

2. m. f. n. (-त्तः-त्ता-त्तम्) Pronounced with the udatta accent on the last syllable. E. अन्त and उदात्त.

अन्तोदात्तत्वं n. (-त्वम्) (In Grammar.) The being pronounced with the udatta accent on the last syllable. E. अन्तोदात्त, taddh. aff. त्व.

अन्य 1. m. f. n. (-न्यः-न्या-न्यम्) ¹ Last, ultimate. (In the Vaiśeṣika philos., अन्यो विशेषः is called 'the ultimate degree of particularity or divisibility, which is the condition of eternal substances only', viz. the condition of simple, non-compound substances, of atoms, since there is an end of discrimination when this last degree of elementary existence has been arrived at; compare also अन्यावस्थिति.) ² Final (as the letter of a word). ³ Nearest, e. g. नवान्य nearest to nine i. e. ten. Comp. अन्तिम and the words named s. v. अन्तिक. ⁴ Inferior, lowest, belonging to the lowest tribe (see the following meanings). [Tatpur. compounds — not Karmadh. — the latter part of which is अन्य have the udatta accent on the first syllable.]

2. m. (-न्यः) ¹ A man of the lowest tribe. See अन्यज. ² A Mlechchha or foreigner. See अन्यज. ³ (In Astronomy.) The twelfth or last lunar month, called Phālguna. ⁴ A fragrant grass (Cyperus rotundus). See मुस्ता. ⁵ m. pl. (-न्याः) The name of a people or country; read also अन्याः or अन्धाः or अध्याः.

3. f. (-न्या) ¹ A woman of the lowest tribe. See अन्यज. ² (In Astronomy) thus defined: अहोरात्रवृत्तव्यासार्धं त्रिज्या-तुल्यैरङ्कैरङ्क्यते तावन्त्रिज्यातुल्यं भवति तैरङ्कैर्यावत्कुज्या गच्छते तावच्चरज्यातुल्यं भवति। अथ चरज्याया त्रिज्या युतोना अन्या-संज्ञा भवति (Siddhāntaśir. Gaṇitādhy. ed. Calc. p. 128).

4. n. (-न्यम्) ¹ (In Arithm.) A measure of number, a thousand billions (1000,000,000,000,000). ² (In Astronomy.) The last or twelfth sign (लघ्न) of the Zodiac, the Pisces or मीनराशि. See अन्यभ. ³ (In Astronomy.) The last or twenty seventh mansion in the circumference of the moon's periodical revolution, the Nakshatra Revati, the Yoga star of which is ५ Piscium. See अन्यभ. E. अन्त, taddh. aff. यत्.

अन्यक 1. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) The same as अन्य q. v., e. g. fem. 3. २. हतिस्त्रिमौर्था चरजीवया वा हता युमौर्था चितिजीवया वा। भक्तान्यका स्यादथवान्यकाया हतिर्गुणच्छेदविपर्ययेण.

2. m. (-कः) A man of the lowest tribe; see अन्यज. E. अन्य, taddh. aff. कन्.

अन्यकर्मन् Karmadh. n. (-र्म) Funeral rites; comp. the following and अन्तसत्क्रिया. E. अन्य and कर्मन्.

अन्यक्रिया Karmadh. f. (-या) The same as the preceding. E. अन्य and क्रिया.

अन्यगोदान Tatpur. n. (-नम्) The giving away of a cow immediately after the performance of the main ceremony of an anushthāna in expiation of crime. E. अन्य and गोदान.

अन्यज Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-जः-जा-जम्) Latest born, youngest (? comp. अन्तज).

2. m. (-जः) A man of the lowest tribe; the same as अन्य.

3. f. (-जा) A woman of the lowest tribe; the same as अन्या. [This word (2. and 3.) is explained in various ways. Vijnāneśvara identifies it sometimes with चाण्डाल, in other

places he and Kullūka explain it चाण्डालादि 'Chāṇḍāla and so on'. Of more distinct definitions the following may be noticed: that of Yama, who comprises under the term अन्यजाः a washerman, a worker in leather, a dancer, a Varuḍa, a fisherman, a Meda or attendant on women, and a Bhilla (रजकश्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। कैवर्तमेद-भिल्लाश्च सन्नेते ह्यन्यजाः स्मृताः); of Samvarta, who comprises under it a washerman, a hunter, an actor, a flute-player and a worker in leather (रजकव्याधशैलूषवेणुचर्मोप-जीविनाम् &c.); of Āpastamba, who enumerates a Chāṇḍāla, a Meda, a Śwapacha or Śwapāka (the son of an Ugrā woman by a Kshatriya male) and a man who belongs to the Kāpālika worshippers of Śiva (चाण्डालमेदश्चपचकपालव्रतचारि-णाम् &c.); of another lawbook which names, a Chāṇḍāla, a Pukkaśa, a Mlechchha, a Śwapāka and a man who has become an outcast (चाण्डालं पुष्कसं स्त्रेच्छं श्वपाकं पतितं तथा). In a similar manner Śāṅkara speaks of अन्यजा women as of कैवर्ती रजकीं चैव वेणुचर्मोपजीविनीम्; Āpastamba as of स्त्रेच्छी नटी चर्मकारी रजकी वरुडी तथा, and Uśanas', 'wife of a man who eats the food of a Kāpālika' (कापालिकान्न-भोक्तृणां तन्नारी°) refers probably also to the अन्यजा. — Halāyudha who calls the Śūdra अन्यवर्ण, enumerates the following under the head of अन्तजाति (the same as अन्यज): 'अन्तावसायी चण्डालो निषादश्च जलङ्गमः। श्वपचः पुष्कश-श्चैव मातङ्गः स्रवगः स्मृतः॥ किराताः शबरा निष्ठाः पुलिन्दा नाहला भटाः माला स्त्रेच्छादयो भिल्लाः कथ्यन्ते ह्यन्तजातयः'.] Comp. अन्यजन्मन् and अन्यजाति. E. अन्य and ज.

अन्यजगमन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Sexual intercourse with an अन्यज q. v. (scil. on the part of a woman of the higher tribes). E. अन्यज and गमन.

अन्यजन्मन् Bahuvr. m. f. (-मा-मा) Of the lowest tribe, a Śūdra man or woman. E. अन्य and जन्मन्.

अन्यजस्त्री Tatpur. f. (-स्त्री) The wife of a man of the lowest tribe; see अन्यज. Also अन्यस्त्री. E. अन्यज and स्त्री.

अन्यजागमन Tatpur. n. (-नम्) Sexual intercourse with an अन्यजा q. v. (scil. on the part of a man of the higher tribes). Also अन्याभिगमन. E. अन्यजा and गमन.

अन्यजाति Bahuvr. m. f. (-तिः-तिः) The same as अन्यज q. v. (but not the same as अन्यजन्मन् q. v.). See also अन्तजाति. E. अन्य and जाति.

अन्यजातिता n. (-त्वम्) The condition of an अन्यजाति or अन्यज. E. अन्यजाति, taddh. aff. तल्.

अन्यधन Karmadh. n. (-नम्) (In Arithmetic.) The last term of an arithmetical progression; comp. मध्यधन and सर्वधन; e. g. व्येकपदघ्नचयो मुखयुक्स्यादन्यधनं मुखयुगदलितं तत्। मध्यधनं पदसंगुणितं तत्सर्वधनं गणितं च तदुक्तम् 'the increase multiplied by the period less one and added to the first quantity is the amount of the last; that added to the first and halved, is the amount of the mean: which multiplied by the period is the amount of the whole, and is denominated the computed sum'. E. अन्य and धन.

अन्यपद Karmadh. n. (-दम्) (In Arithmetic.) The last or greatest root in the affected square; also called अन्यमूल, ज्येष्ठपद, ज्येष्ठमूल and opposed to the आद्यपद or आद्यमूल, कनिष्ठपद or कनिष्ठमूल 'the least or first root'. These terms are thus explained after Brahmagupta by Colebrooke: 'the