

तप 1. tap [cf. 2. pat], cl. 4. A. tapyate, &c., to rule, govern.

तप 2. tap, cl. 1. P. (rarely A.) tapati, -te, tāṭapa, tapyati (ep. also tapyati), atāpāsi, taptum, to give out heat, be hot; to shine; to heat, make hot or warm; to shine upon; to be burnt; to burn, to consume or destroy by heat; to suffer pain; to cause pain or distress; to injure, hurt, damage, spoil; to torment one's self, mortify the body, undergo penance, (often with tapas, e. g. tapas tāṭapa, be performed penance); cl. 4. P. tapyati (rarely used), to warm one's self, become hot: Pass. tapyate, to be heated, to suffer or feel pain; to be injured or hurt; to suffer pain voluntarily, undergo severe penances, (often with tapas, e. g. tapas tapyamahe, we undergo penance); Caus. P. A. tāpayati, -te, -yitum, to make warm or hot; to burn, consume by heat, cause pain, trouble, distress; to torment one's self, undergo penance: Desid. titapsati, -te: Intens. tātapyate, tātapti, to feel violent pain, suffer torment, be in great anxiety or distress; [cf. Lat. tepo: Gr. τέππο, π. τὰφ, θάπτω: Russ. tepl, 'warm'; teplota, 'warmth': Hib. tebhól, 'intense heat': Old Germ. damf: Lat. tempus?].

3. tap, p, p, p, warming one's self; [cf. agnt-tap.]  
Tapa, as, ā, am, warming; burning, consuming by heat [cf. lalātan-tapa]; causing pain or trouble, distressing [cf. janān-tapa and paran-tapa]; (as), m. heat, warmth, fire [cf. ā-tapa]; the sun; the hot season; religious austerity, penance, mortification (= tapas); a peculiar form of fire which generated the seven mothers of Skanda; N. of one of the attendants of Śiva; (ā), f., N. of one of the eight deities of the Bodhi-druma; [cf. a-tapa and tāpa.] — Tapa-rūj, k, f. the pain of penance. — Tapatmaka (pa-āt), as, ikā, am, practising austerities. — Tapatyaya (pa-āt), as, m. the end of the heat, the beginning of the rainy season. — Tapatā (pa-an), as, m. the end of the heat, the beginning of the rainy season.

Tapat, an, antī, at, heating or warming; performing penance &c. — Tapatām-pati, is, m. 'the chief of burners,' the sun.

Tapatī, f. 'the warming one,' N. of a daughter of the Sun and of his wife Chāyā, married to Samparāna and mother of Kuru; N. of a river, commonly called Taptī; [cf. tāpatya.]

Tapana, as, ā, am, warming, burning, shining, an epithet of the sun; causing pain or distress; (as), m. the sun; N. of a divine being (perhaps the sun) who fights with Garuḍa; N. of one of the five fires in the Svahā-kāra; N. of a Rakshas; a N. of Agastya; heat, burning, the hot season; N. of a burning hell; N. of several plants, viz. Serenecarpus Anacardium [cf. arush-kara]; Calotropis Gigantea (arka), the white variety of it; Premna Spinosa (kshu-drāgnī-mantha); Cassia Senna; the sun-stone [cf. sūrya-kānta, tapana-maṇi, tapanopala]; (ī), f. heat; the root of Bignonia Stuebelocns; N. of a river, = tāpī and tapanātma-jā, according to some authorities = godāvarī; (am), n. the being hot, burning; pining, grieving, mental distress; [cf. rāma-tapana, 'the distress of Rāma,' N. of an Upanishad; trīpurā-ē, gopālo-ē, cf. also tāpana.] — Tapanakāra, as, m. a ray, a subbeam. — Tapanā-śhāda, as, m. the sunflower, = āditya-pattra. — Tapanātanaya, as, m. 'the son of the Sun,' a N. of Karṇa; (ā), f. 'the daughter of the Sun,' the Yamunā river; the Taptī river [cf. tapanātma-jā]; N. of a tree; [cf. sāmi.] — Tapanā-maṇi, is, m. the sun-stone; [cf. sūrya-kānta.] — Tapanāṅsu (na-an), us, m. a ray of the sun, a subbeam. — Tapanātma-jā (na-ātma-jā), f. 'the daughter of the Sun,' N. of a river, = tapanī and tāpī, according to some authorities = godāvarī [cf. tapanī and tapanā], and yamunā. — Tapaneshṭa (na-ish), am, n. copper ('loved by the rays of the sun,' i. e. easily heated or coloured by them). — Tapanapala (na-up), as, m. the sun-stone; [cf. sūrya-kānta.]

Tapaniya, as, ā, am, to be heated; to be suffered or practised as penance; (am), n. gold purified with fire, gold in general; a sort of rice. — Tapaniyamaya, as, ī, am, consisting of purified gold, golden.

Tapaniyaka, am, n. gold.

Tapanitaka, as, m., N. of a man.

Tapas, as, n. warmth, heat, fire, (pañca tapānsi, the five fires to which an ascetic is exposed in the hot season, viz. four fires lighted in the several quarters and the sun burning from above); pain, suffering; religious austerity, penance, mortification, the practice of mental or personal self-denial or the infliction of bodily tortures; the meditation connected with such a practice; moral virtue, merit; special observance or duty of any particular caste (e. g. the Tapas of a Brāhman is sacred learning; of a Kshatriya, the protection of subjects; of a Vaiśya, giving alms to Brāhmins; of a Sūdra, service; and of a Rishi or saint, feeding upon herbs and roots); a particular month of the cold season intervening between winter and spring (= Māgha or January-February, the month of religious austerities; cf. tapasya); one of the seven worlds, the region above the Jana-loka, inhabited by saints or devotees after death [cf. tapa-loka]; (in astrology) the ninth lunar mansion, = dharmā; N. of a long period of time, a Kalpa; (ās, as), m. n. the cold or dewy season (= śiśira) or the winter (= himantū); the hot season.

— Tapa-kāra, as, ā, am, undergoing religious austerities or penance &c.; (as), m. a kind of fish, Polynemus Risua or Paradisus, (this fish is also called Tapsyā-matsya); [cf. tapas-rin.] — Tapa-kṛtsa, as, ā, am emaciated by austerities. — Tapa-kṛtsa-saha, as, ā, am, patient of austerities, enduring the pain of penance. — Tapa-prabhāva, as, m. the efficacy of devotion. — Tapa-śila, as, ā, am, inclined to religious austerities. — Tapa-samādhi, is, m. the practice of penance. — Tapa-sādhyā, as, ā, am, to be accomplished by penance. — Tapa-siddha, as, ā, am, accomplished by penance. — Tapa-sthalī, f. 'the seat of religious austerity or piety,' a N. of Benares. — Tapa-śaraṇa, am, n. or tapas-śaryā, f. the practice of penance. — Tapa-śit, t, t, t, accumulating religious merit by austerities; (tas), m. pl., N. of a class of deities; tapas-śitām ayanam, N. of a religious ceremony which lasts several days.

— Tapa-s-mūrti, is, m., N. of one of the seven sages in the twelfth Manv-antara; [cf. tapo-mūrti.] — Tapa-taksha, as, m. 'destroying religious penance,' an epithet of Indra as disturbing the austerities of ascetics lest they should acquire too great power; (other authorities explain the word 'emaciating himself by his devotions;' and others read tapas-tanka, 'afraid of austerities;' or 'the axe of austerities.')

— Tapa-tītha, am, n., N. of a place of pilgrimage. — Tapa-pati, is, m. the lord of penance. — Tapa-vat, ān, atī, at, Ved. burning, hot; ascetic, devout; [cf. tapo-vat.] — Tapa-svī-tā, f. devout austerity, religious penance, bodily mortification. — Tapa-rin, ī, inī, ī, distressed, wretched, poor, miserable, pitiable; practising austerities, devout; a mendicant, a pauper; an ascetic, a religious man engaged in the practice of rigorous and devout penance; (ī), m., N. of a son of Manu Śakshusha and Naḍvalā; N. of one of the seven sages of the twelfth Manv-antara; an epithet of Nārada; the mango fish, Polynemus Risua [cf. tapah-kara]; N. of a tree, a kind of Karāṇja (ghṛita-karāṇja); (inī), f. a female devotee, a woman leading a religious life; a poor wretched woman; spikenard, Valeriana Jatāmānsi; another plant, Helleborus Niger, = kaṭu-rohinī; also = mahā-srāvāṇikā. — Tapa-svi-pattra, as, m., N. of a plant, = damanaka; [cf. tapa-dhana.] — Tapa-jā, ās, ās, am, Ved. born from heat; one who practises religious austerities. — Tapa-da, as, ā, am, granting piety; (am), n., N. of a Tīrtha in Magadha. — Tapa-dāna, am, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — Tapa-dhana, as, ā, am, rich in religious penance; ascetic, pious; a very treasure of mortifications and austerities, a devotee, an ascetic, performing religious penance; consisting in religious penance;

granting religious merit or piety; (as), m., N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa; N. of a plant, = damanaka, commonly daravā, Artemisia [cf. tapasvi-pattra]; (ā), f. the plant Sphæranthus Mollis, = mundirī, commonly mundī. — Tapa-dharma, as, m., N. of a son of the thirteenth Manu. — Tapa-dhāman, a, n. 'the abode of penance,' N. of a place of pilgrimage.

— Tapa-dhṛiti, is, m., N. of one of the seven sages of the twelfth Manv-antara. — Tapa-nitya, as, ā, am, devoting one's self uninterruptedly to religious austerities or penance; (as), m., N. of a man with the patronymic Panrūśiṭhi. — Tapa-mīdhi, is, m. a treasury of religious austerities and penance, a very treasure of merit derived from self-mortification, an eminently pious man. — Tapa-nishṭha, as, ā, am, performing penance, practising austerities. — Tapa-mubhāva (pas-an), as, m. the influence of religious penance. — Tapa-bala, am, n. the power acquired by religious austerities. — Tapa-bhanga, as, m. interruption of religious penance. — Tapa-bhṛit, t, t, t, undergoing penance, ascetic, pious; an ascetic, a pious man. — Tapa-maya, as, ī, am, consisting in religious penance, containing it; practising austerities, devout. — Tapa-mūrti, is, f. an incarnation of religious austerity or penance; an ascetic; (is), m., N. of one of the seven sages of the twelfth Manv-antara; [cf. tapasa-mūrti.] — Tapa-mūla, as, ā, am, founded on religious austerity or penance; (as), m., N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa. — Tapa-yukta, as, ā, am, employed in penitential exercises, ascetic, pious. — Tapa-rati, is, is, ī, rejoicing in religious austerity; (is), m., N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa. — Tapa-ravi, is, m. 'the sun of the ascetics,' N. of one of the seven sages in the twelfth Manv-antara. — Tapa-rāja, as, m. 'king of penance,' the moon. — Tapa-rāśī, is, m. 'a heap of religious austerities;' an ascetic. — Tapa-loka, as, m. one of the seven worlds, that which is situated above the Jana-loka; [cf. tapas.] — Tapa-vaṭa, as, m. 'enclosure or district of religious penance,' a N. applied to Brahmāvarta, i. e. the holy land situated in central India. — Tapa-vat, ān, atī, at, ascetic, pious; [cf. tapas-vat.] — Tapa-vana, as, m. 'penance-grove,' a sacred grove in which ascetics perform their religious austerities. — Tapa-vāsa, as, m. a place of religious austerity. — Tapa-vīśeṣha, as, m. excellence of devotion. — Tapa-vṛiddha, as, ā, am, rich in religious austerity or penance, very ascetic or pious. — Tapa-vṛāta, as, m. a multitude of penances. — Tapa-sana (pas-as), as, ā, am, one whose food is religious austerity; (as), m., N. of one of the seven sages of the twelfth Manv-antara; also of a son of Manu Tāmasa.

Tapasivan, ā, arī, a, causing pain (?).

1. tapasya, nom. P. tapasyati, to undergo religious austerities, do penance.

2. tapasya, as, ā, am, produced by heat; (as), m. the month Phālguna (February-March), the second month of the season intervening between winter and spring; a N. of Arjuna; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa; (ā), f. devout austerity, religious penance; (am), n. devout austerity, mortification, religious penance; the flower of Jasminum Multiflorum or Pubescens (kunda-pushpa). — Tapsyā-matsya, the mango fish; [cf. under tapah-kara.]

Tapita, as, ā, am, heated, burnt, refined.

Tapishtha, as, ā, am (fr. 2. tap with the superl. affix), Ved. extremely hot, burning; [cf. tapyas.]

Tapishnu, us, us, u, warming, heating, burning.

Tapiyas, ān, asī, as (fr. 2. tap with the compar. affix), extremely ascetic, most devoted to religious austerities.

Tapu, us, us, u, Ved. burning hot.

Tapushi, is, is, ī, Ved. burning.

Tapushī, f. the heat of anger or wrath.

Tapus, us, us, us, Ved. burning hot; (us), m. fire; the sun; an enemy (who causes pain); (us), n. heat, pain. — Tapur-agra, as, ā, am, Ved. having a burning point or extremity (as a spear). — Tapur-jambha, as, ā, am, Ved. having burning jaws, an epithet of Agni. — Tapur-mūrdhan, ā, ā, a, Ved.