possessed of or connected with superhuman powers. — vivarana, n., N. of a work.

हेष aisha, am, n., N. of several Sāmans.

vear, in the present year, SBr. iii. - tana, - tya, mfn. occurring in or relating to this year, of this year, Pān. iv, 2, 105.

despised Brāhmanic family called Eshavīra [Sāy.], SBr. ix, xi.

ऐदिर aishira, am, n., N. of several Samans.

consisting of stalks, KātyŚr.; made of reeds or cane (as a missile), MBh.; R.; treating of missiles made of reeds; (aishikam parva, N. of a section [Adhyā-yas 10-18] of the tenth book of the Mahābhārata); (ās), m. pl., N. of a people, VP.

र्धीर्घ aishīrathi, is, m., N. of Kušika (author of a Vedic hymn), Sāy. on RV. i, 10, 11.

Ishu-kāra, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 54. — bhakta, mfn. inhabited by Aishukāris (as a country), ib. Aishukāry-ādi, m., N. of a gaṇa, ib.

Aishumata, as, m. a descendant of Ishu-mat, N. of Trāta, VBr.

bricks (as a house), Heat.; (am), n. the sacrificial bricks collectively, SBr.; putting up the bricks, Sulbas.

or relating to an Ishti sacrifice, relating to sacrifice, AŝvŚr.; Comm. on VS.; Hcat. &c.; to be performed in the manner of an Ishti sacrifice, Comm. on Kāty-Śr. —paurtika, mfn. connected with sacrifices and with doing good works (not included under the head of sacrifices), Mn. iv, 227, (antarvedikam bahirvedikam ca, Kull.)

रहिक aihika, mfn. (fr. iha), of this place, of this world, worldly, local, temporal, BhP.; Vedentas &c.

Aihalaukika, mf(i)n. (fr. iha-loka), of this world, happening in this world, terrestrial &c., gaņa anušatikādi, Pāņ. vii, 3, 20; MBh.

## ञ्चो ः

ti. o, the thirteenth vowel of the alphabet (corresponding to English o). - kāra, m. the letter or sound o, Lāty.; APrāt.

श्रो 2.0, ind. an interjection, L.; a particle of addressing; calling; reminiscence; of compassion, L.

स्रो 3. 0, os, m., N. of Brahmā, L.

स्रो  $4.\hat{o}$  ( $\bar{a}$ - $\sqrt{u}$ ).

1. ô'ta (for 2. see col. 3), mfn. addressed, invoked, summoned, AV.

with oka, as, m. ( $\sqrt{uc}$ , Comm. on Un. iv, 215), a house, refuge, asylum (cf. an-oka-sāyin); a bird, L.; = vrishala, T.; conjunction of heavenly bodies, L. -ja, mfn. born in the house, bred at home (as cows), Hcat.

O'kas, as, n. house, dwelling, place of abiding, abode, home, refuge, asylum, RV.; AV.; MBh.; BhP. &c.; (cf. divaukas, vandukas, &c.) Okahsārin, mfn. going after or frequenting an abode, AitBr. Oko-nidhana, n., N. of a Sāman.

Okivas, mfn. (irr. p. p. P. of  $\sqrt{uc}$ ) accustomed to, used to, having a liking for, RV. vi, 59, 3.

Okyà, mfn. fit for or belonging to a home, RV. ix, 86, 45; (am), n. =  $\delta kas$  above, RV.

wiक्रण okaṇa, as, okaṇi, is, m. a bug, L. Okodanī, okkaṇī, f. id., L.

स्रोकुल okula, as, m. wheat fried slightly, L. स्रोध oksh  $(\bar{a} - \sqrt{uksh})$ , P. -ukshati, to sprinkle over or upon, RV.

okh, cl. 1. P. okhati, okhām-cakāra, okhitā, &c., to be dry or arid; to be able, suffice; to adorn; to refuse, ward off, Dhāiup. v, 7.

ज्ञागण oganá, mfn. assembled, united [Say.], RV. x, 89, 15.

स्रोगीयस् ogīyas (= ójīyas), compar. of ugrá, p. 172, col. 2, BṛĀrUp.

stream, rapid flow of water, MBh.; Megh.; Sak. &c.; heap or quantity, flock, multitude, abundance, MBh.; BhP.; Kathās. &c.; quick time (in music), L.; uninterrupted tradition, L.; instruction, L.; (cf. augha.) — niryukti, f., N. of a work. — ratha, m., N. of a son of Oghavat, MBh. xiii. — vat, mfn. having a strong stream (as a river), MBh. iii; ( $\bar{a}n$ ), m., N. of a king, MBh. xiii; BhP.; ( $t\bar{i}$ ), f., N. of a daughter (MBh.) or sister (BhP.) of Oghavat; N. of a river, VP.

oj, cl. 1. 10. P. ojati, ojayati, to be strong or able; to increase, have vital power, Dhātup. xxxv, 84.

सोज oja, mfn. odd (as the first, third, fifth, &c. in a series), RPrāt.; Sūryas.; VarBṛS.; (as), m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP.; = ójas, L.

ञ्चाजस ójas, as, n. (√vaj or uj; ef. ugra), bodily strength, vigour, energy, ability, power, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; vitality (the principle of vital warmth and action throughout the body), Sušr. &c.; (in rhet.) elaborate style (abounding with compounds); vigorous or emphatic expression, Sāh.; Vām.; water, L.; light, splendour, lustre, L.; manifestation, appearance, L.; support, L.; (ās), m., N. of a Yaksha, BhP.; [cf. Zd. avjanh, 'power;' Gk. ὑγ-ιές, αὐγ-ή, ἐρι-αυγής; Lat. vigēre, augere, augur, augus-tus, auxilium; Goth. aukan; Eng. eke.] - tara,  $mfn = \delta j \bar{\imath} y as$ , Comm. on BrArUp. - vat, mfn. vigorous, powerful, strong, energetic, RV. viii, 76, 5; AV. viii, 5, 4; 16; VS. - ovin, mfn. id., TS.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; (i), m., N. of a son of Manu Bhautya, VP.; (ojasvi)-tā, f. an energetic or emphatic manner of expression or style, Sah.

Ojasina, mfn. having strength, powerful, TS. iv; Pan.

Ojasya, mfn. vigorous, powerful, MaitrS. ii; Pāņ. Ojāya, Nom. Ā. ojāyate (p. ojāyámāna) to exhibit strength or energy, make effort, RV. i, 140, 6; ii, 12, 11; iii, 32, 11; Pat. on Pāņ. iii, 1, 11; Bhaṭṭ. Ojāyita, am, n. stout-heartedness, courageous

behaviour.

O'jishtha, mfn., superl. of ugrá, q.v.; (as), m.,
N. of a Muni, BrahmP.; (ās), m. pl. the descend-

ants of the same, ib.; [cf. Zd. aojista.]
O'jīyas, mfn., compar. of ugrá, q.v.

Ojo (in comp. for ójas above). — dá, mfn. granting power, strengthening, RV. viii, 3, 24; TS. v; [cf. Zd. aogazdáo]; -tama, granting great power, very strengthening, RV. viii, 92, 17; [cf. Zd. aogazdaçtema.] — pati (with irr. Sandhi), m., N. of a deity of the Bodhi tree, Lalit. — balā, f., N. of a goddess of the Bodhi tree, ib. — mānī, f., N. of a plant, Kauš.

Ojmán, ā, m. power, vigour, energy, speed, velocity, RV. vi, 47, 27; AV.; [cf. Lat. augmentu-m; Lith. augmu.]

श्रोड oda, as, m., N. of a man, Rājat.

a mode which consists of five notes only (omitting Rishabha and Pancama).

स्रोडिका oḍikā, oḍī, f. wild rice, L.; (cf. odaná.)

modern Orissa; see Lassen, IA. i, 224, note 2); (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of that country, Hariv.; Mn. x, 44; R. &c.; the China rose, L. — deša, m., N. of the country Orissa. — pushpa, n. the flower of the China rose, L. Odrákhyā, f. the China rose, L.

स्रोढ  $\delta dha$ , mfn. (p. p. of  $\bar{a}$ - $\sqrt{vah}$ , q. v.) brought or carried near.

on, cl. I. P. onati, onam-cakara, onita, &c., to remove, take away, drag along, Dhatup. xiii, II.

Oni, is, m. (or f.?) protection (from misfortune), shelter [Sāy.], RV. 1, 61, 14; (\bar{\ell}), m. (or f.?) du. 'the two protectors,' the parents, RV. ix, 101, 14; (metaphorically) heaven and earth, RV. ix, 16, 1; 65, 11; AV. vii, 14, 1 (= VS. iv, 25).

सोगड ondra, as, m., N. of a king, Balar.

win 2.  $\delta ta$  (for 1. see 4.  $\delta$ ), p. p. of  $\bar{a}$ - $\sqrt{ve}$ , p. 156, col. 2. — prota, see id.

threads of a web, RV. vi, 9, 2; AV. xiv, 2, 51; TS. vi; Kauš.; (u), n., N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

O'tave, ótavai, Ved. inf.

स्रोतृ 2. otu, us, m. f. ( $\sqrt{av}$ , Un. i, 70), a cat, Comm. on Pāṇ. vi, 1, 94.

स्रोत्स्यम ôtsūryám, ind. until the sun rises, AV. iv, 5, 7.

श्रोदक odaká, am, n. (probably irr. for audaka) an animal living in water, TAr. i, 26, 7.

कोदतो ódatī, f. (pres. p. of  $\sqrt{ud}$ ) 'sprinkling or refreshing,' N. of Ushas or the dawn, RV. i, 48, 6; viii, 69, 2.

Odaná, as, am, m. n. ( $\sqrt{ud}$ , Un. ii, 76), grain mashed and cooked with milk, porridge, boiled rice, any pap or pulpy substance, RV.; AV.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; (as), m. cloud, Nigh.; ( $\bar{\imath}$ ), f. Sida Cordifolia, L. — pacana, m., N. of the fire on the southern altar, Kāṭh. — pākī, f. (Pāṇ. iv, I, 64) Barleria Cærulea, Bhpr.; Nigh. — pāṇinīya, m. one who becomes a pupil of or studies the work of Pāṇini only for the sake of getting boiled rice, Kāš. on Pāṇ. ii, I, 73. — bhojikā, f. eating boiled rice, Kāš. on Pāṇ. iii, 3, III. — vat, mfn. provided with boiled rice, TS. ii. — sava, m. a particular oblation, Comm. on TBr. ii, 7, 7. Odanáhvayā and odanáhvā, f., N. of a plant, L.

Odanika,  $mf(\bar{i})n$ . receiving boiled rice, Käš. on Pāṇ. iv, 4, 67;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. Sida Cordifolia, L.

r. Odanīya, Nom. P. odanīyati, to wish for boiled rice, Comm. on KātyŚr.

2. Odanīya, mfn. consisting of or belonging to boiled rice, gaņa apūpādi, Pāņ. v, 1, 4.

Odanya, mfn. id., ib.

Odma, as, m. the act of wetting, moistening, Pān. vi, 4, 29.

O'dman, a, n. flowing, flooding, VS. xiii, 53; Kāš. on Pāṇ. vi, I, 94; [cf. olla (= od-la); also Zd. aodha, pl. 'waters,' 'flood.']

स्रोधस odhas, as, n. = ūdhas, q. v., L.

स्रोपहु  $\delta pa-\sqrt{dru}$ , P. (Impv. 2. sg. -drava) to hasten near to, RV. vi, 48, 16.

which any one rests, a cushion, pillow, RV. ix, 71, 1; x, 85, 8; AV. ix, 3, 8; xiv, 1, 8; top-knot, plume (perhaps for avapasa,  $\sqrt{pas}$ ); (am), n. a support, stay, pillar, RV. i, 173, 6; viii, 14, 5.

Opasín, mfn. provided with or lying upon cushions or pillows, effeminate, AV. vi, 138, 1; 2.

(q.v.), having scattered or thrown into, pouring down, SBr.; AsvGr. &c.

स्रोम óm, ind. ( $\sqrt{av}$ , Un. i, 141; originally  $om = \bar{a}m$ , which may be derived from  $\bar{a}$ , BRD.), a word of solemn affirmation and respectful assent, sometimes translated by 'yes, verily, so be it '(and in this sense compared with Amen; it is placed at the commencement of most Hindu works, and as a sacred exclamation may be uttered [but not so as to be heard by ears profane] at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas or previously to any prayer; it is also regarded as a particle of auspicious salutation [Hail 1]; om appears first in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is there set forth as the object of profound religious meditation, the highest spiritual efficacy being attributed not only to the whole word but also to the three sounds a, u, m, of which it consists; in later times om is the mystic name for the Hindu triad, and represents the union of the three gods, viz. a (Vishnu), u (Siva), m (Brahmā); it may also be typical of the three Vedas; om is usually called pranava, more rarely akshara or ekākshara, and only in later times omkāra), VS.; SBr.; ChUp. &c.; (Buddhists place om at the beginning of their vidyā shadaksharī or mystical formulary in six syllables [viz. om mani padme hūm]; according to T. om may be used in the following senses: pranave, arambhe, svikare, anumatau, apākritau, asvīkāre, mangale, subhe, jneye, brahmani; with preceding a or  $\bar{a}$ , the o of om does not form Vriddhi (au), but Gun (o), Pan.