III. 1. 40. the word संपद is not to be supplied like हा, अस and भ because the rule has not such a bearing: संपदिस्त न गु-हाते। सनन्वितार्थत्वात. 'Having an obvious or clear sense; e. g. ग्रास्तव्यसपदव्यापि निगृढार्घे तथाकुलम् । व्याख्यागम्यम-सारं च नीत्तरं ग्रस्थते बुधैः 'a reply (in court) which is confused &c. is not considered as a reply'; comm. ग्रस्तव्यसप-दवापि अनन्वितार्थपदवाप्तमितिः E. अन्वित and अर्थः

अन्विति Tatpur. f. (-ति:) (ved.) Food; 'because it is the concomitant of body'; comp. अनुपद्ध and अनुया. E. इ with

ञ्चन, krit aff. तिन्

मन्विष्ट Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ष्ट:-ष्टा-ष्टम्) Sought. Comp. मन्वे-चित. E. इष (cl. 4) with अनु, krit aff. क्त.

म्रान्विधत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-न्-नी-त) Searching; e. g. मृग-मनागतमवसोक्येतस्ततो ६ न्विष्यन् &c. Comp. the following.

E. इष (cl. 4) with अनु, krit aff. श्तृ.

अन्विष्यमाण Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ण:-णा-णम) 1 Searching; e.g. मगमन्त्रिष्यमाण: &c. 2 Sought; e.g. in a Mim. Várttika of Kumarila: यस चान्विष्यमाणापि प्रसिद्धिन भविष्यति हः इष् (¹cl. 4, ² pass.) with ऋनु, krit aff. शानच and agama मुक्. श्रन्वीच्या Tatpur. n. (-याम्) Searching, investigating. E.

द्व with ऋन, krit aff. खाटु.

अन्वीचा Tatpur. f. (-चा) Searching, investigating. E. अनु and द्वा, or द्व with अनु, krit aff. अ.

अन्वीत Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त:-ता-तम्) The same as अन्वित (Jatadhara and the Bhuriprayoga). E. द with 羽न, krit aff. 新.

श्रन्वीप Tatpur. m. f. n. (-प:-पा-पम्) Friendly, favourable. Comp. आन्वीपिक. (Not to be confounded with अनुप q.v.) E. ञ्चन and ञ्चप (changed to रूप), samás. aff. ञ्च. See the Preface.

ऋन्वीयमान Tatpur. m.f.n. (-न:-ना-नम्) Followed, accompanied; e.g. अन्वीयमानः स तु रद्रपार्षदैर्भुशं नद्क्षिर्यनदत्तुभै-रवम. E. इ, in the pass., with अनु, krit aff. शानच्, ágama मुक्.

अन्वचम् Avyayibh. According to each verse, verse for verse.

E. त्रुन and ऋच्, samás. aff. त्रु.

श्रन्वेतवे Tatpur. ind. (ved.) 'The same as श्रन्वेतुम 'to follow' (i. e. = infin. act. of इ with ऋनु). 2 The same as ऋत्वेतव्यम 'to be followed' (i. e. = infin. pass.). E. इ with স্বালু, krit aff. तवै (i. e. an obsolete dative of an obsolete noun ग्रन्वेत).

अन्वेष Tatpur. m. (-ष:) Searching. E. इष् (cl. 4) with अनु, krit aff. ग्रच्.

अन्वेषक Tatpur. m.f.n. (-षक:-षिका-षकम्) One who searches; e.g. तेष्वन्वेषवेषु मध्ये को ऽ यन्वेषकजन: .... जचे. E. इष् (cl. 4) with चानु, krit aff. एत्स्

म्रन्वेषण Tatpur. 1. n. (-णम्) Searching; e. g. पश्रुनामन्वेष-णम्; घातकान्वेषणम्; सीताया ऋन्वेषणस्य कुश्रुलः E. इष्

(cl. 4) with ऋनु, krit aff. स्थूट.

2. f. (-णा) 1 Going after, following; e.g. पारम्पर्यतो ६ न्वेषणा वीजाङ्करवत्. 2 Searching; e.g. ब्राह्मणस्थान्वेषणाः 3 Investigation, inquiry (according to several comm. on the Amarak. s. v.: तर्कादिना यथाबोधितधर्माखन्वेषणा). E. इष् (cl. 4) with স্বানু, krit aff. যুত্ত .

अन्वेषणीय Tatpur. m. f. n. (-य:-या-यम्) The same as अन्वे-ष्ट्यः e. g. त्रतः परमपरितृष्यताप्यर्थिना न प्रमाणान्तरमन्वेष-खीयम्. E. इष् (cl. 4) with ऋनु, kritya aff. ऋनीयर्.

अन्वेषमाण Tatpur. m.f.n. (-ण:-णा-णम्) Searching; e. g. सी उन्वेषमाणः कौन्तेयं &c. E. इष् (cl. 1) with ऋनु, krit aff. शानच्, ágama मुका.

अन्वेषित Tatpur. m.f.n. (-त:-ता-तम्) Sought. Comp. अन्विष्ट. E. इष (cl. 4) in the caus., with ऋन, krit aff. क्त and agama इट्ट. अन्वेषिन् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-षी-षिणी-षि) Searching. E. इष (cl. 4) with अनु, krit aff. शिनि.

अन्वेष्टच Tatpur. m. f. n. (-व्य:-व्या-व्यम्) 1 To be searched. <sup>2</sup> To be investigated. E. इष् (cl. 4) with अनु, kritya aff. तव्य. अन्वेष्ट्र Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ष्टा-ष्ट्री-ष्ट्र) A searcher. E. इष् (cl. 4) with अनु, krit aff. तुच्.

अन्वेष Tatpur. m. f. n. (-ष:-षा-षाम्) The same as अन्वेष्टवा.

E. इष (cl. 4) with अन, kritya aff. खत.

आप f. (-प; in the classical literature only used in the plural: -म्रापः-म्रपः-म्रद्भिः-म्रद्धाः-म्रपाम् -म्रप्तु) ¹ Water. — According to the Hindu doctrine it is one of the five elements the several denominations of which are ATATY (æther), वायु (air), श्रीम (fire), श्रूप (water), पृथिवी (earth), (each of these being also replaced by synonymes, as Alana by व्योमन्, वायु by मक्त्, ऋषि by तेजस्, ऋष् by वारि, पृथिवी by चिति &c.; comp. under आकाश &c.); the place, however, which water holds in the Hindu cosmogony varies according to the doctrines. Thus the Brihad - Aranyaka Upan. represents it as the first material creation, it being produced by Death after the creation of Soul; but its character in this Upanishad is not yet that of an element in the later sense of the word; nor is it such an element in the Aitareya-Upan., where the order of the primitive material creation is अभास (the waters above the heavens), मरीचि (the sphere of sunbeams or atmosphere), मर (the sphere of death or earth) and आप (the sphere of waters beneath the earth). — In the Taittiriya-Upan. the order and successive origin of the elements is the same as in the Vedánta, viz. æther, in which originates air and thus successively fire, water, earth. But the Vedánta complicates this simple view by assuming a creation of subtle elements (see सद्भाग्रीर) æther &c., produced by Chaitanya or the worldly Brahman, whence arise through an intricate division and combination of the several parts of each, the material elements (see खनग्रीर) æther &c.; this system holds moreover that each successive element becomes possessed of the qualities of each preceding one, i. e. the quality of æther being sound, air obtains the qualities of sound and touch, and in a similar progress, fire the qualities of sound, touch and form, water of sound, touch, form and savour, earth of sound, touch, form, savour and odour. — According to the Sánkhya the coarse elements also arise from subtle elements, but the latter (तन्साच q. v.), produced by Ahankara or the type of I, are the qualities sound, touch, form, savour and odour, æther proceeding from sound, air from touch, fire from form, water from savour and earth from odour. (Compare also Suśruta's mythological developement of the Sánkhya-Yoga: त्रवक्तं महानहंकार: पश्च तन्माचाणि चे-त्यष्टी प्रक्रतयः ग्रेषाः षोडग्र विकाराः। खः खंसैषां विषयो ६ धि-भूतम् । ख्यमध्यात्ममधिदैवतं च । ऋष बुर्डेर्बह्या । ऋहंकारखे-श्वरः । मनसञ्चन्द्रमाः । दिशः श्रीचस्य । लची वायुः । सूर्यश्चनु-षोः । रसनस्थापः । पृथिवी घ्राणस्य । &c.) — The Nyáya systems, more especially the Vaiseshika, do not discuss the origin of these elements, the order of which they retain,