

(३०) three years taken collectively. —अशीति a. eighty-third. —अशीतिः f. eighty-three. —अष्टन् a. twenty-four. —अश्रु, -अश्रु a. triangular. (-त्रं) a triangle. —अहः 1. a period of three days. —2. a festival lasting three days. —अहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. —2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). —3. having provision for three days. —अह्यं (अह्यं also) three Riks taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —अहिक a. having provision for three days. —अकृद् m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. —2. N. of Vishnu or Krishna. —3. the highest, chief. —4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —अकृद् m. Ved. 1. Indra. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —अकर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म.) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). —अकथः N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. —2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times, thrice. —अक्षः, अक्षिन् a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. —2. a deity. —3. N. of Buddha. —अक्षिन् m. 1. a Buddha. —2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —अक्षुः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Laukā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. —अक्षुः a knife with three edges. —अक्षुः a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-त्रः) 1. a triangle. —2. the vulva. —अक्षुः 1. tin. —2. a cucumber. —अक्षुः, अक्षुः three bedsteads taken collectively. —अगणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य अगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —अगत a. 1. tripled. —2. done in three days. —अगर्ताः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India. —2. the people or rulers of that country. —अगर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. —2. a woman in general. —3. a pearl. —4. a kind of cricket. —अगुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; ब्रतय मौर्त्ती त्रिगुणा बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. —2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble,

threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीत्युत्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. —3. containing the three Gupās सर्व, रजस् and तमस् (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.) (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-ण) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). —2. an epithet of Durgā. —अक्षुः m. an epithet of Siva. —अक्षुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुर्णां पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —अक्षुः a. forty-third. —अक्षुः f. forty-three. —अक्षुः n. जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —अक्षुः an epithet of Siva. —अक्षुः N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —अक्षुः the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —अक्षुः a bow. —अक्षुः, अक्षुः a. pl. three times nine, i. e. 27. —अक्षुः a part of the Adhvayyu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). —अक्षुः a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband). —अक्षुः, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —अक्षुः 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. —2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —अक्षुः m. 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. —2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्देहोऽथ मनोदेहः काग्देहस्तथैव च । पर्ययेति निहिता बुद्धौ त्रि. दंडं तिस्र उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —अक्षुः (pl.) 1. thirty. —2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku.

3. 1. अक्षुः, आक्षुः Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. —आक्षुः rain-bow. —अक्षुः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Indra. —अक्षुः N. of Siva. —अक्षुः अक्षुः an epithet of Vishnu. —अक्षुः, a demon. —आक्षुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आक्षुः, आक्षुः 1. heaven. —2. the mountain Meru. —3. a god. —आक्षुः 'the food of the gods', nectar. —ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. Siva. —3. Brahman. —गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. ईश्वरगोप); अक्षुः त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. —अक्षुः an epithet of the Ganges. —अक्षुः the holy basil. —अक्षुः, अक्षुः, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्थितिः स्याः Me. 58. —अक्षुः the sky. —अक्षुः 1. Agni. —2. Brahman. —दिने three days collectively. —रघुः m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिगर्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. —2. sky, atmosphere. —3. paradise. —4. happiness. (-वा) cardamoms. —अक्षुः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a god. —अक्षुः 1. the Ganges. —2. small cardamoms. —अक्षुः m. a god. —अक्षुः m. an epithet of Siva. —अक्षुः vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ. —अक्षुः an epithet of Ganesa. —अक्षुः m. 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. of Vyāsa; —3. of Siva. —4. of Agni. —5. death. —अक्षुः the Ganges. —अक्षुः (अक्षुः) —अक्षुः, अक्षुः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —अक्षुः a. ninety-third. —अक्षुः f. ninety-three. —अक्षुः Pārvatī. —अक्षुः Viṣṇu. —अक्षुः, अक्षुः the moon. —अक्षुः a. three-fold five, i. e. fifteen. —अक्षुः a. fifty-third. —अक्षुः f. fifty-three. —अक्षुः glass (काच). —अक्षुः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. —2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —अक्षुः the Palāsa tree. —अक्षुः 1. the three paths taken collectively, i. e. the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. —2. a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurā. —अक्षुः an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुहो ह पुरुषत-