

f. *imām*; nom. pl. m. *imé*, &c.; irregular gen. sg. *imāsya*, RV. viii, 13, 21 [once].

Imaka, mfn. diminutive of *ima*, Comm. on Pāṇ.

Imāthā, ind. in this way or manner, RV. v, 44, 1.

इयक्ष *iyaksh* (anom. Desid. of \sqrt{yaj}), P. *iyakshati* (Subj. 3. pl. *iyakshān*, RV. x, 50, 3; p. *iyakshat*), Ā. (p. *iyakshamāna*, RV. i, 123, 10; VS. xvii, 69) to go towards, approach; to request, endeavour to gain; to long for, seek, RV.; VS.

Iyakshú, mfn. Ved. longing for, seeking to gain, RV. x, 4, 1.

इयत् *iyat*, mfn. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), so large, only so large; so much, only so much; of such extent, RV.; TS.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; Pañcat.; Ragh. &c.; [cf. the syllable *iens* or *ies* in such Lat. words as *totiens*, *toties*, *quotiens*, *quoties*, and in numeral adverbs as *quinqüies*.] — **o-ciram** (*iyac-ciram*), ind. so long, such a time, Kathās. — **takā** (*iyat*), mf (*ikā*) n. so small, so little, RV. i, 191, 11; 15. — **tā**, f. or **-tva**, n. the state of being of such extent, quantity, fixed measure or quantity, so much, Ragh.; Kād. &c.

इयम् *iyám*, f. nom. sg. of the demonstrative pronoun *idám*, q. v.

इयस्य *iyasya* (anom. Intens. of \sqrt{yas}), Ā. *iyasyate*, to relax, weaken; to vanish, ŚBr.

Iyasā, f. lassitude, shrinking, ŚBr.

Iyasitā, mfn. shrunk, ŚBr.; (*am*), n. shrinking, ib.

इर *ir*, cl. 6. P. *irati*, to go [cf. *il*], Nir.

इरज्य *irajya* (anom. Intens. of \sqrt{raj}), P. rarely Ā. *irajyati*, *-te*, to order, prepare, arrange; to lead; to dispose; to be master of; to grow [Sāy.], RV.

Irajyú, mfn. busy with preparations for the sacrificial rite, RV. x, 93, 3.

इरणा *irāṇa*, desert; salt or barren (soil); = *irīna*, q. v., L.

Iraṇyā, mfn. perhaps = *irīnyā*, q. v., MaitrŚr. ii, 9, 8.

इरध *iradh* (anom. Intens. of $\sqrt{rād}$), Ā. (3. pl. *iradhanta*, RV. i, 129, 2), P. *iradhya*, Nir. to endeavour to gain; to worship [Sāy.] (The inf. *irādhyai* (RV. i, 134, 2) is by BRD. referred to this form, and regarded as a shortened form for *irāddhadhyai*; but Sāy. refers it to \sqrt{ir} .)

इरमद *iram-madā*, as, m. (Pāṇ. iii, 2, 37) delighting in drink; N. of Agni (in the form of lightning and Apām-*napāt*), VS. xi, 76; a flash of lightning or the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt, Kād.; submarine fire, L.

Iram-mād, *t*, m. id., MaitrS. i, 5, 3.

इरस् *iras*, n. ill-will, anger, hostility, (*gaṇa kaṇḍv-ādi*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 27.)

Irasya, Nom. P. *irasyāti*, to show enmity to, be angry or envious, RV.; [cf. Lat. *ira*, *irasci*.]

Irasyā, f. enmity, malevolence, RV. v, 40, 7.

इरा *irā* (also *irā*, AV. xv, 2, 3), f. (closely allied to *idā* and *ilā*), any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk), RV.; AV.; ŚBr. &c.; food, refreshment; comfort, enjoyment, AV.; ŚBr.; AitBr.; N. of an Apsaras (a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kaśyapa), Hariv.; VP.; water, L.; ardent spirits, Bhpr.; the earth, L.; speech, L.; the goddess of speech, Sarasvatī, L.; [cf. *idā*.] — **kshīra** (*irā*), mfn. one whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment, AV. x, 10, 6. — **cara**, n. hail, L.; (mfn.) earth-born, terrestrial; aquatic, L. — **ja**, m. 'born from water,' N. of Kāma, god of love. — **mukha**, n., N. of a city of the Asuras near Meru. — **vat** (*irā*), mfn. possessing food, full of food; granting drink or refreshment, satiating, giving enjoyment; endowed with provisions; comfortable, RV.; AV.; AitBr.; MBh. &c.; (*an*), m., N. of a son of Arjuna, VP.; the ocean; a cloud; a king, L.; (*tī*), f., N. of a plant, L.; N. of Durgā (the wife of Rudra), BhP.; of a daughter of the Nāga Suśravas, Rājat.; N. of a river in the Pañjāb (now called Rāvi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP. **Irēsa**, m., N. of Viṣṇu, L.; a king, sovereign; Varuṇa, L.; Brahman, BhP.

इरिका *irikā*, f., N. of a plant or tree, L. — **vana**, n. a grove of such trees, L.

इरिण *irīṇa*, am, n. (\sqrt{ri} , 'to go,' Uṇ. ii, 51; connected with *irā*), a water-course; a rivulet, well, RV.; any excavation in the ground, a hollow, hole, AV.; TS.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; a dice-board, RV. x, 34, 1; a desert, an inhospitable region; a bare plain, barren soil; salt soil, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.

Iriṇyā, mfn. belonging or relating to a desert, VS.

इरिन् *irin*, mfn. (connected with *ina*?), powerful, violent; a tyrant; an instigator [Sāy.], [cf. *irasya* &c.], RV. v, 87, 3.

इरिमेद *irimeda*, as, m., N. of a plant, = *ari-meda*.

इरिम्बिठि *irimbithi*, is, m., N. of a Rishi of the family of Kaṇva (author of several hymns of the R̥g-veda), RANukr.

इरिविल्ला *irivillā* or *irivellikā*, f. pimples or pustules on the head, Suśr.; Bhpr.

इर्गल *irgala* (= *argala*), n. a bolt, (*gaṇa apūpādi*, Pāṇ. v, 1, 4).

Irgaliya and **irgalya**, mfn. fit for a bolt (as wood), belonging to a bolt &c.

इर्य *irya*, mfn. active, powerful, energetical; N. of Pūshan and of the Aśvins; instigating; destroying enemies [Sāy.]; a lord, RV.; AV.

इर्वारु *irvāru*, us, m. f. a kind of cucumber, Cucumis Utilissimus; another kind, Cucumis Colocynthis (see *irvālu*, *irvāru*, *urvāru*, *ervāru*), L. — **suktikā**, f. a kind of melon (commonly Sphuti or Sphut), Cucumis Momordica, L.

Irvālu, us, m. f. Cucumis (see above), L.

इल *il*, cl. 6. P. *ilati* (*iyela*, *elishyati*, *ailit*, *elitum*, Dhātup. xxviii, 65) to come, Hariv.; VP.; to send, cast, L.; to sleep, L.: cl. 10. P. *ilayati* (Impv. 2. pl. *ildyatā*, AV. i, 17, 4) or *elayati* (Pāṇ. iii, 1, 51), aor. *aililat* or *ailayit*, to keep still, not to move; to become quiet, AV.; TS.; ŚBr. &c.; [a various reading has the form *il*: cf. Old Germ. *illu*, *illo*, for *ilju*; Mod. Germ. *Eile*; Cambro-Brit. *il*, 'progress, motion'; Gk. *ἐλάω*.]

इला *ila*, *ilā*. See *idā*, *idā*, p. 164, col. 2, and *ilā* below.

इलव *ilava* (*ilava*, Sāy.), as, m. a ploughman, boor, AitBr. v, 25, 5.

इलविल *ilavila*, as, m. = *idaviḍa*, q. v., N. of a son of Daśaratha; (*ā*), f., N. of a daughter of Tṛiṇa-bindu (wife of Viśravas and mother of Kuvera), VP.

इला *ilā*, f. (closely connected with *idā* and *irā*, qq. v.) flow; speech; the earth, &c.; see *idā*. — **gola**, n. the earth, globe, L. — **tala**, n. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac; the surface of the earth. — **dadha**, m., N. of a particular sacrifice, ĀśvŚr. &c.; see *idā-dadha*. — **durga**, n., N. of a place. — **m-da** (*ilām-da*), n. 'granting refreshment or food'; N. of a Sāman, MaitrS.; Tāṇḍya-Br.; Lāṭy. &c. — **vṛita** (*ilāvṛita*), as, m., N. of a son of Āgnīdhra (who received the Varsha Ilāvṛita as his kingdom); (*am*), n. one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world (comprehending the highest and most central part of the old continent, cf. *varsha*), MBh.; BhP.; MārKP.; VP. &c. — **sutā**, f., N. of Sītā. **Ilāspada**, n., N. of a Tīrtha, MBh.

Ilīkā, f. the earth, L.

इलिना *ilinā*, f., N. of a daughter of Yama, VP.; (*tī*), f., N. of a daughter of Medhātithi, Hariv.

इलिविल *ilivila*, as, m., N. of a son of Daśaratha, VP.; (cf. *idaviḍa*.)

इली *ilī*, f. a cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword or a short sword, L. See *ilī*.

इलीविश *ilīviśa*, as, m., N. of a demon conquered by Indra, RV. i, 33, 12.

इलीश *ilīśa*, as, m. (said to be fr. *il*, 'to go'), a kind of fish (commonly called the hilsa or sable, Clupea Alosa), [cf. *illīśa*], L.

इलवर्द *ilvārda*, as, m. the first year in a cycle of five years [Sāy. ?], TBr. iii, 8, 20, 5.

इलूष *ilūṣa*, as, m., N. of the father of Kavasha. See *aitūṣa*.

इत्य *itya*, as, m., N. of a mythical tree in the other world, KaushUp.

इल्लक *illaka*, as, m., N. of a man, Kathās.

इल्लल *illala*, as, m. a species of bird, L.

इल्लिश *illīśa*, as, m. the fish Clupea Alosa [cf. *illīśa*], L.

इल्लिस *illīśa*, as, m. id., Bhpr.

इल्लका *ilvakā*, ās, f. pl. the five stars in Orion's head, L. See *ilvala*.

इल्लल *ilvala*, as, m. a kind of fish, L.; N. of a Daitya (the brother of Vātāpi), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (*ās*), f. pl., N. of the five stars in Orion's head, L. **Ilvalāri**, m. 'Ilvala's enemy,' N. of Agastya, L.

इल्लस्पति *ilās-pati*, &c. See *idās-pati*, p. 164, col. 2.

इव *iva*, ind. (fr. pronominal base 3. *i*), like, in the same manner as (in this sense = *yathā*, and used correlatively to *tathā*); as it were, as if (e. g. *pathēva*, as if on a path); in a certain manner, in some measure, a little, perhaps (in qualification or mitigation of a strong assertion); nearly, almost, about (e. g. *muhūrtam iva*, almost an hour); so, just so, just, exactly, indeed, very (especially after words which involve some restriction, e. g. *īśhad iva*, just a little; *kimcid iva*, just a little bit; and after a negation, e. g. *na cirād iva*, very soon). *Iva* is connected vaguely, and somewhat pleonastically, with an interrogative pronoun or adverb (e. g. *kim iva*, what? *katham iva*, how could that possibly be? *kvēva*, where, I should like to know?). In the Pada texts of the R̥g, Yajur, and Atharva-veda, and by native grammarians, *iva* is considered to be enclitic, and therefore compounded with the word after which it stands, RV.; AV. &c. &c. **Ivōpamā**, f. a kind of simile (in which *iva* is employed), Bhaṭṭ. x, 30.

इवीलक *ivīlaka*, as, m., N. of a son of Lambodara, VP.

इशीका *iśikā*, f. an elephant's eyeball, L. See *iśhikā*.

इष 1. *ish*, cl. 1. P. *eshati* (see *anu-√1. ish* and *pari-√1. ish*), Ā. *eshate*, to seek, search, BhP.; cl. 4. P. *ishyati* & 9. P. Ā. *iśhnāti* (p. *iśhnāt*, RV. i, 181, 6, & *iśhnānā*, RV. i, 61, 13; pf. 3. pl. *iśhus*, RV., & *iśhiré*, AV.; *aishīt*; inf. *iśhādhyai*, RV. vii, 43, 1) to cause to move quickly, let fly, throw, cast, swing, RV.; to send out or off, stream out, pour out, discharge; to deliver (a speech), announce, proclaim, AV.; ŚBr.; to impel, incite, animate, promote, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr. 2. **Ish**, ifc. mfn. moving quickly, speedy. See *aram-ish*.

Ishanaya, Nom. Ā. (3. pl. *iśhanayanta*, RV. x, 67, 8) to move, excite.

Ishanya, Nom. P. *iśhanyati* (p. *iśhanyāt*, RV. iii, 61, 7) to cause to make haste, excite, drive, RV.

Ishanyā, f. instigation, impulse, RV. viii, 60, 18.

Ishān, n. (loc. *iśhāni*, RV. ii, 2, 9) streaming out, pouring out, giving (wealth).

Ishavyā, mfn. (fr. *iśhu* below), skilled in archery, VS. xx, 22 (cf. *anishavyā*).

Ishikā, f. (= *iśhikā* below) a brush, L.; the eyeball of an elephant, L.

Ishitā, mfn. moved, driven, tossed, sent out or off, discharged, RV.; AV.; Kauś.; caused, excited, animated, RV.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.; quick, speedy, AV.

— **tvātā**, ind. by impulse or excitement, RV. x, 132, 2. — **senā**, m., N. of a man, Nir.

Ishika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (= *aishikā*), VP.; (*ā*), f. (*iśhikā*) a reed, rush, stem or stalk of grass used as an arrow, AV. vii, 56, 4; xii, 2, 54; ŚBr.; Kauś.; MBh.; R.; Ragh. &c.; a sort of sugarcane, Saccharum Spontaneum, L.; a brush, L.; a small stick of wood or iron (used for trying whether the gold in a crucible is melted), L.; the eyeball of an elephant; see *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*, *iśhikā*. **Ishika-tūla** (Pāṇ. vi, 3, 6) and **iśhikā**, n. the point or upper part of a reed, Kauś.; ChUp. **Ishikāṭavī**, f. a bed of reeds, BhP.

Iśhu, us, m. f. an arrow, RV.; AV.; VS.; MBh.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; (in mathematics) a versed sine; N. of a Soma ceremony, KātyŚr.; the number five, Sāh.; N. of a particular constellation, VarBṛ. xii, 7. [According to Dayānanda *iśhu* may mean 'ray of light'; cf. Gk. *lós*; Zd. *iśhu*.] — **kāmasamī**, f., N. of a