

अक्षित and अक्र) To bend, to curve. With आ- To bend. — नि- To bend down. — वि- To bend asunder. — सम्- To bend together, to bend intensely.

3. (अचि-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 1st cl. par. (अक्ष-ति-अक्ष्यात्-अक्षित्वा- p.p. अक्षित) To honour, to worship, to treat with respect.

4. (अचु-चुरादि-परस्मैपदिन्) r. 10th cl. par. (अक्षय-ति) To make clear or distinct. With उद्- The same.

See also अच्.

II. 1. m. f. n. (-ङ्-ची-क्) Going.

2. m. f. n. (-ङ्-झी-क्) Honouring, worshipping.

This word occurs only as the latter part of several, in most instances irregular compounds, the former part of which is, in the classic dialect, restricted to some prepositions and indeclinables; see f. i. अवाच्-उदच्-व्यच्-प्राच्-सम्यच्-विष्वच्-तिर्यच्. In the Vedas it occurs also in composition with pronominal and nominal themes, f. i. in विष्वद्यच्-देवद्यच्-घृताच्. When it has the meaning of 'going', the nasal of the root appears only in the nom., voc. and acc. of the sing. and du. masc., in the nom. and voc. of the plur. masc. and neuter and in the acc. of the plur. neuter; in all the other cases and in the formation of the fem. it is dropped. The declension and the fem. formation of अच् 'honouring, worshipping' is regular in retaining the nasal of the root. E. अच्, kṛit aff. क्तिन्.

अच m. (-च्:) Going. It occurs only as the latter part of compounds; f. i. in रोमाच्. E. अच्, kṛit aff. अच्.

अक्षति m. (-ति:) <sup>1</sup> Air, wind. <sup>2</sup> Fire. E. अच्, uñ. aff. अति. See अङ्गति.

अक्षती f. (-ती) The same as the former. E. अक्षति, fem. aff. डीष्.

अञ्चन n. (-नम्) Bending, curving. E. अच्, kṛit aff. ल्युट्.

अञ्चल m. (-लः) The end or border of a cloth, veil, shawl, &c. E. अच्, uñ. aff. अलच् (?).

अक्षित m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम्) <sup>1</sup> Worshipped, &c. <sup>2</sup> Bent. See अच्. E. अच्, kṛit aff. क्त.

अक्षितभू Bahuvr. f. (-भूः) A woman having beautiful eyebrows. E. अक्षित and भू.

अञ्ज I. (अञ्जु-रधादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 7th cl. par. (अनक्ति- ved. 1st cl. अञ्जति-ते-आनञ्ज-अञ्जिता or अङ्गा-अञ्जि-यति or अङ्गयति-आञ्जीत्, आञ्जिषुः-अञ्जित्वा or अङ्गा or अक्ता- p. p. अञ्ज. Desid. अञ्जिषति. Caus. अञ्जयति-आञ्जयत्). <sup>1</sup> To anoint. <sup>2</sup> To make clear. <sup>3</sup> To glorify, to extol. <sup>4</sup> To go, to approach. <sup>5</sup> To be beautiful. With अभि- To anoint, to embellish. — आ- <sup>1</sup> To anoint. <sup>2</sup> To glorify, to extol. — नि-प्र-प्रति- To anoint, to embellish. — वि- <sup>1</sup> To anoint. <sup>2</sup> To make clear or manifest. Caus. To cause to become clear, to reveal. — अभिवि- To make manifest. — सम्- <sup>1</sup> To anoint, to embellish. <sup>2</sup> To extol, to glorify. <sup>3</sup> To join, to connect.

II. (अञ्जि-चुरादि-परस्मैपदिन्) r. 10th cl. (अञ्जयति) To shine. (It seems to occur only in vulgar speech.)

अञ्जक m. (-कः) A proper name: <sup>1</sup> A son of Viprachitti by Sinhikā. <sup>2</sup> A son of Yadu. See अञ्जिक. E. अञ्ज, kṛit aff. वुन्.

अञ्जन I. n. (-नम्) <sup>1</sup> Anointing, making clear or distinct &c. See the meanings of अञ्ज. <sup>2</sup> A collyrium or application to

the eye lashes, to darken and improve them; a universal article of the eastern toilet. <sup>3</sup> The name of particular kinds of the former, viz. lamp black, antimony, and one extracted from the Ammonium zanthorrhiza. <sup>4</sup> Ink. <sup>5</sup> Night. (See अङ्गु.) <sup>6</sup> Fire. <sup>7</sup> (In rhetoric.) Suggesting the special meaning of a word or a sentence. The special meaning of a word (शब्द) is suggested, according to Hindu rhetoric, by its connexion with either the real (अभिधा) or the elliptic sense (लक्षणा) of other words; and the special meaning of a sentence (अर्थ) by circumstances connected with either the speaker or the addressed, or the occasion, place, time or the like. More usually called व्यञ्जना q. v.

II. m. (-नः) <sup>1</sup> A species of lizard. <sup>2</sup> The elephant of the west or, according to others, of the south-west quarter. <sup>3</sup> The name of a fabulous serpent. <sup>4</sup> The name of a king of Mithilā, the son of Kuni. <sup>5</sup> The name of a tree. <sup>6</sup> The name of a mountain. See अञ्जनागिरि.

III. f. 1. (-ना) <sup>1</sup> The mother of the monkey Hanumat. <sup>2</sup> The daughter of Vajrendra and mother of Pravarasena.

2. (-नी) <sup>1</sup> A woman who is fit to be perfumed with sandal &c. <sup>2</sup> The name of a medicinal plant. See कटुका, कालाञ्जनी and अञ्जनकी.

E. अञ्ज, kṛit aff. ल्युट्.

अञ्जनक I. m. (-कः) A portion of the Veda, so called from its containing the word अञ्जन.

II. f. (-की) The name of a medicinal plant. See अञ्जनी.

E. अञ्जन, taddh. aff. वुन्, having possessive meaning in this instance.

अञ्जनकेशी Bahuvr. f. (-शी) A vegetable perfume. See हटु-विलासिनी. E. अञ्जन and केश, with fem. affix डीष्; the fibres being like the crystals, perhaps, of antimony.

अञ्जननामिका Bahuvr. f. (-का) A disease of the eyelids, a swelling of the eyelids which is described as 'being very hot, painful and of a copper colour, soft, small and with little pain'.

E. अञ्जननामन् (Bahuvr.), samāsanta aff. कप्.

अञ्जनागिरि Karmadh. m. (-रिः) The name of a mountain. E. अञ्जन and गिरि, the terminating अ of the former being made long.

अञ्जनाधिका Tatpur. f. (-का) A kind of lizard. E. अञ्जन and अधिक.

अञ्जनाम्भस् Tatpur. n. (-म्भः) Eye-water, liquid collyrium. E. अञ्जन and अम्भस्.

अञ्जनावती f. (-ती) The female elephant of the north-east, or according to others of the west. E. अञ्जना, taddh. aff. मनुप्.

अञ्जनिक I. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) Referring or belonging to collyrium &c. See अञ्जन.

II. f. (-का) <sup>1</sup> A species of lizard (Lacerta anjaneya). <sup>2</sup> A small mouse. Also read अञ्जलिका. E. अञ्जन, taddh. aff. ष्टन्.

अञ्जनी See अञ्जन.

अञ्जल. A substitute of अञ्जलि q. v. in द्यञ्जल and त्र्यञ्जल q. v.

अञ्जलि m. (-लिः) <sup>1</sup> The two hands put together, the palms being slightly hollowed and in near contact with each other, when the hands are raised to the forehead as a reverential act of salutation or adoration: when employed in making offerings, or giving a benediction, the hands