

**अनुपस्थापित** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Not ready, not at hand, not offered or produced. E. अ neg. and उपस्थापित.

**अनुपस्थायिन्** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-यी-यिनी-यि) Absent, distant. E. अ neg. and उपस्थायिन्.

**अनुपस्थित** Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) <sup>1</sup> Not approached &c. <sup>2</sup> Not ready, not fresh in memory. <sup>3</sup> Sunk into oblivion (as a science &c.).

II. n. (-तम्) (In Grammar.) A word which is not उपस्थित (q. v.) i. e. which is not the word इति as it occurs in the writings referring to the recitation of the vaidik hymns. E. अ neg. and उपस्थित.

**अनुपस्थिति** Tatpur. f. (-तिः) Absence. E. अ neg. and उपस्थिति.

**अनुपहत** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) <sup>1</sup> Not injured, not impaired, not obstructed. <sup>2</sup> Not polluted, not vitiated, not made impure. E. अ neg. and उपहत.

**अनुपहतक्रुष्ट** Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-ष्टः-ष्टा-ष्टम्) Who has (in his aspect) nothing that indicates injury or anger (one of the eighty secondary signs (or अनुव्यञ्जन) which characterize a great man, acc. to the Buddhists. E. अ priv. and उपहत-क्रुष्ट.

**अनुपहृत** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) <sup>1</sup> Not summoned, not invoked. <sup>2</sup> Not summoned in a loud voice, invoked in a low voice. E. अ 1. neg. 2. deter. and उपहृत.

**अनुपाकृत** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Not prepared or made fit for sacrificial purposes (as a victim before the muttering of prayers over it, or as the प्रातरनुवाक before the completion of the ceremonies required for it &c.). E. अ neg. and उपाकृत.

**अनुपाकृतमांस** Karmadh. n. (-सम्) Flesh of an animal which has not been made fit for sacrificial purposes by the recital of vaidik hymns, flesh of an animal which has not been killed at a sacrifice. (A Brahmana is forbidden to eat such flesh.) E. अनुपाकृत and मांस.

**अनुपाख्य** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ख्यः-ख्या-ख्यम्) Not clearly perceptible. E. अ neg. and उपाख्य.

**अनुपात** Tatpur. m. (-तः) <sup>1</sup> Falling subsequently upon, alighting or descending upon in succession. <sup>2</sup> Following. <sup>3</sup> (In arithmetic.) Proportion, the rule of three. E. अनु and पात or पत् with अनु, kṛit aff. ण.

**अनुपातक** Tatpur. n. (-कम्) A heinous offence, one similar to the four great crimes (महापातक) which are: <sup>a</sup> Causing the death of a Brāhmaṇa (directly or indirectly). <sup>b</sup> Drinking spirits. <sup>c</sup> Stealing (acc. to the comm. 'gold from a Brāhmaṇa'). <sup>d</sup> Committing incest with the wife of a father, natural or spiritual. The अनुपातक mentioned by Manu are the following: 1. False boasting of superiority (as pretending to be a Brāhmaṇa or conversant with the four Vedas, if one is not); 2. Malignant report, before a king, of crimes (comm.: punishable by death) — omitted by Yājñavalkya —; 3. Falsely accusing a spiritual preceptor; 4. Forgetting the Veda; 5. Showing contempt of the Veda (comm.: by resorting to heretical writings); 6. Giving false evidence (omitted by Yājñav.); 7. Killing a friend (comm.: not a Brāhmaṇa, this case being the first महापातक); 8. (Knowingly) eating things prohibited (i. e. food fit only for a Śūdra, as garlick &c.) or unfit to be tasted (as excrements &c.); [9. (According to Yājñavalkya) Kissing a woman

while in menstruation; 10. (Acc. to Yājñ.) Deceitfulness (i. e. saying one thing and doing another)]; 11. Appropriating a deposit (comm.: not the gold of a Brāhmaṇa (this case being the third महापातक) or acc. to another author, a deposit not of gold, if it belongs to a Brāhmaṇa); 12-17. Stealing a man, a horse, silver, a piece of land, a diamond or a gem [acc. to Yājñavalkya, 12-17. a horse, a gem, a man, a woman, a piece of land, and a cow]; 18-22. Sexual intercourse with one's own sister, with little girls before they have attained to puberty, with women of the lowest tribe (comm.: a Chāndālī), with the wives of a friend or of a son [to which Yājñavalkya adds: 23-30. with a woman of the same gotra or family, the sister of a father or mother, the wife of a maternal uncle, the wife of one's father, the daughter or wife of a spiritual teacher or one's own daughter; Nārada adds moreover: 31-40. with a mother in law, the wife of a paternal uncle or of a pupil, the friend of a sister, one who comes for protection, the wife of one who carries on the government of the country — comm.: if he is not a Kshatriya —, a nurse, a female mendicant, a female devotee and a woman of the Brāhmaṇa class.] — Similar to the first Mahāpātaka are the Anupātakas, acc. to Manu, 1-3, acc. to Yājñavalkya, 3-5 and 7. Similar to the second Mahāpātaka are the Anup., acc. to Manu, 4-8; acc. to Yājñav., 1. 8. 9. 10. Similar to the third Mahāp. are the Anup., acc. to Manu and Yājñav., 11-17. Similar to the fourth Mahāp. are, according to Manu, the Anupāt. 18-22, acc. to Yājñav. (and Nārada, Yama &c.), 18-40. E. अनु and पातक.

**अनुपातम्** Tatpur. ind. Following, going after, having followed or gone after (used in phrases implying reiteration; for the construction comp. s. v. अनुप्रपातम्); e. g. लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् 'following creeper for creeper &c.', क्रीडन्मुजङ्गेन गृहानुपातं कश्चिदथा जीवति संशयस्यः &c. 'like as a snake-catcher who plays with the snake is always in uncertainty whenever he goes house for house &c.'. E. पत् with अनु, kṛit aff. णमुज.

**अनुपातिन्** Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ती-तिनी-ति) <sup>1</sup> Following. <sup>2</sup> Resulting from e. g. शब्दज्ञानानुपाती वस्तुभूयो विकल्पः 'imagination is (a notion) devoid of reality, resulting from knowledge conveyed by words'. E. पत् with अनु, kṛit aff. णिनि.

**अनुपान** Tatpur. n. (-नम्) <sup>1</sup> (In Medicine.) A fluid vehicle in medicine, drink taken after or with medicine. <sup>2</sup> (In a passage of the Chhānd. Upan.) Drink which is near or stands close by. E. अनु and पान.

**अनुपानत्क** Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-त्कः-त्का-त्कम्) Without shoes. E. अ priv. and उपानह, samāsanta aff. कप्.

**अनुपानीय** I. Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-यः-या-यम्) To be drunk after. E. पा with अनु, kṛitya aff. अनीयर्.

2. n. (-यम्) Drink which is near (see अनुपान). E. अनु and पानीय.

II. m. f. n. (-यः-या-यम्) What is used as a vehicle (in medicine). E. अनुपान, taddh. aff. क्.

**अनुपालन** Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Preserving, guarding; e. g. विद्यानुपालन keeping to science, studying. E. पा, in the caus., with अनु, kṛit aff. लृट्.