the one indefinable and incomprehensible, the other the reverse. — In a passage of the Śwetáśw. Upan. नहा .... यसात्परं नापरमस्ति किंचित्, Śankara explains स्वपरम् = अन्यत, but it is more probable that the words mean: 'than which there is nothing superior nor inferior' and merely express the incomparability of Brahman. 2 In the Vaišeshika philosophy the two correlative terms ut and sut (superior and subordinate) express the notion of a absolute (पर) and relative (ऋपर), when applied to the notion of सामान्य or generality (Bhásháp. सामान्यं द्विविधं प्रोतं परं 10 चापरमेव च), absolute generality belonging to the notion 'to be' or 'existence' in general as including the notion of substance, quality and action (द्रवादिनिकवृत्तिसु सत्ता परत-योच्यते), and relative generality to the notion 'genus' (पर-भिन्ना च या जातिः सैवापर्तयोच्यते); the notion 'genus' again as including substances, qualities and actions being absolute or relative (see the meaning b.) (द्ववलादिकजातिस परापरतयोच्यते); b. more comprehensive (पर) and less comprehensive (अपर), when applied to a substance (see द्वव); thus earth, water, fire, wind and the organ of thinking have amongst other qualities also that of comprehending more or less matter (चितिर्जनं तथा तेज: पवनी मन एव च। परापरलमूर्तलिक्रयावेगाश्रया श्रमी; or परापरलसंख्याबाः पञ्च वेगञ्च मानसे); the eye seizes objects which amongst others have the quality of being more or less comprehensive (विभागसंयोगपरापर्वसेहद्भवलपरिमाण्युक्तम् .... गृह्णाति चनुः); परापरल is therefore one of the material qualities (इपं रसं सर्भागन्धी परत्वमपरत्वकम्। द्ववी गुरुत्वं स्नेहस्र विगी मूर्तगुणा अमी); c. more remote and less remote, when applied aa. to the notion of space: i. e. far and near (दूरलमनिकलं च दैशिकं परत्वमपरत्वं बोध्यम्; or यथा पाटलिपुचात्काशी-मेपेच्य प्रयागः परः। पाटलिपुचात्कु द्वेचमेपेच्य प्रयागो ६ पर र्ति), farness implying the idea of a more, and nearness that of a less extended area in contact with the sun (परलं — scil. दैशिकं — सूर्यसंयोगभृयस्वज्ञानतो भवेत् । ऋपरत्वं तद्रज्ञादितीरितम्); bb. to the notion of time: i. e. old and young (Prasastapada: एकस्य द्रष्टुर्युनानमविधं क्रला स्थविरे विप्रक्रष्टबुडिक्त्पवते ततसामपेच्ये परेण कालप्र-देशेन संयोगात्परत्वस्थोत्पत्तिरिति। स्वितिरं चाविधं क्वला यू-नि संनिक्षष्टबुडिइत्पवति ततसामपेच्यापरेण कालप्रदेशेन संयो-गादपरलखोत्पत्तिरिति), old age implying the notion of prior, young age that of posterior existence with regard to the revolutions of the sun, i. e. the former implying the notion of more and the latter of fewer such revolutions (Bhásháp. दिवाकरपरिखन्दपूर्वोत्पन्नलबुद्धितः । पर्लमपर्लं - scil. कालिकं — तु तद्नेनारबुद्धितः; comm.: यस्य सूर्यपरिस्यन्दा-पेचया यस्य मूर्यपरिसम्दो ८ धिकः स ज्येष्ठः। यस्य न्यूनः स किन्छ:); time is thus the cause of understanding the notion of greater and lesser periods (कालः .... परापरत्वधीहेतुः). Comp. also अपेचानुद्धि. E. अ neg. and पर.

III. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-र:-रा-रम्) Than which there is nothing superior; supreme, absolute (for the formation comp. अनुत्तर, अनुत्तम); e. g. उभी (scil. प्रकृतिपृष्षी) अ-प्यनादी। उभावप्यनन्ती। उभावप्यनिङ्गी। उभावपि नित्यी। उभावप्यरी। उभी च सर्वगतावित (comp. for the meaning of अपर in this passage from Susruta the following

from Gaurapáda's comm. on the verse 10 of the Sánkhya-káriká: तथाश्चितं खक्तम् (the discrete principle) ग्रनाश्चितम-खक्तम् (the indiscrete principle or Prakŕiti)। ग्रकार्यलात्। न हि प्रधानात्किंचिद्सि परं यस प्रधानं कार्य स्थात्॥). ग्रपर is used in this sense perhaps also in the instance p. 166, col. 1, l. 51. 52. E. ग्र priv. and पर.

अपरकान्यकुष्ण I. Karmadh. m. (-ब्ज:) The western part of Kányakubja. E. अपर (see I. 1. 4.) and कान्यकुष्ण.

II. m. f. n. (-जा:-जी-जाम) Being in, belonging to the western part of Kányakubja. E. अपरकान्यकुज, taddh. aff. आग; (for the irregularity of this deriv. and its accent see अपर I. 1. 4).

अपरकाय Tatpur. m. (-य:) The hind part of the body. (Not Karmadh., see अपर I. 1. 3.) E. अपर and काय.

अपरकार्ष्णमृत्तिक m. f. n. (-क:-की-कम्) Being in, belonging to the western part of Krishnamrittika (a village in an eastern part of India). E. अपरक्षणमृत्तिका, taddh. aff. आण; (for the irregul. of this deriv. and its accent see अपर I. 1. 4).

अपरकाल Karmadh. m. (-लः) A later time; e. g. व्यादाय खपितीत्युपसंख्यानमपूर्वकाललात्। न वा स्वप्तस्थापरकाललात्-ह. अपर and काल.

अपर्काश्वरत्त Karmadh. m. pl. (-त्ता:) The pupils of Kaśakritsna which live in the west. E. अपर् (see I. 1. 4.) and काश्वरत्त. अपर्काशि Karmadh. m. pl. (-श्य:) The name of a people or country. E. अपर् (see I. 1. 4.) and काशि.

अपरकुन्ति Karmadh. m. pl. (-न्तय:) The name of a people or country. E. अपर (see I. 1. 4.) and क्रान्ति.

अपरक्षणमृत्तिका Karmadh. f. (-का) The western part of Krishnamrittika, a village in the eastern part of India. (Comp. अपर्कार्णमृत्तिका) E. अपर् (see I. 1. 4.) and क्रणामृत्तिका.

अपरक्त Tatpur. m.f.n.(-क्त:-क्रा-क्रम) Discoloured. E. अप and रक्त. अपरगदान Karmadh. n. (?) (-नम) (In Buddhistic cosmogony.) One of the four dwipas or continents which are in each of the innumerable earths, and the inhabitants of which have faces of the same shape as the continent in which they are born; the Aparagodána is in shape like a round mirror and 7000 Yojanas in extent, on the west of the Mahámeru which is in the centre of the earth and from its base to its summit 168,000 Yojanas in height; in this continent merit cannot be obtained. (Spence Hardy, Manual of Buddhism pp. 4. 449.) E. अपर and गोदान.

अपरचीन Karmadh. m. pl. (-ना:) The western Chinas. E. अपर (see I. 1. 4) and चीन.

अपरज Tatpur. m. (-ज:) (ved.) The fire that is to destroy the world; lit. 'born in future i.e. at the period of the destruction of the world'; opposed to पूर्वज or Hirańyagarbha who is born at the beginning of the world. (According to Mahidhara: अपरिधान्ताले प्रलये कालापिक्पेण जातो ऽप-रज:.) E. अपर and ज.

अपरजन Karmadh. m. (-न:) A man living in the west. (The correctness of the word in this sense seems doubtful; comp. अपर 1. 1. 4. and अपर्पक्ष.) E. अपर and जन.

अपरता f. (-ता) The same as अपरत्व q.v. E. अपर, taddh. aff. तल् अपरताल Tatpur. n.(?) (-लम्?) The western Tála, the name of a country. (अपरतालस्य explained: तदाखादेशस्य.) E. अपर (see I. 1. 4.) and ताल.