

p. -ghoṣhat) to listen to (acc. or gen.), RV.; (Subj. -ghoṣhāt) to make one's self audible, RV. v, 37, 3; to cry aloud, proclaim, RV. (also Ā. -ghoṣhate, i, 83, 6); VS.: Caus. -ghoṣhayati, to proclaim aloud, Pat.; to complain continually, L.; see also ā-ghoṣhadyat, &c.

Ā-ghoṣha, as, m. calling out to, invocation, Nir.; proclaiming, boastful statement, Sarvad.

Ā-ghoṣhanā, f. public announcement, Pañcat.

Ā-ghoṣhāyat, mfn. (Caus. p.) causing to sound, RV. x, 76, 6; 94, 4; causing to proclaim aloud, Bhaṭṭ.

Ā-ghoṣhita, mfn. proclaimed aloud, MBh. iii, 647.

आघूर्ण ā-ghūrṇ, -ghūrṇati (perf. 3. pl. -ju-ghūrṇuh, Bhaṭṭ.) to fluctuate, whirl, Mṛicch.; Sāh.

Ā-ghūrṇa, mfn. fluctuating, whirling round, BhP.

Ā-ghūrṇana, am, n. fluctuating.

Ā-ghūrṇita, mfn. whirled round, fluctuating, MBh. i, 2850; Hariv.; BhP. &c.

आघृ ā-ghṛi, -jigharti (1. sg. -jigharmi) to sprinkle (with fat), RV.; VS.; to throw towards (loc.), RV. iv, 17, 14; v, 48, 3; Caus. -ghārāyati, to sprinkle, TS.; ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.

Ā-ghārā, as, m. sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices, TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvGr.; clarified butter, L.

आघृणि ā-ghṛiṇi, mfn. glowing with heat (N. of Pūshan), RV. Āghṛiṇi-vasu, mfn. rich with heat (N. of Agni), RV. viii, 60, 20 (voc.)

आघोष ā-ghoṣha, &c. See ā-ghuṣh.

आघ्नत ā-ghnat. See ā-ghāta.

Ā-ghnāna. See ib.

आघ्रा ā-ghrā, -jighrati (p. -jighrat; ind. p. -ghrāya; Impv. 2. sg. -jighra; impf. Ā. ājighrata, MBh.; perf. 3. pl. -jaghruh, Bhaṭṭ.) to smell anything (acc.), AitUp.; ĀśvGr.; Mn. &c.; to smell at (acc.), VS.; MBh. &c.; to kiss, kiss on (loc.), MBh.; R. &c.; Caus. -ghrāpayati, to cause to smell, KātyŚr.

Ā-ghrāna, am, n. smelling (the scent of), Gaut.; Kathās.; satiety, L.; (mfn.) satiated, L.

Ā-ghrāta, mfn. smelled at, Śak. (also an-, neg.); Hit. &c.; smelling (a scent), Hariv.; smelled, scented, Suśr.; satiated, L.; = krānta or ākrānta, L.; = grastā-sandhi, L.; (am), n. (in astron.) one of the ten kinds of eclipses, VarBṛS.

Ā-ghreya, mfn. to be smelled at, MBh. xiv, 610.

आकुशयान ākuśāyana, mfn., (gaṇa pak-shādi, q. v.; not in Kās.)

आकृति ā-kṛiti, is, m., N. of a prince, v. 1. for ā-kṛiti, q. v.

आङ्गी āṅkshī, f. a musical instrument, L.

आङ्ग āṅga, mfn. (in Gr.) relating to the base (āṅga) of a word, Pāṇ. i, 1, 63, Comm.; (as), m. a prince of the country Aṅga, (gaṇa pailādi, q. v.); (ī), f. a princess of that country, MBh. i, 3772; (am), n. a soft delicate form or body, L.

Āṅgaka, mfn. relating to the country Aṅga &c., Comm. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 125 & 3, 100.

Āṅgadi, f., N. of the capital of Aṅgada's kingdom, VP.

Āṅgavidya, mfn. familiar with chiromancy (āṅga-vidyā, q. v.), (gaṇa ṛigayanādi, q. v.)

Āṅgi, is, m. a descendant of Aṅga, N. of Havir-dhāna, RAnukr.

Āṅgika, mfn. expressed by bodily action or attitude or gesture &c. (as dramatic sentiment, passion, &c.), Sāh. &c.; a player on a tabor or drum, L.

Āṅgeya, as, m. (= āṅga, m.) a prince of Aṅga, L.; (ī), f. a princess of Aṅga, MBh. i, 3777.

Āṅgya, mfn., (gaṇa samkāsādi, q. v.)

आङ्गरिष् āṅgarishṭha, as, m., N. of a man, MBh. xii, 4534 seq.

आङ्गार āṅgāra, am, n. (fr. āṅgāra), a heap of charcoal, (gaṇa bhikshādi, q. v.)

Āṅgarika, as, m. a charcoal-burner, MBh. xii, 2734.

आङ्गी āṅgi, āṅgika. See āṅga.

आङ्गिरस āṅgirasā, mf(ī)n. descended from or belonging or referring to the Aṅgirasas or to Aṅgiras, AV.; VS. &c.; (ās), m. a descendant of Aṅgiras (as Brihatsāman [AV.], Cyavana [ŚBr. iv], Ayāsyā [ŚBr. xiv], &c.), RV.; AV. &c.; especially

N. of Brihaspati, RV.; AV. &c.; the planet Brihaspati, i. e. Jupiter; (ī), f. a female descendant of Aṅgiras, MBh. i, 6908; iii, 14128. — pavitra, n., N. of the verse RV. iv, 40, 5, Ap. Āṅgirasēsvara-tīrtha, n., N. of a Tīrtha, ŚivaP. Rev.

Āṅgirasā, mf(ī)n. descended from the Aṅgirasas or from an Aṅgiras, TBr.

आङ्गुलिक āṅgulika, mfn. (fr. āṅguli), 'like a finger,' Pāṇ. v, 3, 108.

आङ्गुष āṅgūshā, as, m. praising aloud, a hymn, RV.; (ām), n. id., RV. i, 117, 10; vi, 34, 5.

Āṅgūshya (4), mfn. praising aloud, sounding, RV. i, 62, 2; ix, 97, 8; (cf. āṅgoshīn.)

आङ्गेय āṅgeya, āṅgya. See āṅga.

आच् āc (ā-√ac). See ākna, ācya, and āñc.

आच āca, as, m., N. of a man, Rājat.; see āca-parāca and ācōpaca ss. vv. Ācēsvara, m., N. of a temple built by Āca, Rājat.

आचक्रि ā-cakrī. See ā-√1. kṛi.

आचक्ष ā-√caksh, Ā. -cakte (Pot. 2. sg. -cakshītās; perf. -cacakshe) to look at, inspect, RV. vii, 34, 10; to tell, relate, make a communication about (acc.), announce, declare, make known, confess, TS. vii; ŚBr. &c.; to acquaint, introduce to (acc.), MBh. xiii, 1986; R.; to address anyone (acc.), Daś.; to call, name, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr. &c.; to signify, Pāṇ. Sch.

Ā-cakshus, mfn. learned, Uṇ. Comm.

आचतुर्म् ā-caturām, ind. (Pāṇ. viii, 1, 15, Comm.) till the fourth generation, MaitrS.

आचतुर्य ācaturya, am, n. (fr. a-catura, Pāṇ. v, 1, 121), clumsiness, stupidity, L.

आचन्द्रतारकम् ā-candra-tārakam, ind. as long as there are moon and stars, Kathās.

Ā-candram, ind. as long as there is a moon.

आचपराच āca-parāca, mf(ā)n. (fr. ā ca pārā ca [cf. e. g. RV. x, 17, 6]; gaṇa mayūravayan-sakādi, q. v.) moving towards and away from, Tāṇḍya-Br.; (cf. ācōpaca.)

आचम् ā-√cam, -cāmati (Pāṇ. vii, 3, 75) to sip (water) from the palm of the hand for purification (with instr., Mn. ii, 61), ŚBr.; TBr. &c.; (perf. 3. p. -cemuh) to lap up, lick up, absorb, cause to disappear (as the winds lick up moisture, Ragh. ix, 68; xiii, 20); Caus. (ind. p. -camayya) to cause to sip (water) for purification, ŚāṅkhGr.; (Pot. -cāmayet; p. -cāmayat) to cause to sip water, Mn.

Ā-camana, am, n. sipping water from the palm of the hand (before religious ceremonies, before meals, &c.) for purification, Āp. &c.; [it is not the custom to spit the water out again; the ceremony is often followed by touching the body in various parts]; the water used for that ceremony, Yājñ. i, 1, 1, Hariv. (v. 1.)

Ācamanaka, am, n. a vessel for ā-camana, Hcar.

Ācamaniya, as, m. a vessel used for ā-camana, ĀśvGr.; (am), n. water used for ā-camana, ĀśvGr.; Kauś.; MBh. &c.

Ācamaniyaka, am, n. water used for ā-camana, AgP.; Hcat.

Ā-camya, ind. p. having sipped water, Mn.; R.; BhP.

Ā-cānta, mfn. one who has sipped water, ĀśvGr.; Gobh.; Mn.; Yājñ. Ācāntōdaka, mfn. one who has sipped water (and purified his mouth), Gobh.

Ā-cānti, is, f. sipping (water) for purifying the mouth, Bālar.

Ā-cāma, as, m. id., L.; the water in which rice has been boiled, KātyŚr.; Yājñ. iii, 322; (mentioned as drunk by Jain ascetics; Prākṛit āyāma) Jain.

Ā-cāmaka, mfn. one who sips water, Pāṇ. vii, 3, 34, Sch.

Ācāmanaka, as, m. = ācam° above, L.

Ā-cāmya, mfn. (impers.) to be sipped, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 126; (am), n. = ā-cānti above, Bhaṭṭ. vi, 65.

आचय ā-caya, as, m. (√1. ci), (gaṇa ākar-shādi, q. v.) collection, plenty, Nir.

Ācayaka, mfn. = acaye kuśala, (gaṇa ākarshādi, q. v.)

आचर ā-√car, -carati, to come near to (acc.), approach, RV.; to lead hither (as a path),

TS. ii; to address, apply to (acc.), Pañcat.; to proceed, manage, behave one's self, RPrāt.; Mn. ii, 110, &c.; to use, apply, Āp.; RPrāt.; to examine (a witness), Mn. viii, 102, &c.; (with or without saha) to have intercourse with, ChUp.; Mn. xi, 180; to act, undertake, do, exercise, practise, perform, MuṇḍUp.; Mn. (v, 22, impf. ācarat, 'has done it'); MBh. &c.; to throw into the fire, KātyŚr.

Ā-cara. See dur-ācāra.

Ā-cāraṇa, am, n. approaching, a rival (as of the dawn), RV. i, 48, 3; undertaking, practising, performing, Kād.; Sāh.; conduct, behaviour, Vedāntas., (cf. sv-āc°); a cart, carriage, ChUp. (m., Comm.)

Ā-caraniya, mfn. to be done or performed, Pañcat.; Śārṅg.

Ā-carita, mfn. passed or wandered through, frequented by, MBh. iii, 2651; R.; BhP. &c.; observed, exercised, practised, MBh. i, 7259, &c.; (in Gr.) enjoined, fixed by rule, RPrāt.; Pāṇ. i, 4, 51, Comm.; (am), n. approaching, arrival, PārGṛ.; conduct, behaviour, BhP.; the usual way (of calling in debts), Mn. viii, 49. — tva, n. custom, usage, PārGṛ.

Ā-caritavya, mfn. = ā-caraniya, q. v., MBh. iii, 15120; (impers.) to be acted in a customary manner, Śak. 304, 8.

Ā-carya, mfn. to be approached, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 100, Comm.; = ā-caraniya, q. v., Pāṇ. vi, 1, 147, Sch.

Ā-cāra, as, m. (ifc. f. ā, Yājñ. i, 87, &c.) conduct, manner of action, behaviour, good behaviour, good conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c.; custom, practice, usage, traditional or immemorial usage (as the foundation of law), ib.; an established rule of conduct, ordinance, institute, precept; a rule or line, MBh. iii, 166; = ācārīka below, Suśr.; (with Buddhists) agreeing with what is taught by the teacher, Sarvad.; (ī), f. the plant Hingtsa Repens, L. — cakrin, inas, m. pl., N. of a Vaishṇava sect. — candrikā, f., N. of a work on the religious customs of the Śūdras. — tantra, n. one of the four classes of Tantras, Buddh. — dīpa, m. 'lamp of religious customs,' N. of a work. — bheda, m. breaking the rules of traditional usage, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 60, Sch. — bhrashta, mfn. (= bhrashtācāra, R. iii, 37, 5) fallen from established usage. — mayūkha, m. 'ray of religious customs,' N. of a work. — vat, mfn. well-conducted, virtuous, Mn. xii, 126; R. — varjita, mfn. out of rule, irregular; outcast. — viruddha, mfn. contrary to custom. — vedī, f. 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Āryāvarta, L. — vyapēta, mfn. deviating from established custom, Yājñ. ii, 5. — hīna, mfn. deprived of established ordinances, outcast, Mn. iii, 165. Ā-cārāṅga, n., N. of the first of the twelve sacred books (āṅga) of the Jainas. Ācārādarsa, m. 'looking-glass of religious customs,' N. of a work. Ācārārka, m. 'sun of religious customs,' N. of a work. Ā-cārōllāsa, m., N. of the first part of the Parasurāma-prakāśa.

Ācārīka, am, n. habit of life, regimen, diet, Suśr.

Ācārīn, mfn. following established practice, L.

Ācārya, as, m. 'knowing or teaching the ācāra or rules,' a spiritual guide or teacher (especially one who invests the student with the sacrificial thread, and instructs him in the Vedas, in the law of sacrifice and religious mysteries [Mn. ii, 140; 171]), AV.; ŚBr. &c.; a N. of Droṇa (the teacher of the Pāṇḍavas), Bhag. i, 2; (ā), f. a spiritual preceptress, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 49, Siddh. [The title ācārya affixed to names of learned men is rather like our 'Dr.']; e. g. Rāghavācārya, &c.] — karana, n. acting as teacher, Pāṇ. i, 3, 36. — jāyā, f. a teacher's wife, ŚBr. xi. — tē, f. the office or profession of a teacher, MBh. i, 5092; VarBṛS. — tva, n. id., Yājñ. i, 275. — deva, mfn. worshipping one's teacher like a deity, TUp. — deśīya, mfn. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 67) 'some-what inferior to an Ācārya' (a title applied by commentators to scholars or disputants whose statements contain only a part of the truth and are not entirely correct; the term is opposed to 'Ācārya' and 'Siddhāntin'), Kaiyaṭa and Nāyajibhaṭṭa on Pat. — bhogīna, mfn. being advantageous or agreeable to a teacher, (gaṇa kshubhnādi, q. v.) — mīśra, mfn. venerable, honourable, (cf. gaṇa matallikādi.) — vacasā, n. the word of the holy teacher, ŚBr. xi. — vat (ācāryā-), mfn. one who has a teacher, ŚBr. xiv; Vedāntas. — sava, m., N. of an Ekāha sacrifice. Ācāryōpāsana, n. waiting upon or serving a spiritual preceptor.

Ācāryaka, am, n. (Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Comm.) the office or profession of a teacher, Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.