বঙ্গ vaṅga, I. m. 1. Cotton. 2. The name of a country, Bengal. 3. Its inhabitants, Ragh. 4, 36. II. n. 1. Lead. 2. Tin.

वङ्ग पुल्वज vaṅga-çulva-ja, n. Brass.

† বস্তু VANGH, i. 1, Âtm. 1. To go. 2. To blame. 3. To begin moving. 4. To begin. 5. To move swiftly.

वच VACH, ii. 2, Par. (also Âtm.), 1. To speak, Draup. 6, 24 (avochas, aor. with augment after $m\hat{a}$); to say, with the acc. of the object and of the addressed person, Bhag. 2, 1. 2. To describe, Chr. 34, 7. Pass. uchya, 1. To be spoken of (tat kim uchyate, That needs not to be spoken of, i.e. that is of course the best), Pańch. 154, 24. 2. To be told, Vikr. 81, 5; to be admonished, Pańch. 32, 11. 3. To be called, Man. 1, 71. Ptcple. of the pf. pass. ukta, Addressed (parushâni, with hard words), Hit. iii. d. 25. n. 1. A sentence, Pańch. 68, 1. 2. Speech, Râjat. 5, 205. Comp. An-, adj. not uttered, Râm. 3, 14, 21. Ardha-, adj. half uttered; °tena, instr. without finishing one's speech, Vikr. 29, 19. Durukta, i.e. dus-, I. adj. 1. harshly spoken to, Pańch. i. d. 100. 2. injurious, MBh. 13, 4987. II. n. injurious speech, ib. 13, 501. Punar-, I. adj. 1. repeated, MBh. 5, 632. 2. useless, Vikr. 40, 2. II. n. l. repetition, Vikr. d. 153 (a second string of pearls). 2. tautology. Pratikûla-, n. disagreeable speech, Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 1525. Pteple. of the fut. pass. I. vaktavya. 1. Fit or proper to be said. 2. Reprehensible. 3. One of bad fame, Man. 8, 66. 4. Vile, low. 5. Dependant, subject. n. 1. A rule. 2. Speaking, Pańch. 194, 23. 3. Speech. Comp. Bahu-, adj. much to be praised, Râjat. 5, 67. II. vachaniya. 1. To be spoken. 2. To be noticed, censurable. n. Blame, Utt. Râmach. 28, 13. III. râchya. 1. Fit or proper to be spoken, Pańch. 83, 20. 2. To

be predicated of anything, Vedântas. in Chr. 210, 9; 212, 13. 3. Blameable, Sav. 1, 32. 4. Contemptible, vile, outcaste. n. 1. A predicate. 2. Blame, Çâk. d. 112. Comp. A-, adj. 1. not to be spoken of, Râm. 5, 36, 81. 2. not to be addressed, Man. 2, 128. Dus-, adj. difficult to be spoken, harsh, Mârk. P. 8, 27. n. evil tidings, Râm. 5, 15, 42. Comp. absol. an -uktvâ, without being ordered, Râjat. 5, 62. Desider. vivaksha, To desire to speak, to say to, Chr. 57, 26. Caus. vâchaya. 1. To order to recite, Râm. 2, 25, 28. 2. To order to recite blessings, Râm. 2, 6, 7; Chr. 25, 51 (anomal. absol. vâchya). 3. To read, Vikr. 26, 7.—With the prep. त्रन anu, To teach, Man. 11, 191. anûchâna, see s.v. Caus. To read, Çâk. 17, 4; Vikr. 26, 3.—With Ahi, To address, to say to (with two acc.), MBh. 2, 1998.—With 有我 nis, 1. To declare, MBh. 3, 1223; to explain, Vedântas, in Chr 204, 11. 2. To speak, to put properly, Man. 8, 55. nirukta, Distinctly declared. n. 1. Etymological explanation, MBh. 1, 266. 2. The name of one of the Vedangas (see anga), ib. 12, 13232. — With **y** pra, **1.** To begin to speak, Pańch. 77, 1. 2. To explain, Man. 1, 103; to tell, Pańch. 116, 1. 3. To say, Panch. 4, 14; MBh. 2, 503. 4. To address, Panch. i. d. 64; Chr. 44, 5. prokta, 1. Declared, Hit. iii. d. 74. 2. Called, Man. 1, 10; Paúch. ii. d. 93. pravachaniya, 1. To be well spoken. 2. (m.), A good speaker. — With in sam-pra, To explain comprehensively, Man. 8, 61.-With प्रति prati, To answer (with two acc.), Râm. 2, 68, 1. pratyuktu, n. Answer, Megh. 112.—With HH sam, To address, Panch. 97, 12.—Cf. Lat. vocare, vox; O.H.G. ga-wahan, memo-