त्राह्माद्न â-hlâd+ana, n. Delighting, delight, Daçak. in Chr. 182, 23.

ऽत्राइ -âhva, see âhvâ.

知言可 âhvaya, i. e. â-hve+a, m.

1. Betting, Man. 8, 7.

2. As latter part of a comp. adj., Called, e. g. râ-mâyana- called Râmâyana, Râm. 1, 4, 1. gajâhvaya, gajasâhvaya, nâgasâhvaya and vâraṇasâhvaya, i. e. -sa-âhvaya, Called by the name of an elephant, i.e. Hâstinapura from hastin, an elephant, and pura, a town, MBh. 3, 270 and 9, and 1, 1786. gaṇḍa-sâhvayâ, f. The name of a river, probably=Gaṇḍakî, MBh. 3, 14230. chakra-sâhvaya, m. The ruddy goose, Anas casarca Gm., Râm. 4, 51, 38; cf. sâhvaya.—Comp. Hima-, m. camphor.

S সাভ্যন -âhvayana, i.e. â-hve+ ana, n. Latter part of comp. adj., ratha-anga-, called after a part of a cart, i.e. chakra-vâka, The name of a bird, from chakra, a wheel, Râm. 2, 95, 11.

সাহা âhvâ, i.e. â-hve + â, f. A name.—Comp. Chakra-, m. the ruddy goose, Anas casarca Gm., Kathâs. 14, 62. Sûrya-, n. 1. copper. 2. gigantic swallow-wort.

সাহাৰ âhvâna, i.e. â-hve+ana, n.
1. Calling, summons, Pańch. iii. d. 44.
2. An invocation, Man. 9, 126.
3. A challenge, Râm. 4, 13, 40.

## **दू** I.

\$\(\bar{\x}\) I. ii. 2, Par. (in epic poetry also \(\hat{\hat{A}}\) tm. MBh. 5, 192). 1. To go, Chr. 296, 8=Rigv. i. 112, 8, etave ved. inf. 2. To go to (with the acc.), R\(\hat{\hat{a}}\)m. 2, 67, 1; with punar, to return, MBh. 2, 58.

3. To undergo, with abstracts, e.g.

cudratâm, Man. 4, 245, the condition of a Çûdra, i.e. to become a Çûdra; çosham, Chât. 9, dryness, i.e. to become dry; prîtim, Nal. 16, 23, joy, i.e. to rejoice; vaçam, Hit. 1, 32, power, i.e. to become subject. 4. To go away, Râm. 3, 1, 28. 5. To return, Râm. 1. 42, 9. 6. To attain, Vedântas. in Chr. 205, 2. B. त्र्य AY, according to the grammarians, i. 1, Par. and Âtm. To C.  $\frac{2}{3}$   $\hat{I}$ , i. 4,  $\hat{A}$ tm. (properly the pass. voice of I), To go, Chr. 287, 5=Rigv. i. 48, 5. ii. 2, Par., 1. To go. 2. To pervade. 3. To conceive. 4. To desire. 5. To throw. 6. To eat. Comp. ptcple. of the pf. pass. durita, i.e. dus-, n. Sin, Hariv. 11059.—With the prep. त्र्रात ati, A. I, 1. To pass over, Râm. 1, 21, 19; 3, 74, 7. 2. To surpass, Man. 8, 151, also in the pass. voice or Î, i. 4, Âtm., MBh. 2, 1473. 3. To conquer, Hit. i. d. 18. 4. To pass into, to enter, Man. 4, 73. 5. To avoid, Man. 12, 90. 6. To trespass, Râm. 2, 112, 18. The partic. of the pf. pass. atita, 1. Passed, Man. 7, 178. 2. Dead, Man. 5, 71. 3. Having passed over, Megh. 30. 4. Conquered, Vedântas. in Chr. 202, 5. 5. Having let pass away, Râm. 4, 28, 17. 6. Sluggish, Râm. 4, 31, 8.—With श्रभ्यति abhi-ati, 1. To pass over, Râm. 2, 70, 27. 2. To pass away, MBh. 3, 12547. abhyatîta, Dead, Man. 4, 252 .- With ala vi-ati, 1. To pass over, Râm. 2, 113, 4. 2. To conquer, MBh. 1, 6257. 3. To swerve (with the abl.), Râm. 4, 17, 32. 4. To disregard, Naish. 5, 113. 5. To pass away, Râm. 2, 50, 37. vyatîta. 1. Passed, Chr. 16, 20. 2. Dead, MBh. 1, 4592.— With समति sam-ati, 1. To pass. Râm. 2, 71, 17; MBh. 3, 10435. 2. To surpass, Kir. 5, 20. 3. To avoid, Bhag. 14, 26. 4. To pass away, Râm. 2, 27,