IDIOSYNCRASY: व्यक्तिगतो मावः (??).

IDIOT: जह: (हा, हं): v. Also foolish, mad.

IDIOTCY: जहता or जाङ्यम्: v. Also foolishness.

IDIOTIC: expr. by comp. or gen.: v. Also foolish.

IDLE (adj.): I. Vain, useless: q.v.: निरर्थन: (का, कं). II. Lazy, inactive: q.v.: अलस: (सा, सं), like the action of an i. (man): अलसस्य यथा कार्यम्. Vi. vi. 2. III. Unemployed: q.v. अन्यापृत: (ता, तं).

IDLE (v.): i.e. i. away: ज्ञपयित (c. of ज्ञै): v. To waste, spend.

IDLENESS: I. Laziness, inactivity: (1) आलस्यम्; (2) अलसता. II. Uselessness: q.v.: निर्धेकता. IDLER: अलस: : v. Also lazy, sluggard.

IDLY: I. Vain: q.v.: निर्थं कम्. II. Lazily: धालस्थेन.

IDOL: 1. Lit.: (1) प्रतिमा, oh. a wooden i.; no, no, of stone: कथं काष्ठप्रतिमा, न न शेलप्रतिमा, Mr. ii.; i. of the goddess (Durgā): देनीप्रतिमा, A. p.; (2) मृति: (=form; when the sense is clear); (3) विग्रह: (rare); (4) शालग्रामः (of Vishnu), A. p.; (5) लिङ्गम् (of Siva). II. Fig.: perh. देवता; better by आराध्यति (c. of राष्) (=to worship).

IDOLATER: I. Lit.: (1) देवपूजक: ; (2) प्रतिमा-पूजक: (?). II. Fig.: आराधियत् (m.): v. Adorer, worshipper.

IDOLATROUS: I. Lit.: by comp. i. worship: प्रतिमापूजा. II. Fig.: i. veneration: प्रममक्ति:: v. Excessive.

IDOLATRY: (1) प्रतिमापूजा (?); (2) देवोपासना (?). IDOLIZE: देववत् पूज्यति (पूज्, c. 10.), क्षाराधयति (c. of राघ), etc.

IDYL, IDYLL: गीतकाब्यम् (??).

IF: (1) यदि, if you are not delighted with the tremulous glances: लोलापाङ्गेर्य दि न रमसे, Me.; if so, I am fortunate: यद्येवं तद्धन्योऽद्दम, P.; or if you again get your place: त्वयाथवा यदि लब्धं पुनरात्मनः पदम, Ki.; even if his union was doubtful: सन्दिग्धोऽप्यस्य समागमो यदि स्यात, K.; if (he) had not wagered: यदि पणं नाकरिष्यत, V.; then again if: पुनरपरं यदि, K.; (2) चेत् (never at the

beginning of a sentence), if not: नो चेत, H. v. Otherwise; if on the other hand, you are waiting for time: अय चेदविधः प्रतीद्यते, Ki.; but if I could not find out some means here: अपि तु न चेदिह कमण्युपायमुद्धावियतुं शक्त ग्राम, D. N B. Note the use of विधिलिह when the sentence implies that something may or might happen and of रूड् when it implies that something would have happened. लट, लुट and रूट are used when it deals with facts actual or assumed, the first with present and the last two with future facts.

Igneous: (1) कान्ने यः (यी, यं); (2) विद्वमयः (यी, यं).

IGNIS-FATUUS : भृतदीपिका (?) ; भृतालोक: (?).

IGNITE: I. Trans: ज्वलयति (c. of ज्वल्): v. To kindle. II. Intrans: (1) ज्वलि (ज्वल् , c. l.); (2) सिम्ध्यते (pass. of इन्ध).

IGNITION: (1) ज्वलनम्; (2) इन्धनम्, सम्-; (3) दीपनम.

IGNOBLE: नीच: (चा, चं): v. Mean, base, low.

IGNOBLY: expr. by adj.: v. Also meanly.
IGNOMINIOUS: यशोझ (f. झी): v. Infamous,
shameful, base.

IGNOMINY: (1) निकृति:, did not bear the i. of being removed from the front seat: साम्रासनापनयजा निकृतिने सोढा, Mu. iv. ii.; (2) न्यकार:, Vi. v. 22.: v. Disgrace.

IGNORAMUS: (1) अज़: ; (1) निर्बोध: : v. Fool.

IGNORANCE: I. Absol.: अज्ञानम्. II. In special subjects: अनिमज्ञता, i. of algebra: बीजानिमज्ञता. Ph.: I will keep her in i. of it: न तामेतदिमिज्ञां करोमि: v. Also to conceal; to be in i. of: अनिमज्ञ (f. ज्ञा) (with gen.).

IGNORANT (adj,): I. Destitute of knowledge:
(1) अज्ञ (f. ज्ञा); (2) अजोध (f. घा); (3) ज्ञानहीन:
(ना, नं), विद्याविहीन: (ना, नं), and sim. comp.s;
(4) अपण्डित (f. ता), अविद्यस् (f. दुषी), etc.
(=not learned). II. Unacquainted:
(1) अनिमज्ञ (f. ज्ञा) or occ. अज्ञ (f. ज्ञा); (2) by verb: v. Know, not.

IGNORANTLY: (1) अज्ञानत:; (2) अज्ञानात्; (3) अज्ञानेन.