

falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. changed, altered, —2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽन्य-न्यायावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3. —सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा* is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhāṣā P. 19-22. —द्ध, —सिद्धि: *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यथा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. —2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. —3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यथीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. —2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यथा).

अन्यादृश-श्-श्च *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृश, कर्मकर्तृरिक्त्स, किन्, कञ् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another. —2 Changed, unusual, strange; यात्राप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवन्तमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशेषु दुष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106, K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वली-मुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य-एयुस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. —2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रावेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. —ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुञ्] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word

corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वन्-र्भिमनिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुन्ति P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्यान्यर्भाचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft. in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; *शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so *कलह, *दश-न, &c. —न्य *ind.* Mutually. —न्य (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरैक-क्रियायाः करणं नियः । त्वया सा शोभते तच्ची तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724. —Comp. —अन्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलन्योवा घटाकाशौ यथा सर्वस्तिरोहितः । तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोऽन्यो-न्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्यो-न्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (—यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). —उक्तिः *f.* conversation. —पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so *कलह. —नियुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. —व्यतिकरः-संभवः reciprocal action

or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, improper; *दंडः unjust punishment; *यः परदारपृच्छान्यवहारः S. 5. —यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्या-येन unjustly, improperly; भाषट्ठः कस्यचिद् दूयात्र चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. —2 Injustice, impropriety. —3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.

—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; *अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. —Comp. —अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.]

1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. —क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं... सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं Rām. —2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच *a.* [अनु-अञ्च-किप्; nom. अञ्च *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अनूची *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मा-सायन्ति Sat. Br.; त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal; अनूचि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतो नूचि गजस्य घंटयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From behind; पिद्धानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशी Si. 9. 76. —3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा, भावं, आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अ-ग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वा नुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते, अन्व-ग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति=पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.) After; तां... अन्वग्ययी मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिद्विप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्वन् *a.* [अन्-वनिप्] Following.