469

105. -  $\overline{vasas}$ ,(m.,W.) = -cchada,Kum.v,34. -  $\overline{vi}$ ghāta, m. = -gh°, Ritus. iv, 12. - vidradhī, f. an abscess of the teeth, Car. vi, 18. - vīņā, f. 'toothguitar, 'onām vādayat, mfn. 'playing the 'nā,' chattering with the teeth, Pancat. i, 18, 4. - veshta, m. = 'tana, MBh. vii, 3639; the gums, Yājñ. iii, 96 (du. 'the gums of the upper and lower jaw'); MBh. vii f. (of an elephant); Susr. i, 5; ii, 16; tumour of the gums, i, 23 & 25; ii, 16, 15. - veshtaka, m. id., 11; du. the gums of the upper and lower jaw, Car. iv, 7. - veshtana, n. = -praveshta, Šiš. xviii, 47, Sch. - vaidarbha, m. looseness of the teeth through external injury, Suir. i, 11; ii, 16; iv, 22. - vyasana, n. fracture or decay of the teeth or of a tusk. - vyāpāra, m. ivory work, Kād. - sanku, n. a pair of pincers for drawing teeth, Susr. i, 8. - satha, mfn. 'bad for the teeth,' acid, L.; m. acidity, L.; N. of several trees with acid fruits & (n.) N. of the fruits (=-karshana, Citrus Aurantium, =-phala, Averrhoa Carambola, L.), 42 & 46;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. Oxalis pusilla, L. - sarkarā, f. tartar of the teeth, 23; ii, 16. - sāņa, m. tooth-powder, L. - sirā, f. a back tooth, L.; the gums, W. = suddhi, f. = - $dh\bar{a}va$ . - sūla, m. n. = -roga, MBh. xii; GarP. - sodha**na.**, n. =  $-dh\bar{a}va$ , Bhpr.iv,  $\frac{40}{41}$ ;  $(\bar{i})$ , f. a tooth-pick, W.; -cūrņa, n. tooth-powder, 25. - sopha, m. swelling of the gums, L. - slishta, mfn. entangled in the teeth, W. - samgharsha, m. gnashing the teeth, MarkP. xxxiv, 72. - sadman, n. 'tooth-abode,' the mouth, Gal. - skavana, n. picking the teeth, Ap. - harsha, m. morbid sensitiveness of the teeth, Susr. i, 42; ii, 16; iv, 22; =  $-gh^{\circ}$ , VāyuP.i, 19, 19. - harshaka, °shana, m. = -karshana, L. - hastin, mfn. having tusks and a trunk, R. i, 6, 24. - hīna, mfn. toothless. Dantagra, n. the top of a tooth, VPrāt. i, 81. Dantâgrīya, mfn. fr. gra, g. gahâdi. **Dantaghāta**, m. =  ${}^{\circ}ta$ - $gh^{\circ}$ , W.; =  ${}^{\circ}ta$ -karshana, L. Dantânji, mfn. showing the teeth, Mantra Br. ii, 4,6. Dantâda, mfn. corroding the teeth, Susr. vi, 54. Dantā-danti, mfn. (cf. Pāņ.v, 4, 127) tooth against tooth, MBh. viii, 2377. Dantântara, n. 'space between the teeth, -gata, mfn. =  $^{\circ}nta$ -shishta, Susr. i; otar-adhishthita, mfn. id., Mn. v, 141. Dantayudha, m. 'tusk-weaponed,' a hog, L. Dantârbuda, m. n. =  ${}^{\circ}ta$ -sopha, L. Dantalaya, m. =  ${}^{\circ}ta$ sadman, L. Dantali, f. a row of teeth. Dantalikā, f. a horse's bridle, Sis. v, 56. Dantalī, f. id., L. Dantavali, f. = °tâli, Bhartr. iii, 74. Danta**slishta,** mfn. =  ${}^{\circ}ta$ - $\dot{s}^{\circ}$ , Mn. v, 141, Kull. **Dant**ôcchishta, n. the remains of food lodged between the teeth, Grihyas. ii, 89. Dantôdbheda, m. appearance of the teeth, dentition, W. Dantôlükhala, n. 'tooth-hole,'alveole,Car.iv,7,1. Dantôlükhalika, mfn. 'using the teeth as a mortar,' eating unground grain (an ascetic), Mn. vi, 17; Yājñ. iii, 49; MBh. ix, 2182; xiii, 647. Dantôlūkhalin, mfn. id., ix, 2166; R. (G) i, 52, 26; iii, 10, 3. Dant'oshtha-ka, for taushth. Dantanshthaka, mfn. paying attention to one's teeth and lips, Pan. v, 2, 66, Kas.

Dantaka, ifc. 'a tooth,' see a-, kṛimi-, syāva-; m. a projection in a rock, L.; 'a pin projecting from a wall,' see nāga-; mfn. paying attention to one's teeth, Pāṇ. v, 2, 66, Sch.; (ikā), f. Croton polyandrum (yielding a pungent oil), L.

Dantāvala, m. (113; vi, 3, 118) 'tusked,' an elephant, Mn. vii, 106, Kull.; N. of aman, GopBr. i, 2, 5.

Danti, for tin, q. v. — jā, f. = tikā, L. — danta, m. 'an elephant's tusk,'-maya, mfn. made of ivory, MBh. viii, 1021. — durga, m. N. of a man. — daitya, m. N. of a Daitya, Bālar. x, 30. — mada, m. the juice flowing from a rutting elephant's temples, L. — vaktra, m. 'elephant-faced,' Ganêsa, iv, 16. — stha, mfn. seated on an elephant, Kum. xvi, 2.

Dantín, mfn. tusked (Ganêsa), MaitrS. ii, 9, I (°ti, TĀr. x, I, 5); m. an elephant, MBh.; R. &c.; a mountain, L.; (inī), f. = °tikā, L. °tila, m. N. of a man, Pañcat. i, 3, \( \frac{1}{2}\). \( \text{tura}\), mf(\(\bar{a}\), Vop.)n. (Pān. v, 2, 106) having projecting teeth, Kathās.xii,xx,cxxiii; KātyŠr. xx, Sch.; jagged, uneven, Naish.vii, 13(-tā, f. abstr.); ifc. = °rita, Kād.; Hcar. i, 121; ii, 224; Kathās. xviii; Vcar.; ugly, Kād.v, 1047(-tā, f. abstr.); -cchada, m. 'prickly-leaved,' the lime tree, L. \( \text{turaka}\), mfn. having prominent teeth, VarBṛS. lxix, 20; m. pl. N. of a people (east of Madhya-deša), xiv, 6. \( \text{turaya}\), Nom. \( \text{yati}\), to fill with (instr.), Hcar. ii, 488. \( \text{turita}\), mfn. ifc. filled with, full of, Kād. iii, 1250; v, 843. \( \text{tula}\), mfn. having teeth, g. sidhmâdi. \( \text{teya}\), m. Indra (v.l. datt^\( \text{)}\), L.

Dantya, mi(ā, Pān. vi, 1, 213, Sch.)n. dental (a letter), Prāt.; Kās.; Vop.; being on the teeth, Pāņ.

iv, 3, 55, Kāš.; Hemac.; suitable to the teeth, Sušr. i, 46; Pāņ. v, 1, 6, Kāš.; cf. a-. Danty'oshthya or otyaush', mfn. denti-labial, Siksh. 25; Pāņ. vii, Kāš.

दन्दश dandaša, m. ( \( \sqrt{dan}\) a tooth, W. Dandašūka, mfn. (iii, 2, 166) mordacious, VS.;

Dandašūka, mfn. (iii, 2, 166) mordacious, VS.; TS.; SBr.; MBh.; malignant, v, 1245; Car.iii, 8; m. a snake, Yājñ. iii, 197; MBh. xiv; BhP. iv-vii; N. of a hell infested by serpents, v, 26; of a Rākshasa, L.

दन्द्रमण dandramaṇa, mfn. fr. Intens. of Vdram, Pāṇ. iii, 2, 150.

दन्धन dandhvana, m. ( $\sqrt{dhvan}$ , Intens.) whistler, a kind of cane, MBh. xii, 86, 14.

दन्व danv, cl. 1. P., to go, Dhātup. xv, 88.

दभ dabh or dambh, cl. 1. (Subj. dábhat & °bhāti, RV.; pl. °bhanti, vii, °bhan, i f., x & AV.; Pot. °bheyam, TS. i, 6, 2, 4) & 5. dabhnóti ('to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Impv. onuhi, AV. x, 3, 3; cf. a-;-Pass. dabhyate, RV. i, 41, 1; pf. dadābha, v, 32, 7; °dámbha [Pāṇ. i, 2, 6, Siddh.], AV. v, 29; pl. debhur [Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120, Vārtt. 4, Pat.], RV. i, 147, 3 = iv, 4, 13; x, 89, 5; also dadambhur & 2. sg. debhitha or dadambhitha, Pān. i, 2,6, Siddh.; aor. pl. dadabhanta, RV.i, 148,2; adambhishur, Bhatt. xv, 3) to hurt, injure, destroy, RV.; AV.; TS.; SBr.; ShadvBr.; Bhatt.; to deceive, abandon, RV. i, 84, 20; VS. iv f., viii: Caus. (Subj. & p. dambháyat; 2. sg. vas, va) to destroy, RV.; AV.; dambhayati or dābh°, to impel, Dhātup. xxxii, 132; dambhayate, to accumulate, xxx, 4: Desid. dipsati (Subj. [AV. iv, 36, 1 f.] & p. dipsat) to intend to injure or destroy, RV .; AV .; VS. xi, 80; dhipso, dhipso, didambhishati, Pān. vii, 2, 49 & 4, 56 (i, 2, 10, Pat.)

**Dabdha**, see d-. **Dábdhi**, f. injury, TS.; Kāth. **Dábha**, mfn. deceiving, RV.v, 19, 4;  $(\bar{a}ya)$ , dat. inf. to deceive, 44,2; vii, 91,2; ix, 73, 8; AV.iv; cf. a-.

**Dabhíti**, m. an injurer, enemy, RV. iv, 41, 4; N. of a man (favoured by Indra, ii, iv, vi f., x; by the Asvins, i, 112, 23). bhna, see dura-dabhná.

Dábhya, mfn. deceivable, x, 108,4; deceitful, 61,2.

Dabhrá, mf(ā)n. little, small, deficient, i, iv, vii f., x; ŚāńkhGr. iii, 13,5; KenUp.; cf. dahra; m. the ocean, Un., Sch.; n. distress, RV. vii, 104, 10; (ám), ind. scarcely, i, 113, 5; cf. á-. – cetas (°rá-), mfn. little-minded, viii, x. – buddhi, mfn. id., BhP. vi, 7.

1. dam, cl. 4. dāmyati (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 74; ind. p. dāntvā & damitvā, 2, 56; aor. Pass. adami, 3, 34, Kāš.; P.°mīt, Bhaṭṭ.xv, 37) to be tamed or tranquillised, ŚBr. xiv, 8, 2, 2 (Impv. dāmyata); to tame, subdue, conquer, MBh. vii, 2379 & BhP. iii, 3, 4 (ind. p. damitvā); Bhaṭṭ.: cl. 9. irreg. (? Subj. 2. sg. dánas) id., RV.i, 174, 2: Caus. damayati (p. °máyat; Ā., Pāṇ.i, 3, 89) to subdue, overpower, RV. vii, 6; x, 74, 5; AV. v, 20, 1; MBh.; Rājat.; Desid., see  $\sqrt{dān}$ ; [cf. δάμνημι, δμώs; Lat. domare &c.]

2. Dám, a house, RV.x, 46, 7 (gen. pl. damām); pátir dán (gen. sg.) = dám-patis, 99, 6; 105, 2; i, 149, 1; 153, 4; pátī dán = dám-patī, 120, 6; sisur dán, 'a child of the house,' x, 61, 20; [cf.  $\delta\hat{\omega}$  &c.] = pati (dám-), m. (=  $\delta\epsilon\sigma$ - $\pi\delta\tau\eta$ s) the lord of the house (Agni, Indra, the Asvins), i; ii, 39, 2 (cf. Pāṇ. i, I, II, Kās.); v, viii; ( $\bar{\imath}$ ), du. (g.  $r\bar{a}$ ) adantâdi, the comp. taken as a Dvandva and dam in the sense of 'wife') 'the two masters,' husband and wife, v, viii, x; AV.; Gobh. &c. (said of birds, VarBṛS. vc; Hit.)

Dáma, m. (or n.) house, home (δόμος, Lat. domus), RV.; AV. vii (also puru-dáma, q.v.); VS. viii, 24; mfn, ifc. 'taming, subduing,' see arim-, gām-, balim-; m. self-command, self-restraint, selfcontrol, SBr. xiv, 8, 2, 4 (°má, but cf. Pan. vii, 3, 34, Kāš.); TUp.; KenUp.; Mn. &c.; taming, L.; punishment, fine, viii f.; Yājñ. ii, 4; BhP.; N. of a brother of Damayanti, Nal. i, 9; of a Maha-rshi, MBh. xiii, 1762; of a son of Daksha, i, Sch.; of a grandson [or son, BhP. ix, 2, 29] of Marutta, VP. iv, 1, 20; MarkP. cxxxiv; VāyuP.; cf. dur-, su-. - kartri, m. a ruler, W. -ghosha, m. N. of a Cedi prince (father of Sisu-pāla), MBh. i-iii; Hariv.; VP. iv, 14, 13; BhP. vii, ix; -ia, m. 'son of Do,' Sisu-pala, Sis. ii, 60; -suta, m. id., xvi, 1. - maya, mfn. consisting of selfcontrol, ŠānkhBr. ix, 1. – sarīrin, mfn. keeping one's body in self-control, BhP. iii, 31, 19. - svasri, f. 'Dama's sister,' Damayantī, Naish. viii f.

Damaka, mfn. (Pān. vii, 3, 34, Kāš.) ifc. taming, a tamer, Mn. iii, 162; MBh. xiii, 1651. matra, see mahā-. matha, m. (Un. iii, 114, Sch.) self-control, see tri-; punishment, L. mathu, m. self-control, L.; punishment, W.

Damana, mf(ī)n. ifc. taming, subduing, overpowering, MBh. viii; Bhartr.; self-controlled, passionless, L.; m. a tamer of horses, charioteer, BhP. iv, 26, 2; (g. nandy-ādī) Artemisia indica, Mantram. xxiii; N. of a Samādhi, Kārand. xvii, 18; of Yāmāyana (author of RV.x, 16), RAnukr.; of a son of Vasu-deva by Rohinī, Hariv. 1951; of a Brahmarshi, Nal.i, 6; VāyuP. i, 23, 115; of a son of Bharadvāja, KāšīKh. lxxiv; of an old king, MBh. i, 224; of a Vidarbha king, Nal. i, 9; n. tarning, subduing, punishing, MBh.; R.; Šak.; BhP.; BrahmavP.; self-restraint, W.; (ī), f. Solanum Jacquini, L.; N. of a Šakti, Hcat. i, 8, 405. — bhañjikā, f. 'breaking damana flowers,' a kind of sport, Vātsyāy. i, 4.

Damanaka, m. Artemisia indica, VarBrS. lxxvii, 13; BhavP. ii; N. of a man, Bharat. iii; of a jackal, Pañcat. i,  $\frac{2}{2}$  ff.; Kathās. lx, 19 ff.; (n.?) N. of a metre of 4 times 6 short syllables; of another of 4 lines of 10 short syllables and one long each.

Damanya, mfn. tamable, to be restrained, W. Damanya, Nom. (Subj. 'yat') to subdue, RV.x,99. Damayantī, f. 'subduing (men), 'N. of Nala's wife (daughter of Bhīma king of Vidarbha), Nal.; a kind of jasmine, L.; -kathā, f. N. of Nalac.; -kāvya, n. N. of a poem, Prauḍh.; -pariṇaya, m. N. of a drama. 'yantikā, f. N. of the mother of a Sch. on Veṇīs. 'yitrī, m. a tamer, MBh. xiii, 7041 (Vishṇu); Siva. Damāya, Nom. (pl. 'yantu') to centrol one's self,

Damita, mfn. tamed, subdued, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 27.

Damitri, m. = mayitri, RV. ii, 23, 11; iii, 34, 10; v, 34, 6. Damin, mfn. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 141) tamed, self-controlled, MBh. iii, 5016; 'taming,' see kāma-daminī; n. N. of a Tīrtha, 5014; m. pl. the Brāhmans of Śaka-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 39.

TUp.i,4,2; (p. $^\circ$ yát) to subdue, RV. vi, 18, 3; 47, 16.

Damunas, (Un. iv) m. (for mūn ) fire, Agni, L. Dámūnas, mfn. belonging or devoted or dear to the house or family (Agni &c.), RV. (pl. the Ribhus v, 42, 12); AV. xix; m. a friend of the house (Agni, Savitri, Indra, Dīrgha-nītha), RV.; AV. vii; SānkhSr.

1. Damya, mfn. tamable, Mn. viii, 146; BhP. xi; m.a young bullock that has to be tamed, MBh. xii f.; Hariv.; R.; Ragh.; Vikr. — sārathi, m. 'guide of those who have to be restrained,' N. of a Buddha, L.

2. Dámya, mfn. being in a house, homely, RV. दमदमाय damadamāya, (onomat.) P. Ā. °yati, °yate, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 13, Vārtt. 1, Pat. (not in ed.)

दमावन्दु damāvandu, N. of a mountain in Persia called Demavend, Romakas.

दम्पति dám-pati. See 2. dám.

दम्म् dambh. See  $\sqrt{dabh}$ .

Dambha, m. deceit, fraud, feigning, hypocrisy, Mn. iv, 163; MBh. &c.; Deceit (son of A-dharma and Mṛishā, BhP.iv, 8, 2), Prab.ii; Indra's thunderbolt, L.; Siva; N. of a prince (darbha, AgP.; rambha, VP.), PadmaP.—caryā, f. deceit, hypocrisy, L.—muni, m. a hypocritical Muni, Kathās. lxxii, 263.—yajña, m. a hypocritical sacrifice, BhP. v, 26, 25. Dambhôdbhava, m. N. of a prince (who fought with hermits but was worsted), MBh.; Kām. i.

Dambhaka, mfn. ifc. deceiving, Mn. iv, 195.

Dambhana, mfn. ifc. 'damaging,' see amitra- & sapatna-dámbh'; n. deceiving, 198; MBh. xii, 2111.

Dambhin, mfn. acting deceitfully, (m.) a deceiver, hypocrite, Yājñ. i, 130; BhP. xii, 6, 30; cf. a-.

Dambholi, m. Indra's thunderbolt, Bālar.iv, 51; ix,  $\frac{50}{61}$ ; Kathās. xciv, 11; Prasannar. iv, 10; v, 53; Sāh.; Agastya (Rishi of the 1st Manv-antara), VP. i, 10, 9; (dattogni) iii, 1, 11; (°ttoni) BrahmaP. & (v.l. dānt°) Hariv. 417; (°ttâtri) VāyuP.; (°ttâtre-ya) PadmaP. — pāṇi, m. 'd°-handed,' Indra, Naish. xvii, 42; Bālar. x, 39. — pāṭa, m. the falling of Indra's thunderbolt, vii, 50; °tāya, Nom. 'yate, to fall down like Indra's thunderbolt, Rājat. viii, 1615.

RV. &c.; aor. adayishta, Bhatt.; pf. pām eakre, Pān. iii, 1, 37) to divide, impart, allot (with gen., ii, 3, 52; acc., RV.); to partake, possess, RV.; Nir.; to divide asunder, destroy, consume, RV. vi, 6, 5; x, 80, 2; to take part in, sympathise with, have pity on (acc., vii, 23,5; AV.; SBr. xiv; Bhatt.; gen., Das.; Bhatt.; Kathās. cxxi, 104); to repent, RV. vii, 100, 1; to go, Dhātup.: Caus. (Pot. dayayet) to have pity on (gen.), BhP.ii, 7, 42: Intens. dandayyate, dād, Vop. xx, 8 f.; cf. ava-, nir-ava-, vi-.

Daya, f. sympathy, compassion, pity for (loc., MBh.;