(from the elbow to the wrist), VarBrS.; N. of a man, gana bāhv-ādi, Pān. iv, 1, 96.

उपिक्ट upa-bindu, us, m., N. of a man, gaņa bāhv-ādi, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 96.

उपिकल upa-bila, mfn. near the aperture, Comm. on KātyŚr.

hat; Impv. 2. sg. -barbrihi) to press with the arms or cling closely (to a man, dat.); to embrace closely or passionately, RV. v, 61, 5; x, 10, 10; Nir.; (cf. upa-\sqrt{vrinh.})

Upa-barha, as, m. a pillow, L.

Upa-bárhana, am, n. a cushion, pillow, RV. x, 85, 7; AV.; AitBr.; SBr.; TBr. &c.; (i), f. id., RV. i, 174, 7; (as), m., N. of the Gandharva Nārada, BhP.; VP.; Pañcar. &c. (Upabarhana), mf(ā)n. having a cushion, furnished with a pillow, Vait. 36, 7.

Upa-barhina, as, m., N. of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 21.

Upa-brinhana, brinhin. See upa-vrinhana, vrinhin under upa-vrinh.

clanking, RV. vii, 104, 17 (= AV. viii, 4, 17).

Upabdí, is, m. id., RV.; SBr.; (voc. úpabde)
a particular venomous animal [NBD.], AV. ii, 24, 6.
— mát, mín. noisy, loud, TS.; AitBr.

sg.-abravam, RV. viii, 24, 14) to speak to, address; to invoke for, entreat, ask for; to persuade, RV.; SBr.; MBh.

उपत्रय upa-blaya, as, m. the region round the clavicle, Lāty. i, 5, 7.

उपभेख upa-\bhaksh.

Upa-bhakshita, mfn. eaten up, consumed, Suir. 司叫新 upa-bhanga, as, m. (√bhanj), a division of a stanza, Vikr.

जपभन upa-vbhaj, A. (aor. -ábhakta) to obtain, take possession of (acc.), RV. ix, 102, 2.

उपभाषा upa-bhāshā, f. a secondary dialect, Dhūrtas.

Jugate) to enjoy, eat, eat up, consume, MBh.; Yājñ.; Pañcat. &c.; to enjoy, make use of, partake of; to experience (happiness or misfortune &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Mn.; BhP. &c.; to enjoy (a woman), Hariv.; Kathās.; Pañcat. &c.; to receive as a reward, Mn. xii, 8; R. vi, 98, 29: P. (1. pl. -bhuñjāmas) to be useful, ChUp. iv, 11, 2: Caus. -bhojayati, to cause to take (medicine), Sušr.

Upa-bhukta, mfn. enjoyed, eaten, consumed; used, possessed &c. — dhana, mfn. one who has enjoyed or made use of his riches; (as), m., N. of a merchant's son, Pañcat. (also in the former meaning).

Upa-bhukti, is, f. enjoyment, use, T.; (in astron.) the daily course of a star (=bhukti, q.v.)
Upa-bhoktri, mfn. one who enjoys or makes

use of, an enjoyer, possessor, SvetUp.; VarBrS.

Upa-bhoga, as, m. enjoyment, eating, consuming; using, usufruct, MBh.; Mn.; Sak. &c.; pleasure, enjoyment; enjoying (a woman or a lover), VP.; Ragh. &c.; (with Jain.) enjoying repeatedly.

-kshama, mfn. suited to enjoyment, Sak.

Upa-bhogya, mfn. ifc. enjoying, making use of. Upa-bhogya, mfn. to be enjoyed or used; anything enjoyed or used, BhP.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c.; (am), n. object of enjoyment, MBh.; Mricch. — tva, n. the state of being enjoyable, R.

Upa-bhojin, mfn. eating, enjoying, Suir.
Upa-bhojya, mfn. ifc. serving for food, causing enjoyment, MBh.

Julian-/bhū, P. (pf. Pot. 2, sg. -babhūyās; aor. Subj. 2. sg. -bhuvas) to come near to, approach, RV. x, 183, 2; to help, assist, RV. i, 138, 4: Intens. -bubhūshati, to wish to help, MBh. xii, 3514.

proach (in order to revere), RV.x, 104, 7; to regard, be careful, pay attention to, observe, obey, RV.

उपभूषण upa-bhūshaṇa, am, n. secondary ornament or decoration; implement.

34 upa-\bhri, P. A. (p.-bibhrat; Impv. 2. sg. -bharasva) to bring or convey near, RV. i, 166, 2; AV. v, 20, 4; to bear, Kir. v, 12.

Upa-bhrit, t, f. a sacrificial vessel or ladle made of wood, AV. xviii, 4, 5; 6; VS.; TS.; SBr.; Kāty-Sr. &c.

Upa-bhrita, mfn. brought near, procured for (dat.); destined to (dat.), BhP. Upabhritôpasama, mfn. one to whom calmness of mind is brought, calm, quiet, BhP. v, 7, 10.

उपनेद upa-bheda, as, m. a subdivision, MatsyaP.

जपभम upa- \bhram, P. (pf. -babhrāma) to saunter or move slowly towards, BhP.

est; most excellent, eminent, best, RV.; AV.; nearest, next, first, RV.; Nigh. — sravas (upamá°), mfn. of highest fame, highly renowned; (ās), m., N. of a son of Kuru-sravana and grandson of Mitrātithi, RV. x, 33, 6;7; -tama, mfn. highly renowned, illustrious, RV. ii, 23, I.

1. Upama (for 2. see below, and for 3. see col. 3), ind. (Ved. instr. of the above) in the closest proximity or neighbourhood, RV. i, 31, 15; viii, 69, 13.

Upamām, ind. in the highest degree, RV. v, 34, 9; AV. viii, 3, 65; SV.

उपन 2. upama, mfn. ifc. for 3. upa-mā, q. v.

Juna upa-/majj, P. A. -majjati, -te, to dive, sink, SBr.; Lāty.; SānkhSr.; Comm. on KātyŚr. Upa-majjana, am, n. ablution, bathing, a bath, BhP.

around, RV. x, 136, 7; to stir, churn, mix, TBr. i, 6, 8, 4; 5.

Upa-mathita, mfn. stirred, churned, mixed, SBr. ii, 6, 1, 6; Kauš.

Upa-mathya, ind. p. having stirred; churning, mixing, Kaus.; ChUp.

Upa-manthani, f. a staff for stirring, SBr.

Upa-manthitri, mfn. one who stirs or churns (butter &c.), VS. xxx, 12.

उपनद upa-√1. mad, P.-madati, to cheer up, encourage, SBr. i, 4, 2, 1.

Upa-māda, as, m. enjoyment, amusement, RV. iii, 5, 5.

उपमञ्ज upa-madgu, us, m., N. of a younger brother of Madgu, Hariv.; VP.

the finger next to the middle finger, the last finger but one, ApSr. iii, 1, 2.

Tunatupa-\squaretr, P. A.-mantrayati, -te, to call near or towards one's self, call hither, induce to come near, TS.; SBr.; to summon, invite, persuade, MBh.; Kām.; BhP.; to address.

Upa-mantrana, am, n. the art of persuading, coaxing (=rahasy upa-cehandanam, Kāš.), Pān. i, 3, 47.

U'pa-mantrita, mfn. called near or hither, SBr.; ChUp. &c.; summoned, invited, persuaded, MBh.; Hariv.; addressed, Das.

1. Upa-mantrin, mfn. persuading, inciting, impelling, RV. ix, 112, 4.

उपमन्तिन 2. upa-mantrin, ī, m. a subordinate counsellor, BhP.

उपमन्यनी upa-manthani. See above.

zealous [BRD.], RV. i, 102, 9; (knowing, understanding, intelligent, Sāy.); (us), m., N. of a Rishi (pupil of Ayoda-dhaumya, who aided Siva in the propagation of his doctrine and received the ocean of milk from him), MBh.; LingaP.; Kathās. &c.; (avas), m. pl. the descendants of the above, ĀsvŚr.; (cf. aupamanyava.)

उपमदे upa-marda, &c. See upa-√mrid.

उपमा 2. upa-√mā, P. Ā. (Impv. 2. sg. **उपमीमां** -mimīhi, -māhi, and -māsva; Subj. 2. sg. -māsi) deliberation to measure out to, apportion to, assign, allot, grant, 2, 12; 15.

give, RV.: A. -mimīte, to measure one thing by another, compare, MBh.; Hariv.; Caurap. &c.

3. Upa-ma, f. comparison, resemblance, equality, similarity; a resemblance (as a picture, portrait &c.), SBr.; MBh.; Kum. &c.; a particular figure in rhetoric, simile, comparison (a full simile must include four things; see pūrnôpama, luptôpamā, &c.), Sāh.; Kāvyād.; Vām. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; a particular metre, RPrāt.; (mfn. ifc.) equal, similar, resembling, like (e.g. amarôpama, mfn. resembling an immortal), MBh.; Ragh.; Das.; Hit. &c. - dravya, n. any object used for comparison, Kum. - rūpaka, n. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and metaphor, Vām. - vyatireka, m. (in rhet.) a particular figure combining comparison and contrast, Kāvyād. Upamēta, m. the tree Vatica Robusta, L.; (vrikshānām madhye tasya sarvôccatvād anyasyôpomānatām prāptatvāt tathātvam, T.)

I. U'pa-māti (for 2. see s. v.), is, f. comparison, similarity [Sāy.], RV.; (is), m. 'assigning or granting' (wealth), N. of Agni [Sāy.], RV. viii, 60, 11; (BRD. derives both 1. and 2. upa-māti fr. upa-

√man, 'to address.')

I. Upa-mātri (for 2. see s. v.), mfn. one who compares, Naish.; an image-maker, portrait-painter, L.

logy, MBh.; Suir.; Kathās. &c.; simile; the object with which anything is compared, Pān.; Sāh.; Kum. &c.; a particle of comparison, Nir.; (in log.) recognition of likeness, comparison (the third of the four Pramānas or means of correct knowledge); (mfn. ifc.) similar, like, Kathās. — cintā—mani, m., N. of a philosophical work. — tā, f., -tva, n. similarity, Kathās.; the state of being an object of comparison, Sāh.; Vām. — vat, mfn. similar, like, Satr. Upamānopameya—bhāva, m. the connection between the thing to be compared and the object with which it is compared.

I. Upa-mita (for 2. see upa-√mi), mfn. compared, illustrated by comparison, Pān.; Bhartr. &c.;

similar.

Upa-miti, is, f. comparison; resemblance, likeness, similarity, Säh.; analogy; knowledge of things derived from analogy or resemblance, Sarvad.

With (with instr. or ifc.), Megh.; Kum. &c.; (am), n. that which is compared, the subject of comparison (opposed to upa-māna, the object with which anything is compared), Sāh.; Comm. on Pān. Upa-meyôpamā, f. the resemblance of any object to that compared with it; reciprocal comparison (as of a moon to a beautiful face), Vām.; Kpr.

उपनात् upa-māt, f. a prop, support,=upamit below [Sāy.], RV. vi, 67, 6.

destroying, killing. - váni, mfn. engaged in killing enemies, destroyer of enemies [Sāy.], RV. v, 41, 16; (fr. upa-\man, one who receives addresses in a friendly way, BRD.)

उपमात् 2. upa-mātri, tā, f. second mother,' foster-mother, nurse, L.; a near female relative, L.

उपमाद upa-māda. See upa-√mad.

उपमारण upa-māraņa. See upa-√mṛi.

उपमालिनी upa-mālinī,f.a particular metre.

उपमालिनीतीरम् upa-mālinī-tīram, ind. near the banks of the Mālinī, Sak. 16, 7.

उपमास्य úpamāsya, mfn. (fr. upa-māsam), occurring every month, monthly, AV. viii, 10, 19.

उपनि upa-√1. mi, P. -minoti, to stick or fasten on, put into, Kāth.

Upa-mit, t, f. a prop, stay, RV. i, 59, 1; iv, 5, 1; AV. ix, 3, 1.

2. Upa-mita (for 1. see above), mfn. stuck or fastened on, put into, Vait.

जपामदा upa-mitra, n. a minor friend, not an intimate friend, Nilak.

उपिम्ह upa-√mih, Caus.-mehayati, to wet, BhP. vi, 16, 32.

deliberation, investigation, consideration, SBr. xi, 4, 2, 12; 15.