

the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपन्याय; *e. g.* हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमडले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100; अमिततमयोपि मादवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. S. D. thus defines the figure:—दंडापूपिकन्यायां गमोऽर्थोपचिरी-व्यते।—उत्पत्तिः *f.* acquisition of wealth; so \*उपार्जनं. —उपक्षेपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षे-पकाः पंच S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्मन् *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. —ओषः, —राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (-री *f.*), —कृत् *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3. -2. useful, advantageous. —कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्). —काम *a.* desirous of wealth. (—मौ-दual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कृच्छ्रं 1. a difficult matter. -2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. —कृत्यं doing or execution of a business; अनुपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —क्रमः due order or sequence of purpose. —गत *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a दोष). -2. devoid of sense. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवैर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ग्रा *a.* (घ्रा *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80. —चित्तक *a.* 1. thinking of profit. -2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थ-चित्तकः Ms. 7. 121. —चिता, चित्तनं charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचितायां S. D. —जात *a.* 1. full of meaning. -2. wealthy (जातधन). (—तं) 1. a collection of things. -2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6. -3. all matters; Si. 11. 6. -4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. -2. the real nature or cause of any thing. —इ *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41. -2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. -3. li-beral, munificent Ms. 2. 109. -4. favourable, compliant. (—इः) N. of Kubera. —दर्शनं perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.

—दुष्णं 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48. -2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3. finding fault with the meaning. -4. spoiling of another's property. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —नि-त्य *a.* =अर्थप्रधान Nir. —निबन्धन *a.* dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः deter- mination, decision. —पतिः 1. 'the lord of riches'; a king; किंचिद्विहस्या-र्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —पर-लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous. -2. niggardly, parsimo- nious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425. —प्र-कृतिः *f.* the leading source or occa- sion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:— बीजं विदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च। अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.) —प्रयोगः 1. usury. -2. administration of the affairs (of a state). —प्राप्त *a.* derived or under- stood from the sense. —बंधः 1. ar- rangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ-बंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words. -2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense. —बुद्धि *a.* selfish. —बोधः indication of the (real) import. —भाज् *a.* en- titled to a share in the division of property. —भृत् *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant). —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं, वा 1. pro- perty, wealth; Pt. 2. -2. the whole sense or object. —युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13. —लाभः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः ava- rice. —वादः 1. declaration of any purpose. -2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or pre- cept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical in- stances in its support; स्तुतिर्निदा पर- कृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugākshi to be of three

kinds:—गुणवादी विरोधि स्यादनुवादीऽवधारिते। भूतार्थवादस्तद्वानादर्थवादविधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties.) -3. one of the six means of finding out the *tātparya* (real aim and ob- ject) of any work. -4. praise, eu- logy; अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे कंचित्क- थय U. 1. —विज्ञानं comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण). —विद् *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious. —विप्रक- र्षः difficulty in the comprehension of the sense. —विकरणं =अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning. —विकल्पः 1. de- viation from truth, perversion of fact. -2. prevarication; also \*वै- कल्यं. —विशेषणं a reprehensive re- petition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490. —वृद्धिः *f.* ac- cumulation of wealth. —व्ययः ex- penditure; \*ज्ञ *a.* conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1. the sci- ence of wealth (political economy). -2. science of polity, political sci- ence, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अ- र्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; \*व्यवहारिन् one dealing with po- litics, a politician; Mu. 5. -3. sci- ence giving precepts on general con- duct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थ- शौचं परं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106. —संस्थानं 1. ac- cumulation of wealth. -2. treasury. —संग्रहः, संचयः accumulation or ac- quisition of wealth, wealth, treas- ure, property. —समाजः aggregate of causes. —समाहारः 1. treasure. -2. acquisition of wealth. —संपद् *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15. —संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing any object. -2. bringing any matter to a conclusion. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. —सिद्ध *a.* under- stood from the very context (though not expressed in words), infera- ble from the connection of words. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success. —हर *a.* inheriting wealth. —हीन *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor. -2. unmeaning, non- sensical. -3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिद्ध] 1 With re- ference to the meaning or a par- ticular object; यद्यर्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.