः f. inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durāngⁱ दुरांगि (= दुराङ्ग) । द्विप्रकारः adj. e.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durong^u दुरंगु (= दुराङ्ग) । द्विवर्णः adj. (f. durānjⁱ दुरांजि or durūnj^u दुरंजू), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदायः m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengri (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drōnj^u द्रौञ्, see drōj^u.

drōnjⁱgī द्रौंजिगी, see drōjⁱgī.

drānjēr द्रांज्यर्, see drājēr.

drēnka-tūr^u द्रेंक-तूरु, see drēka-tūr^u.

drēnṭh द्रेंट्, etc., see drēth, etc.

drōnṭh^u द्रौंटु, see drōth^u.

drūnṭh^u द्रूंटु, see drūth^u.

daranāwun दरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. daranōw^u दरनोवु), caus. of darun 1, to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

dāranāwun दारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dāranōw^u दारनोवु), caus. of dārun, to cause to bear, carry, etc.

dyān dāranāwun द्यान् दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see dyān dārun under dārun.

daranāwun डरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. daranōw^u डरनोवु), to frighten (El.). Caus. of darun, q.v.

dōranāwun दोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōranōw^u दोरनोवु), to cause to run. Caus. of dōrun (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārēn दार्यञ् دارين, see dār 1.

dārñe dārñe दार्णे दार्णे । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadī, drōpadī द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. draupadiyē द्रौपदिये (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश् दरپيش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūr^u 1 दूरु or dryūr^u 1 द्यूरु । चर्म m. (sg. dat. drīris द्रीरिस्, abl. drēri द्रेरि), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has drūl, for drūl^u.) —wālun —वालुन् । चर्मोद्धारणम् m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. —wasun —वसुन् । चर्मोद्धारः m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūr^u 2 दूरु or dryūr^u 2 द्यूरु (cf. dyūr^u) । चर्मरसपिच्छः m. (sg. dat. drīris द्रीरिस्, abl. drēri द्रेरि), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drūrⁱ pūtⁱ द्रीरि-पटू । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūr^u दूरु । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darēṛ दार्यर् । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

dūrēṛ दूर्यर् । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); cyōn^u dūrēṛ, separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

dar^urun दारुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dar^ur^u दारुर्), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of darun 2, q.v. in all its senses.

dras, ? gend., N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

drās 1 द्रास्, see nērūn.

drās 2 द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrinagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रास् । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. dara 4. —dyun^u —दिनु । आकृष्टि-विधानम् m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in drāsi drāsi dinī द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम् m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drōs^u द्रूसु or dros^u द्रसु । आविलप्रायः, संमृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. drōs^u द्रूसु or drūs^u द्रसू) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. drōsh^u.

drus^u द्रसु । पूर्णः adj. (f. drus^u द्रसू), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. drust^u.

daras 5 दरस् m. (for 1-4 see dar, dara), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. -diwayē gashun -दिवय गकुन् । तीर्थयात्रा m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a mēlā. Cf. diway. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । आदरविधानम् m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

diris दीरिस्, see dyūr^u.

durasa दुरस । द्विरसः adj. c.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

duros^u दुरसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. durūs^u दुरसू), possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drōsh^u द्रूसु or drosh^u द्रशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः adj. (f. drōsh^u द्रूसु or drūsh^u द्रसू), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. drōs^u.

darish^u दरिश्, see daryush^u.

darshun दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. darshēnas दर्शनस्), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. ba-darshēn ब-दर्शन adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshēn-gāh दर्शन-गाह m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshēnī दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drasht द्रष्ट (K. 932; El. m.), **drēshtī दृष्टी** f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drēshtī दृष्टि** f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932); the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023); the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drasht (Śiv. 1545) or **-drēshtī** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drēshtī**, f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drēshtī-tala दृष्टि-तल** adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drēshtānth दृष्टान्थ m. (sg. dat. **drēshtāntas दृष्टान्तस**), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. —**hāwun** —**हावुन्** m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sēph दर-स्यफ । **सुकमृत्तिका** f. (sg. dat. **-sēpi -स्यपि**), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmīr.

dārāsār दारासार । **धारासंपातः** m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drust^u द्रुस्तु (P = دست) । **संपूर्णः** adj. (f. **drust^u द्रुस्तु**), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428); certain, correct (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustē wati द्रुस्त्व वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). —**rōṣ^u** —**रांशू** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dōhas द्रुस्तिस् इहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). —**rātas** —**रातस्** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drastānt, adj. c.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drēshtānth**, q.v.

drāsay द्रासय, see **nērun**.

drot^u द्रोटु । **द्रुढः** adj. (f. nom. **drūt^u द्रूटू**, dat. **dracē द्रच्य**), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dor^u** 1 and **drad**.

drōt^u द्रोतु । **लविचम** m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **drōṣ^u**. —**atsun** —**अचुन्** । **लूखारभः** m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. —**dyun^u** —**दिनु** । **निःशेषतश्चेदनम्** m.inf. to apply the sickle; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **निःशेषेण क्वित्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. —**ṣānun** —**सानुन्** । **लूखारभणम्** m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

drōt^u-dan द्राति-दन । **दाचत्सरः** m. the handle of a sickle. —**lāgānⁱ** —**लागनि** । **तप्तदाचतोदना** m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment); met. to make a person squirm under abuse. —**nāṭa** —**नाट** ।

अनुचिततया भेदनम् f. (carving) flesh with a sickle; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

durot^u दुरोटु । **द्विःप्रमाणः** adj. (f. **durūt^u दुरूटू**), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ । **पराग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **drūṣ^u द्रूषू**), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). —**nakha wālūn^u** —**नख वालनू** । **अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाहः** f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēth द्रैठ m. (sg. dat. **drēthas द्रैठस**), the faculty of eyesight (El.). —**āmōt^u** —**आमंतु** । **दृष्टिगोचरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**āmūṣ^u आमंचू**), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). —**wasun** —**वसुन्** । **प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम्** m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). —**yun^u** —**यिनु** । **दृग्गोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become visible, as in —**āmōt^u** ab.; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436-9). This is used as the pass. of **dēshun**, to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). —**yiwawun^u** —**यिववुनु** । **दृश्यमानः** n.ag. (f. —**yiwawūn^u यिववंचू**), that which becomes visible; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drōṭh^u द्रौटु or **drūṭh^u द्रूटु** । **कठोरः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drōṭh^u द्रौटू**, dat. **drāchē द्रौच्य**), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft); (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭh^u द्रूटु । **कठोरः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭh^u द्रूटू**, dat. **drūchē द्रूच्य**), i.q. **drōṭh^u**, q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or **dar^athī दर्थी** (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ । **चणम्** m. (sg. dat. **dāratas दारतस्**, pl. nom. **dārath दारथ**), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-watur^u** दारथ-वतुर् । **चणचेटिका** m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratuk^u** दारतुकु or **dāratyuk^u** दारत्युकु । **औदारिकम्** adj. (f. **dāratūc^u** दारतंचू or **dāratīc^u** दारतिचू), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēthamān द्रैठमान । **प्रत्यक्षः** adj. c.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

drēṭhun द्रेठुन । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. drāthyōv द्राथ्योव् or drēthyōv द्रेथ्योव्), to become hard. drāthyō-mot^u द्राथ्यो-मंतु or drēthyō-mot^u द्रेथ्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. drāthyē-miṣṭ^u द्राथ्ये-मिचू or drē^o द्रे^o), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

drātha-pōṣukh द्राठ-पाँचुख् or drēṭha-pōṣukh द्राठ-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. -pōṣakas -पाँचकस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhanīṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

drēṭhawun^u द्रेठवुनु । दृश्यमानः m. (f. drēṭhawūn^u द्रेठवञ्जू), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

drāthāyēkh द्राथयख् or drēṭhāyēkh द्राथयख् । वेतालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. drāthāyēkas द्राथयकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

dirtana दिर्तन (? درتند) । लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

drētarāshṭr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

dāratyuk^u दारत्युकु । औदारिकः adj. (f. dāratīc^u दारतिचू), i.q. dāratuk^u, see dāruth.

drōṣ^u द्राञ्जू । दात्रिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. drōt^u.

drāṣi-dan द्राशि-दन । लविचमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. -tōkh dyun^u -टूख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम् m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

dōrāṣār दराशार । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

dōrāṣōrⁱ दराशारि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. dōrāṣārēñ दराशार्यञ्), i.q. dōrāṣār, q.v.

drāv द्राव्, see nērun.

drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drōv^u द्रूवु । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —^o, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

druv ध्रुव् m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. druva-rāz ध्रुव-राज् m., id. (Śiv. 858).

dārav दारव् । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

dāruv^u दारवु । दारुमयः adj. (f. dāriuv^u दारवू), made of wood, wooden.

ḍarawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for dyārawōl^u, see dyār), adj. rich.

ḍarawun^u डारवुनु । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. ḍarawūn^u डारवञ्जू), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

dārawun^u दारवुनु । विभन n.ag. (f. dārawūn^u दारवञ्जू), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with awatār) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with dyān) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. dārun.

dōrawun दोरवुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōrov^u दोरवु), to cause to run (K. 597).

dōrawun^u दोरवुनु n.ag. (f. dōrawūn^u दोरवञ्जू), a runner.

dīravīr दीरवीर, see dīr.

dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

darwēsh درويش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

dravy द्रव्य m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see nērun.

darwāza दरवाज़े । द्वारम् m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in ḍal-darwāza, the flood-gates of the Ḍal Lake (K.Pr. 245). —dyun^u —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door. -hākh -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. -hāki -हाकि), the side posts of a door. -hang -हङ्ग । द्वारनासा m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. -poṭ^u -पटु । अररम् m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). —thāwun —थावुन m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). -ṭang -टङ्ग । द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम् m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. ṭang. —trapun —त्रपुन m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

drāy द्राय्, drāyā द्राया, drāyē द्राय, see nērun.

driy द्रिय् । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsūn^ū** —आसन् f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwūn^ū** —हावन् । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**karūn^ū** —करन् and —**khēn^ū** —ख्यन् with the same meaning.

• **driyē-dēgul** द्रिय-दगुल । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dēgalas** दगलस), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driy^u द्रियु, see **dryuy^u**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دريا, **dār'yā** दरिया, or **dār'yāv** दरियाव् (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas** दर्यावस् or **dār'yāwas** दरियावस्), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

daryau दार्या, pl. ag. and abl. of **dōr^ū** 3, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

dōry दार्य or **dairy** दैर्य, see **dōr 1**.

duruye, see **dor^u**.

duryōdan दुर्योधन N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyēkh द्रायख्, see **nērun**.

dōr'yāl दरियाल् । संजातरमश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārēl**.

drāyēm द्रायेम, see **nērun**.

dryūr^u द्यूर्, see **drūr^u**.

drāyēs द्रायस्, see **nērun**.

daryush^u दरिशु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darish^ū** दरिशू), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, **dār'yāwas** दरियावस्, see **daryā**.

dryuy^u द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज् । सूत्ररन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

darz 1 दर्ज् । भकुसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **darza-pōth^{ūr^ū}** दर्ज-पाथूरू । भकुसवृत्तिः f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

darz 2 दर्ज् । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmir (L. 157).

dürz^ū दूर्ज् f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **darz 1**. Used in the following: —**khārūn^ū** —खारन् । भकुसरूपापादनम् f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. e.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out. **darāz 2** دراز m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dōrzun दर्जुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dōrzanās** दर्जनस), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dōrzan-gī दर्जन-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dōrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dōrzanōz^ū दर्जनाञ्जु । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dōrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dōsh^u** 1.

—**bihun** —विडुन्, **dosh^u** **bihun** दशु विडुन् । विलम्ब-संभवः m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —लगुन्, **dosh^u** **lagun** दशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., id. —**tulun** —तलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम् m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wōthun** —वथुन्, **dosh^u** **wōthun** दशु वथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः m.inf. to set about-commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta** दस्-बस्त (= دست بسته), adj. e.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । हस्तचेपविधानम् m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1**. —**gāh** -गाह (= دست گاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —करन् । हस्तचेपावमर्शः m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास । दासः m. (f. **dōsī** दासी, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawōnī Dās**, 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, **Daram Dās** (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-बाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100).
-pôn^u -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. employment as a servant ;
esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by
a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 दास । शिलादार m. the lower timber of a doorway
(Śiv. 1076, 1100 ; in the latter, with pun on dās 1) ;
the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-dūr^u दास-दूर । शिलानाडी f. the long groove
cut on one side of this timber. -kijⁱ -किजि or -kij^u
-किजू । शिलानिरोधनकीलकम् f. the peg or wedge for
fixing this timber in its place. -kala -कल । शिला-
दार्वगम् m. the front of this timber. -kūt^u -कूटु ।
शिलोपयोगिदार m. a piece of wood suitable to be
used as the lower timber of a doorway. -tukra
-टुक्रा । शिलादारखण्डः m. a broken piece of such a
timber.

dās डास । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from
an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148 ; Śiv. 737, 852 ;
Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc. ; K. 225, 789, 799, 884).
—karun —करन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to destroy
or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden
dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

dāsa-nāṣ डास-नाव् । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation,
utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to
a ship going down with all its cargo). -path^ur^u
-पथरू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम् f. destruction or
devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap
of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

dēs, see dūs.

dēsⁱ दसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of dyos^u, q.v.

dis दिस, give to him, see dyun^u.

dōs दुस । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7,
87, dus ; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an
earthen dōs, see L. 249. —diñ^u —दिञ् । वप्रनिर्मितिः
f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or
the like.

dōsa-hot^u दुस-हट्टु । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud
wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. -yēnd^ar bel.
-ṭōk^u -टोकु । वप्रचतुष्किका m. an encircling wall, a wall
surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides ;
usually not of great height ; the support of a wall,
a buttress. -ṭōp^u -टोपु । लघुवप्रः m. a small, slight
wall round a garden or the like. -yēnd^ar -यन्द्र ।
वप्रयन्त्रम् m. a kind of mould used for making a mud
wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each
other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end,
thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is
forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. -yēndra-
pūt^u -यन्द्र-पट्टु । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका f. one of the planks
forming this trough-mould.

dōsa दुस, dusa दुस । अनृजुदेहः, अलसः adj. e.g. one
whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like ;
met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders
up to his ears, a loafer, a loungee.

dōsī दासी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant ;
a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. dās.

dūs दूस् । स्थूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. dūsan दूसन्, Gr.Gr. 51),
a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-
keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El.,
K.Pr. 206, dēs, 253, dus). Cf. dāg. Met. a clumsy
fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. —dinⁱ
—दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः m. pl. inf. to give clubs ;
hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and
cudgel a crowd.

dūsa-dab दूस-दब् । स्थूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from
a club.

dusa दुस, i.q. dōsa, q.v.

dus^u दुसु, see dabas-pēṭh dus^u, s.v. dab 1.

dāsdārz दासदारज् । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and
accepting of gifts.

dash दश f. a rag, tatter ; a fringe ; a votive rag hung
up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, dash). In Gr.M.
1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashē दश । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or
garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by
undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr.
156). -dup^aṭa -दुपट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः m. a sheet
worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends.
-dētun -डेटुन् or -dētōn^u -डेटोनु । त्रिकवन्धन-
पटविशेषः m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by
women, but also by men. —thawañē —थवाञ ।
दशावन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to place fringes ; to tie votive
rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place
in token of a petition made for the accomplishment
of some boon. These are untied when the boon is
granted.

dāsh दाश । दार्ढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability,
the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes,
etc.). dāsh na dāsh दाश न दाश । सर्वस्वम् m. a
person's entire property (used with reference to loss,
robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of
a predominant planet, the position of the planets as
to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477,
Rām. 420). Cf. dūsh^u 3.

dēsh दश, or dish दिश । दिशा f. a point of the
compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually
ten are counted, the four main points, the four
intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521,
Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश् or देश् । देशः m. (sg. dat. **dīshēs** दीशस्, but pl. dat. **dēshēn** देशन्, ag. **dēshau** देशौ), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shēhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshē drāmōt^u दीश् द्रामंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. —**drāmūt^u** —द्रामंतू), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. —**koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **kūḍ^u-mūt^u** कडु-मंतू), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. —**kadun** —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम् m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वदेशपरित्यागः m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. —**shūbay** —शूबय् । देशे सुख्यातिः f. a good reputation known over the whole country. —**sāway** —सावय् । देशसौख्यम् f. universal prosperity of a country. —**vēh^awath** —वहवथ् । लोकगर्हाभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **vēh^awūt^u** —वहवंतू), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dōsh^u 1 (for 2 see **dōshun**) दंशु or **dosh^u** 1 दशु । विलम्बः m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das** 1. —**bihun** —बिडुन् । विलम्बसङ्गावः m.inf., i.q. **das bihun**. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., i.q. **das lagun**. —**wōthun** —व्यथुन् । विलम्बापगमः m.inf., i.q. **das wōthun**, for all of which see **das** 1.

dosh^u 2 दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **dūsh^u** 1 दंशू), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash**.

dūsh दूश् । दोषः m. (sg. dat. **dūshēs** दूशस्, but pl. dat. **dōshēn** दोशन्), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pēth**) (Gr.M.). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. —**ladun** —लडुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshē-hot^u दूश्-हतु । दोषकलङ्कितः adj. (f. —**hūt^u** —हंतू), faulty. —**rost^u** —रस्तु । दोषहीनः adj. (f. —**rūt^u** —रंतू), faultless. —**sost^u** —सस्तु । दोषसंयुक्तः adj. (f. —**sūt^u** —संतू), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. —**vyot^u** —व्यंतु । दोषपूर्णः adj. (f. —**vēt^u** —वंतू), full of faults.

dūsh^u 2 दंशु । देशः f. (for 1 see **dosh^u** 2), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

dūsh^u 3 दंशु । यहदशा f., i.q. **dashā**, q.v. **sankaṭā-dūsh^u** संकटा-दंशु f. (sg. dat. —**dashē** -दश), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Sankaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashē-buz दश-भुज्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाशदार । दार्ढ्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashēdār दशदार । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dōshⁱ-dōshēway दंशि-दशवय् । उभावेव card. e.g., i.q. **dōshēway**, q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashēhār 1 दशहार । योगविशेषः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyāiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta*, (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karana*, or second half of the lunar day, is *Gara*, (7) there is *vyatipāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20' and not more than 226° 40'), (8) there is the *Ānanda yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā*, or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in *Kanyā* (Virgo), (10) and the sun in *Vṛṣabha* (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashēhār** 2; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashēhār** 3). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashēhār 2 दशहार । विजयादशस्युत्सवः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Ōshid (Sanskrit Āsvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashēhār** 1).

dashēhār 3 दशहार m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashēhār** 1, q.v.

dīshēkā दीशैका or dīshēkhā दीशैखा or dīr-ga-shēnkā दीर्गशंका । मलौत्सर्गाय गमनम् m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshēkh दीशैख । मलौत्सर्गः m. (sg. dat. dīshēkas दीशैकस), i.q. dīshēkā.

dashēl दशल । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशल । द्विपटको राङ्गवपटः m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshēlad दूशलद् adj. e.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshēmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashēmōddār दशमोद्धार m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgis (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*trak*), blood (*asrk*), flesh (*māmsa*), fat (*mēdah*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. *dwār*) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadrāva* or *śukradrāva*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradrāva*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). —*kariūn*^ū —करञ्च f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुश्मनुथ m. (sg. dat. *dushmanatas* दुश्मनतस), i.q. *dushmanī*, q.v. (Rām. 1437).

d^ashēn दशन । दोषः f. (sg. dat. *d^ashēn^ū* दशञ्च), a fault, flaw. —*diñ^ū* —दिञ्च । दोषयुक्ततापादनम् f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. —*gashūn^ū* —गशञ्च । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

dēshun डेषुन् or डेषुन् । अवलोकनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. *dyūth^ū* ड्युठु (K.Pr. 47), pl. *dīthⁱ* डीठि; f. *dīth^ū* डीठू (K.Pr. 47), pl. *dēchē* डेच्ये; 2 p.p. *dēchyōv* डेच्योव (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. *dīshith* डीशिथ (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); *cyāni dēshēna*, by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dīnthum* for *dyūthum*). The pass. of this verb is *drēth yun^ū* द्रेठ यिनु, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see *drēth*. For its causal, *hāwun* हावुन, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, *dēshēnāwun*.

dyūth^ū-mot^ū ड्युठु-मंतु । दृष्टचरः perf. part. (pl. *dīthⁱ-mātⁱ* डीठि-मति; f. *dīth^ū-mūṣ^ū* डीठू-मञ्च, pl. *dēchē-maṣa* डेच्य-मञ्च), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

dōshun दशुन् । चवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *dōsh^ū* 2 दशु, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). *dōsh^ū-mot^ū* दशु-मंतु । च्युतः perf. part. (f. *dōsh^ū-mūṣ^ū* दशू-मञ्च), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

dēshēnāwun डेशनावुन् । अवलोकने प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dēshēnōw^ū* डेषनोवु), to cause, to see, show. Cf. *dēshun*.

dashēr दशैर् । आलस्यम् m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

d^ashēran दशैरन् । दोषारोपणम् f. (sg. dat. *d^ashēriūn^ū* दशैरञ्च), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

d^ashērun दशैरुन् । दुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *d^ash^{or}^ū* दशैर्), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. *d^ashērāwun*. *d^ash^{or}^ū-mot^ū* दशैर्-मंतु । सदोषता-मापादितः perf. part. (f. *d^ash^{or}^ū-mūṣ^ū* दशैर्-मञ्च), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashērath दशैरथ m. (sg. dat. *dashērathas* दशैरथस), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushērth दुशैर्थ । دوشرط । शङ्कास्यदम् adj. e.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushērtas-pēth दुशैर्तस-पैठ । सिद्धसिद्धिसंशयितम् adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

d^ashērāwun दशैरावुन् । सदोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *d^ashērōw^ū* दशैरोवु), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. *d^ashērun* (YZ. 466, *dōsh^{or}^ūwin* [sic], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *matā d^ash^{or}^ūrāvtam*, do not give me a bad name). *d^ashērōw^ū-mot^ū* दशैरोवु-मंतु । सदोषीकृतः perf. part. (f. *d^ashērōw^ū-mūṣ^ū* दशैरोवु-मञ्च), blamed.

dashē-rāwun दश-रावुन् । दशयीवः m. (sg. dat. *-rāwanas* -रावनस), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-lilā or *dāśaharā*. Cf. *dashēhār* 2.

d^ashēth दशठ। दोषोत्पादकः e.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dusht दुष्ट adj. e.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. *dushta*).

dushith दुशीथ or **dōyēshith** द्यशीथ। द्यशीतिः card. (pl. dat. *dushitan* दुशीतन्), eighty-two.

dushityum^u दुशीत्युम् or **dōyēshityum^u** द्यशीत्युम्। द्यशीतितमः ord. (f. *dushitim^u* दुशीतिम्), eighty-second.

dushityun^u दुशीत्युन्। द्यशीतिकः adj. (f. *dushitiñ^u* दुशीतिञ्), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dōshēwai दशवै (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dōsheway**, q.v.

dēshēwun^u 1 डेशवुन्। अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. *dēshēwūñ^u* डेशवञ्), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

dēshēwun^u 2 डेशवुन्। समचम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dōshēwanⁱ दशवनि, **dōshēwanī** दशवनी, see **dōshēway**.

dōshēwun^u दशवुन्। च्यवन् n.ag. (f. *dōshēwūñ^u* दशवञ्), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dōshēway दशवय् or (K. 702, 857) **dōshēw^{uy}** दशवय्य। उभावैव card. e.g. (pl. dat. *dōshēwanⁱ* दशवनि, *dōshēwanīy* दशवनिय or *dōshēwanī* दशवनी, ag. and abl. *dōshēwayⁱ* दशवयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **z^ah** जह, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dōnaway** (L. *dushwai*, 458).

diska डिस्क। प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-diska** -डिस्क। तन्द्रोतन्द्रि f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). —**lagūñ^u** —लगञ्। निपातोद्भवः f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दसखथ् دسخط m. (sg. dat. *daskhatas* दस-खतस्), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das** 2. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myōnis** mōlⁱ-sandi **daskhata khath**, a letter signed by

my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun mōlⁱ-sond^u daskhath**, on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dōsil दसिल्। पलगण्डः m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy** -बाय्। लिपकस्त्री f. his wife. **-kot^u** -कटु। लिपकपुत्रः m. his son. **-zang** -जङ्ग। लिपकदेयविशेषः f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

das^alad दसलद। आप्तविलम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. *das^a-ladiñ* दसलदिञ्), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bridegroom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dōsilway दसिल्वय्। लिपकभृतिः f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dōs^lōz^u दसिलोज्। लिपकवृत्तिः f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन्। आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dos^u** दसु; 2 p.p. **dasōv** दसोव् or **dasyōv** दस्योव्, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dāsⁱ dāsⁱ दसि दसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dāsⁱ dāsⁱ sōn** दसि दसि खन्। अतिशोधितदृढः adj. e.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dos^u-mot^u दसु-मंतु। आहतः perf. part. (fem. **dūs^u-mūṣ^u** दसू-मञ्चू), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ थवुन्। अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन्। अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

dusun डसुन्। कुञ्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dusyōv** डस्योव्. This verb is also spelt **dōsun** डसुन्, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunched-backed; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **dusyō-mot^u** डस्यो-मंतु। भुञ्जीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dusyē-mūṣ^u** डस्येमञ्चू), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

dās^ar डसर or **dās^ur** डसुर्। विनाशनशीलः m. (f. **dās^arēñ** डसयञ्), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

dōsur^u डसुर्। देहभुयता (sg. dat. **dōsarīs** डसरिस, ag. **dōs^arⁱ** डसरि), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. —**asun**

—अचुन् । भुषतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīrⁱ दुसोरि । खनित्रविशेषः f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr^u 1 दुसोरू । द्विसेटिका f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr^u 2 दुसोरू, see dusyūr^u.

dāsarēñ ३ डसरयञ् । विनाशिनी f. of dās^ar, q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy ३ डसराय् or dasarāray ३ डसरारय् । भूषादि-वाङ्मयम् f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dēsīs ३ डसिस, sg. dat. of dyos^u.

dasta 1 ३ डस्ता m. (for 2, 3, see dasth 1, 2), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dās'tī ३ डसिती । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūstī ३ डुस्ती f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdōrī ३ डुसदारी f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 ३ डस्थ m. (sg. dat. dastas ३ डस्तस, abl. dasta २ डस्त; for 1 see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). zabar-dasth ३ डबरदस्त adj. e.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

dasth 2 ३ डस्थ । विरेकः m. (sg. dat. dastas ३ डस्तस), purging or loose stool, diarrhoea. Also occurring in the form dasta 3 ३ डस्त and then always m.pl.

dasta-dōr ३ डस्त-डोर । विरेकातिशयः m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhoea. -dēv ३ डव् । विरेकविक्रतियुक्तः m. (f. -dēviñ ३ डविञ्), a diarrhoea demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhoea.

—gashānⁱ ३ गहनि । विरेकविकारः m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhoea to come on. -kay ३ डक्य (= ३ डस्त) । विषूचिका m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. -kay gashānⁱ ३ डक्य गहनि ।

विषूचिविकृत्युञ्जवः m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. -nōr^u ३ डोर । मलनाडिकाविक्रतिः m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhoea. -nāwa gashāñē ३ डव गहञ् । मलातीसारतिशयः f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhoea to occur. -pakānⁱ ३ डकनि । मलातीसारः m.pl., id. -rōz ३ डरोज् । मलातीसारविकारः f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhoea.

—ṣalānⁱ ३ डलनि । विरेकातिशयः m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhoea to occur. —ṣaṭānⁱ ३ डटनि ।

विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due

to excessive diarrhoea to occur. —vēsarānⁱ ३ डसरनि । भयान्मलातीसारसंभवः m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth ३ डसुथ् । दासत्वम् m. (sg. dat. dāsatas ३ डसतस; pl. nom. dāsath ३ डसथ), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth ३ डुस्त m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). —sapidun ३ डपदुन् m.inf. to befriend (El.). —thawun ३ डवुन् m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das^atākⁱ ३ डसतकि ३ डसतकि (but with change of meaning) । कण्डोलविशेषः f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad ३ डस्तलद । मलातीसारबीणः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dastaladiñ ३ डस्तलदिञ्), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhoea.

dastār ३ डस्तार ३ डस्तार । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). syod^u ३ डसुद ३ डसुद । शिरोवेष्टनम्, a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137).

—badalun ३ डदलुन् । शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). -lāṭh ३ डलठ् । शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः m. (sg. dat. -lāṭas ३ डलटस), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. -phīṭun ३ डफिटुन् । लघुशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a kind of small longish turban. -pōṣh^u ३ डपोशु । शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. -shikur^u ३ डशिकुरु । क्विन्नभित्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. -zang ३ डजङ् । शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम् f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. -zūt^u ३ डजुट् । जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr ३ डस्तूर m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūrⁱ ३ डस्तूरि ३ डस्तूरि f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath ३ डसतथ् । दासप्रतिः card. (pl. dat. dusatatan ३ डसततन्), seventy-two.

dusatatyum^u ३ डसतत्युम् । दासप्रतितमः ord. (f. dusatatiñ^u ३ डसततिम्), seventy-second.

dusatatyun^u ३ डसतत्युनु । दासप्रतिकः adj. (f. dusatatiñ^u ३ डसततिञ्), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūr^u दुस्यूर । द्विसैटकमितः adj. [sg. dat. dusīris दुसीरिस, abl. dusēri दुसेरि; f. sg. nom. dusīr^u 2 (for 1 see s.v.) दुसीरू], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत्, etc., see dath.

dāta 1 दात । दाता, यजमानः m. [sg. voc. dātā दाता (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). -bāy -वाय् । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. -dihī -दिही । दानशौण्डता f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. -gara -गर । यजमानगृहम् m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. dātā दाता (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. dāta 1, q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of dāta 1 (Rām. 946) and 2 (Rām. 732).

dit, for dith दिथ्, see dyun^u.

dita दित, please give, ditⁱ दिति, see dyun^u.

dōta द्त in the following: dōta dōta gashun द्त द्त गकुन् । तनुशस्त्रिभवनम् m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). dōta dōta karun द्त द्त करन् । भिन्नशः करणम् m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dot^u दंतु । असंबद्धगणकः m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dātⁱ-likha दति-लिख । असंबद्धगणना m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūtⁱ दूति f. a loin-cloth, a dhōti, with suff. of indef. art. dōtyāh (K. 973).

dutōc^u दुतांचू, see dutōk^u.

dātagī दातगी । दातृता f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ् । (मृदादेः) लोष्टम् f. (sg. dat. dati दति, Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). mēsi-dati म्यसि-दती voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). —gashūn^u —गशून् । अत्यभीप्सा f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the

heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kaḍañḥ दत् कडञ् । अत्याक्रोशनम् f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. -watur^u -वतुर् । अत्याक्रोशनम् m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. -watur^u gashun -वतुर् गकुन् । बलान्निर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). -watur^u karun -वतुर् करन् । बलान्निर्णीशनम् m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. -watur^u sapazun -वतुर् सपजुन् । बलान्निर्णीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. data-watur^u gashun, ab.

dāth दाथ् । ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम m. (sg. dat. dātas दातस्), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. —pakun —पकुन् । वीर्यातीसारः m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. —salun —सलुन् । वीर्यपातः m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । संबद्धपत्रजातम् m. a large mass of bhūrja-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

dēṭha डट a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: —kana —कन । चिरेण adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). —kānⁱ —कनि adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). —kani —कनि । चिरेण adv. a long time ago. —kar —कर् । बद्धकालात् adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). —kōr —कोर् । बाहुल्येन adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. —kati —कति । चिरकालात् adv., i.q. —kar ab. —kot^u —कतु । बद्धशः adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. —kūt^u —कूतु । अतिबहुलः adj. (pl. —kūti —कूति; f. —kūṭ^u —कूचू, pl. —kūṭsa —कूच), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī bahut kuch. —kyāh —क्याह् । बहुलं (सर्वमेव) inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī sab kuch); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

dēṭh डट m. sight (EL.). Cf. drēṭh.

dith दिथ्, see dyun^u.

dōṭh डोट । करकः m. (sg. dat. dōṭhas डोटस्, abl. dōṭha डोट, but ag. dūṭhⁱ डूटि), hail (L. 460, dont). dōṭha-chol^u डोट-कुलु । तीव्रा करकवृष्टिः m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. -chol^u hyuh^u -कुलु हिहु । अतितीक्ष्णः adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). -nāv -नाव् । करकातिवृष्टिः f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. -phol^u -फोलु । करकबिन्दुः m. a single hailstone. -path^ur^u -पथरू । समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. -rāth -राठ् । तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

dūthⁱ gashun दुठि गकून । करकसाञ्जवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. —karun —करन् । करकसात्संपादनम् m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dōth दौथ् m. (sg. dat. dōtas दौतस्), in dōta-dōth दौत-दौथ् । संघर्षः f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. dōth.

dōth or daith दैथ् । दैथः(कठोरप्रकृतिः) m. (sg. dat. dōtas or daitas दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the daitya of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. daity.

dōth दौथ् । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. dōtas दौतस्), ivory (El. dānt). Cf. dōth.

dōta-khūnd^u दौत-खण्डू । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. dūtas दूतस्; pl. dat. dūtan दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

dūthⁱ दुठि, see dōth.

dūthum or dūthum (K.Pr. 188) for dyūthum द्यूथुम्, see dēshun.

dīth^u-mūth^u डीठू-मूथू, see dyūth^u-mot^u, under dēsh-un.

dāthur दाथुर् । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. dātharas दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. dōbⁱ-dāthur under dōb^u 1. —wahārun —वहारन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

dath^ur^u दथरू । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.).

dath^a-ri-nāsh दथरि-नाश । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

duṭhay दुटय् । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning,

begging till the request is granted. —trāwūn^u —त्रावून् । आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम् f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. —trōvith bēhun —त्राविथ व्यङ्गन् । पश्चाद्गणनम् m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dōtōjih, see dōyētōjī.

dōtōjihyum^u, see dōyētōjihyum^u.

duṭaka दुटक । द्विखण्डितः adj. e.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. duṭakh.

duṭok^u दुटुकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. duṭūc^u दुटूचू), i.q. duṭaka, q.v.

duṭok^u दुटुकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. duṭōc^u दुटूचू), possessing two door frames (cf. tākh); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

dōṭakh डौटख् । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटख् or duṭakh डुटख् । खण्डनम् m.pl. (pl. dat. du(du)takan दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. duṭakh karānⁱ दुटख् करनि or duṭakh karānⁱ डुटख् करनि । द्विधा खण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. duṭaka.

dūtil दूतिल । दौथ्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

dūt^u-mot^u डूटु-मंतु, see dōṭun.

dēṭon^u डैटोनु or dēṭun डैटुन् । कटिवन्धः m. (sg. dat. dēṭanas डैटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. dēṭon). Cf. darb and dash. dēṭan-lāth डैटन्-लाठ् । लघ्वी कटिवन्धनी m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dōṭun दौतुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. dōṭanas दौतनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. dōtan-mūr^u दौतन् मूरू । दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

dōṭun डौटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūt^u डूटु, 2 p.p. dōcyōv डौच्योव्), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. dāntūn). dūt^u-mot^u डूटु-मंतु । विद्वेषितः (f. dūt^u-mūth^u डूटू-मूथू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

dīṭin^u डीटिन् । लघ्वी कटिवन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. dēṭon^u.

duṭop^u दुटुप् । द्विपक्ष्यः adj. (f. duṭūp^u दुटूपू), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. duṭop^u sāl, an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

dutôp^u दुतोपु । द्वातपः adj. (f. **dutôp^u** दुतापू), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

datur^u दतुर् । धत्तूरः m. (sg. dat. **dataris** दतरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **dat^{ar}i** दत्तिरि), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa*; L. 76) (used as a poison); a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. —**lagun** —लगुन् । धत्तूरमदोत्यन्तिः, अत्यरुच्यन्तिः m.inf. *datura* to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating *datura*; met. to be felt like *datura*, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

dat^{ar}i-bar^{ag} दत्तिरि-बर्ग । धत्तूरपर्णम् m. *datura*-leaf.

-byôl^u -ब्योलु । धत्तूरबीजम् (फलम्) m. *datura*-seed.

-kād -काड् । धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः m. the stem or trunk of the *datura*-shrub. **-kul^u** -कुलु । धत्तूरलता m. the *datura*-shrub.

-kond^u -कण्डु । धत्तूरकण्टकः m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the *datura*.

-kāth -काठ । धत्तूरमुष्कलता m. (sg. dat. **-kāthas** -काठस्),

a piece of dry *datura*-wood. **-pan** -पन् । धत्तूरपलाश-

समूहः m. a collection of *datura* leaves. **-pōsh**

-पोश । धत्तूरपुष्पम् m. the *datura*-flower. **-wath^{ar}**

-वथर् । धत्तूरपत्रम् m. a *datura*-leaf.

dat^{ar}i^u दत्तिरु । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः f. a kind of small

virulent ant.

dat^{ar}e pēñē दत्तर्य प्यन् । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः

f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these

ants to be experienced.

dutāra दुतार । द्विगुणतनुकः adj. e.g. (of cloth, etc.)

woven with doubled thread.

dutrōc^u १ दुत्राचू । द्विद्रोणी (for २ see **dutrōk^u**), a stone

or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each),

used as a weight in a pair of scales.

dōtr^{ah}, see **dōyētr^{ah}**.

dōtr^{ah}hyum^u, see **dōyētr^{ah}hyum^u**.

dutrōk^u दुत्रकु । द्विद्रोणिकः adj. (f. **dutrōc^u** दुत्राचू),

weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb.

each).

dutrōk^u दुत्रोकु । द्विद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **dutrōc^u** २ दुत्राचू,

for १ see s.v.), i.q. **dutrōk^u**, q.v.

dutrikh दुत्रिख । संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **dutriki**

दुत्रिकि), N. of the sign *ra* used for the letter *ra* when

subscript to and following another consonant in the

Śāradā character.

dātru-shēkth दातृ-शक्य । दानसामर्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat.

-shēkth^u -शक्यु), power or ability to grant all that

a petitioner asks for.

duōsh^u दुतोशु । द्विवेष्टनः adj. (f. **duōsh^u** दुताशू), in

two layers, folded in two.

duṭāsal दुटासल । द्विशब्दजनकः adj. e.g. giving a bang (*tās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dōgul^u दत्त-दगुलु । अकस्मान्नाडनिद्रापातः m. (sg. dat. **-dōgalis** -दगलिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-dōg^{al}i** -दगलि), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ । दातृत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dātatas** दाततस्), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtūv^u दाँतुवु । हस्तिदन्तमयः adj. (f. **dōtūv^u** दाँतवू), made of ivory.

daity or **dōty** दैत्य m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (*Śiv.* 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392; *Rām.* 38, 550, 738; *K.* 736). See **dōth**.

duṭay दुतय् (= دوتهی). संयोजितयुग्मवसनम् f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh**.

dōtyāh दोत्याह, see **dūtⁱ**.

diṣa दिश, **diṣ^u** दिशू, etc., see **dyun^u**.

dōsh दूह । अञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dōshi** दूहि), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication); the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (*YZ.* 163). —**gandūn^u** —गण्डूनु । अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम् f.inf. to put the hands in this position; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dōshi dōshi ohī kariūn^u दूहि दूहि आही करू । अञ्जलिवन्धपूर्वांशसनम् f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dūsh ढूँहू or **dūsh^u** ढूँहू f. (pl. nom. **dōsha** ढौँह), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dūsh**, and *Gr.Gr.* 127. —**diñ^u**

—दिनु । अन्वेषणम् f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to “look for a needle in a bundle of straw”.

dōsha kadañē ढौँह कडन् । अंशंशतो भिन्नीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out; to explain a book section by section.

dūsh^u १ ढूँहू । वनमचिका m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dōshⁱ-sond^u** दाहि-सन्दु or **dūshⁱ-sond^u** ढूँहि-सन्दु । वनमचिकासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sūnz^u** -संजु), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dūsh^u २ ढूँहू । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of *Śrinagar* (*RT.Tr.* ii, 476)

dōṣhyuk^u दौँह्युकु or dūṣhyuk^u दूँह्युकु । प्रदेशवि-
शेषभवः adj. (f. dōṣhic^u दौँह्यिकू or dūṣhic^u दूँह्यिकू),
of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this
pargana.

dūṣh^{ar} दूँहर् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. the act of separating out,
sorting out, sorting out wool, etc. Cf. dūṣh and ad-
dūṣhari, s.v. ad.

dūṣh^{ar}an दूँहर्न । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. (sg. dat. dūṣh^{ar}ūn^u
दूँहर्नु), separating out, sorting out, sifting out;
opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dūṣh^{ar}un दूँहर्न । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
dūṣh^{ar}o^u दूँहर्नु), to separate out, sort out a collected
mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it
away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like.
The verbal noun is dūṣh (Gr.Gr. 127). dūṣh^{ar}o^u-
mot^u दूँहर्नु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. dūṣh^{ar}ū-
mūṣ^u दूँहर्नु-मञ्जू), sorted out, as ab.; opened out,
as ab.

dūṣh^{ar}āwun दूँहर्नु । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
dūṣh^{ar}ōw^u दूँहर्नुवु), i.q. dūṣh^{ar}un, q.v. dūṣh^{ar}-
rōw^u-mot^u दूँहर्नुवु-मंतु । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f.
dūṣh^{ar}ōw^u-mūṣ^u दूँहर्नुवु-मञ्जू), i.q. dūṣh^{ar}o^u-mot^u,
see dūṣh^{ar}un.

duṣōr^u दुँओर् । द्विमुखचूली m. a fire-place or kitchen
range with two openings in the top to receive the
cooking vessels.

diṣōv दिँओव्, etc., see dyun^u.

duṣyot^u दुँयंतु । द्विचेतनम् m. (sg. dat. duṣētis दुँयतिस),
having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking
one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so
on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when
there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism
(Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's
way). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. to
mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for
another, to be deceived. —karun —करन् । भ्रमोत्पा-
दनम् m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake,
to deceive, cheat. —mēlun —मेलुन् । भ्रमोत्पत्तिः m.inf.
such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur
(e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false
track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

ḍwā दूँ । गोशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the cry of a cow,
'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being.
—karun —करन् । गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः m.inf. to
utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when
defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one
denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to
utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 दव् । सहायाशा m. the hope or expectation of help
from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 दव् । धावनम् f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the
swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); āb-dav, a water
current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). —tulūn^u —तुलनु
to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run
off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav दव-दव् (=, ७, ७) । शीघ्रगतागतम् f.
running to and fro or in every direction, bustling
about; being active or energetic in any business.
-dav gaṣhūn^u -दव् गकुन् । अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः f.inf.
such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi दवि-दवि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running to
and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs.
of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 दव्, a stake, a wager. —gaṣhun —गकुन् ।
पणारोहः m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made.
—khārun —खारुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to raise
a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake.
—khasun —खसुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a stake to ascend,
a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —karun
—करन् । आक्रमणम् m.inf. to challenge one to a wager,
to offer a bet. —ladun —लदुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf.
to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 दाव् । तनुः m. a piece of thread, so much as is
put on a needle at one time. Cf. dōw^u.

dāv 2 दाव् । आक्षेपः m. a time, turn; opportunity,
chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game;
a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort;
an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a
dispute (Rām. 1349). —yun^u —यिनु । अभि-
योगावसरः m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41);
(in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered)
fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or
counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har दाव-हर् । आक्षेपाक्षेपि f. mutual retort,
a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-
accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun दावस् बिहुन् । आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम्
m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in
a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in
loss. —log^u-mot^u —लगु-मंतु । अभियुक्तीभूतः perf.
pass. (f. —lūj^u-mūṣ^u —लजू-मञ्जू), one who is subject
to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being
alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into
some losing business. —lagun —लगुन् । अभियुक्ती-
भवनम् m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā दाव, i.q. dawāh, q.v.

dāwa दाव । सूक्ष्मनाड्यः f.pl. a general name for the
finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of
the body. Cf. dāv 1. —galañē —गलज । अति-
क्षीणतासंभवः f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوي, i.q. dāwāh, q.v.

daiv दैव, see dōv.

dēv देव | राक्षसः m. (sg. abl. dēwa 1 देव; f. dēviñ 5 देविञ्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.); like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in 10 bōma-dēv, a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport; dasta-dēv, a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhoea; banga-dēv, a bang-sot; b^asari-dēv, a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. -drathāyēkh -द्रथायख् । रक्षोभूतपिशाचादिः m. a 15 general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. drathāyēkh. —pyon^u —प्यनु । रक्षःसंपातः m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dēwa gindun देव गिन्दुन् । रक्षःक्रीडनम् m. the sport 20 of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. -ṣūth -सूठ । रक्षोवृत्तिः f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See ṣūth.

dēv देव, i.q. dīv, q.v.

dēwa 2 देव । स्वित् adv. a particle of interrogation, 25 inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. dēv, q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both —).

dēvi देवी, see dīvi.

div दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a mātṛkā, or divine 30 mother, cf. diwath 2. The word is used in the following compounds:—

diva bögiⁱ दिव वागि । देवनिमित्तकः adj. c.g. or adv. 35 for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. -dōh -दह । दैवमहः m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). -dār -दार or dēwa-dār 40 देव-दार । देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*; El.); the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodār*, *dār*, and *divadār*. Divadār is the word in use in Śrinagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). -dōr^u -दोरु । देवदारु- 45 मयः adj. (f. -dōr^u -दोरु), made of deodar wood. -dōrⁱ -दारि । देवदारुमयः adj. c.g., id. -dār-mōkun -दार-मोकुन् । देवदारुखण्डः m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as 50

a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. mōkun. -gōn -गन् or -gōn -गोन् । मातृकार्चनम् m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. -gōn dyun^u -गोन् दिनु । मातृकार्चनयागविधानम् m.inf. to perform this worship. -gōn (or -gōn) mahārāza -गन् (-गोन्) महाराज । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वरः m. the 10 hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. -gōn (or -gōn) mahārēñ -गन् (-गोन्) महार्यञ् । मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be 15 married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gōn* (L. 261). -gōn ras -गन् रस् । मातृकाबल्यर्थसूद्रसः m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -gōn thōjⁱ -गोन् थाजि । 20 मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gōn* ceremony is cooked. -gōn-wōl^u -गोन्-वोलु । मातृकार्चने यष्टा m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gōn* ceremony is performed. -gōn zang -गोन् जङ् । मातृकार्चन- 25 शाकुनिकम् f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -gōnas bihun -गोनस् बिहुन् । मातृकार्चनारम्भः m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -kāv -काव् । दातूहः m. a certain bird, 30 described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. -pēt^{ar} -प्यत्र । देवपितृतर्पणम् m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath. ✓

dīv दीव् or देव् | देवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः m. (dīv, Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604; dēv, Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the 35 Hindū pantheon; met. a person of upright and noble character; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in *arzuna-dēv*, the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734); *ātma-dēv*, the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772); *ādi-dēv*, the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). -lūkh -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). -sar -सर्, see div^asar. -sthalī -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see diway.

divī दीवी or **dēvī** देवी । दिव्यस्त्री f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal** -बल् । **देवीचेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwata** -दिवता । **देवतच्छक्तिसमुदायः** m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dôw^u दोबु । **वेष्टिततनुविशेषः** m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv** 1.

dôvⁱ-dār दावि-दार् । **वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रसूतियुक्तः** adj. e.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-hōshī** -हाशी । **चित्रसूतिमयडोरकविशेषः** f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-kōm^u** -कामू । **वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रसूतिः** f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta** -कुर्त । **डोरकसमुदायः** m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one 'garment'. **-kūt^u** -कूट । **डोरकैकशाखा** f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl** -नाल् । **गलिकाविशेषः** m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

dôv or **daiv** दैव m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). —**phērun** —फेहर्न । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. —**wunun** —वुनुन् । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

dôwa or **daiwa** wunun दैव वुनुन् । **दैववञ्चना** m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **dôv wunun**, ab.

duv डुव् or **duv^u** डुबु । **विनाशः** m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **सर्वतोऽपहरणम्** m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. —**karun** —करुन् । **विनाशनम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

duwan-phash डुवन-फश् । **रेखादिसंमार्जनम्** m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa दुव । **द्विविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

duwacē दुवाच, see **duwôt^u**.

duwachⁱ दुवचि or **duwüch^u** दुवचू । **द्विकालिकी**, see **duwokh^u**.

davīda दवीद دويد । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् دار دعوى । **खत्वाभिमानी** m. (f. **dāwādārēñ** दावादार्थन्), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār**, q.v. s.v. **div**.

dīvidār दीवीदार् । **शक्तिचेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **divī**.

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāwun dvādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas** द्वादशान्तस), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-maṇḍal** द्वादशान्त-मण्डल् m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth**, a name given to the **brahmarandr**, q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादैव । **दिनवेधः** f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwug^u दावुगु । **अवयाहः** m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg**.

dāwāgīr दावागीर् دعوى گیر । **अभियोगी** e.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

dōwāgath or **daiwāgath** दैवागथ् । **ईश्वरेच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **dōwāgūṣ^u** दैवागञ्जू), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh दवाह् or **dawā** دوا । **औषधम्** m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khōrākh dawāhuk^u**, a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु m.inf. to take medicine. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह् or **dāwā** دعوى । **अभियोगः** m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dāvā*). —**āsun** —आसुन् । **खत्वाभिमानसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a claim for property to occur. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohur^u दुवङ्गर् । **द्विवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **duwarish^u** दुवरिशू), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī देवकी f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.).
-nandan -नन्दन m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh देवख् m. (sg. dat. dēwakas देवकस्), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

duwakh दुवख् । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

duwokh^u दुवखु । द्विकालिकः adj. (f. duwāchⁱ दुवखि or duwūch^u दुवखू), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

dāwal दावल । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —° this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. bēñē-dāwal, mājē-dāwal.

dēwōlⁱ देवालि । बाङ्ख्येन धनव्ययशीलः m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. -dās -दास् । नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

dēwōl^u देवोलु (= ديوالی) । निष्किञ्चनत्वम् m. bankruptcy, insolvency. —kadun —कडुन् । अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

dawun दवुन् । धावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dow^u दवु). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus dowun दवुन्, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān दवान् । अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawōnⁱ दवानि । अतिशीघ्रम् adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

davyō-mot^u दव्यो-मंतु । छतधावनः 2 perf. part. (f. davyē-mūṣ^u दव्ये-मंचू), running, going at a great speed.

dāwun दावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. dāwan दावन् (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. dōw^u दोवु], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of dyun^u (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyāwun*. Cf. dāwanāwun. gōta dāwun, to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); ṭakh dāwun, to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); pānas ṭhēpa dāwāñē, to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); wōṭh dāwūñ^u, to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dōw^u-mot^u दोवु-मंतु । दापितः perf. part. (f. dōw^u-mūṣ^u दावू-मंचू), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान् ديوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. dīwān-khāna दीवान-खानه ديوان m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना ديوانه adj. c.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

diwān दिवान्, diwōnⁱ दिवानि, see dyun^u.

ḍuwun डवुन् । संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ḍuw^u डवु), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuw^u-mot^u डवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. ḍuw^u-mūṣ^u डवू-मंचू), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith ṭhunun डविष् कुनुन् m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wōl^u डवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. ḍuwan-wājēñ डवन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or dīwānagī दीवानगी ديوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dawanāwun दवानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dawanōw^u दवनोवु), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanāwun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) diwanāwun दिवानावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dāwanōw^u दावनोवु), i.q. dāwun, q.v. gōsa diwanāwun, to provoke anger (Gr.M.); dēv ṭhēpa diwanōwin, he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. pānas ṭhēpa dāwāñē under dāwun.

dāwanāwūñ^u दावनावञ् । व्यभिचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. dāwanōw^u दावनावू), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of dāwūñ^u, q.v.

dōwanzāh दवज़ाह or duwanzāh दुवज़ाह । द्वापञ्चाशत card. c.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hond^u दुवज़ाहन-हन्दु । द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्जू), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dōwanzōhyum^u द्वज्जाह्यमु or duwanzōhyum^u दुवज्जाह्यमु । द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. dōwanzōhim^u द्वज्जाहिम्), fifty-second.

dāwūn^u दावून् । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. dōw^u दावू), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dēvin^u देविन् । राक्षसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of dēv in all its meanings.

duvin^u दुविन् । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwōp^u दुवोपु । द्विवापः adj. (f. duwōp^u दुवापू), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वपर m. the third of the four yōg (Skt. yuga) or ages of the world. -yōg -युग (K. 12) or dwāpara-yōg द्वपर-युग (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074-82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. dashēmōddār) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-kōn^u द्वार-काञ्चू । सभ्रपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See kōn^u 4. -pūz -पूज् or -pūzā -पूजा f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwōr^u द्वारू । लघु(पञ्च)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. dōr^u 3.

dēwāra देवार دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwar^u दिवुर् । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. diwaris दिवरिस), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a līnga, or the like.

diwar^u-kūn^u दिवरि-कञ्चू । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared,

polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwōr^u दुवोर् । द्वियष्टियुक्तः adj. (f. duwōr^u दुवोर्), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). -nāth -नाथ m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarish^u दुवरिश्, see duwohur^u.

duwōrishun^u दुवारिशुन् । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. duwōrishi^u दुवारिशिन्), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेष, द्वेष m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

dwēshē-rost^u द्वेष-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रस्तु), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

div^usar दिव्सर् or dēvasar देवसर् (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmir, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or diwatā दीवता m. (pl. ag. dēwatav देवतव, K. 606), i.q. diwatā, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwot^u दुवतु । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwōt^u दुवोटु । द्विसंदानः adj. (f. duwōt^u दुवोटू, sg. dat. duwācē दुवाच्य), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth दवाथ دوات । मषीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. dawōt^u दवाचू), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवः f. (sg. dat. diwūt^u दिवचू), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. —āsūn^u

—आसञ्चू । बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. —niñ^u —निञ्चू । बुद्धिहापनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). —tulūn^u —तुलञ्चू । बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्

(अवमानना), f.inf. 'to lift sagacity', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । सदुद्धानुभवापगमः f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । सदुद्धानुभवसमायोगः f.inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwūts^u-band दिवचू-बन्द् । परोक्षवृताभिज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. -wōl^u -वोलु । खबुद्धानुभवकृत् adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), id.

diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. diwāti दिवति or diwūts^u दिवचू), one of the *mātrkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmānī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrānī (or Aindri or Māhēndri), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. div) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātrkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. -thōj^u -थाञ् । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिखाली f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātrkās* on the occasion of their worship.

diwāta gūl^u दिवत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātrkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. -khir -खिर् । मातृकाबलिविशेषः m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātrkās*. -mūn^u -मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः m. the plastered wall of the *mātrkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalparakṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātrkās*. -wōr^u -वारु or diwāta-wōr^u दिवत्र-वारु । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātrkās*; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diwāta-tabūc^u दिवत्र-तबचू । मातृकाबलिपात्रम् f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married

women who personate the *mātrkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

diwāta-wōr^u दिवत्र-वारु । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f., see ab.

dāwawun^u दाववुनु । दापकः n.ag. (f. dāwawūñ^u दाववञ्), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawun^u दिववुनु n.ag. (f. diwawūñ^u दिववञ्), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of dyun^u, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

diwawāñ दिववञ् f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway दिवथ् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. diwayē दिवथ्), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. daras 5); hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *diwai*. —karūñ^u —करञ् । तीर्थयात्रापारणा f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwayē-rang दिवथ्-रङ् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious *mēlā*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvēz^{ar} दुवञ्जर । द्वैतेन समीक्षणम् f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day दय । ईश्वरः(दिवम्) m. [sg. abl. dayē दय, often written dayi दयि; voc. dayē दय (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Ram. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). bod^u day, the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. badi dayē).

dayē-bata दय-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). -dana -दन । देवधनम् m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayē karun -दय करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. -gara -गर । देवस्थानम् m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. -gath -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत् f. (sg. dat. -gūṣ^u -गञ्जू), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). —gathun —गङ्गुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. -gazab -गज़ब् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. -kah^r -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. -krapā -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. -lōn^u -लोनु । विधिः m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). -muṣ^u -मुञ्जु । भाग्यपूरणा m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. -rōchⁱ -राञ्छि । ईश्वरपालना f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. -wōsh -वाँछ् । दैववञ्चना m. (sg. dat. -wōṣas -वाँजस), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. —wōṣun —वाँजुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

dāyⁱ gathun दयि गङ्गुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. dayē gathun ab. —wūṣ^u-mot^u —वूँजु-मंतु । दैववञ्चितः perf. part. (—wūṣ^u-mūṣ^u —वूँजु-मञ्जू), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय् । मन्त्रशिक्षा m. advice, counsel. —dyun^u —दिनु । शिक्षणम् m.inf. to give advice, to advise. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । मन्त्रशिक्षाग्रहणम् m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. —wanun —वनुन् । शिक्षासंभाषणम् m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāi* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). zanāna-dāy, f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyē-bāpār दाय-बापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). -kūt^u -कूट् । दासीकन्या f. a female servant's daughter. -kath -कट् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्),

her son. -kath^r -कथर् । दासीपुत्रः m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). -wōl^u -वोलु । दासीवान् adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them. dāy डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. dāy डाय् or dāyē डाय), two and a half (often written *dai* or *dāi* in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). -gaz -गज़् pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

dāyē gūr^u डाय गूरु f. two and a half gūr^us (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so dāyē^uy garēn डायनूय गर्घन्, for only two and a half gūr^us, for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See gūr^u 1. —khōr^u —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारी-मितः adj. (f. —khōr^u —खाँरु), weighing two and a half *kharvārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. —mon^u —मनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः) adj. (f. —mūñ^u —मञ्जू), weighing two and a half *manvātās* or *mans* (cf. *man* 2) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing 3½ *sērs* or 7½ lb. —pōw^u 1 —पोवु । सार्धद्विवितस्ति-मितः adj. (f. —pōv^u —पावू), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. *ongul*. —pōw^u 2 —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः adj. (f. —pōv^u —पावू), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. —syūr^u —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः adj. (f. —sūr^u —सीरु), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

dōyⁱ bāgay डायि बागय् । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

dāyē-y pōsh tula डायय् पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = *pēṭh*) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyā*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). —karūñ^u —करञ्जू f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = *pēṭh*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). —karith —करिष् conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyē दयाय or **dayāyi** दयायि sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —**kinⁱ** —किनि or —**sūty** —सूत्य (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. —**pēṭh āmot^u** —पट आमंतु । अमुयहोमुखीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmüs^u** —आमंचू), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). —**pēṭh yun^u** —पट यिनु । सानुयहीभवनम् m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi दिचि, see **dyun^u**.

dōy द्वय । द्वितीया (तिचिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dōyē-hond^u द्वय-हन्दु । द्वितीयाभवः adj. (f. —**hünz^u** —हंजू), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dōyē द्वय, **dōyi** द्वचि, see **z^{ah}**.

duy दुय f., i.q. **duyī** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyī दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —**bōzūn^u** —बोजून् । द्वैतबुद्धिः f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —**kariūn^u** —करंजू । द्वैतोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —**karith diñ^u** —करिच दिञ् । विरोधापादनम् f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

dyob^u ड्यवु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **dēb^u** ड्यवू), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

dyud^u डिडु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **ḍid^u** डिडू, dat. **dijē** डिज्य), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —**matun** —मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

dyūg^u डूगु । गुलिका m. (sg. dat. **dīgis** डीगिस्, ag. **dīgⁱ** डीगि, abl. **dēgi** डैगि), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *dyōng*). Cf. **dīj^u**. —**waṭun** —वटुन् । गुल्लीभवनम् m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

dīgⁱ-phamb डीगि-फम् । गुटिकोद्भवस्तूलः m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ । दैवगतिः f. (sg. dat. —**güs^u** —गञ्जू), i.q. **dayē-gath**, q.v. under **day**.

diyihē दिचिहे, **diyⁱhiv** दिचिहीव, see **dyun^u**.

dyoj^u ड्यजु or **dyojy^u** ड्यज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dējis** ड्यजिस्), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhmaṇ woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

dēji-hor^u ड्यजि-हर् । ताटङ्कयुग्मम् m., id. (El. *dējihor* and *dējahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). —**hārⁱ-kan** —हरि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णकभागः m. a single one of such a pair. —**hārⁱ-shitiñ** —हरि-शितिञ् । बुद्रताटङ्कम् f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyēkh 1 दायख । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिचकः m. (sg. dat. **dāyēkas** दायकस्), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyēkh 2 दायख m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —^o, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshē-dāyēkh**, he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyēkh**, he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

dyal, see **dēl**.

dyol^u बलु । कच्छोद्भवतृणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dēlis** बलिस्), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khṛāv*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —^o, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.**, rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.**, ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **bangā** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

dēlⁱ gēd^u बलि-ग्यडू । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. —**gējē** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —**gēdūr^u** —ग्यडूरु । कच्छोत्पत्तुणभेदमुष्टिः f., id. —**gyod^u** —ग्यडु । कच्छतृणभेदबद्धवृहन्मुष्टिः m. a larger bundle of this grass. —**pulahr^u** —पुलहर् । कच्छतृणमयपादुका m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmiris in the mountains. —**pushēṭh** -पुशट् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः

(sg. dat. -pushēti -पुश्टि), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khār*); cf. **pushēth**. -**šūr**^u -शूर । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. a small handful of this grass. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ् । कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

dyol^u डालु । शिथिलः adj. (f. **děj^u** डज् or **dějⁱ** डजि), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **ada-d**, s.v. **ad**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **dyol^u-mot^u** डालु-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः adj. (f. **děj^u-müš^u** डज्-मचू), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **dēlun**.

dyôl^u डोलु । महाकुहालः m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl दयाल् (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu** दयालु (Śiv. 159), adj. e.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā**, Śiv. 1697; **dayālō**, Śiv. 466, 915.)

döyim^u डायिमू, see **döyyum^u**.

döyum^u द्युमु । द्वितीयः ord. (f. **döyim^u** ड्यिमू), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rēta pata**, after next month (Gr.M.).

döyum^u डायुमु, incorr. for **döyyum^u**, q.v.

dyān द्यान । ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम् m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh** दानाह (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmir) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō**, O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). -**dāranā** -दारना f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). -**darun 1** -दरन् m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). -**darun 2** -दरन् m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). -**dārun** -दारन् । सरणावलम्बः m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyē dyān**

dārān, contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). —**dāranāwun** -दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). —**karun** -करन् । सम्यक्सरणम् m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. —**rōzun** -रोजुन् । स्मृत्यपरित्यागः m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. —**thawun** -थवुन् । सरणासक्तिः m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूजा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). -**sōran** -सरन् m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). -**warukh** -वरुख् । मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -**warakas** -वरकस्), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. -**yōg** -योग् m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyōn^u ड्योनु । प्राकाराधारभागः m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyun^u दिनु or वुनु conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun^u** दिनु or वुनु (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas** दिनस् (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis** दिनिस्; abl. **dina** दिन (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini** दिनि (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk^u** दिनुकु (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **dinⁱ** दिनि (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ^u** दिञ् (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñē** दिञ्; pres. part. **diwān** दिवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī** दिनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith** दिष् (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay** दिनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di** दि दि (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī** दी दी (Śiv. 322), or **dith** दिष् दिष् (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwōnⁱ** दिवानि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun^u** दिववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawōl^u** दिनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima** दिम (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay** दिमय्, to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh** दिख् (Śiv. 667); **diham** दिहम्, to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihās** दिहस्, to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi** दियि (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyi** दियि, to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav** दिमव् (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv** दियिव (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din** दिन (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö** दिमहा; (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy** दिमहाय्, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh** दिहाख्; 3 **diyihē** दियिहे; pl. 1 **dimahöv** दिमहाव्; **dimahös** दिमहास्, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diy^hhiv** दियिहीव्; 3 **dihön** दिहान्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih** दिह (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim** दिम, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis** दिस, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; **diy^hnay** दियिनय् may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv** दियिव् (K. 901); 10 **diyūs** दियूस, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin** दियिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita** दित (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam** दितम, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas** दितस, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diy^htan** दियितन्; pl. 2 **diy^htav** दियितव्; 3 **diy^htan** दियितन्; fut. 15 **dizi** दिजि (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizēn** दिज्यन्, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē** दिजिहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyut^u** दिनु or द्युतु (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh** द्युतुथ्, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyut^uthas** द्युतुथस, by thee to 20 him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun** द्युतुन्, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyut^unakh** द्युतुनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh** द्युतुख्, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **dit^h** दिति (Rām. 1090); **dit^hthas** दितिथस, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin** दितिन्, 25 by him (Śiv. 730); **dit^hnakh** दितिनख्, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **dit^h** दित्रू (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **dit^hth** दित्रूथ्, by thee (Śiv. 709); **dit^hn** दित्रून, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **dita** दित्र (Śiv. 968); **dit^hath** दित्रथ्, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **ditōv** दित्रोव्; **ditōnas** दित्रोनस्, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **ditōy** दित्राय्; f. sg. and pl. **ditōyē** दित्राय (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **ditāv** दित्राव्; **ditām** दित्राम्, by me (K. 520); **ditānas** दित्रानस्, 35 by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **ditōyēy** दित्रायैय्; f. sg. and pl. **ditōyē** दित्रायै.

1 perf. part. **dyut^u-mot^u** द्युतु-मंतु (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun** दावुन् or **diwanāwun** दिवनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun** दावनावुन्, 40 qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyun^u**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) 50

(K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyun^u**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyun^u**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **āch^h diñ^u**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyun^u**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyun^u** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyun^u**, to fill.

dinī दिनी । देयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wōl^u दिन-वोलु । दानशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyut^u-mot^u द्युतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **dit^h-müt^h** दित्रू-मंत्रू), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211). **dyūn^u** द्यून or दीनु । दीनः adj. (f. **diñ^u** दीञ्), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

d^uayun द्युन । अनुशोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^oy^u** द्यु; 2 p.p. **d^uyyōv** द्य्योव्), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *dyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दियिन्, see **dyun^u**.

döy^u द्युन । दोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **döy^u** द्यु), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

döy^u-mot^u द्यु-मंतु । दुग्धः perf. part. (f. **döy^u-müt^h** द्यु-मंत्रू), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

döyēn-nör^u द्येन-नारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-bod^u** -बडु । दोहनकुम्भिका m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wör^u** -वारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

dyong^u डंगु । असम्यक्स्थितः adj. (f. dēñj^u डंजू or dēñjⁱ डंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

dyūng^u डूंगु, i.q. dyūg^u, q.v.

dyōnⁱshōr द्योनिश्वर । त्रैविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuy^hhōm (the ancient Khōyāśrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wōlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a Śiva-līnga and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath दयानत f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyōn^ēran द्योन्नरन् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. dyōn^ērūn^u द्योन्नरन्), remembrance, recollection.

dyōn^ērūn द्योन्नरन् । संस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dyōn^ēr^u द्योन्नरन्), to remember, recollect accurately. dyōn^ēr^u-mot^u द्योन्नरन्-मन्तु । संस्मृतः perf. part. (f. dyōn^ēr^u-mūṣ^u द्योन्नरन्-मन्तु), remembered, recollecting, called to mind.

dyōn^ērāwun द्योन्नरावुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dyōn^ērōw^u द्योन्नरोवुन्), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. dyōn^ērōw^u-mot^u द्योन्नरोवुन्-मन्तु । स्मरितः perf. part. (f. dyōn^ērōw^u-mūṣ^u द्योन्नरोवुन्-मन्तु), caused to be recollecting, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyēpōn^u दायपोनु । दासीवृत्तिः m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār दार । धनानि m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit dānāra, which itself is the same as the Latin denarius. The word therefore in the plural means literally denarii; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] -dana -दन । धनसमूहः m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. -vyār -द्यार m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of dyār) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bōg^u द्यार-बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. -bāgay -वागय । धनविभागः f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. -bōjⁱbaṭh -बाजिवट । धनसंबन्धः f. (sg. dat. -bōjⁱbaṭi -बाजिवटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. -bōj^aran -बाज्ररन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -bōj^arūn^u -बाज्ररन्), division into shares of a common fund. -bōk^u -बुकु । धनमुष्टिः m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in

the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. -chalin-wōn^u -कलिन-वोनु । निष्कबालनरसः m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. -dādi -दादि । धनदुःखप्रीत्या adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. -dōd^u -दोदु । धनदुःखप्रीतिः m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, auri sacra fames. -daham -दहम् । तिथिविशेषः f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. -dand -दण्ड । धनदण्डः m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. -dund -दण्ड । बङ्गलधनव्ययः m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. —dēr —डेर m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). -har -हर । धननिमित्तक-युद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम् (बङ्गलधनव्ययः) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). -kāday -काडय । बङ्गलधनव्ययः f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. -kōla -कल । धनप्रवाहः m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. -karawōn^u -करवोनु । धनात्मा द्रावितरसः m. money-juice; karawōn^u is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. -kat^ara -कटर । धनसंचयः m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. -kōṣh^u -कूषु । धनस्यूतविशेषः f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. -mad -मद । धनगर्वः m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. -mōṭh -मठ । धनमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -mōṭhi -मठि), a fistful of money. -shēr -शर् । धनसंतापः (खेदः) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. -sōr -सोर । धनाद्वहणः m. (f. -sūriñ -सूरिञ्), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. -sōsyun^u -सांसिनु । धनसाहस्री m. 'a cash thousander'; a sōsyun^u

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. R.T.Tr. ii, 312. -sôv^u -सोव । अतिधनपूर्णः adj. (f. -sôv^u -सोव), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). -wôl^u -वोल । बहुधनाढ्यः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). -wan -वन् । धनराशिः m. a great quantity of money. Cf. ban and wan. -wôñ^u -वोञ् । धनद्रवः (अतिधनव्ययः) m. money-water = dyāra-karawôñ^u, ab.

dyarav-bāgī दारव्-बागि । धननिमित्तकम् adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr^u बोर m. (f. dyôr^u बोर), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

dyūra दूर m. in —hyon^u —ह्यनु । चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम् m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr^u दूर । स्निग्धरसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dīris दीरिस्, ag. dīrī दीरि, abl. dēri देरि), glue. Cf. drūr^u.

dīrī-pūt^u दीरि-पटू । औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्डः f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. -wāth -वाठ । मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम् m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

diyār दीयार्, i.q. diva-dār, see div.

dōyira दायिर دائره । अङ्गुलीकटकः m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun दारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from dyār, and used in the following phrase: dyāranas dah sās दारनस् दह सस् । अत्यल्पधनसंचयः m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. dyāra-sōsyun^u, s.v. dyār.

dyārath दारथ् in the following: dyārath-nōsh दारथ्-नव्श । देवरक्षुषा f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. dyārath^r. dyārath-zāmatur^u दारथ्-जामतुरु । देवरजामाता m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath^r दारथ् । देवरपुत्रः m. the son of a husband's

brother (Gr.Gr. 133). -nōsh -नव्श । देवरपुत्रक्षुषा f. i.q. dyārath-nōsh, q.v., s.v. dyārath.

dyār^{az} दारज् or dyārāza दारज् । देवरकन्या f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos^u द्यसु । अभिनयः m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dōyēshīth द्यशीथ card. c.g. eighty-two.

dōyēshītan-hond^u द्यशीतन्-हन्दु adj. (f. -hünz^u -हञ्ज), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyēshītuk^u द्यशीतुकु adj. (f. dōyēshītuc^u द्यशीतचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dōyēshītyum^u द्यशीत्युम् ord. (f. dōyēshītim^u द्यशी-तिम्), eighty-second.

dyot^u द्यतु for dyut^u, in the compound hyot^u-dyot^u, taking and giving, see hyon^u.

dyut^u दितु or द्यतु, see dyun^u.

dyūth^u द्युथु, see dēshun.

dayuth द्युथ् । गृहाधिदेवः (sg. dat. dayētas द्यतस् pl. nom. dayēth द्यथ्), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayēth-gāda द्यथ्-गाड । मीनबलिदानविशेषः f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pōh (Sanskrit Pausa = December-January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. gāda-bata, s.v. gād. —rāza —राज । वास्तुपूरुषः m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dōyēth द्यथ् । द्वैतम् m. (sg. dat. dōyētas द्यतस्), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

dyūth^u-mot^u द्युथु-मंतु, see dēshun.

dōyētōji द्यतांजी or dōyētōjih द्यतांजिह । द्वाचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-two (El. dōtājih, i.e. dōtōjih).

dōyētōjihan-hond^u द्यतांजिहन्-हन्दु । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्-मूल्यकः adj. (f. -hünz^u -हञ्ज), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyētōjihyuk^u द्यतांजिह्युकु । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्वार्षिकः adj. (f. dōyētōjihic^u द्यतांजिहिचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dōyētōjihyum^u द्यतांजिह्युम् or dōyētōjihyum^u द्यतां-जिह्युम् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. dōyētōjihim^u द्यतांजिहिम्), forty-second (El. dōtājihyum, i.e. dōtōjihyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyētôn^u दायतोनु । दासीत्वम् m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diy'tan दिवितन, see dyun^u.

dōyētr^ah दयच्ह । द्वाचिंशत् card. e.g. thirty-two (El. *dōtrāh*, i.e. *dōtr^ah*) (Rām. 1525).

dōyētr^ahan-hond^u दयच्हन-हन्दु । द्वाचिंशन्मूलकः
adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हज्जू), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.);
belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyētr^ahuk^u दयच्हकु । द्वाचिंशत्तमवार्षिकः adj. (f. *dōyētr^ahūc^u* दयच्हहू), born, produced, begun, etc.,
in the thirty-second year.

dōyētr^ahyum^u दयच्ह्युम् । द्वाचिंशत्तमः ord. (f. *dōyētr^a-
him^u* दयच्हहिम्), thirty-second (El. *dōtrāhyum*, i.e. *dōtr^ahyum^u*).

diy'tav दिवितव्, diyiv दिविव्, see dyun^u.

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. *dāwun*, q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. *dyun^u*, q.v., noted only in
Rām. 275, *dyuv tāj*, put thou the crown (on thy
head).

dayāwān दयावान् । दयाशीलः adj. e.g. pitiful, merciful
by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane
(Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God,
the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

d^ayēwun^u द्यवुनु । विमनस्युक्तः n.ag. (f. *d^ayēwūn^u*
द्वयवन्नु), one who regrets or deploras, a habitual
repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyivun*).

d^ayēwūn^u dōy दयवन्नु द्वय । तिथिविशेषः f. the
regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the
light half of the month of Tsith^ar (Sanskrit *Caitra* =
March-April), which often follows the day of an
eclipse of the sun or moon.

dōyyum^u डायिमु or डायुमु । सार्धद्विसंख्याकः ord. (f. *dōyim^u*
डायिमू), the ord. of *dāy*, q.v., two-and-a-
halfth. *dōyyum^u-kan* डायिमु-कन् । कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः
m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which
is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of
an ear-pendant.

daza 1 दज्ज f.pl. of *dod^u*, see *dod^u* and *dazun*.

daza 2 दज्ज m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-
conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage,
indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza दज्ज-बुज्ज । अत्यहंकारः m. 'burning-
parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-
conceit, extreme vanity. -*buza āsun* -बुज्ज आसुन् ।
अतिमदोञ्जवः such pride or self-conceit to exist con-
tinually (in a person). -*buza gashun* -बुज्ज गह्कुन् ।

द्वेषरोषोञ्जवः m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to
another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high
rank, or the like. -*buza hyon^u* -बुज्ज ह्यनु । द्वेषरोष-
प्रादुर्भावः m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the
sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or
the like.

daza-daza दज्ज-दज्ज । द्वेषः m. burning, a feeling of
burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by
the prosperity of another, envious hatred. -*daza
āsun* -दज्ज आसुन् । सदा द्वेषसंभवः m.inf. envy or jealousy
to exist continually (in a person's heart). -*daza
gashun* -दज्ज गह्कुन् । रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः m.inf. jealous
hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in
a person's heart). -*daza hyon^u* -दज्ज ह्यनु । द्वेषोञ्जवः
m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. -*daza
karun* -दज्ज करुन् । द्वेषोञ्जवः m.inf. jealous anger to
arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. -*nār
pyon^u* -नार् प्यनु । अतिखेदोञ्जवः m.inf. 'burning-
fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an
enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur.
—*ta buza hyon^u* —त बुज्ज ह्यनु । अतिमदाविर्भावः,
अतिज्वरसंतापोञ्जवः m.inf. burning and parching to
take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of
pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent
fever to occur.

dizi दिज्जि, see dyun^u.

dōz दज्ज । ध्वजम् m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज्ज m. one who sews, used —°, as in *jālakh-
dūz*, q.v.

dizah दिज्जह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away
a dog (El.).

dizihē दिज्जिहे, see dyun^u.

dōzakh दोजख m. (sg. dat. *dōzakhas* دوزخس or
dōzakas दोजकस्), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

duzōl^u दुजोलु । शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः m. the place where
two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of
two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun दजुन् । दाहः, द्वेषोञ्जवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. *dod^u* ददु
(often written *dōd^u* ददु), f. *dūz^u* दजू (K.Pr. 80, 178);
2 p.p. *dazōv* दजोव्, pl. *dazōy* दजाय्, f. *dazōyē*
दजाय (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8,
9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of
a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of
a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by
drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or
inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain,
sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to
be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy
(K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is *zālun*
(Gr.Gr. 176).

dod^u-mot^u ददु-मत्तु । दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः perf.
part. (f. *dūz^u-mūts^u* दजू-मत्तू), burnt (Rām. 759);
(of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered
by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and
hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514,
Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākḥ दङ्गन्-आख् । दाहकिणः m. (sg. dat. -ākḥas -आखस्), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. -dāg -दाग् । दाहचिह्नम् m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). -dawāḥ -दवाह् । दाहौषधिः m. (sg. dat. -dawāḥas -दवाहस्), a healing ointment for application to a burn. -mōsh^hkh -मूश्ख् । दाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. -mōshkas -मूश्कस्), the smell of burning.

dazana yun^u दङ्गन यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. dazun (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dōd^u दङ्गनस दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmot^u दङ्गिथ् प्योमंतु । प्राप्तमहावृद्धिः perf. part. (f. —pyēmüts^u —प्येमञ्चू), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. —pyon^u —प्यनु । अतिवृद्ध्याग्निः m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzong^u दुङ्गु । द्विजङ्गः adj. (f. duzünj^u दुङ्गजू), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazan^ulad दङ्गन्लद् adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr दुङ्गोर । द्विवलम् m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

duzuv^u दुङ्गुवु । दृढदेहः adj. (duzuv^u दुङ्गुवू), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawun^u दङ्गवुनु n.ag. (f. dazawün^u दङ्गवञ्जू), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

duzyov^u दुङ्गुवु । द्विजिह्वः adj. (f. duzëv^u दुङ्गुवू), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmirī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph**, or, when initial, sometimes

as **p**. When Persian words occurring in Kāshmirī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph** फ़. Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph** फ़.

G ग् ग

g ग् گ. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha** घ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the **gh** घ is represented by **g ग्**. Thus, the Hindī **ghōrā** घोड़ा, a horse, is represented in Kāshmirī by **gur** गुरू. Some writers retain this **gh** घ in writing. Thus, they write **घर** for **gara** गर, a house, on the analogy of the Hindī **घर**; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g ग्**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **घ** should be looked up in the English order under **g ग्**.

The character **ग** is named **gagar-gō**, and **घ** **gōs-ga**.

The letter **غ** sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmirī by **g**, like which it is pronounced. Thus **غالب** is pronounced **gōlib**.

gāo गाव्, see **gāv**.

gī गी गी a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī**, generosity, from **dāta**, generous; **zindagī**, life, from **zinda**, living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī**.

gu, see **guh**.

gab 1 गव् । अङ्कुरः m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.); the womb, see **bel**.

gaba phaṭun गब फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गव् in **gaba-kōn** गब-कोनु । दण्डविशेषः m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गब । आस्तरणपट्टभेदः m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ** चिट् or **-chiṭh** चिट् । आस्तरणपट्ट-संबन्धिचित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** चिटि), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-dūr** दूरु । आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरञ्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-dūrē** दूर्ये), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kāṣan** काशन । वेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol** तलु । आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, göb गैब्, गाब् غيب or **gaibī, göbī** غيبی (YZ. 38), adj. e.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibūc** गैबुच् **balāy**, heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). —**sōpanun** —सौपनुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gōb गव् । गुरु adj. (f. **gōb** गव्), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gōb** (or **gōb** **gōb**) **chuh pakān**, he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri गबि-बारि । गर्भिणी adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gōb**. **-khōra** खुर or **-khōra** खोर । गर्भिणी f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khōr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gōb^u 2 स्वं । विनीतः m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gūb^u गंबू । अविक्का f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gōb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buth^u गवि-बुथु । भीषणमुखः m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūn^u**, a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dōd -दद** m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūd^u -गूद** । अतिपामरः m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūd^u**. **-māz -माज़** । अविमांसम m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rōch^u -रोकु** । अविरचकः m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-rōchⁱ-bāy -रोहि-बाय** । अविरचकस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab गबगब m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn गवीन् । गर्भपुटः m. the womb.

gōbun स्वनुन् । गुरुभवनम्, अलसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōbyōv स्वब्योव**), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gōbyō-mot^u स्वब्यो-मंतु** । भारीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gōbyē-mūts^u स्वब्ये-मंतू**), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ गबिञ् । अविचारिणी f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gōbēr 1 स्वब्यर् । गुरुत्वम् m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gōbar*, *gōber*, and *gōbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gōbēr 2 स्वब्यर् । विनयः m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gōbur स्वनुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur गंवरु** । पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gōb^aras स्वनुस्** or **gabaras गबरस्**), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gōbur**, a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

gōb^ara-gūl^u स्वनु-गूलु । स्निग्धपुत्रः m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal -तन्दल** । बहूपुत्रता f.

(sg. dat. **-tandali -तन्दलि**), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār गुबार غبار । अनिच्छा, पीडा m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmirī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gōb^arun स्वनुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōb^or स्वनुन्**), i.q. **gōb^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gōb^arāwun स्वनुन् । गुरुकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōb^a-rōw^u स्वनुन्**), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gōbun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, gōbath غيبث m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācē गच । पटविशेषः m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gōcē 1 गोच, in **-būd^ur^u -बदू** । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūth**.

gōcē 2 गोच in **-kōth^u -काठू** । (गवेधु)मकुष्टकाष्ठम् f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fatens* (El. *gūch*).

g^ach गक् । उद्भिच्छाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **g^achas गक्स**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchī*). Cf. **kana-g^ach**.

gach गक् । सुधा m. (sg. dat. **gachas गक्स**), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kūth^u गचि-कुठु । सुधालिप्तकौष्ठम् m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gāch गाँक् । वसा m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. — **kaḍun -काडुन्** । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम् m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacēr गचर । आविलत्वम् m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **goṭ^u**.

gad 1 गड् । दुर्गः m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17) ; esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gad 2 गड् । समयः adj. e.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gād गाड् । मीनः f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmir, see El. s.v. *gād*. —**āp^rrūn^u** —आपरञ्जू । निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्), f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. —**raṭūn^u** —रटञ्जू f.inf. to fish (El.). —**raṭanwōl^u** —रटन्वोलु n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājēñ** रटन्वाज्यञ्), a fisherman (El.).

gāda-bāha गाड-बाह । मत्स्यधूमौषधम् m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. —**bata** -बत । बलिदानविशेषः m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pausa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyēth-gāda**, s.v. **dāyuth**. —**dēgul^u** -दगुलु । मत्स्योखाभेदः m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. —**tōv^u**, bel. —**gūn^u** —गञ्जू । मत्स्यखण्डः f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, —*gani*). —**gañē khārañē** -गञ् खारञ् । अतिताडनम् f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to outgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). —**hōnz^u** -हाञ्जू । मत्स्यवधाजीवी m. (f. —**hānzañ** -हाञ्जञ्), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). —**kāh** -काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —**kōsh^u** -काशू), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **bōrav**s (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (of. **bōrav**). —**khōd** -खुड । मत्स्यगर्तः m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. —**khōr^u** -खोर । काण्डोलविशेषः m. the outer basket-work of a **kāg^ur^u**, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as

a fish-basket; see **khōr^u** 1. —**khāv** -खान् । पक्षिविशेषः m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. —**kala** -कल । मत्स्यशिरः m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. —**kan** -कन् । मीनकर्णास्थि m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. —**kond^u** -कण्डु । मत्स्यास्थि m. a fish-bone. —**kāndⁱ-dōv^u** -कण्डि-दोवु । चित्राल्पारञ्जुविशेषः m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. —**kⁿañē** -कनञ् । गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम् f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. —**krāy** -क्राय । मत्स्यपाककटाहः f. large iron pan for frying fish. —**lējⁱ** -लजि or —**lēj^u** -लजू । मत्स्योखा f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. —**lūt^u** -लूटु । मत्स्यपुच्छभागः f. the tail end of a fish. —**pakh^ash** -पखश् । मत्स्यपक्षः m. the fin of a fish. —**parmāna** -पर्मान । मत्स्यमानप्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). —**shēhalun** -शहलुन । मत्स्यदुर्गन्धः m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. —**shikār** -शिकार् m. fishing (W. 114). —**thyup^u** -ठिपु । मत्स्याधानी m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. —**ṭēpun** -ट्यपुन । मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूहः m. (sg. dat. —**ṭēpanas** -ट्यपनस), fish-guts. —**tōv^u** -तावु । मत्स्यजीर्षम f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. —**dēgul^u** ab. —**wōr^u** -वारु । लघुनीका f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gād गाँद्, see **gānd**.

gadā گاد m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyēs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gaḍa गड । कमण्डलुपात्रम् m. an earthen waterpot, pithor, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gādⁱ गडि । राजद्वारम् f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gëd^u ग्यड़ । बद्धशाकादिमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **gëjē** ग्यज्य), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gëd*; 80, 232, *gyad*). Cf. **gëdur^u** and **dā-gëd^u**, s.v. **dāñē**. El. spells this *gyid*. Cf. **gaddi** and **gyod^u**. —**gashūn^u** —गश्जू । संकटेन बद्धीभवनम् f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—**kariūn**^ū —करिजू । संकटेन बन्धनम् f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीद or **gīd**^ū गीदू । बालादिविष्टा f. (sg. dat. **gīdē** गीद, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —**kadūn**^ū —कडजू । अतिताडनम् f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befools himself).

gōd गद । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जङ्गामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774) ; the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606) ; the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.) ; the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —**barun** —बरुन or **gōda barun** गद बरुन । मूले पूरणम् m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it ; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gōda गद । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *gudāh* ; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792 ; Rām. 474, 1174 ; H. iv, 2 ; v, 9 ; viii, 3 ; xi, 5 ; xii, 5). —**ōch**^ū —ओछू । रज्जुविशेषः m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ōch**^ū. —**ōr**^ū **gathūn**^ū —ओरू गथजू । निरुद्धीभवनम् f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles ; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. —**barun** —बरुन । मूलेन पूरणम् m.inf., i.q. **gōd barun** ab. —**hol**^ū —हलू । वक्रगुल्फकः adj. (f. —**hūj**^ū —हजू), crooked-ankled. —**kor**^ū —करू । हंसकाख्यभूषणम् m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —**rab kariūn**^ū —रब करिजू । विश्वासघातविधानम् f.inf. to put mud on the ankle ; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). —**shut**^ū —शुतु or —**shutun** —शुतुन । आदितः adv. from the first, from the beginning. —**sūt**ⁱ —सूति or —**sūty** —सूत्य । आदितः adv., id.

gōduk^ū गदुकू । मूलभवः adj. (f. **gōdūc**^ū गदचू), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.) ; (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gōd गौड । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

gōda-nyoṭh^ū गौड-न्यट्टु । गण्डकास्थिमयमकुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. —**pōt**^r —पोतर । खड्गास्थिभवं पाचम् m. a cup

made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. —**wōj**^ū —वाजू । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōda गोद । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūd**^ū.

gōdⁱ गाडि । गन्ती f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —**khasūn**^ū —खसजू f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —**khasith gathun** —खसिथ गथुन, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

god^ū गदु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas god**^ū, a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaur*).

god^ū 1 गदु । अभिषेकः m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *liṅga*, etc.) ; a swarm (Gr.M.) ; **machi-god**^ū, a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —**dyun**^ū —दिनु m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

god^ū 2 गदु (P spelling) in **god**^ū-**prān** गदु-प्रान् m. a leek (El. *gaurā-prān*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gōd^ū गोडु । मत्स्यः m. (f. **gōd**^ū गाडू), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815) ; —^o used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-gōd**^ū, s.v. **āra**, and **gād**.

gūd गूड or **gūd**^ū गूडू (Gr.Gr. 20) । गूडः, मूढतरः adj. (f. **gūd**^ū गूडू or **gūd**^ū गूडू, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible ; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious ; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue ; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūd^ū गूडु । गुदम् m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda** ; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

gud^ū गुडू f., i.q. **gur**^ū 1. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (P spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. P the same as **gēd**^ū.

gadādar गदाद(ध)र m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gad^a**gad** गदगद् adj. c.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gad**^a**gada wōnī** गदगद वानी । गददा वाक् f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadāji गदजि or **gadūj**^ū गदजू, see **gadul**^ū.

gadajyār गदज्यार । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadul^u गदुलु । बहुलः adj. (f. gadüj^ü गदजू or gadäji गदजि), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). — prasun — प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूदिल् । अविचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. gōda and gūd^u.

gād^hlad गदिलद् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. god^u.

gudōm^u गुदोम । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gaḍun गडुन्, i.q. garun, q.v.

gōdañ स्वडञ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. gōḍain); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gōdañiy स्वडजिय् । प्रथममेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gōdañuk^u स्वडजुकु । प्रथमः adj. (f. gōdañic^ü स्वडजिचू H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of akh (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. gōdañuk^u bōy^u, an elder brother; gōdañiki törīkha, on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gōdañēth स्वडजथ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gad^āra गदर । प्रियबालकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. -han -हन् । प्रियबालकः m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gad^or^u गदरु । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. gad^ur^u गदरू); one who suffers from goitre.

gaḍor^u गडरु m., see ala-g^o, s.v. al.

gaḍur^u गडुरु । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. gaḍur (L. 460, gadaru). gad^āri-lav गदरि-लव् । बडशुक्लमहा-तृणसमूहः m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gād^ur^u गाडुरु । गदारिः m. (f. gād^ur^u गाडरू), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gēdur^u ग्यडुरु । बद्धभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. gēḍ^u.

gēḍiūr^u ग्यडरू । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. gēdur^u.

gidur^u गिदुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः adj. (f. gid^ur^u गिदरू), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. gad^or^u.

gudōr^u गुडारू f. in gudārē gēwañē गुडार्य गवञ् । असंमानना f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीदर-दाख् m. (sg. dat. -dākas -दाकस्), *Segetia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. kanakh.

gudarun गुदरुन् (cf. گدِر) or (Rām. 1496) guzarun गुजरुन् । आपातः conj. 3 (2 p.p. gudaryōv गुदर्यौव्), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where gudariv is poet. for gudaryōv, viii, 5).

giḍ^u-wa गडूव । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a lōtā. -gol^u -गलु ।

कमण्डलुशिरः m. the top or mouth of a lōtā, the part above the neck. -ḥok^u -हकु । कमण्डलाधारावयवः m. the bowl of a lōtā.

gāday गौडय् । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. garb.

gadōyi गदौरि गदौयि f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, gadāyē, sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 gadōyiyē-hond^u, sg. gen.). —karūñ^u —करजू । भिचा f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyēs गदायस्, see gadā.

gōfil غافل, see gōphil.

gaflath غفلت, see gaphlath.

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculifolium* (El. ghāfiz).

gag गग् । चुलीमुखम् m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. güj^u.

gēg or gyēg ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम् m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gugⁱ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूग m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gög^āji स्वर्गजि or gög^üji स्वर्गजू । सर्षपमूलकम् f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. gōgul^u means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. gogij), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. gōgul. El. has also *gughi*.

gōg^aji-ācār खगजि-आँचार । सर्षपमूलसूदः m. turnip pickle. -āra -आर । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. -bod^u -बदु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टिः m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). -dār -डार । सर्षपशाकचेचम् m. a turnip field. -hākh -हाख । सर्षपशाकम् m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), turnip-tops (W. 114). -hūt^u -हूटु । सर्षपमूलकमुष्कखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. -khünd^u -खंडु । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खज्य), a slice of turnip. -khav -खव । सर्षपशाकखनिः f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. -mulⁱveñ -मुलिव्यञ् । सर्षपशाकविशेषः f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. -mus^u -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम् m. a kind of very small turnip-root. -path^ur^u -पथरु । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेशः f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. -pat^ur^u -पतरु । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूहः f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. -sinwāh -सिन्वाह । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. syun^u. -ṣakul -ञकल । सर्षपमूलकखण्डः m. (sg. dat. -ṣakalas -ञकलस्), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. -ṣōryun^u -ञार्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकरः m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. -wōkh -वाँख । सर्षपशाकबन्धभेदः f. (sg. dat. -wōki -वाँकि), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. wōkh. -wōr^u -वारु । सर्षपशाकवाटिका f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गौगल or **grāgal** गौगल (Rām. 184) । मदः, परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तरायः f. insolent pride; arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). —karūn^u —करञ् f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gashun गौ(गौ)गलि गकुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम् m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in

another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. —karun —करन् । बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gōgul खगुल् or **gōgul^u** खगुलु । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम् m. (sg. dat. **gōgalas** खगलस्), a large turnip (cf. **gōg^uji^u** and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū**.

gōgal-d^aph खगल-दफ् m. (sg. dat. -d^apas -दपस्), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). —karānⁱ —करनि । पीडनम् m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. -mōnd^u -मण्डु । शाकपुष्टमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. -mōnjē -मज्य), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गौगलिलद or **grāgalilad** गौगलिलद । मद्युक्तः, प्रबुद्धदूषितः, अन्तराययुक्तः adj. e.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गौगलुन् or **grāgalun** गौगलुन् । बुद्धिचञ्चलना आसक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (p.p. **gāgalyōv** गौगल्योव् or **grāgalyōv** गौगल्योव्), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गौगलावुन् or **grāgalāwun** गौगलावुन् । बुद्धिचञ्चलविधानम् conj. 1 (p.p. **gāgalōw^u** गौगलोवु), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul^u गुग-मञ्जुलु । दोलाभेदः m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

gagan गगन् । आकाशम् m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गगर् m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर or **gagor^u** गगर् । आखुः, पक्षिविशेषः m. [sg. dat. **gagaras** गगरस् (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gag^ur^u** गगर् (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmir see L. 112.

gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द । मूषिकदन्तः m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. —kond^u -कंडु । ओषधि विशेषः m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. -kūth^u -कुठु ।
 मूषिककोष्ठम् m. a rat's room, a small dark room
 infested by rats in which in former days children used
 to be shut up as a punishment. -mēngañ -म्यंगञ् ।
 मूषिकविष्टा f. rat's dung. -sör^u -सार् । मूषिकवत्संचयः
 f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing
 little by little at a time. -tukh -टुख् । मूषिकद्वतच्छेदः
 m. (sg. dat. -tukas -टुकस्), a hole gnawed by a rat in
 a cloth or the like. -tinda -टिंड । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a
 rat-trap. -täph -ताफ् । विरलातपः m. (sg. dat. -täpas
 -तापस्), partial sunshine here and there, shining on
 the ground through orifices in the clouds. -shāl
 -शाल् । मूषिकबन्धनी m. a kind of rat-trap. -shāy
 -शाय् । अनुष्णातपः f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine
 without warmth of a winter morning or evening.
 -shyot^u -श्यटु । मूषिकोच्छिष्टः adj. (f. -shēt^u -श्येटु),
 rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which
 has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an
 adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to.
 -wāl -वाल् । मूषिकवसतिः f. (sg. dat. -wōj^u -वाजू,
 Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, wājī for
 wōj^u). -yurmī -युर्मि f. *Rhododendron campanu-*
latum (El.).

gag^ur^u गार्ग । मूषिका, f. a female rat; a mouse
 (K.Pr. 64). —phaṭiū^u —फटजू । भेदोद्भवः f.inf.
 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between
 associates or partners in any work.

gāg^ur^u गार्ग । गर्गरीपात्रम् f. a water-jar, picher, guglet.
 gēgür^u ग्यगुरू । अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम् f. the upper open
 part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is
 fastened round the waist with a running string.

gag^uri-bal गार्गि-बल् । तीर्थविशेषः m. N. of a sacred
 place on the east of the town of Śrinagar, and in the
 middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the
 Gōpādri or Takht-ē Sulaimān.

gagar-gō गगर्-गां । गकारः m. the name for the letter
 ga ग, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. loud thundering,
 esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering'
 of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय् । गर्जनशब्दः f. the 'thundering' of
 the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय् । मेघनिर्घोषः f. thunder, the rumbling
 noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any
 loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

gugūsi-tul^u गुगूसि-तुलु or (Gr.M.) gugūstul^u गुगूसुलु ।
 दोला m. a swing (in which people swing themselves
 for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage)
 (Gr.M.). —trāwun —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing
 oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

g^ah गह or gah गह । चर्षणम् m. the act of grinding,
 rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124).
 Cf. g^ahun.

gāh 1 गाह । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre,
 light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. gāsh.

gāh 2 गा m. a place (used —°); time, turn, as in
 shōra-gāh, a time or opportunity for outcry, a
 proclamation (H. vi, 13). gāh bēgāh गा बिका,
 adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gōh गह । विष्टा m. dung, ordure, faeces (K.Pr. 59, 71).
 Cf. guh^u. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । अवाच्यवचनम् m.inf.
 to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guh^u गुहु । गोमयम् m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr.
 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the
 various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*).
 Cf. gōh.

guhⁱ-ambār गुहि-अम्बार् । गोमयराशिः m. a pile of
 cow-dung, a dunghill. -bon^u -बनु । गोमयकूटम् m.
 a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). -gān -गान् ।
 गोमयकोष्ठम् m. a room in which cow-dung is stored
 (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). -khūr^u
 -खुरू । मलिनाचारा f. a woman engaged in collecting
 or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman
 dirty in person and clothing. -kyom^u -क्यमु ।
 गोमयकृमिः m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung.
 -lōd^u -लोदु । गोमयकूटम् m. a large pile or stack of
 cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of
 drying it in the summer. -lōla -लोल । अतिमूढः m.
 a fool (in conversation, etc.). —liwun —लिवुन् ।
 गोमयलेपनम् m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung.
 -lyob^u -ल्यवु । गोमयभागः m. the amount of cow-dung
 evacuated by the animal at one time. -nōr^u -नोर् ।
 अन्त्रविशेषः m. the rectum. -ryūnz^u -र्यून्नु । कीट-
 विशेषः m. (sg. dat. -rīnzis -रीन्जिस), the scarabæus
 beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls
 them along. According to popular tradition it has
 quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order
 to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

gahgīr गहगीर् गेहगीर् । पश्चात्तपः m. one who sticks or
 follows close behind another in order to accomplish
 some object.

gahgīrī गहगीरी गेहगीरी । अनुषङ्गः f. sticking or following
 close behind another in order to obtain some
 object.

gahajyār गहज्यार् । वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम् m.
 shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place
 overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gahul^u गहुलु or guhul^u 1 गुहुलु । निकुञ्जः m. a natural
 forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over
 and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhul^u 2 गुहलु । आबिलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. gōl^u.

gōham गोहम्, see gāshun 2.

gah^ana गहन or gahana गहन । स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. -pāth -पाथ । भूषणपात्रादिकम् f. (sg. dat. -pōṣ^u -पात्रू), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

g^ahun गहन । घर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. g^oh^u गहु, f. g^uh^u गहु or g^ush^u गशू; 2 p.p. g^ahyōv गह्योव्, g^ashyōv गश्योव् or g^ashōv गशोव्. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only g^ush^u and gashyōv are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. g^oh^u-mot^u गहु-मंतु । चर्षितः perf. part. (f. g^uh^u-müṣ^u गहु-मञ्जू or g^ush^u-müṣ^u गशू-मञ्जू), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gōhun गहन । प्रदीप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gōhyōv गह्योव्), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is gōhanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhanāwun गहनावुन् । प्रदीप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gōhanōw^u गहनोवु), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of gōhun (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gah^arot^u गहरंतु । परिपण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. gah^a-rūṣ^u गहरंतू), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (दुर्गतप्राया कन्या), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharot^u गहरंतु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghās (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for gōsⁱ, see gāsa.

gōhistān गहिस्तान گهستان m. the anus, cf. gōh.

gājⁱ गजि, see gūj^u.

gējē ग्यज्य, see gēd^u.

gējē गेज्य, gāj^u गोजू, see gēlun 1.

gūjⁱ गूजि or gūj^u गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807);

the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. gūl^u 2 and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjē-pēndul^u गोज्य-पन्दुलु or -panzul^u -पञ्जुलु । समुच्चितफलसारः m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). -tīl -तील् । फलसारतैलम् m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). -ṣhar -शर् । कण्डोलभेदः f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

gūj^u गजू or gājⁱ गजि । चुल्लीमुखम् f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. dān 1, gag, and gol^u 1.

gajē-ṭhor^u गज्य-ठर् । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gājⁱgāh गजिगाह or gūj^ugāh गजूगाह । चामरम् m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

gōj^u-müṣ^u गजू-मञ्जू, see gālun.

gūj^u-müṣ^u गजू-मञ्जू, see galun.

gijun गिजुन् । प्रबलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gijyōv गिज्योव्), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. gijyō-mot^u गिज्यो-मंतु । प्रबलीभूतः perf. part. (f. gijyē-müṣ^u गिज्ये-मञ्जू), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujor^u गुजुरु, gujur गुजुरु, or gujur^u गुजुरु । जावालः m. (f. gujarōn^u गुजराञ्जू, q.v. s.v., and gujārⁱ-bāy गुजरि-बाय, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmir and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujārⁱ-bāy गुजरि-बाय । जावालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujor^u. -kūnd^u -कंडू । जाङ्गलस्थानम् f. a Gujor^u camp. -koṭ^u -कटू । जावालबालकः m. a Gujor^u lad. -kūt^u -कटू । जावालबालिका f. a Gujor^u lass.

gujarōn^u गुजराञ्जू । जावालस्त्री f. a Gujor^u woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See gujor^u.

gajyōv गज्योव्, see galun.

gājyōv गज्योव्, see gālun.

gakhur^u गखुरु । हटवुद्धिः, छलवुद्धिः adj. (f. gakhūr^u गखूरू), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gakhürü गखूरु। घर्षणा f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

gakharband गखर्वंद। निःशब्दकोलाहलः m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharē गखर्यरु। हटित्वम् m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vrindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukōn गुकोनु। महामाररोगः m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukosh गुकशु। गोधूमतुषः m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gōkot ग्वकतु। अङ्गसंकोचनम् m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल्। अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः m. a shout, scream, shriek.

gal-wān 1 गल्-वान्। परभर्त्सनशीलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wōñ**^u गल्-वाञ्चू; for **galwān 2**, **galwōñ**^u 2, see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. -**wān**^a**gī** -वान्गी। भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहार-शीलता f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of blackmailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). -**wōñil** -वाञ्चिल। भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम् f., id.

gala-bod^u गल-बडु। अत्युच्चस्वरः adj. (f. -**būd**^u -बडू), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल्। कपोलाधोभागः m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol**^u 2 and Gr.Gr. 51. —**hēñ** -ह्यञ्। गण्डग्रहणम् f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dod^u 1 गल-ददु। दग्धगलान्तभागः adj. (f. -**diüz**^u -दडू), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). -**dod**^u 2 -ददु।

दग्धप्रान्तापूपः m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. -**gēv** -ग्यव।

वेपमात्रम् m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within.

-**hor**^u -हर्। कपोलयुग्मम् m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. -**mōnd**^u -मंडु। खूलो गण्डाधोभागः m.

a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. -**tachañē** -तक्ञ। असहनेन क्रन्दनम् f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. -**vyōth**^u -व्यठु। खूलकपोलः adj. (f. -**vēth**^u -व्यठू), fat-jowled. -**wōzul**^u -व्वजुलु। लोहितकपोलः adj. (f. -**wōzüj**^u -व्वजुजू or -**wōzaji**^u -व्वजुजि), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल्। गलः f. the throat, windpipe, neck. -**gati** -गति। कण्ठपरितः adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). -**khaph** -खफ्। कण्ठपीडनम् f. (sg. dat. -**khapi** -खपि), throttling, choking. -**tan** -तन्। वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. -**wüt**^u -वटू। वस्त्रकण्ठप्रागभागः f. (sg. dat. -**wacē** -वच्य), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल्। अशीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **gāli** गालि, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **göz**^u. —**gashün**^u —गश्चू। लज्जोत्पत्तिः f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غله m. grain, corn (El.).

gālo, see **gālav**.

gēl ग्यल्। दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **gēli** ग्यलि), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gēla-küt^u ग्यल-कटू। सर्पविशेषः f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल्। सम्विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **gēli** गेलि, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 गिल् m. earth, mud, clay. -**kār** کار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-tūr^u गिलि-टूर्। सम्यक्विकसितम् m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल्। पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyē**, and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gil 3 गिल् in gil-māl गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम् m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. gērun.

göl 1 गल् m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gōla-gōsh^u ग्ल-गोशु । कलकलः m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

göl 2 गल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. göli ग्लि Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. gōlur, and dūn^u-göl or -gōlur, s.v. dūn^u.

gōla 1 गोल گوله । गोलः m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. gūlⁱ 1 and gūl^u 1.

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भकः m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. gūlⁱ 2. -bacē -बच्य । गोलकसमानाचारः m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōlī, see gūl^u and gōr^u 2.

gōl^u ग्वलु m. (in muha-gōl^u मुह-ग्वलु, Śiv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by muh or illusion). Cf. guhul^u 2.

gol^u 1 गलु । रन्धादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. dān 1 and güj^u; also basma-gol^u s.v. basm (Śiv. 1572), and dōri-gol^u, s.v. dūr^u 2.

gālⁱ-ōr^u गलि-आरु or gālⁱ-yōr^u गलि-यारु । कण्ठरज्जुः f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन । मुखतः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. —phirith hyon^u —फिरिथ ह्यनु । समयतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^u 2 गलु । मुद्गण्यन्तर्भागः m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In dōda-gol^u (s.v. dōd) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. gal 2. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । अपह्नवः m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gālⁱ khasānⁱ गलि खसनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). —myūth^u —म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). —ṣop^u —ऋपु । कपोलदंशः m. a bite on the inner part

of the cheek. —zēv —ज्यव् । निरुत्तरीभावः f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

göl^u गालू (= गाल) । निर्जनप्रायप्रदेशः m. a cave; esp., in Kashmir, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. gölⁱ-hōj^u गालि-हाजू । बन्धनालयः f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 गल m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). gul-andām گل اندام adj. e.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). gul-ē-anār گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. gulnār, q.v. s.v. gul-dasta گل دسته m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. —hātⁱ —हति ।

अतिलघुन्नम् f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). —kand -कन्द گل قند पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम् m. conserve of roses, candied roses. —ē-kōsam गुले-कोसम् m. safflower (Rām. 1006). —marg -मर्ग

m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmir, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. —shan گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). —ē-sōsan گل سوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248). —ē-tōlīm گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmir shawl intended for the manu-

facturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. gandan-wōl^u, s.v. gandun 2, and tōlīm. —zār گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has gul, *Cichorium intybus*, and gul, *Plantago major*. Cf. baḍa-gula, s.v. baḍa. —byōl^u

—ब्योलु । बीजविशेषः m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. —hākh -हाख् । ओषधिभेद-पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. —hākas -हाकस), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. —ras -रस । ओषधिविशेषरसः m. the

juice, as ab. -wath^{ar} -वथर् । ओषधिविशेषपत्रम् m., i.q. -hākh ab.

gūlī 1 गुलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1**. —**layūn^ū** —लायजू f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). —**trāwūn^ū** —चावजू f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūlī 2 गुलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2**.

gōli-kaṭh गोलि-कट् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gul^u गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —• it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bāhⁱ 1** and **bāwoṭ^u**.

gulī ālawānⁱ गुलि आलवनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). —**gandānⁱ** —गंडनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). —**ṣoṭ^u** -सट्टु । **हिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj.** (f. -ṣūṭ^u -सूट्टु), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭh^u गुलि-म्यूठु । सुदायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. —**ṣop^u** -सपु । **प्रकोष्ठादनम् m.** a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). —**walun-hyuh^u** -वलुन्-हिहु । **आयत्तीकृतः adj.** (f. -walūn^ū-hish^ū -वलजू-हिशू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. —**walun-lāyēkh** -वलुन्-लायख । **आयत्तीकृतः adj.** (f. -walūn^ū-lāyēkh -वलजू-लायख), id.

gūl^u 1 गुलु (Rām. 839), i.q. gōla 1, q.v.

gūl^u 2 गुलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. **gōlēn गोलेन्** Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. **golī** and **gūlyi**, both fem. Cf. **gōr^u** and **gōr^ū**, also **gūji**. El. has also **gūl**, *Plantago major*. Cf. **gūla 2**.

gūlī-kutor^u गुलि-कुत्तर् । शृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. **kutarēn कुत्तर्यन्**), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

gal^aba غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). —**karanwōl^u** —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), a conqueror (El.).

gōlāb खलाब् | **गلاب** । **पौण्डर्यपुष्पम् m.** rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmir—**lāl gōlāb**, or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose.

-tūr^u -तूरु । **मध्यमशीतम् f.** 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. —**zyur^u** -ज़िरु । **पौण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः m.** a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gōlib غَالِب adj. e.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pēṭh gōlib sapanun**, to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gōlōbī खलाबी | **گلّابی** adj. e.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. —**ṭang** —टंग m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang**.

gulubān गुलुवान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2**.

galadār गलदार् | **غلّدار** । **अन्नविक्रेता m.** (f. **galadārēn गलदार्यन्**), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadōrī गलदारी | **غلّداری** । **अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः f.** the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see **gilāph**.

gulagula गुलगुल । पक्कानविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). —**gor^u** -गर्ह । **पक्कानविक्रेता m.** a man who makes and sells these cakes. —**kroṭh^u** -कट्टु । **पक्कानदर्विः m.** the ladle he uses.

golih (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari**, in the house. According to others it should be **gōli** or **gāli**, and is a meaningless word.

gil^ahārⁱ गिलहरी or **gilahārⁱ गिलहरी** f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

gōl^akh खलख or **gōl^ūkh^ū खलखू** । **गुलिका f.** (sg. dat. **gōl^aki खलकि**), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gōlakh-lūr^u खलख-लूरु । **अतितर्जना f.** a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gōl^akh**.

gōlāla खलाल cf. **گلّاله** । **कर्णिकारपुष्पम् m.** the red poppy, *Papaver rhæas*. The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives **gul-lāla**, and moreover gives **gulālā** as meaning tulip.

gölēla मल्ले (= غليل) । मृदुगोलः m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmir) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna**.

gōlām, gulām मल्लाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल-मोल । अनिश्चितप्रायः m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **glōñ^u** ग्लान्), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gol^u** गलु, f. **gūj^u** गजू; 2 p.p. **gajyōv** गज्योव्), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gālⁱ gālⁱ gathun गलि गलि गकुन् । अतिलज्जिती-भवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

gol^u-mot^u गलु-मंतु । विनष्टः perf. part. (f. **gūj^u-mūṣ^u** गजू-मंजू), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gathun गलिथ् गकुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōl^u** गोलु, f. **gōj^u** गोजू; 2 p.p. **gājyōv** गज्योव्), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34,

264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gōl^u-mot^u गोलु-मंतु । गालितः, विनाशितः perf. part. (f. **gōj^u-mūṣ^u** गोजू-मंजू), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् । or **gērun** गेरुन् 2 (Gr.Gr. 21. For 1 see s.v.) । उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūl^u** ग्यूलु; fem. **gīj^u** गीजू, pl. **gējē** गेज्ये; 2 p.p. **gējyōv** गेज्योव्), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन् । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilūñ^u** गिलजू), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). — **gathūñ^u** — गहजू । रोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilañē mārañē गिलञ मारञ । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl.inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gōlin गालिन् in the following. — **wādul^u** — वाडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम् m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. — **wōñ^u** — वोञु । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम् m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुलनार् گلنار or **gul-ē anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलानावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanōw^u** गिलनोवु), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1**.

gilanāwun 2 गिलानावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **gilanōw^u** गिलनोवु), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2**.

gilāph गिलाफ غلاف m. (sg. dat. gilāphas गिलाफस्),
a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

galur^u गलुरु । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling
of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (P spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gōlur गलुरु । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. gōlaras गलरस्),
the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.).

Cf. gōl 2, and dūn^u-gōl or -gōlur, s.v. dūn^u.

gilās 1 गिलास । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the
English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made
of metal). Cf. El. s.v. glās.

gilās 2 गिलास । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris*
(El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348).

According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of
'cerasus'. —kul^u —कुलु m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطی f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.);
inaccuracy. —kadūn^u —कडून् f.inf. to draw out

inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize
(a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galut^u गलुतु or galuth गलुथ । विनाशः m. (sg. dat.
galatas गलतस्), destruction, esp. of something
inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended,
consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ غلط, P f. a mistake, error; untruth, false-
hood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ, see galut^u.

gilatḥ गिलट । स्वर्णरसादारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. gilatas
गिलटस्), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गलतान غلطان । दैनन्दिनाय निधिः a wrapper,
a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in
Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of
a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat
in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v.
gālo) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied
by the passengers. —pūt^u —पटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम् f. the
hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwān 2 गलवान् । अश्वापहारकः m. (f. galwōn^u 2
गलवाञ्जू; for galwān 1, galwōn^u 1, see under gal 1),
a professional tender of strings of ponies on the moun-
tain pastures (he has made such a name for himself
that the words thief and galwān are synonymous,
L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals
horses from distant villages. The f. is a galwān's wife.
Cf. gulubān.

galawun^u गलवुनु n.ag. (f. galawūn^u गलवञ्जू), that
which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawun^u गालवुनु n.ag. (f. gālawūn^u गालवञ्जू), one
who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813,
853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम् conj. (1 p.p. gilov^u
गिलवु), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air;
to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish,
brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. gilānāwun 1.

5 gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. gilov^u
गिलवु), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf.
gilānāwun 2.

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gulov^u
गुलवु), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble
it without swallowing it.

gam गम् غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655),
sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475,
842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety
(Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424,
1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); kēh gam chuna, there
is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter.

—barun —बरुन् m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.).

—khyon^u —ख्यनु m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104,
where kaih is evidently incorr. for khēh; Rām. 875,
1138). —kāsun —कासुन् m.inf. to remove grief
(El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rost^u गम-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūth^u -रठू), free from
grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160;
K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107,
1682 (in both cases opp. to shēhar, a city); Rām.
1037, 1717]. -guṭh -गुठ । ग्रामादिकम् m. (sg. dat.
-guṭhas -गुठस्), a village and the like, villages, etc.
(as when a person says, "I am going to the villages,
etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. guṭh. -kun
-कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति adv. towards, in the direction of,
a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-baṭa गाम-बट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village
paṇḍit, a brāhmaṇ inhabitant of a village (whether
learned or unlearned). —baṭaṇ —बटञ् । ग्रामीणभद्रुस्त्री
f. the wife of a village brāhmaṇ. —chān —चान् ।
ग्रामतचा m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert
workman). —drōsh^u —द्रुशु । वज्रनिन्दभोजी m. one
accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like
a poor villager). —dēwōlⁱ —देवालि । ग्राम्यो वज्रव्यशीलः
m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who
wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got);
anyone who is extravagant in this way. —gāma

—ग्राम adv. in every village, in each village (Rām.
214, 1766). —gand —गण्ड । समेत्य हठकरणम् m.
a village knot, the banding together of villagers to
enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such
agreement made by a number of persons gathered
together (e.g. a strike). —grūst^u —ग्रुस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः
m. (sg. dat. -grīstis -ग्रीस्तिस), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. -labār -लवार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. -lawand -लवन्द । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. -layē -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. -pacē -पच्य । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

gömī-gām गामि-गाम् । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gömī गामी । ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । खेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). —dalun —डलुन् । लज्जया खेदोद्गमः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. -hot^u -हंतु । खेदाहतः adj. (f. -hüt^u -हंतू), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). -shrān -श्रान् । खेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. sweat to come, guma ām, I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंबीर् (गभीर्), adj. c.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंबूर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for gambīr.

gumbāra गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुंबज्ज । گنبد । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. -shēbd -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmud^u गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 gāmdū).

gamgīn गमगीन् غمگین adj. c.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गमखार غمخوار adj. c.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumon^u गुमनु or gumun^u गुमुनु । धूसरः adj. (f. gumūn^u गुमुन्नु), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamand गमण्ड । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गमनाख غمناک adj. c.g., i.q. gamgīn, q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gumanyōv गुमन्योव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमजार । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumrōyī गुमरायी = گمراهی f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta गुमाश्ता گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmot^u गोमंतु, see gashun 2.

gumātī गुमटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gēmaṭun ग्यमटुन् । खानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gēmaṭyōv ग्यमट्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful. gēmaṭyō-mot^u ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । खानीभूतः perf. part. (f. gēmaṭyē-mūt^u ग्यमट्यो-मंतू), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a beehive (El.). mācha-gan, m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (of. Gr.M.).

gana-khūr^u गन-खूरु । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation.

-kōṭ^u -कांतू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds.

-mandav -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmir.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —° in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in ānanda-gan (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); tēth-gan, full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 2). See ganēsh.

gān 1 गान् । वेष्ठापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gōñ^u** 1 (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-bud^u गान-बुद्ध । **वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा** f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-buk^or^u** -बुक्त् । **विटवर्जित्त्वम्** m. a *gān*'s face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buth^u** -बुथु । **निर्लेज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān*'s face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthōr^u** -बुथारु । **अतिनिर्लेज्जता** f. a *gān*'s ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har** -हर । **वेश्यायुद्धम्** f. a *gān*'s quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-kiūt^u** -कटू । **वेश्यासुता** f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh** -कट् । **वेश्यात्मजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṣamadūj^u** -समदजू । **अतिनिर्लेज्जतायां लज्जितमन्यता** f. a *gān*'s pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān** -वान् । **वेश्यापणः** m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way** -वय् । **वेश्यायुक्तः** f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüz^u** -यारजू । **मैत्र्याभासः** f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । **गोगृहम्** m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guhⁱ-gān** s.v. **guh^u**.

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । **अधस्तनपुरम्** m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay**.

gani, see **gūñ^u** 1.

gānⁱ, see **gōñ^u** 1.

gaun (L. 74), see **gwōñ^u**.

gēn गेन् । **निन्दा** m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). — **gandānⁱ** — गण्डनि । **निन्दानिबन्धः** m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

geñ, see **gēñⁱ**.

gōn गन् । **गुणः** m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or

property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *guṇas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn**. — **gēwun** — ग्ववुन्, m. inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gōna-māth ग्न-माथ् । **गायकः** m. sg. dat. **-mātas** -मातस), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān** -वान् । **गुणवान्** adj. c.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gōnau-rost^u ग्नौ-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūth^u** -रूत्), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gōn**. Cf. **gōn-bal**.

gōna गोन m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gōlēla**.

gōñⁱ ग्नी । **सुगुणयुक्तः** m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gōñ^u ग्वनु m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gon^u 1 गनु (f. **gūñ^u** 2 गजू, for 1 see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gon^u**, a hundredfold. Cf. **gun^u**.

gon^u 2 गनु । **घनः** adj. (f. **gūñ^u** 3 गजू), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । **गोणी** f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *gōñih*). **guni-tol^u** गुनि-तलु । **गोणिकभागः** m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । **रागविशेषः** m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gun^u गुनु (f. **gūñ^u** गुजू), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dōgun^u**, twofold, double; **aīṭha-gun^u**, eightfold. Cf. **gon^u** 1.

guan, see **gōn**.

gōn-bal गोन-बल् । **गुणबलम्** m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gōn** and **gōn**.

gōnca स्वच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** دهان غنچه one who has a mouth like a rosebud (YZ. 16, 145). — **gashun** — गकुन् । **मूढीभवनम्**

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmirī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गंद m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand**, i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (P spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gönd**.

gānd गंद । दौर्गन्धम् f. (sg. dat. **gōnz^u** गांजू), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda**.

—**anūn^u** —अनजू । दौर्गन्धावापनम् f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. —**tulūn^u** —तुलजू ।

अतिनिन्द्यतापादनम् f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. —**wōthūn^u** —वृथजू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible.

—**yiñ^u** —यिजू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम् f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-thūl गांद-ठूल । परिणताण्डम् m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

gand गंद । गन्धिः, पर्व m. tying; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **gandacē jāyē**, at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). —**dith thawun** —दिथ थवुन । बद्धा(रक्षित्वा) स्थापनम् m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । गन्धनम् m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). —**gaṣhun** —गकुन । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times postponed); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । गन्धनम् m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

ganda गंद । समयतया adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). —**ḍulay** -डुलय । निपत्य नाशः f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). —**dyol^u** -डोल ।

बन्धनतुणविशेषः m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyol^u**. —**gand** —गंद । परस्परसंबन्धः f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). —**gur^u** —गुर् । रचिताश्वः m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. —**nōr^u** -नोर् । जलोत्तारणनालिका m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. —**nēth^{ar}** -नेथर् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. —**pan** -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. —**prān** -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम् m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. —**wōr^u** -वोरू । बद्धवाटिका f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. —**wāth** -वाट् । परस्परसंबन्धनम् m. (sg. dat. —**wātas** -वाटस्), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

ganda गन्द । गन्दः adj. c.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd**. —**gaṣhun** —गकुन । पराजितीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. —**khash-khāsh** —खश्-खाश् । गन्दे खश्-खाश् । पामरः m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. —**karun** —करन् । लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. —**kus^u** -कुसू । व्यभिचारिणी f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. —**lyun^u** -लिनु । लताभेदः m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). —**sōy** -स्य । औषधिविशेषः m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sōy**.

gönd गण्ड । ग्रामः f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul

embankments (L. 211, *gund*). — **kadūñ^u** — कडजू ।
 पौनःपुखेन भोगः f.inf. to beg successfully several times
 in a place in which one has once before begged success-
 fully. — **nērūñ^u** — नेरजू । पौनःपुखेनाग्निः f.inf. when
 one has the expectation of getting a thing only once
 from any place, to find oneself able to get it several
 times from that place.

gönd गांड, **gāṇday** गांडय्, see **gōd**, **gāday**.

gönd^u गंडु । वृन्तम्, अचतंसभेदः m. a posy, a nosegay
 (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower,
 e.g. **pōshē-gönd^u**, a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4);
 a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls,
 precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn
 on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

göndⁱ-tīr^u गंडि-तीरू । बकपत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat.
 -tīrē -तीर्य), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **braga-**
tīr^u under **brag**.

gönd^u 1 गंडु m. the jaw.

gāndⁱ pēñⁱ गंडि पणि । हनुविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the
 jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children
 due to dysentery.

gönd^u 2 गंडु । खूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः m. a great log of
 wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man
 of high rank and power, i.q. **grōnd^u**. Cf. **gar-**
gūṇḍa s.v. **gara**.

gönd^u 3 गंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists
 of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūṇḍ (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably
 incorr. for **gōnd^u**, q.v.

gūṇḍa गंड m., i.q. **gönd^u 2**, q.v. Cf. **gar-gūṇḍa** s.v.
gara, and K.Pr. 65.

gānd^ājī गंडजि or **gānd^ūjī** गंडजू, see **gāndul^u**.

gāndukh गंडुख् गندک । गन्धारम m. (sg. dat. **gāndakas**
 गन्दकस्), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gāndak*).

gāndakh-kān गंडख्-कान् । गन्धारमधातुखनिः f.
 a sulphur-mine. — **wōñ^u** — वोजू । गन्धारमजलम् m.
 sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as
 that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gāndal गंडल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān**.

gāndul^u गंडुलु । अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. **gānd^ūjī** गंडजू,
 or **gānd^ājī** गंडजि), knotted, not untied; hence, whole,
 complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in
 selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōṇḍal गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngrī* or
 portable brazier (El.).

gāndam-gūṇḍū गन्दम-गून्दू (? of. گندم کون) m. gipsywort,
Lycopus Europaeus (El.).

gāṇḍun 1 गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding;
 betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied
 on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149);

esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly
 the inf. of **gāṇḍun 2** in special senses.

gāṇḍan-bōth गंडन्-बाथ् । निरुत्तरप्रश्नः m. (sg. dat.
 -bōtas -बात्स्), asking an unanswerable question,
 setting an impossible task. — **gor^u** -गर् । पुस्तकसंदर्भकः
 m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **gāṇḍan-**
gārⁱ-bāy.

gāṇḍun 2 गंडुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p.

gōnd^u गंडु, f.pl. **gānjē** गंज्ये; 2 p.p. **gānjyōv** गंज्योव्
 Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind
 (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705;
 Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail);
 to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to
 build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway;
 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like)
 (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body),
 to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv. 535;
 Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon)
 (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.);
 to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to
 stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh**

gāṇḍun, m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present
 a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v.11);
gulⁱ gāṇḍānⁱ, m. pl. inf., see **gul^u**; **hol^u gāṇḍun**

(K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or
kambar (Rām. 882) **gāṇḍun**, m.inf. to tighten the

waistband, to gird up the loins; **kūñ^u gāṇḍith koli**
ṭhunun, m.inf. to tie a stone to something and

fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children
 in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār gāṇḍūñ^u**,

f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr.
 3); **man gāṇḍun**, m.inf. to fix the mind (on

something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); **nār gāṇḍun**,
 m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610),

or **rēh gāṇḍūñ^u**, f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set
 fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh gāṇḍun**, m.inf. to draw

up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

gāṇḍan-wōl^u गंडन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्)
 one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the

tōlim, or paper of instructions according to which
 shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf.

gul-ē tōlim, s.v. **gul 1**, and **tōlim**.

gāṇḍun गंडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōnd^u** गंडु; 2 p.p.

gānjyōv गंज्योव्), a verb found only in El., i.q.
gāṇḍun 2, q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund^u**

गिंदु, f. **ginz^u** गिंजू; 2 p.p. **ginzōv** गिंजोव्), to play,
 sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play

(ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr.
 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas** गिन्दुन्, to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun**, to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun**, to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bōj^u गिन्दन्-बोजु । क्रीडासखा m. (f. -bājēñ -वाञ्ज), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chiz** -चीज् m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor^u** -गर् । गायकः m. (f. -gūr^u -गूर), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाञ्ज), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund^u** गिन्दु, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

göndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gönd^u** ग्वन्दु; 2 p.p. **gönzōv** ग्वञ्जोव्), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

göndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun गुन्दुन्** । उपालम्भनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gönd^u** ग्वन्दु or **gund^u** गुन्दु; 2 p.p. **gō(u)nzōv** ग्व(गु)ञ्जोव्), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, acc.) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

gandanhār गंडन्हार । (गन्धन)धारणोचितः adj. e.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gand^{ar} गन्दर् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur**.

gandur गन्दर् । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras** गन्दरस्) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv**; met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gand^{ar}**.

gandur^u गंडुर् । कण्ठमध्यभागः m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gandārⁱ-wadal** गंडरि-वदल् । निपाताघातः f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

gand^{ur}^u गंडूरु । सुगन्धादिकन्दम् f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

göndur^u ग्वन्दूरु । वृत्तम् m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

göndür^u ग्वन्दूरु । रूपादिशालिनी f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **göndur^u**.

gandarv गन्द(न्ध)र्व् m. a certain kind of Hindū demi-god, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733,

1523); cf. **gandur**. **gandarva-kanyā** गन्द(न्ध)र्व-कन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyē** -कन्याय), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh** -लूख् m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawun^u गिन्दवुनु n.ag. (f. **gindawün^u** गिन्दवूनू), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmir is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). —**khanūn^u** —खनूनू । छिद्रान्वेषणम् f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). —**nērūn^u** —नेरूनू । असकृत्त्रयनसंभवः f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गासुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal**, bel. **-aiṭham** or **-ōṭham** -ऐटम् । गङ्गाष्टमी f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād^urapēth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August–September), on which Kāshmiri Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal** -बल् । गङ्गाचैत्रम् m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramōkh (Skt. Haramukūṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmiri) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kāshmir Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa** -जट् m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan** -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aitham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.o. jaṭonē, 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnt Pargana. -mēṣṣ^u -मेषु । गङ्गामृत f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. -wōṅ^u -वोङ् । गङ्गाजलम् m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). -vēs -वैस् । गङ्गासखी f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. -zal -जल । गङ्गाजलम् m., i.q. ganga-wōṅ^u ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, gara-manz gangā, Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. ganga-bal (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under gang. -dar -द(ध)र् or -dār -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. ganga-jaṭa, s.v. gang (-dar, Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; -dār, Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). -sāgar 1 -सागर m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; -sāgar 2 -सागर f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). -mātā -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग । निद्राहतः(इव) adj. c.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी । वैश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see gān 1); vile and shameless conduct.

gang^u गंगु । गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājali गंगाजली । दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. -tyok^u -त्यकु । शपथचिह्नम् m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गंगल, etc., see gāgal, etc.

gōngul गंगुल । प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. —karun —करुन् । कृषिकर्मारम्भः m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंग्लु m. a turnip (El.). Cf. gōgul.

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. gangain).

gōngañṣ गंगञ् । दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangēr गगेर् m. *Segetia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. bāndī-bajan.

gōnāh or gunāh گناه m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). -gār -गार् गनादकार or gunahgār گناهگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

gan^ahār गन्हार । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmanas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. -kād -काँड । धान्यभेदनालम् m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjē गज्य, see gandun 2.

gonj^u गंजु or gunja गुज । महाबिडालः m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गज्योव्, see gandun 2.

gānikh गानिख । फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. ganiki गानिकि), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gōnikh गानिख । गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. gōnikas गानिकस्), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gōnil गानिल् । विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See gān 1.

ganīmath गनीमथ غنیمت । पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. c.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ganyōv गन्योव्), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., P YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनून । गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gūn^u गूनु, f. gūn^u गूनु; 2 p.p. gōnōv गोत्रोव्) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ् m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas** गणपतस्), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇeśa; see **ganēsh**. -**yāra** -यार m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुणस् । गोणसः f. (sg. dat. **gun^asi** गुणसि), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.v. *ganās* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gun^asa-bacē गुणस-बच्च । अल्पगोणसः m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. -**pūt^u** -पूतु । गोणसपोतकः m., id.

gunos^u गुणसु or **gunus^u** गुणसु । कटकः m. a kind of metal bracelet or armband. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gunāsⁱ-dāv गुणसि-दाव् । सूक्ष्मकटकम् f. such an armband worn thin by use. -**hor^u** -हर् । कटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of armlets. -**jūrⁱ** -जूरि । कटकयुग्मम् f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gānⁱsh** गनिश् (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇeśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan** 3).

gānⁱshē-bal गनिश-बल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 1160). -**ṭujⁱ** -टुजि । गणेशप्रतिमाशिला f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇeśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, **gantbror** (W. 114), see **gōth** 2.

gānt (El.), see **gūth**.

gantā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). —**baja-wunuy** —बजवुनुय् adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gōṅṭa गंठ, **gōṅth** गंठ्, see **gōth** 1, 2, and 3.

ganēth गण्यथ् or **ganith** गनिथ् । गणितम् m. (sg. dat. **ganētas** गण्यतस्), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. -**watur^u** -वतुर् । गणितपत्रम् m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

gūnth गून्ठ्, etc., see **gūth**, etc.

gantāl गन्तल् । संयोगादिककाररूपम् f. the form ञ् which the letter *ka* क takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* क्त.

gan-ṭōdāh गन्-ट्टदाह् । गणेशचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. -**ṭōdōsh^u** -ट्टदाशू), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhēkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇeśa.

gēnsh गेण्, see **gēsh**.

gōnsh गोण्, etc., see **gōsh**, etc.

ganay गनय् । पुञ्जिष्ठः m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

gūnz^u गञ्जू । चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **gūnz^us** गञ्जूस् or **ganzas** गज्जस् Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a carrier (K.Pr. 65 *ganiz*). -**phakh** -फख् । अधमश्चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. -**phakas** -फकस्), 'a carrier-stink,' a carrier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुणञ् f. a scorpion (El.).

gōnz^ulad गाञ्जूलद् । दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

ganz^arun गज्जर्नन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ganz^ar^u** गज्जर्), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

ganz^arāwun गज्जरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ganz^arōw^u** गज्जरोवु), i.q. **ganz^arun**, q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिञ्जोव्, see **gindun** 1 and 2.

gōnzōv ग्वञ्जोव्, see **gōndun** 1 and 2.

gunzōv गुञ्जोव्, see **gōndun** 2.

gēñⁱ ग्यञि or **gēñ^u** ग्यञू । बलिः f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *gen*.

gōñ^u ग्वञू । राशिभेदः f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gōñē-bāha ग्वञ-बाह् । कूटपाकः m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gōñē karañē** ग्वञ करञ् । अतिसंचयनम् f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gōñ^u 1 गाञ्जू । गणिक्का f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gāni*) (f. of **gān** 1, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gānyi*

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmir.
gōñē-war गाञ्-वर् । गणिकाविलासाः m.pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gōñ^u 2 गाञ् । फलभेदः f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. *gīwāñ*.

gūñ^u 1 गञ् । खण्डः f. (for 2 see *gon^u गनु*), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in *gāda-gūñ^u*, lumps of fish (see *gād* and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), *manz-gūñ^u*, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

gūñ^u 2 and 3 गञ्, see *gon^u 1 and 2*.

gōñih, see *guna 1*.

gēñēl ग्यञल् or gēñēlad ग्यञल्द । बलिनः adj. e.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañēr गञर् । घनत्वम् m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of *gon^u 2* in all its meanings.

gañūr^u गञूर् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. *gan 1* and *gūñ^u 1*.

gañēran गञ्रन् । घनता f. (sg. dat. *gañērūñ^u गञ्रञ्*), solidity.

gañērun गञ्रन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gañēr^u गञ्र्*), i.q. *gañērāwun*, q.v.

gañērāwun गञ्रानुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gañērōw^u गञ्रोवु*), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । निस्तेजाः adj. e.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or gūpī गूपी f. a cowherdess, a herdmaid; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). *-nāth* -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. *-nāthas* -नाथस्), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप-दान् । गुप्तदानम् m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. *gapas* गपस्), a jest (El.).

gōph ग्फ । गुहा f. (sg. dat. *gōphi* ग्फि), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gōphi-gol^u ग्फि-गलु । गुहामुखम् m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ् m. (sg. dat. *gōpas* गोपस्), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gōphā ग्फा f., i.q. *gōph*, q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

gōphil गोफिल् or gōfil غافل adj. o.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, *gōphilō*, voc.).

gaphlath गफ्लथ् or gafilath غفلت f. (sg. dat. *gaphlūts^u गफ्लञ्*), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). —*karūñ^u* —करञ् f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार् m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ē Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल् m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gōpōlī ग्पोलि f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन् । गोपसुः m. (sg. dat. *gupanas* गुपनस्), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-dangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । गोष्ठपीठम् f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. *dangij* for particulars.

-gān -गान् । गोगृहम् m. a cowhouse. *-gūr^u* -गूर् । गोगोपः m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze.

They take their wives and families with them (El. *gōpan-gūr*; K.Pr. 172). *-khējī* -ख्यञि or *-khējī^u* -ख्यञ् । गोसमूहः f. a moderately sized herd of cattle.

-khyol^u -ख्यलु । गोजातिसमूहः m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152).

-nēnd -न्यन्द् f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463).

-rôch^u -रोक्कु or (El.) *-rachan-wôl^u* -रक्न्-वोलु । गोरचकः m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them.

-wôl^u -वोलु । गोधनी n.ag. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन् । गुप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gup^u*; impv. sg. 2, *guph* गुफ्), to hide, conceal; conj. part. *gupith* गुपिथ् used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupiñ^u गुपिञ् । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun**, cattle).

göp^{ath} गपथ् adj. e.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-göp^{ath}**, q.v. s.v. **ākār**.

grāe, see **grāy**.

gráo, see **grāv**.

g^{ar} गर् । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gēr*).

—**nīrith yun^u** —नीरिथ् यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar 1 गर् m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar**, a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor^u 3**, q.v.

gar 2 गर्, a form often assumed by **gara**, q.v., in comps.

gar 3 गर् conj. if, i.q. **agar**, q.v.

gār 1 गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār 2 गार् । विषम m. N. of a certain poisonous plant.

—**śāpun** —ज्ञापुन् । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār 3 गार्, غار । गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.).

—**abun** —अबुन् । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies).

—**abun bōg^u** —अबुन् बोगु । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-abawañ**, bel. —**bār** -बार् । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). —**bār karun** -बार् करुन् । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. —**drāv** -द्राव् । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyē** -द्राय), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. —**karun** —करुन् । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to

act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife.

—**pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). —**pēth** -पथ्, i.q. **gar-pēth**, bel. —**śānun** —ज्ञानुन् । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house,

to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । गृहस्वामी

n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns

a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wōl^u** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). —**wara** -वर m.

a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153;

H. v, *passim*).

gar-abawañ गर्-अबवञ् । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः f., i.q. **gara-abun bōg^u**, ab. —**bugiñ** -बुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी

f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house

who is apparently the owner. —**bugiy** -बुगिय् । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner

of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. —**bāra** -बार

m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). —**divatā** -दिवता or —**dayot^u** -दयतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity

of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pausa* = December–January).

—**god^u** -गदु । गृहात्तरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of

carrying on a house. —**gunda** -गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who

hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house

(K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gōnd^u 2**. —**gōñ^u** -गाञ् । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies

her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. —**grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is

responsible for the carrying on of a household. —**gar karun 1** -गर् करुन् । भिचाटनम् m.inf. (for 2 see

s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). —**gar**

kusur^u -गर् कुसुरु । अटनशीलः m. (f. —**kusūr^u** —कुसूरु see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who

habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly.

—**gar kusūr^u** -गर् कुसूरु । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from

house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. —**kulⁱ** -कुलि । गृहभवः adj. e.g. home-

made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway-नावय् । गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. garanāwai.)
 -pēth-पथ् or gara-pēth गर-पथ् । जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. and-pēth s.v. and, of which this is the converse.
 -shānth-शान्त् । गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. -shōnts^ū -शांत्तु), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. -sipāh-सिपाह् or -sipōy^ū -सिपोयु m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. -shōd^ū -शौड्, -shōd^ū -शौड्, or -shōnd^ū -शौण्ड् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. -shāday-शौडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). -shūr-शूर । गृहवर्तित्चौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. -wōl^ū -वोलु । गृहेश्वरः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. gara-wōl^ū ab., which means the possessor of a house. -wār-वार । गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. -vīr^ū -वीरु । गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. -vēth-वेत् । गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. -warzukh-वर्जुख् । गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. -warzakas -वर्जकस्; f. -warziuc^ū -वर्जिचू), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

gārⁱ bēñ^ū गरि ब्यञ्जू । गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. -bōrⁱ -बारि । समयगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for 2 see gūr^ū 1) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144;

Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt gare; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; garē, m.c. 1723).

garuk^ū गरकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. garūc^ū गरचू), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; garuk^ū thikāna, m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. garākⁱ, the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā गरा m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. gōr^ū 1. The word, however, is probably garāh; see gūr^ū 1.

gāra गार । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. —gāshūñ^ū —गशञ्जू । अतिकाङ्क्षा-संभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see gūr^ū 1.

gair, gōr गैर adj. e.g. other, different, strange, foreign; — other than, contrary to (W. 110). -hōzir

ghair गैर adj. e.g. not present, absent (W. 110).

-jins गैर جنس adj. e.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt gairē-jins. -mumkin गैर ممکن adj. e.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). -wōjib गैर واجب

adj. e.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). -zān गैर ज्ञान adj. e.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur गौर i.q. gōr, q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). -shēnkar-शंकर m. Gaurī and Śānkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gēr, see g^{ar}.

gēr गैर् (Rām. 919), i.q. gīr, q.v.

gēra गैर । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । परित आवृत्तिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गैरि, etc., see gyūr^ū.

gīr गीर् or gēr गैर् (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. gēra. —anun —अनुन् । आवरणम्, संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. -bacē -बच्च । भ्रामणम् m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. -karun-करुन् । आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). —raṭānⁱ —रटनि or gēr raṭānⁱ m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). —yun^u —यिनु । विधान्तीभवनम्, बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گِرَا m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches, or one-sixteenth of a gaz or yard (L. 243).

gīr^u गीरू । गैरिकम् f. (sg. dat. **gīrē** गीर्ये, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr^u**.

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग् । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. —ranga -रंग् or —rangⁱ -रंगि । गैरिकरागवत् adj. e.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gōr गूर् or **gōr 1** गोर् । गुरुः m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gōr**); Rām. (**gōr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhman (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gōr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gōra-sandi khōta**, not **gōra khōta** (Gr.Gr. 49). —bēñē -ब्यञ्ज । गुरुपुत्री f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. —bāv -वाव् । गुर्वादरः m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. —bōy^u -बोयु । गुरुपुत्रः m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. —dār -दार । गुरुगृहम् m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. —mōj^u -माजू । गुरुपत्नी f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). —mōkh -मख् । मन्त्रोपदेशः m. (sg. dat. —mōkhas -मखस्), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. —mōkhⁱ -मखि । वर्णलिपिविशेषः m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikh Guru Aṅgad. —mūth^{ar} -मूथर् । गुरुपदिष्टमन्त्रः m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gōra-shēbd गुर-शब्द m., i.q. **gōr-mūth^{ar}**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-बाय् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. —bōy^u -बोयु । पुरोहितः m. a polite term for one's family priest. —kot^u -कट्टु । पुरोहितकुमारः m. the son of a person's family priest. —wār -वार् f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर् गुर । गुप्तेर्या m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmirī) a private grudge, hidden malice. —karun —करन् m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pēth**) (Gr.M.). —rōzun —रोजुन् । ईर्ष्यावशेषः m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). —thawun —थवुन् । ईर्ष्यावशेषणम् m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर् । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *gur* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर् or **gōr^u** गोरू گور । मृतस्थानम् f. a grave, a tomb.

gōr, see **gair**.

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath**.

gor^u 1 गर् । महाश्मा m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gor^u 2 गर् (= گِر) । घटुकः m. (f. **gūr^u 2** गर्, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor^u**, a maker of mirrors; **lāyē-gor^u**, a seller of parched grain; **gandan-gor^u**, a bookbinder; **kangañē-gor^u**, a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **mandan-gor^u**, a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gūr^u** indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is —gārⁱ-bāy.

gor^u 3 गर् । अन्तर्दृढः adj. (f. **gūr^u 3** गर्), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gor^u 4 गर् (f. **gūr^u 4** गर्), see **garun**.

gōr^u गोरू, see **gōr 4**.

gōr^u 1 गोर् । मृङ्गाटकफलम् m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **gōr^u 2** गर्, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa*. The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmir and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gārī*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl^u**.

gārī-got^u गारि-गंतु । अतिकृशः adj. (f. —gūṣ^u -गञ्जू), 'singhārā-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. -**phalhār** -फल्हार । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmirī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra**, q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāri*). -**pūr^u** -पूर । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. -**raz** -रज् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **ōṭⁱ-raz**, under **ōṭ^u**. -**wugra** -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः m., see -**phalhār** ab.

gōri गारि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). -**gūjⁱ** -गूजि or -**gūj^u** -गूजू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. -**gōjē gashāñē** -गोज्य गश्ज । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **gōri-gōjē** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). -**gām** -गाम् m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). -**hōnz^u** -हाञ्जू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. -**hānzan** -हाञ्जन्), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. -**kond^u** -कंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्डकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. -**künd^u** -कंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्डकम् f. (sg. dat. -**kanjē** -कञ्ज्य), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. -**kōv^u** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (of. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru**, s.v. **kam** 4). -**nambal** -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकवेचम् f. (sg. dat. -**nambali** -नम्बलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. -**pōsh^u** -पंशु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. -**śōk^u** -शोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

gōr^u 1 गारू m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gōri-kōv^u**, s.v. **gōr^u**.

gōr^u 2 गारू । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **gōri-gūjⁱ** under **gōr^u**. El. also gives *gōli* for this word, and *gōli-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl^u**. -**gathūn^u** -गहून् । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). -**karūn^u** -करून् । लज्जितीकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर m. in **gūruk^u mundī** गूरुकु मुन्दी m. *Sphaeranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī**.

gura गुर, for **guroṭ^u**, q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñē** गुर-दाञ् । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. -**kanōra** -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. -**kūsh^u** -कहू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngri* or Kāshmirī portable brazier. Cf. **kōñ^u 2**. -**kāsur^u** -कासूरु । ईषत्कपिलः adj. (f. -**kāsūr^u** -कासूरू), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. -**mushikh** -मुशिख् or -**mush^ukh** -मुशख् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**mushki** -मुशकि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. -**tōj^u** -टोजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur^u गुरू । अश्वः m. (f. **gur^u 1** गुरू, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71-4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gurⁱ-bachēra गुरि-बखेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. -**jūrⁱ** -जूरि । अश्वयुग्मम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). -**khējⁱ** -खैजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. -**khyol^u** bel. -**khap^ut^u** -खपटू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. -**khōr^u** -खरू । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. -**khyol^u** -ख्यलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). -**lēd** -लेद् । अश्वविष्टा f. (sg. dat. -**lēz^u** -लैजू), horse-dung (of. K.Pr. 73). -**lot^u** -लटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. -**lat^ur^u** -लटरू । अल्पचीणाश्व f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. -**māz** -माज् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. -padur -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. -pūt^u -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). -rēmph -रेम्फ f. dim. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). -r^ush -रुश् । अश्वैर्षा f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. -sond^u -सन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^u -सञ्जु), of or belonging to a horse. -sōtsal -स्वत्सल । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (sōtsal) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. -tiñ -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीक्षा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. -taph -टफ् । अश्वघातः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. -tüt^u -टटु । लघुश्व f. a small horse, a pony. -tūr -तूर । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. -wāl -वाल । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. -wōl^u -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृथारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). —karañē —करञ् । स्कन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. —wasun —वसुन् or guri-pēṭha wasun गुरि-पेट्ठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kēth गुरिस-क्वथ् or -pēṭh -पेट्ठ adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). —wōthun —वथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gur^u 1 गुरु । अश्व f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gur^u 2 गुरु । तुलादण्डपाश्र्वयोरञ्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. —gathūñ^u —गत्तुञ् । तुला(रञ्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūr^u गुरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. gūrīs गूरिस्, but acc. pl. gōrēn गोर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūr^u-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is

gūr^u, q.v.). -dāji -दंजि or -dūj^u -दजू । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. -gāv -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. -hakhur -हखुर् । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. -hakharas -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. -khōb^u -खुबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. -pāji -पंजि or -pūj^u -पंजू । बृहत्कण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. -pol^u -पलु । बृहत्कण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. -pyār -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūr^u 1 गुरु f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is gūr^u-bāy). See gūr^u.

gūr^u 2 गुरु f. ? a receptacle. Cf. danda-gūr^u, s.v. dand 1 and grim^uta gūr^u, s.v. grimith.

gūr^u 1 गुरु । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see gor^u 2; sg. abl. gari 2 गरि, for 1 see gara, p. 296a, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a gharī of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. dāy; it contains 60 t̄yuh^u of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. gair). garē-manz, at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). suli-gari (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. mandiñi gari, at midday (K.Pr. 228). patimi gari, during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असङ्गत् adv. at every gharī, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (garē, m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single gharī, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. garāh . . . garāh, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769-78; Rām. 920-3, 1536-8).

garb गर्ब । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāday गर्ब-गाडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. -jōsh -जोश ।
गर्भसंतापः m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman
from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her
confinement). -kuṭh^u -कुटु । गर्भागारम् m. the central
room of a house, the drawing-room. -ṭhēla -ठेल
m. the womb (El.). -zāl -ज़ाल । गर्भाशयः m. the net
of the womb, the integument covering the womb.
-zyuṭh^u -ज़ुटु । आदिगर्भः adj. (f. -zith^u -ज़िटू), the
eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब غریب । निःस्वः, साधुवृत्तः adj. e.g. poor,
destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72,
141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی । साधुशीलता f. poverty, indigence;
meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gōrba गूर्ब گربه m. a cat. -āchⁱ -अच्छि । बिडालसदृशनेत्रम्
f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that
of a cat, a brown eye. -gonj^u -गंजू । कपिलपुष्टविडालः
m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. gonj^u.
-kāśur^u -कासुर । अतिकपिलवर्णः adj. (f. -kāśūr^u
-कासूरू), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

g^arbāl गर्बाल् m. breaking to pieces, a smash. badanas
gōs g^arbāl, (he fell down, and) his body was
smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gērēbāna ग्यरेवान (= گریبان) । वस्त्रकण्ठभागः m. a collar,
the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbēn^u गर्बेजू । गर्भिणी f. pregnant.

garābār गरबार् adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām.
1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wōn^u गुर्चि-वोजू । मृत्कलिनजलम् m. muddy water.
Cf. guruṭ^u.

gracawāṭh ग्रचवट् or grōcawāṭh ग्रुचवट् । पुष्टगोलाकारः
m. (sg. dat. gracawāṭas ग्रचवटस्), any thing or
person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरचार । रेषतीतकपिलता m. the condition of
being of a light-tawny colour, light tawinness. Cf.
guroṭ^u.

grad गद् । गृध्रः m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be
numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyur^u गद्-हिरू or gradi-hyur^u गदि-हिरू ।

अतिलोलुभत्वम् m. a vulture's throat; hence, great
greediness, perpetual avidity.

grōd^u ग्रुदु । अन्योन्यसंघट्टः m. the mutual pushing and
shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī गर्दी f. wandering, change; revolution; —
downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmirī) a
circle (El.).

gar^ad गर्द् गद् । पांसुः f. (sg. dat. gardi गर्दि), dust
(Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). -banga -बंग f. a drug extracted
from the female hemp plant, a kind of charas (L. 67).

gardi gathun गर्दि गहून । पांसुसंयोगः m.inf. to
become dusty. -vyot^u -व्यतु । रेणुव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṭ^u
-व्यैतू), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरुड् m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in
Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and
enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of
the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324;
Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गर्दि گرد । पूषविशेषः m. anything round; esp.
a kind of round flat cake. -kōṇḍal -कुंडल । परिधिः
f. (sg. dat. -kōṇḍali -कुंडलि or -kōṇḍūj^u -कुंडजू,
Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any
circular area.

garādīl गराडील् । अत्यभिमानी adj. e.g. honoured,
respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth,
lineage, etc.).

gōrdōl^u गर्दोलु । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit,
a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and
gurdālū).

gōrdōlī-ōṭ^u गर्दोलि-ओटू । फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम् f. an
apricot stone. -kujⁱ -कुजि or -kuj^u -कुजू । फलविशेषलता
f. an apricot-tree. -lūnd^u -लण्डू । फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा
f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree,
esp. when separated from the tree, with or without
fruit hanging from it. -phulay -फुलय । फलविशेष-
पुष्पसंदोहविकासः f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन گردन । अचट्टुः f. (sg. dat. gardūn^u गर्दजू,
Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ.
146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation,
beheading (K.Pr. 27). —diñ^u —दिजू । अचट्टुकेदनम्
(शिरःकर्तनम्) f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816;
H. ii, 8, tas, him).

gardañē gand गर्दञ गण्ड । घाटानाडीसंबन्धः m.
the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape
of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garudāsan गरुडासन m. he who sits upon Garuḍa,
i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see garuḍ), N. of the
Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish गर्दिश or gardish गर्दीश् (P f.), turning round,
circulation, revolution. gardishhāyē ayām गर्दीश्-
हाय अयाम = گردشهای ایام the revolutions of days,
cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī गर्दिन्ति f. an amount collected from a village
on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue
(L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी । पुरोहितता f. the profession, condition,
professional knowledge, or professional acts of a
family priest.

gurgū (P spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grāgal ग्रागल (Rām. 184), etc., see gāgal, etc.

g^{ar}-g^{ar} गर्-गर् । यन्त्रध्वनिः m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara गर्-गर् غرغرة । गण्डूषा m.onomat. gargling.

gar-gar karun २ गर्-गर् कर्त्न m.inf. (for 1 see s.v. gara, p. 295b, l. 38), to gargle.

gōr-gōr खर्-खर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur गर्-गर् । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. —karun —कर्त्न m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, gar gar).

gurgurⁱ गुर्गुरि । धूमपानसाधनवस्तु f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

gūra-gūr गूर-गूर or gūra-gūra गूर-गूर । जीलाचालनम् m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (P gura-gāsa गर्-गास, cf. gura), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah 1 ग्रह । असनस्वभावः m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah 2 ग्रह m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ । ग्रहानिष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. -gūṭ^ū -गंजू), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. -ṭār -तार । अनिष्टग्रहफलम् m., id.

grāh ग्राह । ग्राहः m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह । कदाचित् adv., see gūr^ū 1, p. 299b, l. 39.

girāh गिराह (= १६) । चतुरङ्गलमानम् f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahod^ū ग्रहदु । ग्रहः m. a planet, i.q. grah 2, q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahādⁱ-bal ग्रहदि-बल । ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रहन् । उपरागः m. (sg. dat. grahanas ग्रहनस), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt grōn^ū in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādur ग्रहन-कादुर । चतव्रतः m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. -mad -मद् । उपराग-संभवः m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद् । ग्रहणामुद्यः adj. c.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

grahūn^ū १ ग्रहजू । भूतावावेशः f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahūn^ū २ ग्रहजू । गृहिणी f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grāhūn^ū ग्रहजू । ग्रहणीरोगः f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohūn^ū ग्रहजू । क्रूरमुखः adj. (f. grūh^ūn^ū १ ग्रहजू), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grūh^ūn^ū २ ग्रहजू । नद्यावर्तदेशगर्तः f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. grōn^ū.

grahasth ग्रहस्थ m. (sg. dat. grahasthas ग्रहस्थस), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

girja गिर्जा m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairē-jins गैर्य-जिन्स (Rām. 1096), i.q. gair-jins, see gair, p. 296b, l. 21.

gōrōk^ū खरोक । धूमपानौषधम् m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*gur*) for smoking in a *huqqa*.

grakh ग्राख् । चञ्चलपाकः f. (sg. dat. graki ग्राकि), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828).

—anūn^ū —अनञ् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked).

—dīn^ū —दिञ् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. —lagūn^ū —लगञ् । परिपक्वीभवनम्,

अतिशयीभवनम् f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop).

—yīn^ū —यिञ् । पाकीञ्जवः f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wōn^ū ग्राक-वोज् । तप्तजलम् m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion.

-wōr^ū -वोरू । स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

grākh 1 ग्राख् । ग्राहकः m. (sg. dat. grākas ग्राकस), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -बाय् । याहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bôy^u याक-बोयु । याहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. -gara -गर । याहकगृहम् m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 याख् m. (sg. dat. grākas याकस्; f. grākañ याकञ्, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, karan-grākh करनयाख्, a doer; khēna-grākh खनयाख्, an eater; zōñ^u-grākh ज्ञानयाख्, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, lari-grākh लरियाख्, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in hāka-grākh हाकयाख्, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); gāsa-grākh गासयाख्, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grōkh 1 युख् । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. grōkas युकस्), slight or partial cooking in water. —nēngalun —न्यंगलुन् । निडीवननिगरणम्, सहनम् m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्करसत्वागः m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grōka-wōn^u युक-वोञ् । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

grōkh 2 युख् m. (sg. dat. grōkas युकस्), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for grōth 1.

gar^ukh गरूख् (= غرق), adj. e.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the Rām cikōr of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun यकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. grakyōv यक्योव्), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up,

boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is grakanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun यकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grakanōw^u यकनोवु), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. grēk-) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun यकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grakow^u यकवु), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawun^u यकवुन् । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. grakawūñ^u यकवञ्), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay याकय् । याहकाधिक्याहंकृतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gōril गुरिल् or gūril गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. (sg. dat. gōrili गुरिलि or gūrili गूरिलि), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, gōr or gōr 1, gūr'lōz^u, and gōrōz^u).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārilad गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūr'lōz^u गूरिलोज् । आचार्यता f., i.q. gōril, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. gōrōz^u.

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales, adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, grim).

garm गर्म् । गर्मः adj. e.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी । गर्मी । अत्युष्णता f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Śiv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. e.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

gōramal गोरमल or **gōramala** गोरमल m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. **gōr** 4.

garmun गर्मुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **garmyōv** गर्म्योव्), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmph^u ग्रूफ, see **grūph^u**.

girmār गिर्मार । आवृत्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. **gīr**.

grimith ग्रिमिथ् । गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **grim^{tas}** ग्रिमितस्), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, *grumit*).

grim^{ta}-gūr^u ग्रिमित-गूरु । गोमूत्रकुक्षिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. **-wōñ^u** -वोजु । गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम् m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz ग्राम-याज् । अतिधनायावसरः m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met. an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān ग्रान् । गौधिरः m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā ग्राना । ग्लानिः f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. **grāna**.

grāna ग्रान । अरुचिः f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. **-gashūñ^u** —गश्चू । अरुच्युञ्जवः f.inf. such loathing to occur. **-karūñ^u** —करचू f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grōn^u ग्रोनु m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. **grohun**, q.v.

garōnī गरानी (= گراني), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun गरन् or **gadun** गडुन् । घट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gor^u** 4 गर् or **god^u** गडु, for 1, 2, 3 see s.vv.), to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to forge, to work metals (H. v, 5); to malleate, to mould. **kalam garun**, to mend a pen (Gr.M.). **-barun** -बरन् । घट्टनादिकम् m.inf. a jingling repetition of **garun**, to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gor^u-mot^u गर्-मंतु । घट्टितः perf. part. (f. **gūr^u-mūt^u** गर्-मंतु), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay गरनय् । अघट्टितः neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. e.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yun^u गरनयिनु । कटोरीभवनम् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārun गारुन् । अन्विषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōr^u** 2 गोर्, for 1 see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gōr^u-mot^u गोर्-मंतु । अन्विष्टः perf. part. (f. **gōr^u-mūt^u** गोर्-मंतु), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērun 1 गेरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūr^u** ग्यूर; f. **gīr^u** गीर्, pl. **gērē** गेरे; 2 p.p. **gēryōv** गेर्योव्), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūr^u-mot^u ग्यूर-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gīr^u-mūt^u** गीर्-मंतु), surrounded, etc.

gērun 2 गेरुन्, see **gēlun**.

gīrun गीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gīryōv** गीर्योव्), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrun गोरुन् । प्रलापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūr^u** गूर; f.pl. **gōrē** गोर्ये; 2 p.p. **gōryōv** गोर्योव्), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 गुरुन् । गडकः m. (sg. dat. **guranas** गुरनस्), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, *guran*; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 गुरुन् m. (sg. dat. **guranas** गुरनस्), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. **dach**.

grand ग्रन्द् । संख्या f. (sg. dat. **grünz^u** ग्रंजू, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. **-karūñ^u** —करचू m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grünz^u-phyur^u ग्रंजू-फिर् । संख्याविपर्ययः counting backwards.

grōnd^u ग्रुंदु । अतिस्थूलदारु, महापुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **gond^u** 2. Cf. **gar-gunda**, s.v. **gara**, p. 295b, l. 28.

grindam ग्रिंदम् m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase **hātⁱ grindam dyun^u**, see **hot^u** 1.

grāngal ग्रंगल, see **gāgal**.

garanāwun गरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **garanōw^u** गरनोवु), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

grünz^ü ग्रंज, see grand.

gōrinōz^ü गरिनाञ्ज । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a gōryun^ü, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. gōrōz^ü.

grañ गञ् । बोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

grōñ^ü ग्राञ् । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. grüh^ün^ü 2.

gariñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

gariñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (garin), where it is so translated.

graph गफ् or grōph ग्रुफ् m. in the following : —karun —करन् । यासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grūph^ü ग्रूफ् । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफतार گرفتार adj. e.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garēr गर्धर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । ग्रासः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often —°. —karun —करन् । यासीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). —sōpanun —सापनुन् m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरुस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. gurasas गुरसस्), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmiris are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). *gurus-wurus गुरुस्-वुरुस् id. (El.).

guras-gūr^ü गुरस-गूर । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. -gūr^ü -गूर), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. -krör^ü -क्रार । गोरसपूपः m. a kind of curd cake made by boiling buffalo buttermilk. -k^{ay} -क्य । गोरसपाची f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. -kyom^ü -क्यम् । गोरसकृमिः m. the

worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. -nör^ü -नार । गोरसाल्यपाची f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. -bod^ü -बडु । गोरसपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. -wör^ü -वार । गोरसाल्यपाची f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिष्म । ग्रीष्मः m. one of the six Kashmīr seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēth (Skt. Jyāiṣṭha = May–June) and Hār (Skt. Āṣāḍha = June–July).

grōsh^{erun} 1 ग्रोशरुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^{erun} ग्रोशरुन्), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

grōsh^{erun} 2 ग्रोशरुन् । वृष्टिनरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^{erun} ग्रोशरुन्). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

grōsh^{erawun} 1 ग्रोशरावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^{erawun} ग्रोशरावुन्), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

grōsh^{erawun} 2 ग्रोशरावुन् । वृष्टिनरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^{erawun} ग्रोशरावुन्), i.q. grōsh^{erun} 2.

grīstⁱ ग्रीस्ति, grūst^ü ग्रुस्तु, see gryūst^ü.

grīstil ग्रीस्ति । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. grīstili ग्रीस्तिलि), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

grata गट । घरट्टुः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has ghrat^ü, i.e. grōt^ü). -anwār -अन्वार f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914).

-bal -बल् । घरट्टुस्थानम् m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). —dyun^ü —दिनु । अतिपीडनम् m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty.

-khōr^ü -खार m. or -khōr^ü -खार f. । घरट्टोर्ध्वपात्रम् in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. —lagun

—लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). -lashul^ü -लशुलु । घरट्टुसंमार्जनी m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. -pahōr^ü -पहार । घरट्टुनिलयः f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. -bak^{aj} -बकज् or

-bak^{üjü} -बकजू । घरट्टशिला f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yēch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). -wōl^ü -वोलु m. a miller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (P spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly gurot^ü, q.v., or its f. gurüt^ü.

grüt^ü ग्रूट । पिटकगुटिका f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. grōth 2 and gūth.

gurot^ü गुरट्ट । ईषत्पीतवर्णः adj. (f. sg. nom. gurüt^ü गुरट्ट, dat. guracē गुरच्च), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form gura (q.v.) when o—.

gurüt^ü mēṣ^ü गुरट्ट म्यञ्जू । पिच्छलमृत्तिका f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. grutu.) —rab —रब । पुष्टपङ्कः f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

grath ग्रत् । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. grīth and grōth 1. —grath —ग्रत् । असकृञ्जलनिगरणशब्दः, पाकशब्दः m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. —karun —करुण । सशब्द निगरणम् m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

grīth ग्रिठ । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. grath and grōth 1.

grōth ग्रूथ । धनादायभोगः m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grōth 1 ग्रूट । पानशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. grath and grīth, also amañē-ta-grōth, p. 28b, l. 21. —nēngalun —न्यंगलुन । युगपत्निगरणम् m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grōth 2 ग्रूट । विस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. grōtas ग्रूटस), a bube or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. grüt^ü.

garth गरथ् or garath गरथ् । आकारः m. (sg. dat. gartas गर्तस् or garatas गर्तस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. garun and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is

reported to be m., though most words ending in ath are f. Cf., however, watath.

gairath गैरथ्, gōrath गोरथ् غیرت m. (sg. dat. gairatas गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grōtam ग्रूतम् । समयतया भक्षणम् m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guraṭun गुरट्टुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. guratyōv गुरट्टोव्), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr. xix).

gratiñ ग्रटिञ् । लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम् f. a small light handmill. Cf. grata.

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय् । गौरीतृतीयाखा तिथिः, चित्रविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha = January–February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gaurī or Vāgīśvari, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grōṣun ग्रूञ्जुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. grōṣyōv ग्रूञ्जोव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. grakun.

grōṣawun ग्रूञ्जुवुन् । जलादिचेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōṣow^ü ग्रूञ्जोवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv याव् । उपालम्भः f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. grāo). -gōndun -ग्वन्दुन् । प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भः m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. —karūñ^ü —करञ्जू । उपालम्भनम् f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv याव-याव् । परस्परोपालम्भः, असह्युपालम्भः f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawun^ü गारवुनु n.ag. (f. gārawūñ^ü गारवञ्जू), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गरवञ्ज् । जलकुभासनम् m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindī ghaṛōcā).

grāvür^ü यावूरु । आवरणम्, आक्रमणम् f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gōrawār खरवार or **gōrawār** गोरवार, see **gōr**, p. 297b, l. 6.

grāy ग्राय् । **चोभः**, **चोभचेष्टा** f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. **āyē-grāyē**, s.v. **āy** 2) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *grāe*. Cf. **brōth-grāy** and **brūth¹-grāy**, s.v. **brōth** (p. 128, col. a, l. 10, and col. b, l. 6). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । **निपातनचेष्टाविधानम्** f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. —**kadūñ^u** —कडञ् । **संशोधनम्** f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). —**lagūñ^u** —लगञ् । **अकस्माच्चोभचेष्टासंभवः**, **मनःचोभः** f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are 'spilt'); to be unsteady, impermanent, not "founded on a rock" (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually —° following a word signifying 'mind' or the like). —**mārūñ^u** —मारञ् f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyē diñē ग्राय दिञ्, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). —**mārañē** —मारञ् f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय् । **पुष्टविस्त्रावः** m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryē گريء m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gār'yāl गरियाल । **घटीसंज्ञापकः** m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gōryun^u गोर्युन् । **पुरोहितविशेषः** m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūst^u ग्यूस्तु or **grūst^u** ग्रूस्तु । **कृषीवलः** m. (sg. dat. **grīstis** ग्रीस्तिस्), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grōst* elsewhere.

grīst¹-bāy ग्रीस्ति-बाय् । **कृषिकस्त्री** f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). —**gara** -गर । **कृषिकगृहम्** m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. —**kāg^{ur}** —काङ्गूरु, f. a rudely made peasant's *hangri* or portable fireplace (K.Pr.

129). —**pacē** -पच्य । **द्वयिकतुल्यः** adj. e.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 ग्राज् । **गर्जनम्** f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). —**tulūñ^u** —तुलञ् । **समेत्य गर्जनम्** f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grōz**.

griz ग्रिज् । **भर्त्सनम्** m. abuse, railing at a person.

grōz ग्राज् । **गुटिका** f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achilles*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg genl. (El. also *graz*).

gar^{az} गरज् or **garaz** गरज् غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza** गरज़ H. vii, 26, **garaza** गरज़ Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza**, in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). —**mand** غرضمند adj. e.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōrōz^u गोरोज् । **गुरुवृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gōrinōz^u**, **gōril**, **gūr'lōz^u**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज् (= غراز) । **उदहतः** adj. e.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guriz^u गुरिज् । **अश्वसमूहमावम्** m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun ग्राजुन् । **गर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **groz^u** ग्रञ्; 2 p.p. **grazōv** ग्राजोव्. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

g^{as} गस् । **विषा** m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasu* for **g^{as}u^y**; spelt *gēs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). —**mathun** —मथुन् । **अतिलज्जितिकरणम्** m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

g^{as}a-cār गस्-चार् । **विषापरित्यागपीडा** m. pain caused by constipation. —**ḍākhjē** —डखिज्य or **ḍāngjē** डंगिज्य । **विषाशयः** f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. —**dūr^u** —दूरु । **विषाबतिदुर्गन्धपदवी** f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. —**gōbur** —गंबुर् । **कुत्सितपोतः**

m. (sg. dat. -gōbaras -खबरस), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. -kūr^u, bel. -gur^u -गुरु। असहद्विषाहत m. (f. -gur^u -गुरु), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. -g^{as} -गस। विषातीसारः f. diarrhoea. -khor^u -खरु। मलिनतरः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूरु), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. -kūr^u -कूरु। कूरुसभाव-कन्या f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. -gōbur, ab. -kyom^u -क्यमु। विषाहमिः m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). -lyob^u -ल्यबु। विषालोष्टम m. a large lump of ordure. -malawāy -मलवाय। निष्कारणरोषः m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. -mot^u -मंतु। विषोन्नतः adj. (f. -müš^u -मंशू), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. -nol^u -नलु। मलिनकर्कशवराटकः m. a rough and dirty cowry. -nol^u baith dyun^u -नलु वैथ दिनु। अयत्नतो निष्पतिः m.inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. -nēngūr^u -न्यंगूरु। विषाखण्डः f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed faeces). -phakh -फख। विषादीर्गन्धम m. (sg. dat. -phaki -फकि), the stink of ordure. -pōn -पोन। विषाव्याप्तपानम m. an anus defiled with ordure. -shōda -शोद। अतिकोपनः m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. -trang -त्रंग् or -trēng -त्र्यंग्। विषातिप्रसारः f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. -tathūj^u -टठजू। विषापात्री f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. -tūr -तूर। विषार्थमेकागारिकः m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). -yēch -यछ। विषायचः m. (sg. dat. -yēchas -यछस), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. -zēv -ज्यव्। कुत्सितजिह्वा f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

g^{as}ūy गसूय m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas गस। घर्षणम् m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). —dyun^u —दिनु। घर्षणम् m.inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmot^u गस आमंतु। स्वयं घृष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. —āmüš^u —आमंशू), worn down, worn away by constant use. —yun^u —यिनु। घृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 गस for gāsa, in the following: gās-phūs गस-फूस। ह्येयप्रायवस्तु m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

5 gāsa गस। तृणम् m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). nākāra gāsa, weeds (Gr.M.). -ōr^u -ओरु। तृणमयकुण्डली f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. -bon^u -बनु। तृणराशिः m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. -banna -बन्न। राशीकृततृणम् f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. -bōr^u -बोरु। तृणभारः m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. -bar^{as}g -बरंग्। तृणपत्रम्, अल्पमात्रतृणम् m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). -dong^u -डंगु। तृणकृतोच्चस्थानम् m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. -dyār -द्यार् m.pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). -gēd^u -ग्येदु। षण्मुध्यात्मवद्धतृणम् f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. -khor^u, bel. -gyod^u -ग्येदु। वद्धतृण-महाभारः m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. -khor^u -खरु। द्वादशमुध्यात्मतृणम् m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. -gēd^u, ab. —khyon^u —ख्यनु m.inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr. 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). -khēšh^u -ख्येशु। तृणसंहतिः f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. -kōn^u -कांनु। तृणसमूहः f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. -kot^u -कटु। तृणाङ्कुरः m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). -kiūt^u -क्यूतु। तृणमात्रम् f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. -lōshūr^u -ल्लशूरु। मध्यवद्धतृणसमूहः f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. -lōv^u -लोवु। तृणमुष्टिकम् m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). -nambal -नम्बलु। तृणचेचभूः f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. -nār -नार्। तृणापिः m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. -pahōr^u -पहारु। तृणमयकुटी f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. -pulahor^u -पुलहरु। तृणमयपादुका m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. -raz -रज्। तृणमयी रज्जुः m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). -thōp^u -थोपु। तृणसमूहः m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. -tāj^u -तजू। तृणतूलिका f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex. **-tul^u**
-तुलु । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः m. a single straw, a stem
of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc.
-zand -ज़न्द । तृणसमूहः m. a quantity of straw, without
reference to the amount.

gösⁱ gashun गांसि गकुन् । तृणसान्नवनम् m. (of a
field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become
very lazy (K.Pr. 105, *ghās*, wrongly translated
'lustful').

gasuī, gēs, see **g^{as}**.

gēsō गیسو a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair
of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up,
twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head
(YZ. 153).

gös گاس (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated
as a sg. dat. of **gāv**, q.v., which is impossible, the
word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصه) । रोषः m. wrath, rage, anger,
passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām.
758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675,
758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). —**diwa-**
nāwun —दिवनावुन् m.inf. to provoke to anger
(Gr.M.). —**gashun** —गकुन् । रोषोज्ज्वलः m.inf. anger
or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr.
100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). —**kadun** —कडुन् ।
रोषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage
anger, to appease. —**karun** —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम्
m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gösⁱ गांसि, see **gāsa**.

gos^u गसु adj. (f. **gūs^u गसू**), rubbed down, ground down,
polished. Used —°. Cf. **ada-gos^u**, p. 11a, l. 22.

gös^u गसू । तृणविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **gös^{us} गांसूस्** or
gāsas गसस, Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who
lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. —**bāy** —बाय् ।
तृणविक्रेतस्त्री f. his wife.

gus, see **g^{as}**.

gösⁱ-ga गांसि-ग । चकारः m. the name given in schools
to the letter **gha** च of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or
grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met.
mutual conversation.

gash गश् غش । मूर्च्छा m. fainting, becoming insensible,
swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454,
Rām. 396). —**gashānⁱ** —गहनि । मूर्च्छीत्यन्तिः m. pl. inf.
faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when
a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from
extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश् or **gwāsh** ग्वाश् (II. viii, 9) । प्रकाशः m.
brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr.
254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak

(K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459,
Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness
(e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175);
clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125;
Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight
(YZ. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the
light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light,
joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102);
achēn-hond^u gāsh, light of the eyes, brightness
of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved
person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194,
238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure,
a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); **cēshman-**
hond^u gāsh, id. (Rām. 495). Cf. **gāh 1**. El. spells
this word both *gāsh* and *gāsh* (i.e. *gōsh*). —**anun**
—अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate
(Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595,
1736); met. to explain. —**phöllun** —फुलुन् or
—**phöllun** —फुलुन् m.inf. light to blossom, dawn
to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9;
xii, 2). —**phölawun^u** —फुलवुनु or —**phollawun^u**
—फुलवुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately on the flowering
of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109).
—**yun^u** —यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, ज्ञानावाप्तिः
m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the
midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4);
dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness
to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge
to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept
away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59).
—**yiwawun^u** —यिववुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately
on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshē-brōr^u गाश्-ब्रोर् । प्रभातविकासः m. 'the god
of light', the light of dawn. —**brōr^u** —ब्रार् । शिवशेषः
f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in
Lahar Pargana (see RT.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred
to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal
rocks. —**lath** —लथ् । ईषत्प्रकाशः f. (sg. dat. —**lathⁱ** —लथि,
Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick
or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes,
dimness of vision. —**rost^u** —रस्तु adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** —रहू),
deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without
brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim,
blind (K.Pr. 1, YZ. 156, 431). —**tārūkh** —तारूख् ।
प्रभातोद्यत्तारा m. (sg. dat. —**tārakas** —तारकस्), the
morning star. —**wōb^u** —वुवु । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम् m. a small
window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश् । प्रकाशशालिता m. brilliancy, brightness,
clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811);
brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

- a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh**.
- gōshē** گوشه m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar**.
- gosh^u 1** गंशु । अभाषणम् m. silence, not speaking; esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).
- gosh^u 2** गंशु । अज्ञाचारी adj. (f. **gūsh^u** गंशू), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.
- g^ush^u** गंशू, see **g^ahun**.
- goshabab** (El.), **gosh būg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **ṭang**.
- gāshdār** गाशदार adj. e.g. light (not dark) (El.).
- gashēl** गशल् । घर्षितः, चीणचिह्नः (पणादिः) adj. e.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).
- gāshul^u** गाशुलु । प्रकाशसमयः m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.
- gēshōm^u** ग्यशोमु or **gēshum^u** ग्यशुमु । ईषच्छ्यामरूपः adj. (f. **gēshōm^u** ग्यशामू or **gēshim^u** ग्यशिमू), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gēshyōm^u**).
- gēshāmēr** ग्यशाम्यर् । ईषच्छ्यामत्वम् m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gēshyāmēr**).
- g^ush^u-mūṭh^u** गंशू-मंजू, see **g^ahun**.
- gōsh^hna** स्वशन् । बुभुक्षितः adj. e.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.
- gashēr** गशर् । अज्ञाचारित्वम् m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **gosh^u 1** and **2**.
- gāshēr** गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshēra**, () thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).
- gōsh^hrun** गाशरन् । निर्मलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōsh^or^u** गाशरु), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.
- gasht** گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).
- gash^hth** गशथ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. (sg. dat. (?) **gūsh^uṭh^u** गंशूṭ), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

- gōsh^hth** گشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas** गोशतस्), meat, flesh. —**āba** گوشتابه or **gusht-āba** گشتابه m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).
- g^ashōv** गशोव्, see **g^ahun**.
- gashēwal** गशवल । वेश्यास्वभावा f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.
- gashēwāl** गशवाल । घृष्टीभूतः adj. e.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).
- gēshyōm^u** ग्यशोमु, **gēshyāmēr** ग्यशाम्यर्, see **gēshōm^u**, **gēshāmēr**.
- g^ashyōv** गशोव्, see **g^ahun**.
- g^asal** गसल् । कुरूपः adj. e.g. odorous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).
- gōsal**, **gusal** गसल् । غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to bathe (Ṭk.).
- gōsil** गसिल् । मलिना f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.
- gōsil** गासिल् । तृणसंकरः f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).
- gōsalad** गोसलद् । रोधयुक्तः adj. e.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.
- gōsōñ^u** स्वसोजु । यतिः m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gōsōñwāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).
- gōsōñⁱ-bāy** स्वसांजि-बाय् । यतिस्त्री f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee.
- dīph^arē** -डीफर्य । यतिसमाजाः f.pl. 'mendicant communities', the whole body of mendicants at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **dīph^ar^u**, **-gūd^uwa** -गडूव ।
- निर्वाण्यवः** m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world.
- kot^u** -कटु । भिक्षुबालकः m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging. **-kūt^u** -कटू ।
- भिक्षुबालिका** f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging.
- ruth** -रथ् । परिव्राट्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism. **-tōmul** -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. -tōmalas -त्वमलस्), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصور adj. e.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīth गसीठ । घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīti** गसीटि), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

göstōkhī گستاخي f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuv^u गसुव । तृणमयः adj. (f. **gāsüv^ü** गसवू), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत । मूर्च्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. —**mārān¹** —मारनि । प्रदक्षिण-विधानम् m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārān gatai** for **gata-y**). —**yun^u** —यिनु । मूर्च्छावाप्तिः m. inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan abun गतन् अबुन । मृत्यवस्थासामुख्यम् m. inf. to enter dead faints, 'to become comatose when at the point of death.

gāṭa गट । आन्ध्यम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Śiv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **añi-gāṭa**, p. 31a, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. —**kār** -कार । आन्ध्यम् m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. —**kārun^u** **pahar** -कारुनु पहर । अतिदुःखितकालः m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). —**kārun^u** **tāph** -कारुनु ताफ । अतिप्रचण्डातपः m. (sg. dat. —**karanas tāpas** -करनस् तापस्), violent and distressing heat of the sun. —**pach** -पछ । छण्णपचः m. (sg. dat. —**pachas** -पछस्), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166).

—**zol^u** -ज़लु । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गट । प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa** 2; H. i, 6). —**āth¹** -अथि । प्राज्ञभावेन adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly,

intelligently, skilfully. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m. inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). —**gū^un^u** —गूनु । प्राज्ञाभिमानिता f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गट । न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa** 1). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । न्यूनीभवनम् m. inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gāṭ¹ गटि । दुःखम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f. —°, a song, as in **bombura-gītā**, the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth**.

git¹ गिति, see **gyut^u**.

gōta गत (= غوطه) । क्लेदः m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । निमज्जनविधानम् m. inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize.

—**dāwun** —दावुन् m. inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water.

—**gōth** -गथ । असकृन्निमज्जनानि f. (sg. dat. —**gūṭ^u** -गूठु), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like). —**khēn¹** —खनि । चिन्तादौ निमज्जनम् m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow.

—**khōr** -खूर् (= غوطه خور) । अपिक्रीडनकविशेषः m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). —**lagān¹** —लगनि । खिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gōtan gashun गतन् गशुन । व्ययीभवनम् m. inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोट । रौप्यादितन्तुविशेषः m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gōt^u गंतु । खूतविशेषः m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gōṣūr^u**.

got^u गंतु । चीणः adj. (f. **gūṭ^u** गूठु), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

got¹ 1 गट । न्यूनः adj. (f. **gūt^u** 1 गटू, dat. **gacē** गच), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

got² 2 गट । अनिमलः adj. (f. **gūt^u** 2 गटू, dat. **gacō** गच), dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

gōṭa-brōr^u गौट-ब्राह्म । घण्टा f. a bell (not a gong, as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gōṭh^u गौठू f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shishōr-gōṭh^u**, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gōṭh 1**.

gūṭh गुठ । गोष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **gūṭhas** गुठस्), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

gūṭha-hūn^u गुठ-हनु । गोष्ठश्वः m. (f. **-hūn^u** -हनु), a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless fellow, who goes about from village to village begging at every house.

gūṭh गुठ । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭi** गूटि), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gōcē-būd^ur^u**, p. 275b, l. 20.

gūṭh गूठ । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭhi** गूठि), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gūnt*). Cf. **grūṭ^u**.

gūṭh^u गूठू m. (f. **gūṭhiñ** गूठिञ् q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

gūṭh^u गुठू । गुच्छकम् f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —°.

gōṭh^aka गूठक । बद्धपुस्तकम् m. a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūṭhiñ गूठिञ् । खूलमूढस्त्री f. a fat stupid woman (f. of **gūṭh^u**, Gr.Gr. 38).

gaṭhūr^u गठूर । बस्त्रपेडा f. a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gūṭh^r^u गूठूर । बद्धद्रव्यम् f. a tied-up bundle or package, a parcel.

g^at^uj^u गतजू, see **g^atul^u**.

gāt^uj^u गाटजू, see **gātul^u**.

gātūj^u गाटजू । कङ्कतिका f. a comb.

g^atajyār गतज्यार । अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम् m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gātajyār गाटज्यार । प्राज्ञता m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gātajyār^u jawāb**, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

gatka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गातुक । घातुकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas** गातकस्; f. **gātuc^u** गातू), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —°.

g^atul^u गतुलु । सातिप्रवाहः adj. (f. **g^at^uj^u** गतजू), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of

wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. **g^ath** and Gr.Gr. 145.

gātul^u गाटुलु । प्रज्ञावान् adj. (f. **gāt^uj^u** गाटजू, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gātul^u** s.v. **kath**). Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gōṭil गूठिल or **gūṭil** गुठिल । कुठारविशेषः f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, **gūṭilā**, is **gūṭyul^u**, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūṭul^u गूठुलु adj. (f. **gūṭ^uj^u** गूठजू), deep (El.).

gātalaḍ गातलड् । दोषयुक्तः adj. c.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

gotilyi, see **gōṭyul^u**.

gatun गटुन् । न्यूनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gatyōv** गत्योव्), to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Śiv. 1565); to become shrunken (of something green and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened (by loss of a part).

g^aṭaph गटफ् । अकस्मात्प्रायः m. (sg. dat. **g^aṭapas** गटपस्), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

g^aṭapa गटप । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gāt^ara गातर । वस्त्रभूषारञ्जुविशेषः m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gatari-gañ गतरि-गञ् । खण्डशः क्लृप्तनम् m. being hacked or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of a human being). Cf. **gūñ^u 1**.

gāt^arāwun गटरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gāt^arōw^u** गटरोवु), to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn (day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gātātōph गाटाटोफ् । तुमुलम् m. (sg. dat. **gātātōpas** गाटाटोपस्), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

gōṭ^uyl^u गूठिलु or **gūṭyul^u** गुठिलु । कुठारी m. a man who uses the **gōṭil**, or adze with which planks are split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*, translated 'sawyer'). In H. vii, 12 this word, with the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **gūṭilā**.

gōṭ^u गूठू, see **gyot^u**.

gōṭ^u गूठू । गुञ्जिका f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod; a cocoon.

gūṭ^u गूठू, see **got^u** and **gath 3**.

as subst. darkness, i.q. **gata** (YZ. 175; Śiv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. **āni-got^u** under **on^u** 1 and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gut^u गु^u m. (? spelling), a plait (El. *gut*).

g^ath गथ् । प्रवाहभरः f. (sg. dat. **g^ati** गति, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

g^ath गट् । तृड्यन्त्रिः f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. -**gōjē** -गोज्य । अनिश्चयः f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), going, the act of going (i.q. **gath 3**), esp. —° in **ata-gath 1** and **2** (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). —**karun** -करन् m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), a goer, used —° as in **wata-gath**, a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ् । गतिः f. (sg. dat. **gūṣ^u** गञ्जू, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (**vaikunṭha-gath**, the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [**parama-gath**, the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so **gath** alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); **dayē-gath**, the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). —**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । अनुमरणम् f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming *satī* after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gath 1 गट् । न्यूनः adj. e.g., i.q. **got^u** 1, q.v.

gath 2 गट् । धूमपानयन्त्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **gaṭas** गटस्), the stem of a *huqqa*, connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ् । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **gātas** गातस्), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दोषदानम् m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāth गाट् । नौसंयोगस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **gāthas** गाटस्), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take in goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). —**dār** -दार् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षः m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. —**dōrī** -दारी । तीर्थशुल्कः f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. —**dār-bāy** -दार्-बाय् । नौतीर्थ-वस्तवस्त्री f. the wife of a harbour-master. —**dārēn** -दार्थन् । नौतीर्थाध्यक्षा f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gātha-hūn^u गाठ-हनु । अनवस्थितः m. (f. -**hūn^u** -हञ्जू), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । तीर्थवासी नाविकः m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gāth गौट् m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see **bar 1**, p. 116b, l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. **gitas** गितस्), a span about 9 inches in length (El. *git*).

gīth गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

gōth गोट् । अष्टापदम्, दृष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi** गोटि), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, *causar*, or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. —**marūn^u** —मरञ्जू । दृष्टवाप्तिः f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gōth 1 गौट् । अर्गलम्, चिह्नितयन्त्रिः f. (sg. dat. **gōṭhi** गौटि), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked or sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. **gāth** and **gōth^u**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gōth 2 गौट् । चिह्नः f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi** गौटि), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. *gānt*, *gānth*, and *ghānt*; W. 114, *gant*; K.Pr. 65, 147, *gānth*; Rām. 973, 1629).

gōṭa-ōl^u गौट-ओलु । आतायिनीडम् m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). —**bacē** -बच्च । आतायिपोतः m. the young one of a kite. —**brōr^u** 1 -ब्राहू । पतङ्गः f. a paper kite (W. 114 *gantbror*). —**pakh** -पख् । आतायिपक्षः f. (sg. dat. -**pakhi** -पखि), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. —**ṭhūl** -टूल । आतायिपङ्कम् m. a kite's egg.

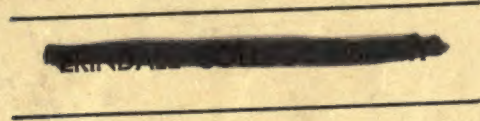
gōth 3 गौट् f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi** गौटि), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.

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