चानस्वहार Tatpur. m. (-र:) Law or custom relating to food, viz. to the practise of eating together or not, as followed by different castes. E. सन्न and व्यवहार.

सन्नश्च Tatpur. m. (-प:) Leavings, offal. E. अन and शेष. सन्नसंस्कार Tatpur. m. (-र:) Consecration of food, by means of a sacrificial act; comp. the following. E. अन and संस्कार.

अन्नसंस्कार्कर्मन् Tatpur. n. (-र्म) A sacrificial act by which food becomes consecrated; e. g. the Vaiśwadevahoma. E. अन्नसंस्कार and कर्मन्.

चन्नसिद्धि Tatpur. f. (-द्धि:) The means of preparing food; e. g. येषां.... नैवान्नसिद्धिनं तथान्नसिद्धा (comm.: येषामनं नास्ति येषां च सत्यन्ने नाच सिद्धिः पाकसाधनं नास्तित्यर्थः). E. चन्न and सिद्धिः

अज्ञहर्नु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ती-र्ची-तृ) One who steals food; e. g. अज्ञहर्ता मयावी खात. E. अज्ञ and हर्नुः

चनहोम Tatpur. m. (-म:) An oblation forming part of the ceremonies in the Aśwamedha; it is made in the fire of the Uttaravedi (q. v.) and continued during a whole night, consisting in the first watch of the night, of clarified butter (आज्य or घृत), in the second of fried rice (सत्त), in the third of fried barley (धाना:) and in the fourth of fried corn (जाजा:). Comp. चनाधीश. E. चन and होम.

चित्राकाल. A misreading for अनाकाल q.v. See the following.]
चित्राकालभूत. A misreading for अनाकालभूत q.v. As the reading अञ्चाकालभूत occurs in the present edition of the Vivádachintámani while the reading अनाकालभूत is given in one E. I. H. Ms. of it, in both actual editions of the Mitákshara and in the E. I. H. Mss. of this work in the same sense, it may be as well to observe that the meaning intended by the former part of the compound could not be expressed by the word अञ्चाकाल but, if अञ्च were to make part of it, would require a form अन्यकाल; अनाकाल, however, similar in structure to अनावृष्टि, is a correct formation implying 'hard time in general i.e. time of distress, famine &c.'.]

अज्ञाक्तादन Dwandwa n. (-नम्) Food and clothing i. e. necessaries of life; comp. अज्ञवस्त्र. E. अज्ञ and आक्शादन.

ষরানূ Tatpur. m. (-না) Eating food; see the following. E. স্বর and স্বানু.

अज्ञानुल n. (-लम्) The property of eating food; e. g. अज्ञानुलमपि श्वसनवृत्तिमतः प्राणस्य धर्मः E. अज्ञानृ, taddh. aff. स्व.

स्तातान् I. Tatpur. m. (-ता) The same as শ্বরস্থান্; e.g. यः क-स्तिया मामन्नमन्नार्थिभ्यो द्दाति प्रयक्कृति अन्नाताना अवीति&с. II. Bahuvr. m. (-ता) Having the nature of শ্বন্ন 2.2. Comp. the passage s. v. শ্বনক. E. শ্বন্ন and শ্বানোন.

सन्नाद Tatpur. m. f. n. (-द:-दी-दम) Eating food &c. (see the meanings of अन्न); also eating the metaphysical or mystical अन्न 2. 2.; said e. g. of the Supreme Soul 'अह-मनमहमन्नादः' (comm. अदित आत्मा निरक्षनो ऽपि सन्नह-मनानमादः); or 'सेषा विराडनादी' (comm. सेषा विराइनादी' (comm. सेषा विराइनादीं आत्मा स्थानं चानादिनी च). E. अन्न and आद (अद, kfit aff. आत्म). [NB. This etymol. is the regular one, but according to the comm. of Páń., restricted to the classical dialect; in the Vedas the word is treated as if the latter part were अद (अद, kfit aff. अच्) or, in other words: अन्नाद,

fem. • 27 is in the vaidik literature udátta on the last syllable, while in the classical dialect it would be udátta on the first. This is the bearing of the instance अहादाय (dative of warz) in the comm. on the Káriká to Páńini III. 1. 85., when the comm. observes 'ग्रस्तिषये ६च'; comp. Mahábháshya on Páń. III. 2. 1.: 'ग्रहादायेति च क्रतां व्यत्य-यरकन्द्रसि'। अनादायेति च क्वतां व्यत्यरकन्द्रसि दृष्टवः। अज्ञादायान्तपतये। आज्ञातिमनादीं ज्ञला। कर्मख्याः whereupon Kaiyyata: अज्ञादायेति। अज्ञमत्तीत्वण: प्रसङ्घे (च्यत्वदः क्रियते । तेन अञ्ज ऽत्रदायेखेवमवग्रह उपपद्यते — In the present edition of Pánini there is a misprint अवादाय: instead of अज्ञादाय (the latter being correctly given in the corresponding place of the Siddh. Kaum. fol. 217 b. line 15); in the mutilated reprint of that edition the error has been repeated, as in similar cases, and somewhere else a new vaidik word has been founded on it viz 'अवादाय adj. ved.' with a meaning 'taking food' and with an etymology ' अन and आहाय'; it needs not be observed that the quoted words ' ऋष्तिषये (च ' would become quite meaningless with such a formation 'सदादाय adj.', since the agama युक् could not occur in a derivative with krit aff. 312.]

यत्नाद्न Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The eating food. E. यत्न and यद्न. [यत्नादाय: A misprint for यत्नादाय, the dative of यत्नाद. See the E. of यत्नाद.]

सन्नादिन Tatpur. m. f. n. (-दीदिनी-दि) Eating food; the same as सन्नाद q. v., and comp. the passage quoted there. E. सन and सादिन.

अनाव I. Karmadh. n. (-बाम्) ¹Food fit to be eaten, food in general, used in the same sense as आह; also elliptically: the eating of food; e. g. निवर्तयास्यायुषे ऽज्ञाबाय (comm. = ग्रतभचणाय); or ग्रतादाय.... ग्रभिषञ्चामि (comm. अज्ञाबमज्ञभवणसामर्थम् where the 'fitness' (of eating food) however, is rather implied by the dative instead of inhering to the meaning of the base); or अज्ञाबादेः संविभागो भृतेभ्यस यथाईत:; and in the mystical acceptation of स्रव; e.g. त्रचात्मने १ ज्ञाद्यमागायत् ; or एतम्ग्वेदमस्रतपंत्रस्थाभि-तप्तस्य यश्क्षेत्र र्ष्ट्रियं वीर्यमनायं रसो र जायत (comm. स्ना-यमनं च तदायं च येनोपयुज्यमानेनाहृन्यहृनि देवानां स्थितिः स्वात्तदन्नावमेष रसो (जायत यागादिलचणात्कर्मणः). ² Food fit for the occasion at which it is eaten, proper food; e. g. कुर्यादहरहः श्राज्ञमनावेनोदनेन (comm. श्रनावेनेति तिसैनी-हिभिर्यवैरित्यादे ब्पादानम्); or अज्ञाबेन (scil. ब्राह्मणान्भो-जयत) i. e. with choice dishes (comm. = मिष्टाद्वेन). Boiled rice. E. স্থল and স্থাৱ (to be eaten). [In Röer's valuable edition of Sankara's comm. on the Brihadar., तदसं p. 279 (अन्नाद्यमनमेव तद्धं च) is probably a misprint for तद्धां, conformably to similar explanations of the same author, e. g. Brihadár. p. 100, Chhánd. p. 161.]

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-दा:-दा-दाम) Rice and so on (see the meanings of श्रद्ध); the same as if the latter part of the compound were श्रादि; e. g. सार्ववर्णिकमद्भादं संनीयाक्षाव्य वारिणा (comm. = सर्वप्रकारमद्भादिकं व्यक्जनादिभिरेकीष्ट्रत्थ &c.). E. श्रद्ध and श्राद्ध (first).

अज्ञाद्यकाम Tatpur. m. (-म:) One who is desirous of food, of plenty; used in the same sense as अञ्चलाम q. v. E. अज्ञाद्य and काम.