

III. m. 1. The sentiment of horror, as the object of poetical composition. 2. Çiva. 3. An imp, a goblin. 4. The grand-uncle of the Pândus, son of the Gaṅgâ, Chr. 19, 5.—Comp. *Mahâ-*, m. a name of Çântanu.

भीष्मक *bhîshma + ka*, m. The contemptible Bhîshma, Chr. 6, 6.

भुक्ति *bhukti*, i.e. 2. *bhuj + ti*, f. 1. Eating, Pañch. 138, 2. 2. Food, Râjat. 5, 170. 3. Fruition. 4. Possession, Man. 8, 252; Pañch. iii. d. 93; iv. d. 76 (but cf. also Bôhtl. Ind. Spr. 125).

1. **भुज्** *BHUIJ*, i. 6, Par. 1. To bend, to make crooked. 2. Pass. To incline one's self, Hit. iv. d. 28. Pteple. of the pf. pass. *bhugna*, 1. Bent, crooked. 2. Bending, stooping. Comp. *Â-*, adj. slightly inflexed, Daçak. in Chr. 198, 21.—With the prep. अव *ava*, *avabhugna*, Crooked, MBh. 1, 5891.—Cf. Goth. biugan; A.S. bigan, búgan; O.H.G. baug; A.S. beág, beagrian; O.H.G. bogo; A.S. bóga; O.H.G. elin-bogo; A.S. elnboga, elboga; O.H.G. buoc, bûh; *φύγειν*, *φυγή*; Lat. fugio, fuga; cf. A.S. bi-bugan, To flee away.

2. **भुज्** (akin to the preceding; cf. *bhaj* and *bharñj*), ii. 7, *bhunaj*, *bhuñj*, Par. Âtm. 1. To eat and drink, Man. 2, 53; Nal. 13, 68; Râm. 3, 53, 7. 2. To enjoy (regularly, Âtm.), MBh. 3, 2167. 3. To endure, Megh. 1. 4. To govern, to possess (regularly, Par.), Man. 7, 148 (Âtm.). Pteple. of the pf. pass. *bhukta*, 1. Eaten. 2. Possessed, Pañch. iii. d. 93. 3. Eating, having eaten, Pañch. iv. d. 75; n. Food. Comp. *Ku-*, n. bad food, Lass. 3, 9. Pteple. of the fut. pass. I. *bhogya*, To be enjoyed, Pañch. i. d. 133. n. 1. Enjoyment, Çâk. d. 47. 2. Wealth. 3. Grain. f. *yâ*, A whore. Comp. *A-*, I. adj. what cannot be enjoyed. II. n. absence of

enjoyment, Megh. 111. *Su-*, adj. to be enjoyed easily, Pañch. iv. d. 84. II. *bhojya*, To be eaten, edible. n. 1. Food, meal, Hit. 76, 7, M.M.; milky messes, Man. 3, 227 (Kull.). 2. Gratification, Man. 9, 268. Comp. *A-*, adj. 1. prohibited as food, Pañch. 121, 16. 2. a person whose food must not be eaten, Man. 4, 221. *Ku-*, n. bad food, Châp. 30 in Berl. Monatsb. 1864, 409. Desider. *bubhuksha*, 1. To wish to eat, MBh. 1, 8087. 2. To wish to govern, or to possess, 1, 5667. Caus. I. *bhojaya*, To cause to eat, to invite, to give food, Man. 3, 106; 151; 8, 392; to treat, to entertain, Pañch. 26, 20. II. *bhuñjâ-paya*, To cause to eat, Lass. 12, 4.—With the prep. अधि *adhi*, To dispose of, Hit. 130, 4.—With अनु *anu*, To receive the reward of, Man. 4, 240; Pañch. 259, 15.—With उप *upa*, 1. To eat, to drink, Râm. 2, 30, 16; Ragh. 1, 68 (67). 2. To enjoy, Hit. i. d. 112, M.M. 3. To have a reward of, Man. 12, 8. 4. To appropriate, 4, 202. Pteple. of the fut. pass. I. *upabhogya*, To be enjoyed, what may be eaten, Pañch. 86, 23. n. An object of enjoyment, MBh. 1, 2346. II. *upabhojya*, Edible, serving for food, MBh. 14, 2552.—With परि *pari*, 1. To eat, Mrichchh. 297, 12 (Calc.). 2. To enjoy, Kir. 5, 5.—With प्र *pra*, To govern, Chr. 287, 5=Rigv. i. 48, 5.—With सम् *sam*, To enjoy, Hit. ii. d. 167; Râjat. 5, 283. *a-saṁbhojya*, m. One with whom nobody is allowed to eat, Man. 9, 238. Caus. *bhojaya*, To cause to eat, to treat, MBh. 3, 12672.—Cf. Lat. fungi; Goth. bugjan; A.S. bycgan, to buy (originally, to possess one's self of something); Goth. biuhts, biuhti. As *bhraiñj* for *bharñj*, the original form was probably *bhruiñj*, cf. Lat. frux, frugis, fruor, fructus, frustum, frustra,