

in front of a building, a room on the top of a temporary hall, or a particular kind of building. ² A market, a market-place. (See हट्ट.)

IV. n. (-ट्टम्) Food, especially boiled rice.

V. m. f. n. (-ट्टः-ट्टा-ट्टम्) Dry, dried.

VI. ind. High, lofty, loud. E. अट्ट, kṛit aff. घञ्.

अट्टक m. (-कः) A room on the top of the house. See अट्ट III, taddh. aff. कन्.

अट्टट्ट ind. Very high, very loud. E. See अट्ट VI.

अट्टन n. (-नम्) A circular weapon, a kind of discus. E. अट्ट, kṛit aff. ल्यट्. See also अट्टन.

अट्टपतिभागख्यगृहद्वय Tatpur. n. (-त्यम्) The name of a particular revenue office in Kashmir, where duties were levied on perfumes, sandal wood, oil &c. E. अट्ट-पति-भाग-आख्या (Bahuvr.)-गृह and द्वय, properly meaning 'the business of a house called the department of the market-master'.

अट्टस्थली Tatpur. f. (-ली) The site of an अट्ट q. v. (?) III. E. अट्ट and स्थली.

अट्टहसित Tatpur. n. (-तम्) Violent laughter, a horse-laugh. E. अट्ट and हसित.

अट्टहास m. (-सः) I. Tatpur. Violent laughter, a horse-laugh. II. Bahuvr. A name of Śiva. See अट्टहासिन्. E.

अट्ट and हास.

अट्टहासक m. (-कः) A plant (Jasminum multiflorum). E. अट्ट-हास, taddh. aff. कन्; resembling a laugh or smile on beauty's countenance; the comparison is common to the poets.

अट्टहासिन् Tatpur. m. (-सी) A name of Śiva. E. अट्ट and हासिन्, 'laughing loudly and violently'.

अट्टहास्य Karmadh. n. (-स्यम्) Violent laughter, a horse-laugh. E. अट्ट and हास्य.

अट्टाट्टहास Karmadh. m. (-सः) Very violent laughter. E. अट्ट and अट्टहास.

अट्टाय् denom. ātm. (अट्टायते) To commit an excess (?). E. अट्टा (see अट्ट II.), denom. aff. क्यङ्.

अट्टाल m. (-लः) An upper room or pavilion, on the flat roof of an Indian house. See अट्ट III. E. अट्ट and अल (?).

अट्टालक I. m. (-कः) A room on the top of the house. See the preceding.

II. f. (-लिका) ¹ A palace, an upper-roomed house. ² The name of a country. E. अट्टाल, taddh. aff. कन्.

अट्टालिकाकार Tatpur. m. (-रः) A bricklayer, a mason, a builder; born of a Śūdra mother and painter father. E.

अट्टालिका and कार.

अट्टालिकाबन्ध Tatpur. (In architecture.) A kind of base; (there are sixty-four different sorts of bases enumerated in architectural works). E. अट्टालिका and बन्ध. (The form अट्टालिकाबन्धम् used as ind., is explained as being derived from अट्टालिका and बन्धम् (बन्ध, kṛit aff. णमुल्); it may, however, be taken also as the accus. of the former).

अट्टिलिका f. (-का) The name of a town. E. unknown.

अट्ट्या f. (-व्या) Roaming about, wandering as a beggar or devotee. E. अट्ट in the caus., kṛit aff. श्. See अट्टा and अट्टाव्या.

अट्ट (अट्ट-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 1st cl. ātm. (but also par.) (अट्टते-अट्टति) To go, to go to or towards. See also अट्ट.

अट्टिला f. (-ला) The name of a Prakrit metre regulated by quantity. See अट्टिलिहा.

अट्ट I. (अट्ट-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 1st cl. par. (अट्टति) To strive or endeavour.

II. (अट्ट-स्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 5th cl. par. (अट्टोति) To pervade, to occupy. See अट्ट.

अट्टु (अट्टु-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 1st cl. par. (अट्टुति-आ-नट्टु-अट्टुता. — Desid. अट्टुडिषति or अट्टिडिषति. Caus. अट्टुयति-आट्टुडत्) ¹ To attack or assault. ² To connect. ³ To argue, to discern, to meditate. This radical is also written अट्टड्.

अट्टुन n. (-नम्) A shield. E. अट्टु, kṛit aff. ल्यट्.

अण I. (अण-भ्वादि-उदात्त-उदात्तेत्) r. 1st cl. par. (अणति-आण-अणिता. — Desid. अणिषति. Caus. आणयति) To sound.

II. (अण-दिवादि-उदात्त-अनुदात्तेत्) r. 4th cl. ātm. (अणते). To breathe. See अण.

अणक m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्) Inferior, low. As the first part of a Karmadh. it implies deterioration or contempt. E. अण, kṛit aff. वुन्. See also अनक and आणक.

अणकीय m. f. n. (-यः-या-यम्) Containing, referring to, being made by &c. what is low or inferior. E. अणक, taddh. aff. क्.

अणव्य n. (-व्यम्) A field bearing panicum miliaceum. E. अणु (panic), taddh. aff. यत्.

अणि m. (-णिः) ¹ A pin or bolt at the extremity of the pole of a carriage, a pin of the axle. ² The point of a needle &c. ³ A limit, a boundary. ⁴ That part of a house where animals are killed, where slaughtering takes place. Also अणी f. (-णी). E. अण, uñ. aff. इन्.

अणिमन् I. m. (-मा) ¹ Subtlety, infinite minuteness, moleculism. ² The same considered as a superhuman faculty, to be acquired by austere devotion and the performance of magical rites, or as possessed by a deity.

II. n. (-म) The smallest piece or part (only in the Vedas).

E. अणु, taddh. aff. इमनिच्. See also अणुता-अणुत्व-आणव.

अणिष्ठ m. f. n. (-ष्ठः-ष्ठा-ष्ठम्) Smallest, finest, very small or fine. E. अणु, taddh. aff. इष्ठन्.

अणी f. (-णी). See अणि.

अणीमाण्डव्य Tatpur. m. (-व्यः) The name of a Rishi or Saint. E. अणी, a pin, and माण्डव्य; according to the comm., अणी would be in this word a qualification of the proper name माण्डव्य; from his being impaled on a मूल or अणी.

अणीयस् m. f. n. (-यान्-यसी-यः) ¹ Smaller, more minute. ² Very small, very minute. E. अणु, taddh. aff. ईयसुन्.

अणीयस्क m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम्). The same as अणीयस्. E. अणीयस्, taddh. aff. क् (?).

अणु I. m. f. n. (-णुः-णुः or एवी-णु) Small, minute, atomic.

II. m. (-णुः) ¹ An atom, a minute and elementary particle of matter. ² (According to some Purāṇas) A measure of time, consisting of two Paramānus; 54,675,000 ānus are said to be equal to one muhūrta. ³ A sort of grain (Panicum miliaceum). See धान्य. ⁴ A name of Śiva.

III. f. (-खी) (ved.) A finger.

IV. n. (-णु) (In prosody.) The fourth part of a मात्रा q. v. E. अण, uñ. aff. उ.