

the locative; the latter case, however, is only exceptional. — The word is given also in the form अक्कम्. E. unknown. That which is given is: अ neg. and क्को, kṛit affix क, 'not cutting or injuring sc. the sight' and would refer only to I. and to II. 1. in the sense of 'not easily cut'.

अक्कभल Tatpur. (?) m. (-लः) A bear. This is sometimes considered as two words. See अक्क and भल. E. अक्क and भल.

अक्कावाक m. (-कः) One of the sixteen Rītvijs or priests required for the performance of the great sacrifices with the juice of the Soma plant. He is one of the three priests who are subordinate to the होतृ q. v. (see besides मैत्रावरुण and यावसुत) and one of the four priests who receive the third division of the Dakṣiṇā q. v. (See also नेष्टु, अपीध and प्रतिहर्तृ.) E. वच् with अक्क in its protracted form, kṛit aff. घञ्.

अक्कावाकीय I. m. f. n. (-यः-या-यम्) Referring to the अक्कावाक q. v.

II. n. (-यम्) ¹A Sūkta or hymn in which the word अक्कावाक occurs. ²The office or function of the अक्कावाक. E. अक्कावाक, taddh. aff. क्.

अक्किद्र I. Tatpur. n. (-द्रम्) Uninterruptedness, completeness. E. अ neg. and किद्र.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-द्रः-द्रा-द्रम्) ¹Uninterrupted. ²Uninjured, unhurt. E. अ priv. and किद्र.

अक्किन्न Tatpur. m. f. n. (-न्नः-न्ना-न्नम्) Uncut, unhurt, uninjured. E. अ neg. and किन्न.

अक्किन्नपत्त Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-चः-चा-चम्) Having the wings uninjured, unbroken (also metaphorically as a vaidik epithet of the इष्टकाः which were arranged in the shape of a bird. See अपिचयन). E. अक्किन्न and पत्त.

अक्कुप्ता Tatpur. f. (-प्ता) A proper name, viz. one of the sixteen Vidyādevīs, female divinities peculiar to the mythology of the Jāinas. E. अ neg. and कुप्ता 'not touched soil. by sin'.

अक्केत m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Approached, obtained. E. इ, with अक्क, kṛit aff. क्त.

अक्केदिक Tatpur. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) Not always fit to be cut. E. अ neg. and केदिक.

अक्कोक्ति Karmadh. f. (-क्तिः) Pure speech. E. अक्क (pure) and उक्ति. This word may also be explained in the sense of 'allocution' from अक्क (the गति), and उक्ति.

अक्कोद Bahuvr. I. m. f. n. (-दः-दा-दम्) Having clear or limpid waters.

II. f. (-दा) The name of a river produced by the Manes Agniśwāttas.

III. n. (-दम्) The name of a lake in the Himālaya, deriving its origin from the river Achchhodā. E. अक्क and उद (a substitute of उदक).

अच्युत Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) ¹Not falling, fixed, firm. ²Imperishable, permanent. ³Not oozing, not trickling, not dripping.

II. m. (-तः) ¹A name of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇā. ²A shrub (Morinda tinctoria). E. अ neg. and च्युत.

अच्युतचित् Bahuvr. m. (-त्) Resting on a solid ground (a vaidik epithet of Soma &c.). E. अच्युत and चित् (dwelling).

अच्युतच्युत Tatpur. m. (-त्) Shaking or destroying what is fixed (a vaidik epithet of Indra &c.). E. अच्युत and च्युत.

अच्युतज Tatpur. m. pl. (-जाः) A class of Jaina deities which belong to the Vaimānikas and are produced by Viṣṇu. E. अच्युत and ज.

अच्युतदन्त Bahuvr. m. (-न्तः) A proper name: the ancestor of the warrior tribe, called आच्युतदन्ति. E. अच्युत and दन्त.

अच्युतन्त Bahuvr. (?) m. (-न्तः) A proper name: the ancestor of the warrior tribe, called आच्युतन्ति. E. unknown; perhaps the same as the former in a mutilated form.

अच्युतमूर्ति Bahuvr. m. (-र्तिः) A name of Viṣṇu. E. अच्युत and मूर्ति 'having an imperishable shape'.

अच्युतवास Tatpur. m. (-सः) The religious fig tree (Ficus religiosa). E. अच्युत and वास 'Viṣṇu's abode'.

अच्युतखल Tatpur. n. (-लम्) The name of a place in the Panjab. E. अच्युत and खल.

अच्युतायज Tatpur. m. (-जः) A proper name of the elder brother of Viṣṇu, viz. ¹Balarāma, ²Indra. E. अच्युत and अयज.

अज (अज-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्त) r. 1st cl. par. (अजति. The tenses which require ārdhadhātuka affixes, are not to be formed of this radical, वी (q. v.) being then considered as a substitute, of which the formation is to take place. According to others, however, there may be found: perf. आजिष्य- fut. अजिता-अजिष्यति- aor. आजीत्- cond. आजिष्यत्. Pass. अज्यते- fut. अजिता-अजिष्यते- prec. अजिषीष्ट- aor. आजिष्ट. Des. अजिजिषति.) ¹To go. ²To throw or cast, to impel. With ¹अक्क- To impel to. ²अप- To send away. ³अभि- To impel to. ⁴अव- To send down. ⁵आ- To direct hither (trans. and intrans.), to fetch, to scatter. ⁶आ pref. अभि- (अभ्या-) To direct hither. ⁷उद्- To drive out, to draw out. ⁸उप- To direct near. ⁹निर्- To drive out. ¹⁰वि- To throw asunder, to scatter. ¹¹सम्- To throw or send together.

अज I. 1. m. (-जः) ¹The mover, the instigator. ²As such, this word occurs in the Vedas, for the most part in conjunction with एकपाद् (q. v.), as an epithet or as a synonyme of ^aIndra, ^bRudra, one of the Maruts, ^cAgni, ^dPūshan or Sūrya; in the epic and paurāṇik literature as a synonyme of ^aBrahmā (see also अजन), ^bViṣṇu, ^cŚiva, ^dKāma; in philosophical texts, in its feminine form (अजा) as a synonyme of ^aPrakṛiti or Nature, ^bMāyā or Illusion, the unreality of Nature or Universe. ³A proper name, viz. ^aA descendant of Viśvāmitra. ^bA prince of the solar race, the son of Raghu and father of Daśaratha, or according to others, the grandson of Raghu, the son of Dilīpa and father of Dirghabāhu; or the son of Nābhāga and father of Daśaratha. ⁴A he-goat. This animal was considered as the vehicle of Pūshan, the sun, (see अजाश्व) and also as consecrated to Agni and Soma conjointly. ⁵(In astronomy.) The sign Aries. ⁶The name of a mineral substance. See माचिक and अजनामक. ⁷A kind of rice, three or seven years old (?). ⁸The moon (?).

2. m. pl. (-जाः) The name of ^aa sort of Rishis in Brahma's heaven; ^ba people mentioned in the Vedas.

3. f. (-जा) ¹Prakṛiti or Nature. ²Māyā or Illusion