DEFACE: I To disfigure: q.v. विरूपीकरोति. II. To spoil: q.v.

Defacement : I. Disfigurement : विरूपीकरणम्. II. Obliteration : q.v.

DEFALCATION: I. A deficit: q.v. II. Embezzlement: q.v.

Defamation: परिवाद:: v. Calumny.

Defamatory: परिवादगर्म: (भी, भी): v. Slanderous.

DEFAME: (1) परिवदति (वद्, c. 1.), is d. ing in (my) presence my friend, the king of Anga: परि-वदति समज्ञं मित्रमङ्गाधिराजम्, Ve.; (2) अपभाषते (भाष्, c. 1.), who d. s great men: यो महतोऽपभाषते, Ku.; (3) आज्ञिपति (ज्ञिप्, c. 1.) (=to asperse).

Defamer: परिवादिन्: (f. नी): v. Slanderer.

Default (v.) : I. To offend : q.v. II. To be absent : अनुपस्थित: (ता, तं).

DEFAULT (subs.): I. Negligence: शैथिल्यम्. II. Fault: q.v.: दोष: III. Absence: in d. of the plaintiff: अनुपस्थिते वादिनि; in d. of fine: अदत्ते दण्डे; in d. of fishes: मत्स्यामावे.

Defaulter: I. In law: अनुपस्थितः (ता, तं). II. A delinquent: q.v.

Defeat (v.t): I. To overthrow: पराजयते (जि, c. 1.), the Yavanas were d. ed: पराजयिषत यवनाः, D. vi.: v. To conquer, bear. II. To frustrate in battle: q.v.: इन्ति, नि-, व्या-, (हन्, c. 2.), would d. my object: निहन्यान्मे मनोरथम्, D. ii.

Defeat (subs.): I. Discomfiture: (1) प्राजय:, who has admitted d. from me: यया मत्तः प्राजयोऽभ्युपेतः, D. ii.; (2) प्राभवः; d. of Parashurāma: प्रशुरामस्य प्राभवः, Vi.; to get a d.: प्राभवं प्राप्नोति, Ki.; (3) भङ्गः (= rout). II. Frustration: q.v.: विधातः.

Defecate: I. Trans: v. To clarify, refine. II. Intrans: मलोत्सर्गं करोति.

Defecate (adj.); Defecation: v. Refined, Purification.

Defect: I. Want: q v. II. Fault, blemish: q.v.: दोष:.

Defection: Ph.: d. from one's own religion:

स्वधर्मत्यागः ; "d. to Popery" रोमकधर्मपरियहः ; "d. of a realm" *राष्ट्रविघटनम् : v. Revolt, apostacy.

Defective : असम्पूर्ण: (णी, णी) : v. Imperfect, maimed, faulty.

Defectiveness: (1) असम्पूर्णता; (2) सदोषता, (faultiness); (3) वैकल्यम् (of limbs).

Defence: I. Protection: q.v.: (1) रज्ञा; (2)
गुप्ति:, for the d. of cities: नगरगुप्त्यर्थम्, Mah.;
(3) better by circumlo: v. To defend. II.
Art of d.: prob. रज्ञा. III. That which defends: गुप्ति:, and the d. s are quite impassable: अलङ्कारतमा च गुप्ति:, D.: v. Also defender.
IV. In law: उत्तरम्, witnesses for the d.: उत्तर=वादिन: साह्मिण:, Y. V. Apology.

Defenceless: (1) अगुप्त: (प्ता, प्तं); (2) अनायुधः (धा, धं) (=unarmed).

DEFEND: I. To protect: q.v. रज्ञति (रज्ञ, c. 1.), d. him from Bhima: रज्ञैनं भीमात्. Ve. iii. N.B. Exact sense expr. by circumlo., Karņa cannot d. the Kaurava army from Bhīma and Arjuna: कौरवबलमालोडयन्तौ भीमार्जुनौ राध्येन न शक्येते निवारियतुम, Ve. II. In law, to contest: उत्तरं ददाति, (दा, c. 3.). III. To repel: q.v.

Defendant : (1) प्रत्यिष् (f. नी), Mr. ix. ; (2) प्रतिवादिन् (f. नी), Si. xx. 18.

Defender: (1) रज्ञक:; (2) गोप्तृ (m.), d. of the faith: धर्मस्य गोप्ता, Vi. v.: v. Protector, guardian.

Defensive : Ph. : on the d. : आत्मरचार्थम् ; d. and offensive weapons : आक्रमणनिवारण-, परप्रहरणा- युधाः.

Defer (v.t.): I. To put off, delay: q.v.: व्याद्मिपति (च्चिप्, c. 9.). II. To refer: q.v.

Defer (v.i.): I. To yield, submit: q.v.: अनुपालयति (पाल्, c. 10.). II. To delay, put off: q.v.

Deference: (1) बहुमान: (=regard), out of d. to a good thing: सद्गस्तुबहुमानात, V.; (2) अनुरोध: (=complaisance), is this d. to the sayings of superiors: किमयं गुरुजनवचनानुरोध:, K. To treat with d.: (1) बहु मन्यते (मन, c. 4.), Sa.; (2) अनुरुख्यते, K.