

Mn. vi, 81; to penetrate (as sound or as fame), MBh. xiii, 1845: Pass. *-sthīyate*, to be settled or fixed or chosen, Śak.: Caus. (generally ind. p. *-sthāpya*) to cause to stand or stop (as a carriage or an army &c.), let behind, MBh. &c.; to place upon (loc.), fix, set, array, ĀśvGr. &c.; to cause to enter or be absorbed in (loc.), MBh. iii, 12502; to render solid or firm, R. v, 35, 36; to establish (by arguments), Comm. on Nyāyad.: Pass. Caus. *-sthāpyate*, to be kept firm ['to be separated,' BR.], BhP.

Ava-sthā, *as*, m. membrum virile, AV. vii, 90, 3 (cf. *upā-stha*); (*ā*), f. appearance (in a court of justice), Mn. viii, 60; 'stability, consistence,' cf. *an-avastha*; state, condition, situation (five are distinguished in dramas, Sāh.), circumstance of age [Pāṇ. v, 4, 146; vi, 2, 115, &c.] or position, stage, degree; (*ās*), f. pl. the female organs of generation, RV. v, 19, 1. **Avasthā-catusṭaya**, n. the four periods or states of human life (viz. childhood, youth, manhood, and old age). **Avasthā-traya**, n. the three states (viz. waking, dreaming, and sound sleep), RāmātUp.; BhP. **Avasthā-dvaya**, n. the two states of life (viz. happiness and misery). **Avasthāvan**, mfn. possessed of stability, TS.

Ava-sthāna, *am*, n. standing, taking up one's place, R. v, 5, 18; situation, condition, Pañcat.; Hit.; residing, abiding, dwelling, Vedāntas.; Sāh.; stability, Rājat.; (cf. *an-av*°.)

Ava-sthāpana, *am*, n. exposing (goods for sale), Daś.

Ava-sthāyin, mfn. staying, residing in, Kād.; placed (behind, *paścāt*; as an army); abiding in a particular condition, Comm. on Bād.

Ava-sthita, mfn. standing near (sometimes with acc., e.g. Hariv. 14728; R. v, 73, 26), placed, having its place or abode, ĀśvGr.; MaitrUp.; MBh. &c.; (with a pr. p.) continuing to do anything, R. iii, 30, 19; engaged in, prosecuting, following, practising (with loc. [MBh. ii, 1228; Mn. &c.] or in comp. [Bhag. iv, 23; Hit.]); obeying or following (the words or commands of; loc.), BhP.; Bhaṭṭ.; giving one's self up to (e.g. to compassion or pride), MBh. xiii, 272; R. v, 58, 13; contained in (loc.), Mn. xii, 119; Bhag. ix, 4 & xv, 11; being incumbent upon (loc.), Kum. ii, 28; ready for (dat.), Pañcat.; firm, fixed, determined, KathUp.; R. &c.; steady, trusty, to be relied on, Mn. vii, 60, &c.; (cf. *an-av*°.)

Ava-sthiti, *is*, f. residence, BhP.; Kathās.; abiding, stability, see *an-av*°; following, practising, L.

अवस्ना *ava-√snā*, Caus. *-snāpayati*, to wash, Kauś.

Ava-snāta, mfn. (water) in which any one has bathed, MBh. xiii, 5014.

अवस्पृ *ava-√spri* (aor. Subj. *-spūrat*, 2. sg. *-spar*; Imper. 2. sg. *-spriḥi* & 2. du. *-spriṭam*) to defend, preserve from (abl.), RV.

Ava-sparṭri (only Voc. *ṛtar*), m. a preserver, saviour, RV. ii, 23, 8.

अवस्फुर *ava-√sphur* (fut. *-sphurishyati*) to cast away, Nir. v, 17.

अवस्फूर्ज *ava-√sphūrj* (p. *-sphūrjat*) Ved. to thunder, make a noise like a thunder-clap, VS.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; to snort, MBh. vi, 774 (ed. Bomb.); Suśr.; to fall with noise, MBh. vii, 321; Hariv. 13279.

Ava-sphūrja, *as*, m. the rolling of thunder, PārGr.

अवस्मि *ava-√smi*, Ā. (impf. 3. pl. *-sma-yanta*) to flash down (said of lightning), RV. i, 168, 8.

अवस्य *avasya*, Nom. P. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्यन् *ava-√syand*, Ā. (p. *-syandamāna*) to flow or trickle down, BhP.

Ava-syandana, *am*, n. (gaṇa *gahādi*, q. v.)

Ava-syandita, *am*, n. (in rhetoric) attributing to one's own words a sense not originally meant, Sāh.; Daśar. &c.

अवस्यु *avasyu*. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्रंस *ava-√sraṅs*, Ā. (p. *-sraṅsamāna*) falling down, Suśr.

Ava-srāsas, Ved. Inf. (abl.) from falling down, RV. ii, 17, 5.

Ava-srasta, mfn. fallen down, Suśr.

अवस्रु *ava-√sru*, Caus. (p. *-srāvayat*) to cause to flow down, KātyŚr.

Ava-sruta, mfn. run or dropped down, ĀśvGr.

अवस्रत् *avas-vat*. See 1. *avas*.

अवस्रन् *ava-√svan* (aor. *-āsvanit*) to fly down with noise, RV. iv, 27, 3; (cf. *ava-shvan*.)

Ava-svanyā, mfn. roaring, MaitrS.; VS. xvi, 31.

अवस्रु *ava-√svri* (Subj. *-svarāti*) to sound (as an instrument), RV. viii, 69, 9; (Pot. *-svaret*) to sustain with gradually lowered voice, Lāṭy.

अवहन् *ava-√han* (Subj. 2. sg. *-han*, RV. v, 32, 1 & vi, 26, 5; Imper. 2. pl. *-hantanā*, RV. ii, 34, 9; Imper. 2. sg. *-jahi*; impf. 2. & 3. sg. *-dhan* or *ahan*; perf. 2. sg. *-jaghantha*) to throw down, strike, hit, RV.; AV.; MBh. ii, 915; Ved. to drive away, expel, keep off, fend off, RV.; AV. &c.; chiefly Ved. to thresh, RV. i, 191, 2 (p. fem. *-ghnatī*); TS. &c.: Ā. *-jighnate*, to throw down, RV. i, 80, 5; Caus. (Pot. *-ghātayet*) to cause to thresh, ŚBr. xiv: Intens. (Imper. 2. sg. *-janghanīhi*) to drive away, fend off, AV. v, 20, 8.

Ava-ghāta, *as*, m. a blow, Sāh. &c.; threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar of the same material, Jaim.; Kathās. &c.; (for *ava-ghatta*, q. v.) a hole in the ground, L.

Ava-ghātin, mfn. ifc. threshing, BhP.; striking, L.

Ava-jaghnat, mfn. (irreg. p. in Pass. sense; = *-hanyamāna*, Comm.) being beaten or struck by (instr.), MBh. iv, 1424.

Ava-hata, mfn. threshed, winnowed, KātyŚr.

Ava-hanana, *am*, n. threshing, winnowing, KātyŚr.; BhP.; (cf. *adhy-avah*°); the left lung, Yājñ. iii, 94; Comm. on Viṣṇus.

Ava-hantrī, *tā*, m. one who throws off or wards off, RV. iv, 25, 6.

अवहर्षित *ava-harshita*, mfn. (*√hrish*), caused to shiver, MBh. ix, 2786.

अवहस् *ava-√has*, to laugh at, deride, MBh. &c.

Ava-hasana, *am*, n. deriding, MBh. i, 144.

Ava-hāsa, *as*, m. jest, joke, Bhag. xi, 42; BrahmaP.; derision, MBh.; R.; Kathās.

Ava-hāsyā, mfn. to be derided, exposed to ridicule, ridiculous, MBh. i, 7039. — *tā*, f. ridiculousness, MBh. iii, 17193; Kathās.

अवहस्त *ava-hasta*, *as*, m. the back of the hand, L.

अवहा *ava-√3. hā* (aor. 3. sg. *úvāhāh* [for *hās-t*]; perf. 3. sg. *-jahā*; ind. p. *-hāya*) to leave, quit, RV. i, 116, 3 & viii, 45, 37; TS.; MBh. xiii, 6208: Pass. *-hīyate* (fut. *-hāsyate*, Kāth.) to be left remaining, remain behind, MBh. iii, 11558; 'to remain behind,' i. e. to be excelled, R. v, 2, 11; (1. sg. *-hīye*) to be abandoned, RV. x, 34, 5; Caus. (aor. Subj. 2. sg. *-jihīpas*) to cause to remain behind on or to deviate from (a path; abl.), RV. iii, 53, 19.

अवहालिका *ava-hālikā*, f. (*√hal*), a wall, hedge, L.; (cf. *nir-av*°.)

अवहित *ava-hita*. See *ava-√dhā*.

अवहित्य *avahittha*, *am*, n. (corrupted fr. *abahiḥ-stha*?) dissimulation; (*ā*), f. id., Daśar.; Sāh. &c.

अवहु *ava-√hu* (3. pl. *-juhvati*) to shed (as drops of sweat), RV. v, 7, 5.

अवहु *ava-√hri*, Ā. *-harate* (generally ind. p. *-hriṭya*) to move down (as the arms), take down, put down or aside, KātyŚr.; Lāṭy.; (P. Imper. 2. sg. *-hara*) MBh. iv, 1304: P. *-haroti*, to bring together, amass (?), Pāṇ. v, 1, 52: Caus. to cause to pay taxes, Āp.: Caus. Pass. (3. pl. *-hāryante*) to be caused to pay taxes, MBh. ii, 249.

Ava-harāṇa, *am*, n. putting aside, throwing away, KātyŚr.

Ava-hāra, *as*, m. truce, suspension of arms, MBh.; cessation of playing &c., Kathās.; summoning, inviting, L.; a thief, L.; a marine monster, L.; (= *dharma-māntara*) apostasy, abandoning a sect or cast (?), L.; (= *apanetavya-dravya* or *upan*°) a tax, duty (?), L.

Ava-hāraka, mfn. one who stops fighting &c.;

(*as*), m. a marine monster, L.; (cf. *yuddhāvahārika*.)

Ava-hārya, mfn. to be caused to pay (as a person), Mn. viii, 198; to be caused to be paid (as a sum), Mn. viii, 145.

Ava-hṛita, mfn. for *apa-h*°, taken off, MBh. vii, 1787; MärkP.

अवहेल *ava-hela*, *am*, *ā*, n. f. (*√hel* for *hed*), disrespect, L.; (*ayā*), instr. ind. without any trouble, quite easily, Kathās.; (cf. *sāvahelam*.)

Ava-helana, *am*, n. disrespect, L.

Ava-helita, mfn. disrespected, L.; (*am*), n. disrespect, L.

अवहर *ava-hvara*. See *án-av*°.

अवहे *ava-√hve*, Ā. (1. sg. *-hvaye*) to call down from, RV. v, 56, 1.

अवाक् *avāk*. See 1. *a-vāc* and *ávāñc*.

अवाकिन् *a-vākin*, mfn. (*√vac*), not speaking, ChUp.

1. **A-vāk-kā**, mfn. speechless, ŚBr. x.

1. **A-vāc**, mfn. id., ŚBr. xiv; VarBrS. **A-vāk-śruti**, mfn. deaf and dumb, L.

A-vācaka, mfn. not expressive of, Kpr.; Sāh.

A-vācanīya, mfn. not to be read, Bālar.

1. **A-vācya**, mfn. not to be addressed, Mn. ii, 128; improper to be uttered, R.; Kathās.; (*a-vāc-yaṇ karma = maithunam*) Comm. on ŚBr.; 'not distinctly expressed,' see *-tva*. — *tā*, f. reproach, calumny, Kir. xi, 53; BhP. — *tva*, n. the not being distinctly expressed, Sāh. — *deśa*, m. 'unmentionable region,' the vulva, Comm. on ŚBr.

अवाक् *avā-√1. kri* (Imper. 2. sg. *-kriḥi*) to ward off, remove, RV. viii, 53, 4.

अवागम् *avā-√gam* (aor. 1. pl. *áva ūganma*) to undertake, begin, RV. iii, 31, 14.

अवाग्र *avāgra*, mfn. having the point turned aside, ĀpŚr.; (cf. *avāg-agra*.)

अवाचि *avā-√1. ci*, *-cinoti* (= *bhogenā vyayī-karoti*, Comm.) to dissipate what is accumulated, use up, MBh. xii, 5952.

अवाच्छिद् *avā-√chid* (ind. p. *-chidya*) to tear away or out from (abl.), Vikr.

अवाज् *avāj* (*√aj*), *ávājati*, to drive down, RV. i, 161, 10.

अवाजिन् *á-vājīn*, *ī*, m. a bad horse, RV. iii, 53, 23.

अवाञ्च *ávāñc*, *āñ*, *ācī*, *āk* (fr. 2. *añc*), turned downwards, being or situated below, lower than (abl.), RV. iv, 25, 6; AV. x, 2, 11; ŚBr. xiv; (*avāñcam*), ind. downwards, Śulb.; (*dvācī*), f. (with *dis*) the direction downwards (i. e. towards the ground), VS. xxii, 24; ŚBr. xiv; Up.; (without *dis*) the southern quarter, L.; (*avāk*), ind., see s. v.

Avāk, ind. downwards, headlong, ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; Mn. viii, 75. — **pushpī**, f. 'having its flowers turned downwards,' the plant Anethum Sowa Roxb., L.

— **sākha**, mfn. having shoots turned downwards (as the Ficus Indica), KathUp. — **siras**, mfn. having the head downwards, headlong, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having its upper end turned downwards, VarBrS. — **sirsha**, mfn. having the head turned downwards, MBh. xiii, 2929. — **śrīṅga**, mfn. (said of the moon) whose crescent is turned downwards, VarBrS.

2. **Avāk-ka**, mf(ā)n. (only for the etym. of *avā-kā*) turned downwards, ŚBr. ix.

Avāg (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — **agra**, mfn. having the point turned downwards, Āp. (wrongly written *avān-agra*). — **gati**, f. the way downwards (to the hell), MBh. xiv, 490. — **gamana-vat**, mfn. (said of the Apāna) taking its course downwards, Vedāntas. — **bhāga**, m. the part below, ground, L. — **vadana**, mfn. having the face turned downwards, BhP.

Avāñ (in Sandhi for *avāk*). — **agra**, see *avāg-agra*. — **nābhi**, ind. below the navel. — **niraya**, m. the hell below (the earth), MBh. xiv, 1008; (cf. *tiryān-nir*°.) — **mukha**, mf(ā)n. having the face turned downwards, looking down, MBh. &c.; turned downwards; (*as*), m., N. of a Mantra spoken over a weapon, R. i, 30, 4.

Avācīna, mf(ā)n. directed downwards, being or