खुल, the fem. of अन्तक; compare its synonyme शातला (probably from the caus. of श्रद्).

IV. f. (-का) (In theatrical language.) An elder sister, the same as ग्रत्तिका of which it seems to be, like ग्रतिका, a degenerated form.

श्रन्तिकगति Tatpur. f. (-ति:) Going near, approaching. E. श्रन्ति and गति

श्रानिताम m. f. n. (-म:-मा-मम्) Very near, nearest, close by. Comp. श्रानितम and नेदीयस्, नेदिष्ठः हः श्रान्तिक, taddh. aff. तमप्

यनिकता f. (-ता) or यनिकल n. (-लम) Nearness, vicinity, contiguity. E. यनिका, taddh. aff. तल् or ल

यनिकात See यनिक. Considered by the native grammarians as an indeel. E. The ablative of य्रनिक

श्रन्तिकादागत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Come or arrived from near, from. E. श्रन्तिकात् (see s. v. श्रन्तिक) and श्रागत.

त्रनिकार्थ Bahuvr. m. (-र्ध:) A word in the sense of near, a synonyme of त्रनिका E. त्रनिक and त्रर्थ, scil. ग्रब्द.

मिनाश्रय Tatpur. m. (-य:) ¹A contiguous support, as that given by a tree to a creeper &c. ²The house of a neighbour (according to Hemachandra's Abhidh. 4. 67. (= v. 1001), where the two words उपच्च and मिनाश्रय are explained by Vallabhagani: पाडोसीघरनाची दे; but the quotation added by this comm. from Raghuvansa 14.1. would rather refer to the first meaning than qualify a house, as seems required by the context in which these words occur in Hemachandra). E. मिना and माश्रय.

श्रक्तिकेशव Tatpur. m.f.n. (-व:-वा-वम्) Being near. (Perhaps two distinct words instead of a compound.) E. श्रक्तिके and भव.

श्रन्तगृह Tatpur. n. (-हम्) (ved.) A house in the neighbour-hood, a house near one's own abode. E. श्रन्त and गृह.

अन्तितम 1. m. f. n. (-म:-मा-मम्) Very near, nearest, close by. Comp. अन्तितम, अन्तितम and नेदीयस, नेदिष्ठ.

2. n. (-मम्) The nearest place, a place close by, e. g. अन्तिमे ६ वरोहति. E. अन्ति (acc. to the native gramm. अन्तिक with the loss of का, but see the E. of अन्ति), taddh. aff. तमप्.

श्रन्तितस् ind. (ved.) From the neighbourhood, from near. E. श्रन्ति (acc. to the native gramm. श्रन्तिक with the loss of क, but see the E. of श्रन्ति), taddh. aff. तसि, and udatta accent on the first syllable.

अनिदेव Tatpur. m.f.n. (-व:-वा-वम्) (ved.) Being near the gods, reaching the gods (an epithet of Soma); the accus. also explained in an adv. sense 'near the gods'. E. ग्रन्ति and देव.

श्रीनार Tatpur. (?) m. (-र:) A proper name: according to a Purana, the son of Riteyu, a descendant of Puru; others call him श्रातिभार or श्रीतमार or रिनानार. E.?

श्रालाम m.f.n. (-म:-मा-मम्) Final, ultimate, last. Very near, nearest, close by (comp. द्शालाम lit. the nearest to ten i. e. the eleventh). Comp. ग्रन्थ and the words named s. v. ग्रालाक. E. ग्रना, taddh. aff. डिमच.

श्रन्तिमजिन Karmadh. m. (-न:) The last Jina teacher; see महावीर. E. श्रन्तिम and जिन.

अनिमाङ्क Karmadh. m. (-ङ्का:) (In Arithmetic.) The last unit, the number 9. E. ग्रनिम and ग्रङ्क.

म्रनिमाङ्गुलि Karmadh. f. (-लि:) The little finger. E. म्रनिम and मञ्जूलि.

श्रनिमिन Bahuvr. m. (-न:) (ved.) One whose friends are near or at hand. E. श्रनि and मिन.

म्रन्तिय 1. m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) (ved.) Near, proximate.

2. n. (-यम) A place in the neighbourhood; e.g. म्रनिये च दूरके सूर्या. Comp. the words named s. v. म्रन्तिक. E. म्रन्ति, taddh. aff. यत.

म्रान्तिवास Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-स:-सा-सस्) (ved.) Near or at hand with wealth; an epithet of Ushas. E. म्रान्ति and वास.

श्रक्तिषद् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-द्-द्-द्) (ved.) Sitting near, being near. Comp. श्रक्तसद्. (This word which is noticed in a Káriká of the Mahábháshya to Pán. VI. 4. 149, belongs accord. to another authority to the Gana स्वामादि.) E. श्रक्ति and सद्

श्रानिसुद्ध Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-स:-म्बा-सम्) (ved.) (Probably.) Whose happiness is near or present, ever bestowing happiness; an epithet of द्यावापृथिवी, heaven and earth. E. श्रानि and सम्ब.

श्रनी f. (-नी) A fire place, a furnace; the same as श्रन्ति-का II. E. A shorter form of श्रन्तिका q. v.

अन्तेगृक् Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-क्:-क्:-क्) Ending in a heavy (see गृक्) syllable. Also गुर्वन्त. (This word belongs to the Gana आहितारन्यादि.) E. अन्ते (locat. of अन्त) and गृक्.

म्रानेवास Tatpur. m. (-सः) A neighbour, a pupil; see मनी-वासिन्. E. म्राने (locat. of मना) and वास.

श्रानीवास Bahuvr. and Avyayibh. In the condition of a pupil (lit. in the condition of one whose habitation is near, scil. the Guru). E. स्रानी (locat. of त्राना) and वास, samás. aff. इच्. [This word is thus explained by the Ganaratnamahodadhi: स्रानी वासो ६ सिन्निति अनीवासि तिष्ठति; with the additional remark concerning the meaning, and to prevent its identification with the neuter of स्रानीवासिन, viz. स्रानीवासी गुरोरिविश्यस । स सब्दो ६ नी वसति तच्छील इति णिन्यना: (cf. Pánini III. 2. 78.) sic.]

श्रनीवासिन Tatpur. 1. m.f.n. (-सी-सिनी-सि) Living, or being in, or on, the end or confines.

2. m. (-सी) 1 A pupil in general (the same as भ्रिष्ट), e. g. वैश्वम्पायनानेवासिन् [bases in ऋ when compounded with it as former parts of a Tatpur., retain in the composition the sign of the genitive, e.g. होतुरन्तेवासिन्, पितु-रनीवासिन]. 2 An apprentice, one who is learning a mechanical art (according to Nárada, distinct from the স্মিত who is to him the theological student, and one of the four categories of the कर्मकर q.v.; compare besides शिष्ट, भृतक and अधिकर्मकत्). - Both 1. and 2 so called from it being their duty to live near i. e. in the house of the Guru: 'ग्राचार्यस वसेदने क्रला कालं सुनिश्चितम्। ग्राचार्यः शिच-चेदेनं खगृहे दत्तभोजनम्'. 3 A Chándála (q. v.), a man of the lowest tribe (so called because he must live outside of a town; comp. ग्रनार I. 1). [In a Prákrit passage of the Málatímádhava अनेवासिनी occurs in the sense of a female pupil: साहकस्स मुख्डधारिणी अघोरघष्टणामधेत्रस्स अने-वासिणी महाप्पहावा करालकुण्डला णाम] E. च्रनी (locat. of अना) and वासिन्

बनोदात्त Tatpur. (In Grammar.) 1. m. (-त्त:) The udátta

accent on the last syllable.