

-2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः के-  
वलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिप्रमथतो  
भवति Mv. 3. -3 For the sake of  
money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनेपतवी-  
श्वरमर्थं लोकोर्थतः सवते Mu. 1. 14. -4  
On account of, by reason of. -5 By  
reason of wealth or a particular  
purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी  
सार्यतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit,  
petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14.  
23. -2 Significant, full of sense or  
meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S.  
5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having  
meaning; अर्थवद्धानुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं  
P. I. 2. 45. -4 Serving some purpose;  
successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा  
Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62. -adv. According  
to a purpose. -m. (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थः ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As  
a matter of course, of course, in fact;  
मृषिकेण वंदो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरित-  
मपुष्पभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10.  
-2 According to the circumstances  
or state of the case; as a matter of  
fact. -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थापय = अर्थ.

अर्थिकः [ अर्थयते इत्यर्थः कन् ] 1 A  
crier, watchman. -2 Especially, a  
minstrel whose duty it is to an-  
nounce (by song &c.) the different  
fixed periods of the day, such as  
the hours of rising, sleeping, eat-  
ing &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, de-  
sired. -तं [ भावे-क्त ] Wish, desire;  
supplication, petition.

अर्थात्ता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of  
a suppliant, begging, request; न  
व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3;  
K. 141; तेनार्थित्वं स्वाधि विधिवशा-  
द् दूरबन्धुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2  
Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वा-  
न्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् a. [ अर्थ-इति ] 1 Seeking to  
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous  
of, with instr. or in comp.; तुषैरर्थिनः  
Dk. 132; कोषवृद्धाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधे-  
न ममार्थी स्यात् Mb., Ve. 6. 25; अर्थार्थी  
Pt. 1. 4, 9. -2 Entreating or begging  
any one (with gen.); अर्थी वररुचिर्मे-  
ऽस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of desires; अ-  
नर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -m. 1 One  
who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar,  
suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थितार्थिनां

R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्थी  
गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्ननयो-  
निजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.  
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-  
ant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसखः शद्वदार्थि-  
प्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं। इदं संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यव-  
हारानतद्वितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant,  
follower. -4 A master or lord.  
-Comp. -भावः state of a suppliant,  
begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात्  
adv. at the disposal of beggars;  
विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय a. [ अर्थ-इति ] (In comp.) 1  
Destined or intended for, doomed  
to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16.  
-2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव  
तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. [ अर्थ-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 Fit to  
be asked or sought for. -2 [ अर्थीदनपेतः,  
अर्थ-यत् ] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो  
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate,  
not deviating from the sense, signi-  
ficant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सर-  
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4  
Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent.  
-र्थ्य Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [ अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अ-  
र्द्धितु, अर्द्धित or अर्ण ] 1 To afflict, tor-  
ment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि  
चतुर्दशार्द्धात् Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.  
-2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलिताङ्गु-  
र्धं शरद्वधनं नार्द्धितं चातकोपि R. 5. 17.  
-3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated  
or moved; be scattered (as dust);  
fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.). (The  
past participle is usually अर्द्धित, but  
अर्ण when the root is preceded by  
अभि, नि, वि, सं; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5).  
-Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict,  
torment, distress; तत एव महाविषैर्द-  
यामास तोमरैः Mb.; कामार्द्धितं, कोपः,  
भयं &c. (b) To strike, hurt, in-  
jure, kill; येनार्द्धितं दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी  
Bk. 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir  
up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,  
make agitated or restless. -3 To  
distort; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जन-  
यत्यतः Susruta. - With अति to tor-  
ment excessively, fall upon or at-  
tack; अत्यार्द्धितं वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.  
115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain,  
oppress; अभ्यर्द्धितो वृषलः ( शीतेन पीडि-  
तः ) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to  
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over-  
work, to work or exert oneself be-  
yond measure, to cause to flow away.  
-प्रति to oppress or press hard in

return, assail in return, return an  
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move  
away; to oppress, harass, pain-  
(-caus.) to cause to be scattered  
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.  
-सं caus. to pain greatly, wound,  
distress.

अर्द्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting,  
tormenting; पुरं, बलं. -2 Moving  
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [ भावे  
ल्युट् ] Distressing, afflicting; pain,  
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, ex-  
citement, agitation, restlessness.  
-नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Ask-  
ing, begging. -3 Killing, hurting,  
giving pain.

अर्द्धनिः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-  
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित p. p. [ अर्द्ध-क्त ] Tormented,  
afflicted; begged &c. -तं A disease,  
spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or  
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles  
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धितिन् a. [ अर्द्धितमस्यस्य-इति ] Suf-  
fering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध a. [ ऋ-णिच् अच्; according  
to Nir. from धृ, or ऋ ] Half, form-  
ing a half (divided into 2 parts);  
अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half.  
-धः [ ऋ-घञ् ] 1 A place, region,  
country; house, habitation (Ved.).  
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A  
part, portion, side. -धै, -धेः 1 A half,  
half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धे व्य-  
जति पंडितः; यतमर्धे दिवसस्य V. 2; पू-  
र्वार्धः first half; so उत्तरं latter half;  
दक्षिणं southern half (half on the  
right side); so जघनं, अवरं, परं,  
ग्रामं &c.; यद्वर्धे विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divid-  
ed in half; ऋज्वायतार्धे M. 27; R. 3.  
59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तद्वर्धे गतं Bh. 3. 107; one  
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.);  
-2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धदेव.  
(अर्ध may be compounded with  
almost every noun and adjective;  
as first member of compound  
with nouns it means 'a half of',  
and forms an एकदेशसमास or तत्पुरुष;  
\*कायः = अर्ध कायस्य; \*पिप्पली, \*मार्गः;  
\*पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an  
adverbial force; \*इयाम् half dark;  
\*भुक्त half eaten; so \*पिष्ट, \*पूर्ण &c.;  
with numeral adjectives it may  
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an  
additional half'; \*शतं half of 100 i.e.  
50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with  
ordinal numerals 'with a half of that