

or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सव्योजितादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रव्यासः Malli.). —अंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भूत्वा स्यास्यानि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep); सांगमंगमुल्याव Vb.; जंभितैः सांगमंगैः Mu. 3. 21, K. 85. —मंत्रः N. of a Mantra. —मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; मृदू णिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भवे घञ्] act of shampooing; so मर्दका or मर्दिन्, मृदू-णिच् ण्वल् or णिनि) one who shampoos. —मर्दः [ष. त.] rheumatism; प्रशामनं the curing of this disease. —यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगीभूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts: समिधो यजति, तनूनपाते यजति, इडो यजति, बर्हिर्यजति, स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पञ्चविधाः । एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तत्रव्यायेन प्रधानयागानामग्नियादीनामुपकारितेति मीमांसा Tv. —रक्तः-क्तः [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडरोचनी found in कौण्डिन्य country and having red powder (रक्तांगलौचनी). —रक्षकः [अं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वल्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3. —रक्षणी [अंगं रक्षते ऽनया] a coat of mail, or a garment. (-ण्) protection of person. —रागः [अंगं रज्यते अनेन करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; पुष्पगंधेन अंगरागेण R. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भवे ल्युट्] act of anointing the body with unguents. —रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह् क्णिप् स. त.] hair; विहंगराजांगरुहैरिवायतैः Si. 1. 7. —लिपिः f. written character of the Angas. —लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भवे घञ्] act of anointing. —लोड्यः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber. —विकल a. [तृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralyzed. 2. fainting, swooning. —विकृतिः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतिश्चालनादिर्यस्मात् षं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार). —विकारः a bodily defect. —विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance. —विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of fore-

telling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्रांगविद्यया... निशानं लिप्येत कार्हीचिन् Ms. 6. 50. —विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोर्गोचरकृतया अंगविधिः). —वीरः chief or principal hero. —वैकुण्ठं [अंगेन अंगघेष्टया वैकुण्ठं हृदयभावो ज्ञायते यत्र बहु.] 1. a sign, gesture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance. —वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu); आह्लादिपद्धतौ कर्षति यत्किञ्चिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तदोपशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलाषाकथं Tv.). —संस्कारः, -संस्क्रिया [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे-घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तरि अण्] one who decorates or embellishes the person. —संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थैर्यासौ दधतमंगसंहतिं Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body. —संगः bodily contact, union; coition. —सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard. —स्कंधः [कर्म.] a subdivision of a science. —स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others. —हानिः f. 1. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (= वैगुण्यं); वैवाद् भ्रमात् प्रमादाच्चदंगहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणादेव तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥ —हारः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चाल्यते यत्र, हृ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसर्गैरुगुरुवनेषु सांगहारे Ki. 7.37, Ku. 7.91. —हारिः [अंगं ह्रियते ऽप; हृ-बाधणं] 1. gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall. —हीन a. [तृ. त.] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यथोचितप्रमाणात् अल्पं यस्य); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's dohā has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्रातर्दोहदा पूर्वं जनयेत् गुणान्वितम् । अलम्बदोहदा गर्भं लभेतात्मनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विद्विषायेषु दोहदे वै विमानना । जायते तत्सुतस्यावित्सास्मिस्तास्मिस्तास्मिन्तथैव)।

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A limb; अकृत मधुरैरंघानां मे कुतुहलमंगकैः U. 1. 20, 24. —2 The body; हरति रतये रहः धियतमंगकादंबरं Si. 4. 66.

अंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अंग-इनि स्वार्थे कन्, स्त्रियां टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अंगित् a. [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्मार्याकान्तोक्षापातवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; येनांगेन विकृतेन अंगिनो विकारस्तस्मात् वृतीया Sk.; व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2.94. —2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; वै रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः, एक एव भवेदंगी शृंगारो वीर एव वा, अंगी अत्र करुणः, रसस्यांगित्वमात्रस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा S. D.

अंगीय a. [अंग-इ] 1 Belonging to the body. —2 Referring to the Anga country.

अंग्य a. [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अंगणं = अंगनं q.v.

अंगतिः [अंगतिं याच्यते, अंगं करणे अति] 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). —2 [अंग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. —3 Brahmā. —4 [कर्तरि अति] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं [अंगं दायति शोभयति भूषयति, अंगं यति वा, दौदो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तस्य चापीकरांगदः V. 1.14; संप्रहयज्ञगण्डं गदं R. 6.73. —दा 1 The female elephant of the south (?). —2 A woman who offers her person for use (अंगं ददाति अपर्ययति). —दः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vāli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and, when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. — He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man