

न्यय ny-āpāya, Caus. of ny-ri, q. v.

न्यबुद ny-ārbuda, am, n., Ved. one hundred millions.

न्यबुदि ny-ārbudī, is, m., N. of a divine being described as taking an active part in war.

न्यवग्रह ny-avagraha, as, m. the accentless vowel at the end of a Pūrva-pada.

न्यवचर ny-ava-car, cl. 1. P. -carati, -caritam, to enter into, penetrate.

न्यस ny-as, cl. 4. P. -asyati, -asitum, to throw down, cast down, lay down, set or put down (with loc., e. g. bhūmāv, on the ground); to lay down, resign, give up (e. g. jivitaṃ ny-as, to lay down one's life); to bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument &c.); to lay or put down or place upon anything (with loc., e. g. citre ny-as, to place in a picture, paint, depict; pathi ny-as, to lay down on the road, give up an occupation, &c.; śirasy ājñān ny-as, to place a command on one's head, i. e. receive a command with due reverence; śāpam mayi nyasyati, he lays a curse upon me); to put in, place within (with loc.), to deposit with any one (loc.); to give into any one's keeping, make a deposit, intrust, deliver, consign, commit; to settle, fix, appoint; to support; Caus. ny-asyati, to cause to put or lay down, &c.

Ny-asana, am, n. casting or laying down, depositing; delivering, giving up.

Ny-asta, as, ā, am, thrown or cast down, laid down, placed in or upon, put in, inserted, applied; delivered, deposited, consigned; depicted (e. g. citra-nyasta, committed to a picture, painted); rested on, leaning, resting; given up, resigned, set aside. —Nyasta-daṇḍa, as, ā, am, 'laying down the rod,' giving up all means of punishment. —Nyasta-deha, as, ā, am, one who has laid down the body, dead. —Nyasta-sastra, as, ā, am, one who has laid down or resigned his weapons, laying down arms; unarmed, defenceless; harmless; epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

1. ny-asya, as, ā, am, to be deposited; to be appointed to any office (with loc.); to be delivered.

2. ny-asya, ind. having put down, having laid down, having deposited, having given up, &c.

Ny-āsa, as, m. putting down, placing, settling, planting or putting down (the feet), stepping, a step; depositing; a deposit, pledge; delivering, intrusting, committing, delivery; putting on colour &c., painting; writing down, writing, impress, stamp, mark; giving up, putting off or away, laying aside; deserting, abandoning; lowering the tone of the voice; bringing forward, adducing; striking or digging in (the claws &c.), seizing (with the claws); consigning or intrusting anything to the mind; mental appropriation or assignment of various parts of the body to tutelary divinities (accompanied with certain prayers and gesticulations); N. of a commentary on the Kāśika-vṛtti by Jinendra. —Nyāsa-dhārīn, ī, m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee. —Nyāsa-pāṇava ('sa-ap'), as, m. repudiation of a deposit. —Nyāsi-kṛi, cl. 8. P. A. -karoti, -kurute, -kartum, to make a deposit, deposit anything with a person. —Nyāsoḍdyota ('sa-ud'), as, m., N. of a grammatical work.

Ny-āsin, ī, inī, ī, one who has abandoned all worldly concerns; (ī), m. a Saṃnyāsi.

न्यह ny-ahna (?), Ved. the closing day.

न्याकृ ny-ā-kṛi, cl. 8. P. -karoti, -kartum, Ved. to keep back, hold back.

न्याक्य nyākya, am, n. fried rice.

न्याग्रोधमूल nyāgradhamūla, as, ī, am (fr. nyāgradha-mūla), being or situated at the roots of the Ficus Indica.

न्याद nyāda, as, m. (fr. rt. ad with ni), eating, feeding.

न्याधा ny-ā-dhā, cl. 3. P. -dadhāti, -dhātum, to fix in, place in, appoint; to put down.

न्याय ny-āya, as, m. (fr. 3. nī, i. e. rt. 5. i with ni), method, way, rule (lit. that to which anything goes back or in which anything goes), model, manner, system, plan, doctrine, right or fit or suitable manner, that which is fitting, fitness, propriety, right, justice, virtue, equity, law, a lawful act; (in gram.) a general or universal rule, an axiom which precedes and must be kept in view in the explanation of special rules; a lawsuit, policy, good government; decision in a lawsuit, judicial sentence, judgment; a celebrated system of Hindū philosophy delivered by Gautama or Gotama in a set of aphorisms divided into five lectures; the proper way of stating an argument, logic, logical philosophy; a logical argument, a complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members with the Naiyāyikas, viz. pratijñā, hetu, udāharaṇa, upanaya, nigamana, and of three members with the Vedāntins); likeness, analogy, apposite illustration; nyāyena, in the way of, after the manner of (e. g. līlā-nyāyena, by way of sport, as if in sport; cf. nyāya-tas below). Placed after a finite verb nyāyam is said by Pāṇini (VIII. 1, 27, 57) to express either censure or repetition. —Nyāya-kalpatalikā, f., N. of a commentary. —Nyāya-kusumāñjali, ī, m., N. of the aphorisms of Udayana; [cf. kusumāñjali]. —Nyāya-kokila (?), as, m., N. of a Buddhist teacher. —Nyāya-kaustubha, am, n., N. of a general work on the Nyāya philosophy. —Nyāya-śūdrā-maṇi, N. of a confutation of the Vedānta by Mādhava Sarasvatī. —Nyāya-śūdrāmāṇṭ-prabhā, f., N. of a commentary on the preceding work by Candīśvara. —Nyāya-tas, ind. in a fitting manner, as is fitting; suitably, justly, fitly, according to right or justice. —Nyāya-tā, f. or nyāya-tva, am, n. fitness, propriety. —Nyāya-dvāra-tāra-ka-sāstra, am, n., N. of a Buddhist work. —Nyāya-pañcānana, as, m. an epithet of Jaya-rāma; [cf. pañcānana]. —Nyāya-bindu, N. of a commentary on the Mīmāṃsā-sūtras by Vaidya-nātha. —Nyāya-bodhīnī, f., N. of a commentary on the Tarkasāgraha by Go-vardhana Miśra. —Nyāya-bhāṣya, am, n., N. of a commentary on the Nyāya-sūtras by the Rishi Vātsyāyana. —Nyāya-bhāṣaka, N. of a philosophical work. —Nyāya-bhāṣaṇa, am, n., N. of a work. —Nyāya-makaranda, N. of a work on the Nyāya system controverted from the standpoint of the Vedānta. —Nyāya-mālā-vistara, as, m., N. of an introduction to the study of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —Nyāya-ratnamālā, f., N. of a work on the Mīmāṃsā. —Nyāya-līlāvati, N. of an elementary treatise on the Nyāya philosophy. —Nyāya-eat, ān, atī, at, acting rightly, behaving properly. —Nyāya-eartin, ī, inī, ī, well behaved, acting with propriety. —Nyāya-guṇīśa, as, m. an epithet of Śrī-kṛiṣṇa; of Dikṣita-śrī-kanṭha-śarma. —Nyāya-vihita, as, ā, am, prescribed by rule. —Nyāya-sāstra, am, n. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school; logic (as connected with this school). —Nyāya-saṃkṣhepa, as, m. or nyāya-saṃgraha, as, m. or nyāya-sāra, as or am, m. or n., N. of certain compendious works on the Nyāya philosophy. —Nyāya-sārīnī, f. right or fit behaviour; a woman acting or judging rightly. —Nyāya-siddhānta-pancānana, as, m. an epithet of Viśva-nātha. —Nyāyasiddhānta-manjari, f., N. of a work. —Nyāya-sūtra, am, n. the aphorisms of the Nyāya philosophy by Gautama. —Nyāyācāra ('ya-āc'), as, ā, am, acting justly, virtuously. —Nyāyādhāra ('ya-ād'), as, m. 'receptacle of justice,' a term applied to any one who is a model of virtue or propriety. —Nyāyānusāra-sāstra ('ya-an'), am, n., N. of a Buddhist work. —Nyāyāmṛta ('ya-am'), am, n. 'nectar of Nyāya,' N. of a Vedānta work by Vyāsa Tirtha Bindu. —Nyāyāmṛta-taranginī, f., N. of a commentary on the Nyāyāmṛta by Rāma Ācārya. —Nyāyārjita ('ya-ar'), as, ā, am, obtained in a regular way. —Nyāyāṅkāra-

bhaṭṭa ('ya-a'), as, m. an epithet of Śrī-goviṇḍa; also of Śrī-maheśvara. —Nyāyāvalī-dīdhiti ('ya-āv'), ī, f., N. of a commentary on Jaimini. —Nyāyopeta ('ya-up'), as, ā, am, according to rule, right, admitted.

Nyāyin, ī, inī, ī, right, fit; logical, rational. —Nyāyya, as, ā, am, regular, proper, just, right, equitable, fit, suitable, adapted, (sometimes giving a passive sense to the infin.); usual, customary. —Nyāy-ya-tva, am, n. fitness, suitability, propriety.

न्यायध ny-ā-vyadh, cl. 4. P. -vidhyati, -vyadddhum, to cause to burst forth, let loose, set free.

न्यास ny-āsa. See under ny-as, col. 1.

न्युह nyunkha, as, m. a kind of Sāman, the sixfold repetition of the trilateral name of God or Om, [cf. nyūnkha]; (as, ā, am), proper, right; pleasing, agreeable.

न्युच ny-uc, cl. 4. P. -ucyati, &c., Ved. to rejoice in, delight in, take pleasure in; (Sāy.) to assent to, agree to.

Ny-ocanī, f., Ved. (probably) a kind of woman's ornament; (Sāy.) a female servant or slave.

Ny-ocara, as, ā, am, Ved. (perhaps) belonging to or fit for a place.

न्युच ny-utta, as, ā, am (fr. rt. 2. ud or und with ni), dipped in, sprinkled.

न्युप्त ny-upta, as, ā, am (fr. ni-vap, q. v.), offered, presented (to the Manes of deceased ancestors).

Ny-upya, ind. having offered, having presented (cakes &c. to the Manes).

न्युज ny-ubj, cl. 6. P. -ubjati, &c., to bend down, press down, throw down.

Ny-ubja, as, ā, am, turned or bent downwards, lying on the face or with the face downwards; looking downwards; bent, crooked; hump-backed, crooked-backed (as the result of disease); convex; (as), m. the Nyag-rodha tree; a sort of ladle made of Kusā grass; (am), n. the fruit of the Averrhoa Carambola; a vessel used at Śrāddhas. —Nyubja-khadga, as, m. a crooked sword, a sabre.

न्युष ny-ush [cf. rt. 1. ush], cl. 1. P. -oshati, &c., Ved. to burn down; (Sāy.) to consume utterly.

न्युह nyūnkha, as, m. the insertion of the sound o in different places with variety of prosodial length and accentuation in the recitation of hymns, (this sound may be repeated any number of times in the recitation of Mantras, or may be made long, short, or prolated, or may have different accents).

Nyūnkha, Nom. P. nyūnkhatī, -yitum, to insert the Nyūnkha, (occurring in fut. pass. part. nyūnkhanīya and nyūnkhyā); (A. -te), to make a peculiar sound, to growl.

न्यून ny-ūna, as, ā, am (see ūna), lessened, diminished, shortened, made smaller, less, inferior, deficient, defective, wanting, destitute, deprived of (e. g. artha-nyūna, deprived of property, destitute of wealth); imperfect or defective in some organ (e. g. pāda-nyūna, having a defect in the feet); low, vile, wicked, despicable, blamable; (am), ind. less; (am), n. an euphemistic expression for the vulva. —Nyūnā-tā, f. or nyūna-tva, am, n. inferiority, deficiency, incompleteness. —Nyūna-dhī, ī, ī, deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish. —Nyūna-pancāśā-dbhāva, as, n. 'having but forty-nine properties of human nature,' an idiot. —Nyūnākṣara ('na-a'), as, ā, am, defective in letters or syllables. —Nyūnāṅga ('na-an'), as, ī, am, defective in a limb or organ, maimed, mutilated, imperfect. —Nyūnādṛṣṭa ('na-ad'), as, ā, am, less or more, unequal. —Nyūnādṛṣṭa-vibhāga, as, m. unequal partition. —Nyūnendriya ('na-in'), as, ā, am, wanting some organ or sense, deficient, imperfect (as blind, deaf, &c.).

Nyūna, Nom. P. nyūnayati, -yitum, or nyūni-kṛi, cl. 8. P. A. -karoti, -kurute, -kartum, to lessen, diminish, make less.