

compounds it implies the same meanings as the prefix to verbs, the notion of negation becoming in the Bahuvr. that of privation; ^b in Avyayibh. compounds: ¹ Away from; comp. अपसलवि and अपदिशम्, and the explan. of the comm. 'between'. ² Without; e. g. अपविष्णु संसारः. ³ With the exception of; e. g. अपत्रिगते वृष्टो देवः. ⁴ Negation, contradiction; e. g. अपकामम्. [As upapada before स्था, अप has in a few derivations of this radical the influence of changing its initial स् into ष; see अपष्ठ, अपष्ठु, अपष्ठुर, अपष्ठुल. — In the R̥gveda अप occurs in its protracted form अपा before वृधि, and in composition with such derivatives of वृ as retain the vowel ऋ of the radical, see अपावृत्, अपावृत्ति.] E. unknown. See प and the Preface.

II. अप m. (-पः) A sea, an ocean. E. अप् taddh. aff. अच्. [Word and meaning are very doubtful; they are given on the authority of Rāyamukūta, who interprets the word अपगा in the Amarakosha: अपः सन्त्यचेति अर्शआवचि अपः समुद्रः तं गच्छतीति; comp. the E. of अपगा. Comp. also अपवत्. — For beginners it is useful to observe that in compounds like शुक्लाप, विमलाप &c., the latter part is not अप, but that such compounds are to be analyzed into शुक्ल and अप्, विमल and अप् &c., the whole word receiving the samās. aff. अ.] अपःसंवर्त Tatpur. m. (-र्तः) (In Buddhistic doctrine.) The destruction of the earth by water. 'A hundred thousand years previous to the destruction of the earth by water, a Deva appears to warn all the beings concerned of the event, as when it is destroyed by fire; a cloud forms at the same time in a Kela-laksha of Sakwalas and after raining for a short time disappears. After an immense interval another cloud appears, and the rain called Khārodaka begins to fall; at first in small drops, but gradually increasing in size until they are as large as a palm tree; this rain is so acrid that it dissolves entirely the earth and all things connected with it' (Spence Hardy, Manual of Buddhism p. 32). E. अपस् and संवर्त.

अपकर Tatpur. (?) m. (-रः) Probably the name of a place; see the following and आपकर. E. (?) कृ with अप, kṛit aff. अप्.

अपकरक m. f. n. (-रकः-रिका-रकम्) Born in अपकर. Compare आपकर. E. अपकर, taddh. aff. कन्.

अपकरण Tatpur. n. (-णम्) ¹ Acting improperly, doing wrong. ² Ill treating, offending. E. कृ with अप, kṛit aff. ल्युट्.

अपकर्तु Tatpur. m. f. n. (-र्ता-र्त्री-र्तु) Injurious, offensive, inimical. E. कृ with अप, kṛit aff. तुच्.

अपकर्मेन् Tatpur. n. (-र्मे) I. ¹ Evil doing. ² (In Law.) Taking away; esp. in the combination दत्तस्थानपकर्मे or दत्तानपकर्मे 'not taking back again a thing given, non-resumption of a gift'. E. कृ with अप, uñ. aff. मनिन्.

II. Any impure or degrading act or rite. Comp. अपक्रिया. E. अप deter. and कर्मेन्.

अपकर्ष Tatpur. m. (-र्षः) ¹ Drawing down, pulling away (the converse of उत्कर्ष, drawing up); e. g. (in a comm. on four lines of a stanza:) अत्र पादत्रये क्रमेण बन्धस्य गाढता । चतुर्थपादे त्वपकर्षः; also figuratively, taking off, diminishing, as in the following instance which combines both applications: यथा दण्डापकर्षे तत्संबन्धस्यापूपस्याप्यपकर्षः । तथा पुत्रसंक्रान्धनस्य पत्नीगततयापकर्षे तत्संबन्धस्य कन्याधनावशिष्टत्वविशेषस्यापकर्षः । ² Depreciation, deterioration, inferiority,

degraded condition; (in this sense also opposed to प्रकर्ष) e. g. the words of Manu कुविवाहः कुलान्यकुलतां यान्ति are explained by Kullūka: आसुरादिविवाहः प्रख्यात-कुलान्यपकर्षे गच्छन्ति; or on the affixes of the comparative तरप् and ईयसुन् a Vārttika observes: तरवीयसुनोरेकद्वयस्योत्कर्षापकर्षयोरुपसंख्यानम्. ³ (In the Nyāya philosophy.) Denying or disputing away qualities which a thing possesses (विद्यमानधर्मापचयो ऽपकर्षः); comp. अपकर्षसम. ⁴ Superseding (as a rule); e. g. in the Vārtt. to Pān. III. 4. 102. न वा वाक्यापकर्षात् where the last word is explained by Patanjali: वाक्यापकर्षाद्यासुट् सीयुट् बाधियते, and by Kaiyyāta: लिङः सीयुडित्वस्य वाक्यस्य यासुडिधिवक्त्रेणापकर्षो बाध इत्यर्थः । ⁵ Anticipating something which occurs later (as a religious act or a word of a sentence); in this sense it is met with frequently in writings on the Mimāṃsā; e. g. दर्शपूर्णमासयोः पुरोडाशस्य कपालेषु स्थापितस्याच्छादनमाश्नातम् । भस्मनाभिवासयतीति । तत ऊर्ध्वं वेदिराश्नाता । तेनैव क्रमेण पौर्णमासीयागि प्रतिपद्यनुष्ठानं कृतम् । दर्शयागे तु वेदेरपकर्ष आश्नातः । पूर्वैदुरमावास्यायां वेदिं करोतीति । तत्र वेदेः पूर्वभाविनो ऽभिवासनान्तस्याङ्गसमूहस्यापकर्षः कर्तव्यः &c. । For the ind. अपकर्षम् see under अपकर्षम्. E. कृष्, with अप, kṛit aff. घञ्.

अपकर्षक Tatpur. m. f. n. (-र्षकः-र्षिका-र्षकम्) Detracting, depreciating, making inferior. E. कृष् with अप, kṛit aff. ल्युल्. अपकर्षण Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-णः-णी-णम्) Drawing away or down, removing.

2. n. (-णम्) ¹ Drawing away or down; e. g. तन्त्वपकर्षणे पटसद्भावानुपलब्धिवत्. ² Making inferior. ³ Superseding; e. g. अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः. E. कृष् with अप, kṛit aff. ल्युट्. अपकर्षम् Tatpur. ind. In drawing away; e. g. घोरेण बलापकर्षम् गृह्णते ती (comm. बलापकर्षे बलादाकृष्य). E. कृष् with अप, kṛit aff. लामुल्.

अपकर्षसम Tatpur. m. f. (-मः-मा) (In the Nyāya philosophy.) The sophism of the non-existence of qualities; viz. arguing, that because two things have one quality not in common, they will have none in common; e. g. sound and a jar being both artificially produced are perishable; now the sophism in question would consist in concluding: that because sound has not the quality of shape, which belongs to jar, or because a jar does not refer to the sense of hearing as sound does, sound and jar are neither artificially produced nor perishable. E. अपकर्ष and सम. (With respect to the gender of this word and the ellipsis required to explain it, see the E. of अनित्यसम.)

अपकलङ्क Tatpur. m. (-ङ्कः) An indelible disgrace. E. अप and कलङ्क.

अपकल्मष Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-षः-षा-षम्) Sinless, faultless. E. अप and कल्मष.

अपकाम (ved.) I. Tatpur. m. (-मः) Loss of what is agreeable or dear; e. g. धनुः शत्रोरपकामं हृणोति 'the bow deprives (i. e. may deprive) the enemy of what is dear to him'.

II. Avyayibh. (-मम्) ¹ Unwillingly, contrary to desire. ² Without desire. E. अप and काम.

अपकार Tatpur. m. (-रः) 1. ¹ Hurt, injury. ² Disservice; the reverse of उपकार; e. g. अपकारी ऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः. E. कृ with अप, kṛit aff. घञ्.

2. A mean action. E. अप and कार.