

situation. ³ A town. ⁴ (In architecture.) Base, basement.

⁵ Power, dignity, superintendence. ⁶ Prescribed rule, fixed practice. ⁷ A wheel. ⁸ Approaching. ⁹ (In Buddhistic literature.) Benediction. E. स्था with अधि, kṛit aff. लुट्.

अधिष्ठानशरीर Karmadh. n. (-रम्) (In Sāṅkhya phil.) According to some, an intermediate body between the लिङ्गशरीर and स्थूलशरीर (qq.vv.), one that is supposed to enable the subtle body to assume the corporeity of gross body. E. अधिष्ठान and शरीर.

अधिष्ठायक Tatpur. m.f.n. (-यकः-यिका-यकम्) Superintending, governing. E. स्था with अधि, kṛit aff. लुक् and āgama युक्.

अधिष्ठित Tatpur. m.f.n. (-तः-ता-तम्) ¹ Fixed, determined, established; literally or figuratively, as a house or a practice. ² Inhabited, occupied. ³ Supervised, superintended, guarded. ⁴ Appointed. ⁵ Superintending, inhabiting, occupying. Used act. or pass., person. or impersonally. E. स्था with अधि, kṛit aff. क्त.

अधिस्त्री I. Tatpur. f. (-स्त्री) A superior or excellent woman.

II. Avyayibh. (-स्त्रि) Used in the same sense as the locative of स्त्री. E. अधि and स्त्री.

अधिहरि Avyayibh. Used in the same sense as the locative of हरि. E. अधि and हरि.

अधिकार Tatpur. m. (-रः). See अधिकार.

अधीगर्ध Bahuvr. m. (-र्यः) (In grammatical terminology.) A radical having the sense of remembering. E. इक् (the technical form of इ in the sense of remembering) with अधि, and अर्थ; scil. धातु.

अधीत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Read, obtained &c. E. इ (इङ् or इक्) with अधि, kṛit aff. क्त.

अधीतवेद Bahuvr. m. (-दः) A Brahman, who has read the Vedas; a student who has finished his course of study. E. अधीत and वेद.

अधीति Tatpur. f. (-तिः) ¹ Study, perusal. ² (ved.) Recollection, desire. E. इ (इङ्, इक्) with अधि, kṛit aff. क्तिन्.

अधीतिन् m. f. n. (-ती-तिनी-ति) Well read in, conversant with, versed in (with a noun in the locative; f. i. अधीती व्याकरणे, versed in grammar). E. अधीत, taddh. aff. इनि.

अधीन Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-नः-ना-नम्) ¹ Dependant. ² Docile. E. अधि and इन् 'having a master over one's self'. This word and the etymology as mentioned, are given by the native lexicographers; but according to the best grammatical authorities अधीन would not exist as a real word. Words as राजाधीन, ब्राह्मणाधीन and the like, are explained by them as coming from राजाधि (राजन् and अधि), ब्राह्मणाधि (ब्राह्मण and अधि) with taddh. aff. ख, or by others as derived from राजन्, ब्राह्मण with taddh. aff. सधीनन्; it would seem therefore that the use of अधीन as an independant word is grammatically not correct. But see अध्यधीन and अनधीनक.

अधीनता f. (-ता) Subjection, dependance, slavery: so अधीनत्व n. (-त्वम्). E. अधीन, taddh. aff. तल् or ल्व. The grammatical correctness of this word is questionable; see the E. of the preceding.

अधीमन्य Tatpur. m. (-न्यः). The same as अधिमन्य q.v.; the vowel in अधि being lengthened.

अधीयत् Tatpur. I. m. (-यन्) A student who reads the Veda &c. with facility or ease. See अधीयान्. E. इ (इङ्) with अधि, kṛit aff. शतृ.

II. m. f. n. (-यन्-यती-यत्) Remembering. E. इ (इक्) with अधि, kṛit aff. शतृ.

अधीयान् m. (-नः) A student, one going over or reading the Vedas &c. E. इ (इङ्) with अधि, kṛit aff. शानच्.

अधीर Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम्) ¹ Unsteady, unstable (lit. or met.). ² Perplexed, confused, not possessed of self-command. ³ Unwise.

II. f. (-रा) ¹ Lightning. ² (In rhetoric.) A cross or capricious mistress, one not possessed of self-command; with two varieties, the मध्या or adolescent dame who will 'assail her lover with harsh speeches' and the प्रगल्भा or प्रौढा or mature dame who will 'scold and beat him'. See also धीरा and धीराधीरा. E. अ neg. and धीर.

अधीरता f. (-ता) Fickleness, unsteadiness; also अधीरत्व n. (-त्वम्). E. अधीर, taddh. aff. तल् or ल्व.

अधीवास Tatpur. m. (-सः). The same as अधिवास II., the इ in अधि being made long.

अधीश Tatpur. m. (-शः) A master, a lord. E. अधि and ईश.

अधीश्वर Tatpur. m. (-रः) ¹ An emperor, a king paramount over all the neighbouring princes. ² An Arbat, according to the Jains. E. अधि and ईश्वर.

अधीष्ट Tatpur. I. m. (-ष्टः) One requested or honourably engaged to assume a duty, as a teacher &c. (not one hired for money).

II. n. (-ष्टम्) An honourable occupation. E. इष् with अधि, kṛit aff. क्त.

अधुना ind. Now, at present. E. अम् (i. e. अ, considered as a substitute of इदम्), taddh. aff. अधुना.

अधुनातन m. f. n. (-नः-नी-नम्) Of or belonging to the present. E. अधुना, taddh. aff. लुक् and āgama तुट्.

अधुर Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम्) Having no load (as a cart). E. अ priv. and धुर्, samāsānta aff. अ.

अधृत Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) Unheld, undetained. II. m. (-तः) A name of Viṣṇu. E. अ neg. and धृत.

अधृति I. Tatpur. f. (-तिः) ¹ Laxity, want of firm hold. ² Want of steadiness or firmness. (In rhetoric described as one of the conditions connected with the Rasa Śringāra q. v.) E. अ neg. and धृति.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-तिः-तिः-ति) Having no steadiness or firmness. E. अ priv. and धृति.

अधृष्ट Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ष्टः-ष्टा-ष्टम्) ¹ Ashamed, modest, humble. ² Not overcome, invincible. E. अ neg. and धृष्ट.

अधृष्य Tatpur. I. m. f. n. (-ष्यः-ष्या-ष्यम्) ¹ Proud, vain. ² Irresistible, invincible.

II. f. (-ष्या) The name of a river. E. अ neg. and धृष्य.

अधेनु Tatpur. f. (-नुः) A cow that does not yield milk. E. अ deter. and धेनु.

अधैर्य I. Tatpur. n. (-र्यम्) Instability, want of firmness. E. अ neg. and धैर्य.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-र्यः-र्या-र्यम्) Unsteady, feeble, irresolute. E. अ priv. and धैर्य.

अधोःशुक Tatpur. n. (-कम्) A lower garment. E. अधस् and अशुक.

अधोऽक्ष Tatpur. m. f. n. (-क्षः-क्षा-क्षम्) (ved.) Being under the axle of a car or under a car. See अधोऽक्ष. E. अधस् and अक्ष.

अधोऽक्ष Tatpur. m. f. n. (-क्षः-क्षा-क्षम्). The same as अधोऽक्ष. E. अधस् and अक्ष.

अधोऽक्षज Tatpur. m. (-जः) ¹ A name of Kṛishṇa. ² The sign Śravaṇā. Also written अधोऽक्षज. E. अधस्-अक्ष and ज; 'Kṛishṇa, as a child, killed, when lying under a car, Pūtana,