

## COMMENTARY.

*a.* Among these [three varieties of angry dames—we may have] the ‘adolescent’ who is ‘possessed of self-command’—as—

“In saying ‘Thou art my beloved’ thou sayest truly,—since thou hast come to my bower dressed in the gown belonging to thy sweetheart;—for, by being beheld by the loved one, the beauty of a lover’s ornaments attains its end [—and thou hast come dressed, forgetfully, in the garments of my rival].”

*b.* Now the ‘adolescent’ who partly possesses and partly does not possess self-command’—as—

“‘My girl!’—‘My lord?’—‘Lay aside thine anger, indignant one.’—‘What has *my* anger done?’—‘It has vexed me.’—‘Your honour never offends *me*,—all the offences are on *my* side.’ ‘Then why dost thou weep with sobbing voice?’—‘Before *whom* am I weeping?’ ‘Why—is it not before *me*?’—‘What am I to *thee*?’—‘My cherished one.’—‘I am *not*, and therefore do I weep.’

*c.* Now this same one [—the ‘adolescent’—] when ‘not possessed of self-command’—as—

“O wretch! *That* loved one, with hundreds of desires, stands alone in thy mind—though attractive only through her artificial blandishments;—and there is no room for *me*,—therefore [expect not me to revisit thee]—enough of the farce of walking [to thy side, when not admitted to thy heart].”

## TEXT.

No. 104. The ‘mature’ dame [when indignant], if she be ‘possessed of self-command,’ then, concealing the appearance of anger, takes no concern about fondnesses, whilst ostensibly showing all respect towards him.

## COMMENTARY.

*a.* ‘Towards him’—i. e. towards her lover :—for example—

“She balked his sitting down beside her by advancing to meet him; and even a hasty embrace was prevented by the pretence of fetching the betel-nut [to present to him] while he was yet at some distance; and no conversation with him was entered into by her, keeping her people employed near her :—thus, indirectly, did the sharp-witted dame cause her anger against her lover to attain its object.”