अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -इ: The castor oil tree (एरंड).

अमत a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता ' an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्दरोप); अमतः भक्तविरुद्धः परार्थी यत्र ; e. g. in राममन्मयारेण ताबिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of श्रृंगारस is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either बीर or बीमत्स; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —ितः A rogue, cheat. —ितः f. 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमस्यैतानि षड् जम्बा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. —Comp. —पूर्व a. unconscious, unintentional.

জমান a. Ved. [সম্-সাব Un. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (বাদ-বালিত) Rv. 1. 61. 9. —ন [সমানি মুনী স্কান্ম সামাই সাবা] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. —2 Strength, power.

अमित्र a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful. अमत a. Sober, sane.

अमत्सर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधन्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अभनस्त, अमनस्त a. 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child).

-3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind.-5 Devoid of affection. -n. (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention. -m. The Supreme Being.-Comp. -पन a. unknown, unthought of. -तीत -त a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -इ. a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमिनः [अम्--आनिः, अमिति गच्छत्यत्र Un. 2.101] Motion (गितिः); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -ध्य: 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (=रअ विश्वाचादि Sk.on P.II. 4.23).

अमंतु a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent.-3 Despising.

अमन,-चक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sûdra, a female &c. : Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अन्नताना-ममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथम-न्यथावलीढा न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. - तंत्र a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts: Pt. 1. 70. —विद a. Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद a.1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमद्द्विंग U. 5. 5; अमंदिमल्दिं- दिरे निखलमाधुरीमंदिर Bv. 4. 1; व्हीष्ट-करावधूननं Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. -द: N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage.-2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing illwill towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; इरलेब्बनमञ्जेव वृक्षमूलनिकेतन: Ms. 6. 26.

अममता ,-स्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमान्न a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [मृ-पनायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable;अजरामर-वन् भाज्ञो विद्यानर्थे च साध्येत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —र: 1 A god, deity. —2 N. of a Marut. —3 N. of a plant (स्नृहोब्ख). —4 Quicksilver. —5 Gold. —6.A species of pine.—7 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods).

-8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; of of a mountain .- 9 Mystical signification of the syllable 3. -10 A heap of bones. - T 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord .- 3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थणा). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्नुही, गुड्ची, दूवी. -री The same as अमरा.-Сотр. — अंगना, -स्त्री a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel ; मुघाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. 一部家: 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. - अधिप: -इंद्र: र्इश: **ईश्वर: ,पति: ,भर्ता ,राज:** &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra: sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. —आचार्यः, -ग्रहः, -इज्यः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. - आपगा, -तटिनी, -सरित f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges: °तटिनीरोधासे वसन् Bh. 3. 123. - आलय: the abode of the gods, heaven. इ.उत्तम a. the best of the gods. — उपम a. God-like. — कं-टक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmada. - कोट: 'the fortress of the immortals ', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. - कोश:,-ष: N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -ज: N. of a tree. a kind of खदिर. — तरः,-दारः 1.a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra : अमरुतरुक्रसुमसीरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकाम-स्य Bv.1.28.-2. देवदार.-3. the wishyielding tree. - द्विज:a Bràhmana who lives by attending a temple or idol: or one who superintends a temple. - 其 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various other towns, -geq:,-sqa: 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चून).-2. N. of a kind of grass. -3. the wish-yielding tree (कल्पबृक्ष). -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पीवृक्ष); a kind of anise. — प्रस्थ-प्रभ a. like an immortal. - TH: one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. - माला N. of a lexicon. - रहन a crystal. -लोक: the world of the gods, heaven; "ar heavenly bliss: तेष सम्यग्वर्तमानी गच्छत्यमरलोकतां Ms. 2. 5. - वहारी N. of a plant (आकाश-वाही). - सिंह: N. of the author of Amarakosha; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of