

5 death; 6 misfortune, calamity.

अपार I a. (f. रा) 1 Unbounded, shoreless, illimitable; 2 out of reach. II n. The opposite bank of a river.

अपारक a. (f. रिका) Incompetent, incapable.

अपारण a. (f. पा) Distant, far.

अपार्ण a. (f. पर्ण) Far, remote; (used also as an *ind.* with the abl. *e. g.* अपार्णं ग्रामात्).

अपार्य a. (f. र्य) 1 Useless, unprofitable; 2 unmeaning. II n. Incoherent language, (considered as a fault of composition in rhetoric), समुदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्यमितिष्यते K. D. III, 128.

अपार्यक a. (f. कार) The same as अपार्य *q. v.*

अपावरण n. Covering, concealing.

अपावर्तन n. 1 Retreat, returning; 2 revolving.

अपावृत a. (f. ता) Unrestrained.

अपावृत्ति f. 1 Covering, concealing; 2 opening, laying open.

अपावृत्ति f. The same as अपावर्तन *q. v.*

अपाश्रव I a. (f. या) Helpless, destitute. II m. 1 Refuge, recourse, support; 2 an awning spread over a court-yard.

अपासंग m. A quiver.

अपासन n. 1 Throwing away, quitting; 2 killing.

अपासरण n. Going away, departure.

अपि ind. (This word is sometimes changed into *पि* when prefixed to verbs and nouns *e. g.* पिधान, पिहित & c. वटि भागुरिरक्षोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः S. K.)

As a prefix to verbs it means 1 'on' (*e. g.* अपिध, अपिन्ह & c.); 2 'near to,' 'towards,' (*e. g.* अपिगम् & c.)

As a separable preposition (with the gen.) it is considered to have no special meaning and the noun in the genitive is to be rendered with the ellipsis of 'a drop, a little', *e. g.* सर्पिषोऽपि स्यात् 'there might be a drop of clarified butter.'

As an adverb or conjunction it expresses 1 also, moreover, besides (*e. g.* विष्णुश्चर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Panch. I. 'and Vishnu's arman also taught the princes'); 2 though, even if, (*e. g.* घृदुभिरपि बिभेद पुष्पबाणैर्जलशिरैरपि मारुतैर्देदाह ' (love) pierced with flower-arrows, though they were tender, and parched with breezes, though they were charged (cool) with water-spray'); 3 therefore, consequently (*e. g.* रराज लोलोऽपि गुणपहार्यः, where अपि is rendered by अतएव); 4 even, इयमधिकमनोना वल्कलेनापि तन्वी Sak. I.; 5 fear or anxiety, (*e. g.* अपि चौरा भवेत् 'there is perhaps a thief'); 6 hope (*e. g.* अपि गृहीयां वेदम् 'I hope I might master the Veda'); 7 contempt, (*e. g.* धिग्जालम् देवदत्तमपि सिञ्चेत्पलाण्डम् 'shame over the wretched Devadatta, he would go and water the onion', or मन्त्रे जातु वदन्यज्ञास्त्वेतानप्यनुमन्यसे 'fools tender advice; to those thou hast listened!); 8 indifference, (अपि स्तुष्टापि सेधास्मांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराज्ञान Bt. VIII, 92 'do as you please, praise us or retain us. & c.')

It is used as a particle of exclamation, *e. g.* अपि विजहीहि इक्षोपगहनम्.

It introduces a question being then the first word of the sentence, अपि क्रियार्थे मूलम् समित्कुशम् K. S. v. 33, also 34 and 35.

To numerals it imparts the notion of totality *e. g.* चतुर्णामपि वर्णानाम् 'of all the four castes'.

To interrogatives it imparts the notion of indefiniteness. किमपि 'some one or something'; कुत्रापि, कापि 'somewhere', कदापि 'some-time', कथमपि 'somehow', किञ्चिदपि, कदाचिदपि & c. In this case it has sometimes the sense of 'indescribable' (अनिर्वाच्य) also, व्यतिषजति पदार्थानन्तरः कोपि हेतुः Ut. vi.

To particles or adverbs it imparts additional force, *e. g.* चापि, अपिच, एवापि, अथापि, अप्युत, भूयोऽपि, अपिवा, अपितु & c.

Either by itself or when joined to नाम it denotes likelihood and is often used when the speaker wishes that the thing would taken place, अपिनाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् Sak. I. अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणाक्षिणुः Ut. II. 'I hope & c.' (यद्यपि—तथापि = although—nevertheless; *e. g.* भवादृशेषु प्रमदाजनोदितं भवत्यधिकेप इवानुशासनम् । तथापि वक्तुं व्यवसाययानि मां निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Kir. I. 28. where यद्यपि has to be understood).

अपिगीर्ण a. (f. र्णा) 1 Praised; 2 described.

अपिच्छिल a. (f. ला) Free from sediment, clear.

अपितृक a. (f. का) 1 Not ancestral or paternal; 2 father-less.

अपित्र्य a. (f. त्र्या) Uninherited, not ancestral,

अपिधान n. 1 Covering, concealment; 2 any thing that