

wealth, contingent on affluence and respectability, MBh. i, 5141. — **nirvṛitti**, f. fulfilling of a purpose, KātyŚr.; R. — **niścaya**, m. decision of a matter, R. iv, 31, 32; determinate view of a matter, L. — **nyūna**, mfn. 'deficient in wealth,' poor, MBh. — **pati**, m. 'lord of wealth,' a rich man, VarBṛS. &c.; a king, Ragh. &c.; N. of Kubera, L.; of the grandfather of the poet Bāṇa, Kād.; (cf. *ārtha-pātya*.) — **pada**, n., N. of the Vārttikas on Pāṇ., R. vii, 36, 45. — **para**, mfn. intent on gaining wealth, niggardly, R. — **parigraha**, m. possession of wealth, R. v, 43, 6; (mfn.) dependent on money, MBh. iii, 1292. — **pāla**, m., N. of a man, Daś. — **prakṛiti**, f. 'the principal thing required for a special aim,' N. of the five constituent elements of a drama, Sāh.; Daśar. — **prayoga**, m. application of wealth to usury. — **prasamkhyā**, f. considering the aim, KātyŚr. — **prāpti**, f. acquisition of wealth; 'attainment of meaning,' i. e. the state of being clear by itself, Car. — **bandha**, m. 'binding the sense together,' a word or sentence, Śāk.; Vikr. — **bhāj**, mfn. entitled to a share in the division of property. — **bhṛita**, mfn. having high wages (as a servant). — **bheda**, m. distinction or difference of meaning. — **bhraṇsa**, m. loss of fortune, ruin, VarBṛS.; failing of an aim or of an intention. — **matta**, mfn. proud of money, Daś. — **manas**, mfn. having an aim in view, Gobh. — **maya**, mfn. useful, Bhām. — **mātra**, ā, am, f. n. property, money, Pañcat.; Kathās.; (mfn.) being only the matter itself, Yogas. — **yukta**, mfn. significant, Kum. i, 13. — **yukti**, f. gain, profit. — **rāśi**, m. great wealth, Daś. — **ruçi**, mfn. = *-citta*, Mudr. — **lābha**, m. acquisition of wealth. — **lubdha**, mfn. greedy of wealth, covetous, niggardly, Daś. — **lesa**, m. a little wealth. — **lopa**, m. failing or non-existence of an aim, Jaim.; KātyŚr. — **lobha**, m. desire of wealth, avarice. — **vat**, mfn. wealthy; full of sense, significant, Pāṇ. i, 2, 45, &c.; suitable to the object, fitting, RPrāt.; KātyŚr.; full of reality, real; (*ān*), m. a man, L.; (*artha-vat*), ind. according to a purpose, Mn. v, 134; Yājñ. iii, 2. — **vat-tā**, f. or **vat-tva**, n. significance, importance. — **vargīya**, ās or āni, m. or n. pl. 'treating of the category of objects,' N. of certain Buddhist texts. — **varjita**, mfn. unimportant, Kathās. — **varman**, m., N. of a rich merchant, Kathās. — **vāda**, m. explanation of the meaning (of any precept), KātyŚr.; Nyāyad. &c.; praise, eulogium, Uttarar. — **vādin**, mfn. relating facts, Pañcat. — **vijñāna**, n. comprehension of meaning (one of the six or eight exercises of the understanding), L. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the sense, Ragh. iii, 21. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of practical life, MBh. vii, 169. — **vināsa**, m. loss of one's fortune, VarBṛS. — **vināšana**, mfn. causing a loss or disadvantage, MBh. — **vinīścaya**, m. 'a disquisition treating of the objects,' N. of a Buddhist text. — **vipatti**, f. failing of an aim, R. ii, 19, 40. — **vṛiddhi**, f. accumulation of wealth. — **vaikalya**, n. incongruity in the facts, deviation from truth, Mn. viii, 95. — **vyakti**, f. clearness of the sense, Sāh.; Kpr. &c. — **vyaya**, m. expenditure; *-saha*, mfn. 'allowing expenditure,' prodigal, L. — **śabdau**, m. du. = *śabdārthau*, word and sense, (*gaṇa rājadantādi*.) — **śālin**, mfn. wealthy; (*ī*), m. a wealthy man. — **śāstra**, n. a book treating of practical life (cf. *-vidyā* above) and political government (cf. *-cintana* above), MBh. &c. — **śāstraka**, n. id., AgP. — **śauca**, n. purity, honesty in money matters (cf. *-prayoga* above), Mn. v, 106; Kām. — **śrī**, f. great wealth, Kathās. — **samsāya**, m. danger in regard to one's fortune, MBh. — **samsthāna**, n. accumulation of wealth; treasury, L. — **samgraha**, m. accumulation of wealth, Ragh. xvii, 60; treasury, L.; 'compendium of objects (treated of),' N. of one of the Pūrva-mīmāṃsā texts. — **samgrahin**, mfn. accumulating wealth, MBh. ii, 2569. — **samcaya**, m. sg. & pl. collection of wealth, property, MBh. — **samnyāsin**, mfn. renouncing an advantage. — **sampādana**, n. carrying out of an affair, Mn. vii, 168. — **sambandha**, m. possession of wealth, Mudr.; connection of the sense with the word or sentence (cf. *-bandha* above), L. — **sambandhin**, mfn. concerned or interested in an affair, Mn. viii, 64; Yājñ. ii, 71. — **sādhaka**, mf(ikā)n. promoting an aim, useful, profitable, MBh. i, 4785, &c.; (cf. *svārthasādhaka*); (*as*), m. the plant Putramjiva Roxburghii, N.; N. of a minister of king Daśaratha, R. i, 7, 3. — **sāra**, m. n. a considerable property, Pañcat.; (Hit.) — **siddha**, mfn. clear in itself, self-evident; (*as*), m., N. of the tenth day of the Karma-māsa, Sūryapr.; N.

of Śākyamuni in one of his previous births (as a Boddhisattva). — **siddhaka**, m. the plant Vitex Negundo, L. — **siddhi**, f. acquisition of wealth, Car.; success, Ragh. ii, 21; N. of a particular magical faculty; (*īs*), m., N. of a son of Pushya, Hariv. — **hara**, mfn. inheriting wealth, Vishṇus. — **hāni**, f. loss of wealth, MBh.; VarBṛS. — **hāraka**, mf(ikā)n. stealing money; (*ikā*), f., N. of a female demon, MärkP. — **hārin**, mfn. stealing money, Kathās. — **hina**, mfn. 'deprived of sense,' unmeaning, nonsensical; deprived of wealth, poor, L. — **Arthāgama**, m. sg. [Vātsy.] or pl. [MBh. iii, 88] receipt or collection of property, income, acquisition of wealth. — **Arthādhikāra**, m. office of treasurer, Hit. — **Arthādhikārin**, mfn. a treasurer. — **Arthāntara**, n. another matter, a different or new circumstance, a similar case (often with *ny-√2. as*, to introduce some other matter as an illustration, see *arthāntara-nyāsa* below); a different meaning, Nyāyad.; opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning or purport, L. — **Arthāntara-nyāsa**, m. introduction of some other matter (an illustration of a particular case by a general truth or of a general truth by a particular case), Sāh.; Kāvyaḍ. &c. — **Arthāntarākṣhepa**, m. 'throwing in another fact,' i. e. establishing any disagreement with a statement by introducing a similar case (showing the impossibility of that statement), Kāvyaḍ. — **Arthānvita**, mfn. possessed of wealth, rich; possessed of sense, significant. — **Arthāpatti**, f. inference from circumstances, a disjunctive hypothetical syllogism. — **Arthāpatti-sama**, ā, am, f. n. an inference by which the quality of any object is attributed to another object because of their sharing some other quality in common, Nyāyad.; Sarvad. — **Arthābhāva**, m. absence or want of an aim, KātyŚr. &c. — **Arthābhinirvṛitti**, f. accomplishment or successful issue of any matter, MBh. v, 4548. — **Arthābhīprāpana**, n. obtaining or pointing out the sense. — **Arthārjana**, n. acquisition of property, Hit. — **Arthārtha**, mfn. effective for the accomplishment of the aim in view, Gobh.; (*am*), ind. on account of money, Kathās. — **Arthārtha-tattva-jñā**, mfn. 'knowing the essence of the very aim of anything,' knowing thoroughly, R. — **Arthārthin**, mfn. desirous of gaining wealth, MBh. iii, 1288; desirous of making a profit, selfish; *°thi-tā*, f. desire of wealth. — **Arthālamkāra**, m. embellishment of the sense by poetical figures, &c. (opposed to *śabdālamkāra*, embellishment of the sound by rhymes, &c.); N. of a work. — **Arthāvamarda**, m. 'wasting of wealth,' prodigality. — **Arthāvṛitti**, f. (in rhetoric) re-occurrence of words of the same sense, Kāvyaḍ. — **Arthēt**, mfn. (*√i*), active, hasty (said of running waters), VS. x, 3. — **Arthēpsu-tā**, f. desire of wealth, MBh. i, 6126. — **Arthēhā**, f. id. — **Arthāka-tva**, n. congruity or harmony of the purpose (with the thing), Jaim. — **Arthākya**, n. id., Comm. on Nyāyam. — **Arthōtpāda**, m. (in rhetoric) 'production of a (different) sense,' putting words in an artificial order so that they give a different sense. — **Arthōtsarga**, m. expenditure of money, Mudrār. — **Arthōpakshepaka**, mfn. 'indicating or suggesting a matter (so as to facilitate the understanding of the plot),' a N. applied to the parts of a drama called *vishkambha*, *cūlikā*, *ānkāśya*, *ānkāvatāra*, and *praveśaka*, qq.vv., Sāh.; Daśar. — **Arthōpakshepana**, n. suggesting or indicating a matter, Sāh. — **Arthōpama**, n. a simile which merely states the object of comparison (without adding the tertium comparationis or any particle of comparison, e. g. 'he is a lion,' said in praise), Nir. — **Arthōpārjana**, n. = *arthārjana* above. — **Arthōshman**, m. glow or pride of wealth, condition of being wealthy, L. — **Arthauḅha**, m. a heap of effects or property, MBh. iii, 15307; a treasure, L. — **Arthanā**, f. request, entreaty, Kathās.; Naish. — **Arthanīya**, mfn. to be requested, asked for. — **Artham**, acc. ind. See s. v. *ārtha*. — **Arthāt**, abl. ind. according to the state of the case, according to the circumstance, as a matter of fact; according to the sense, that is to say, Sāh. &c. — **Arthāpaya**, Nom. P. *arthāpayati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 25, Comm.) to treat as money, i. e. to hide cautiously, Naish. — **Arthika**, mfn. wanting anything, MBh. i, 5619; (cf. *kanyārthika*); (*as*), m. a prince's watchman (announcing by song or music the hours of the day, especially those of rising and going to rest), L. — **Arthita**, mfn. asked, desired, requested; (*am*), n. wish, desire, L.

Arthitavya, mfn. = *arthaniya*, q. v., MBh. iii, 3038.

Arthin, mfn. active, industrious, RV.; (cf. *arthēt* above); one who wants or desires anything (instr. or in comp.; cf. *putrārthin*, *balārthin*); supplicating or entreating any one (gen.); longing for, libidinous, R. i, 48, 18; (*ī*), m. one who asks for a girl in marriage, a wooer, Yājñ. i, 60; Kathās.; a beggar, petitioner, suitor, Mn. xi, 1, &c.; one who supplicates with prayers, VarBṛS.; a plaintiff, prosecutor, Mn. viii, 62 & 79; Yājñ. ii, 6; a servant, L.; a follower, companion, L.

Arthi (in comp. for *arthin*). — **tā**, f. the condition of a suppliant, Kād.; wish, desire for (instr., Mn. ix, 203), asking, request, MBh. &c. — **tva**, n. condition of a suppliant, Megh.; request, Mālav.; Kathās. — **bhāva**, m. condition of a beggar, VarYogay. — **sāt**, ind. with *√1. kri*, to grant anything (acc.) to one who asks for it, Kathās.

Arthīya, mfn. ifc. destined for, Mn. xii, 16; relating to (cf. *evam-arthīya* and *tad-arthīya*).

Arthya, mf(ā, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 92) r. = *arthaniya*, q. v., L.; proper, fit, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; rich, Pañcat.; Kathās.; intelligent, wise, L.; = *dhrūva*, L.; (*am*), n. red chalk, L.

अर्द *ard*, Ved. cl. 6. P. (Imper. 3. pl. *ridantu*; impf. 3. pl. *ārdan*) to move, be moved, be scattered (as dust), RV. iv, 17, 2 & vii, 104, 24; cl. 1. P. *ardati* (*ārdati*, 'to go, move,' Naigh.) to dissolve, AV. xii, 4, 3; (aor. *ārāt*, Bhaṭṭ., perf. *ānārda*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 71, Sch.) to torment, hurt, kill, L.; to ask, beg for (acc.), Ragh. v, 17; cl. 7. *riṇatti*, to kill, Naigh.: Caus. *ardayati* (Subj. *ardayāti*; Imper. 2. sg. *ardaya*; impf. *ārdayat*, 2. sg. *ardāyas*; aor. *ārdīdat* or [after *mā*] *ardayit*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 51) to make agitated, stir up, shake vehemently, AV. iv, 15, 6 & 11; vi, 49, 2; to do harm, torment, distress, MBh. &c. (generally used in perf. Pass. p. *ardīta*, q. v.); to srike, hurt, kill, destroy, RV.; AV. &c.: Desid. *ard'dishati*; [Lat. *ardeo*.]

Ardana, mfn. moving restlessly, Nir. vi, 23; ifc. (cf. *janārdana*) disturbing, distressing, tormenting, R.; BhP. &c.; annihilating, destroying, BhP.; (cf. *mahishārdana*); (*as*), m. a N. of Śiva, MBh. xiii, 1147; (*ā*), f. request, L.; (*am*), n. pain, trouble, excitement, Suśr.

Ardani, *is*, m. sickness, disease, L.; asking, request, L.; fire, L.

Ardita, mfn. asked, requested, begged, L.; injured, pained, afflicted, tormented, wounded, MBh. &c.; killed, destroyed, ib.; (*am*), n., N. of a disease (spasm of the jaw-bones, trisraus, tetanus; or hemiplegia, i. e. paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck), Suśr.

Arditin, mfn. having spasms of the jaw-bones, Suśr.

Ardyamāna, mfn. (Pass. p. fr. Caus.) being distressed or afflicted or troubled.

अर्दिषु *ardidishu*, mfn. (*√ridh*, Desid.), desirous of increasing or making anything (acc.) prosperous, Bhaṭṭ.

अर्ध *ardha*, *as*, m., Ved. side, part; place, region, country; (cf. *āpy-ardhan*, *abhy-ardhā*, *parārdhā*); [Lat. *ordo*; Germ. *ort*.]

2. **Ardhā**, mfn. (m. pl. *ardhe* or *ardhās*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 33) half, halved, forming a half [cf. Osset. *ardag*]; *ardhā* . . . *ardhā* (or *nīma* . . . *ardhā*, RV. x, 27, 18), one part, the other part; (*ās*, *ām*), m. n. (ifc. f. *ā*) the half, RV. vi, 30, 1, &c.; (*ām*), n. 'one part of two,' with *√1. kri*, to give or leave to anybody (acc.) an equal share of (gen.), RV. ii, 30, 5 & vi, 44, 18; a part, party, RV. iv, 32, 1 & vii, 18, 16; (*e*), loc. ind. in the middle, Sāk. (*Ardha* in comp. with a subst. means 'the half part of anything' [cf. Pāṇ. ii, 2, 2], with an adj. or past Pass. p. [cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 5] 'half,' also with an adj. indicating measure [cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 26 & 27]; a peculiar kind of compound is formed with ordinals [cf. Pāṇ. i, 1, 23, Comm.], e. g. *ardha-trītiya*, containing a half for its third, i. e. two and a half; *ardha-caturtha*, having a half for its fourth, three and a half.) — **ricā**, m. = *ardha-rcā* below, VS. xix, 25. — **kaṅsika**, mfn. = *ārdhak°*, q. v., measuring half a *kaṅsa*, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 27, Sch. — **kathana**, n. relating only half (not to the end of a story), Venṣ. (v. l. *-ka-*