

office. — **bhāṣhaṇa**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhāṣhin**, mfn. speaking with a loud voice, shouting, brawling. — **lalāṭā** or **ṭikā**, f. a woman with a high or projecting forehead, L. — **śas**, ind. upwards, GopBr. **Uccāvaca**, mfn. high and low, great and small, variegated, heterogeneous; various, multiform, manifold; uneven, irregular, undulating, ŚBr.; TS.; MBh.; R.; Mn. &c.

Uccakāiḥ (for *uccakais* below) √I. **kṛi**, to make high, set up in a high place, Kir. ii, 46.

Uccakais, ind. (sometimes used as an indeclinable adjective) excessively lofty; tall; loud, Pañcat. &c.

Uccā, ind. above (in heaven), from above, upwards, RV.; AV. xiii, 2, 36. — **cakra** (*uccā*), mfn. having a wheel above (said of a well), RV. viii, 61, 10. — **budhna** (*uccā*), mfn. having the bottom upwards, RV. i, 116, 9.

Uccaiḥ (in comp. for *uccais* below). — **kara**, mfn. making acutely accented, TPrāt. — **kāram**, ind. with a loud voice, Comm. on Pān. iii, 4, 59. — **kula**, n. exalted family, high family, Śak. 97a; (mfn.) of high family. — **pada**, n. a high situation, Kum. v, 64. — **paurṇamāsī**, f. a particular day of full moon (on which the moon appears before sunset), Gobh. i, 5, 10. — **śabdām**, ind. with a loud voice, Prab. — **śiras**, mfn. carrying one's head high, a man of high rank, Kum. — **śravas**, m. 'long-eared or neighing aloud,' N. of the horse (of Indra, L.) produced at the churning of the ocean (regarded as the prototype and king of horses), MBh.; Hariv.; Bhag.; Kum. &c. — **śra-vasa**, m. id., L.; N. of a horse of the god of the sun, R. — **sthāna**, n. a high place, Śārng.; (mfn.) of high place; of high rank or family, Mn. — **stheya**, n. loftiness, firmness (of character).

Uccair (in comp. for *uccais* below). — **gotra**, n. high family or descent. — **ghushṭa**, n. making a loud noise, clamour, L. — **ghosha** (*uccair*), mfn. sounding aloud, crying, neighing, roaring, rattling, AV. ix, 1, 8; v, 20, 1; VS.; AitBr. — **dvish**, mfn. having powerful enemies, Kum. — **dhāman**, mfn. having intense rays. — **bhāṣhaṇa** and **bhāṣhya**, n. speaking aloud. — **bhuja**, mfn. having the arms outstretched or elevated, Megh. — **manyu**, m., N. of a man. — **mukha**, mfn. having the face upreared.

Uccais, ind. (sometimes used adjectively) aloft, high, above, upwards, from above; loud, accentuated; intensely, much, powerfully, RV.; AV. iv, 1, 3; ŚBr.; Kum.; Pañcat. &c. — **taṭa**, n. a steep declivity. — **tamām**, ind. exceedingly high; on high; very loudly, aloud, Comm. on Pān.; L. — **tara**, mfn. higher, very high; loftier, Pañcat.; Kum. &c.; louder, very loud; (*ām*), ind. higher, louder, Āp.; pronounced with a higher accent, Pān. — **tva**, n. height, loudness, &c.

उच्चक *uc-cak* (*ud-√cak*), P. **-cakati**, to look up steadfastly or dauntlessly, BhP. vi, 16, 48; to look up perplexedly, L.

Uc-cakita, mfn. looking up perplexedly or in confusion, Kād.

उच्चक्षुस् *uc-cakshus* (*ud-cakshus*), mfn. having the eyes directed upwards, Daś.

Uccakshū-√I. **kṛi**, to cause any one to raise the eyes, Kāś. on Pān. v, 4, 51. — √**bhū** or —√I. **as**, to raise one's eyes.

उच्चयन *uccaghana*, n. laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance, W.

उच्चट *uc-caṭ* (*ud-√caṭ*), P. **-caṭati** (pf. **-ca-cāṭa**) to go away, disappear, BhP. v, 9, 18; Caus. P. **-cāṭayati**, to drive away, expel, scare, Pañcat.; BhP.; Bhartṛ.

Uc-cāṭa, as, m. ruining (an adversary), causing (a person) to quit his occupation by means of magical incantations, Mantram.

Uc-cāṭana, mf(ī)n. ruining (an adversary); (*as*), m., N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma, Vet.; (*am*), n. eradicating (a plant); overthrow, upsetting, BhP.; causing (a person) to quit (his occupation by means of magical incantations), Prab. &c.

Uc-cāṭaniya, mfn. to be driven away, Naish.

Uc-cāṭita, mfn. driven away, BhP. v, 24, 27.

उच्चट्टा *uccaṭā*, f. (etym. doubtful), pride, arrogance, L.; habit, usage, L.; a species of cyperus, Suśr.; a kind of garlic, L.; *Abrus Precatorius*, L.; *Flacourtia Cataphracta*, L.

उच्चण्ड *uc-caṇḍa* (*ud-caṇḍa*), mfn. very passionate, violent; terrible, mighty, Bālar.; Prasannar.; quick, expeditious, L.; hanging down, L.

उच्चन्द्र *uc-candra* (*ud-caṇḍa*), as, m. the moonless period of the night, the last watch of the night, L.

उच्चय *uc-caya*. See *uc-ci*.

उच्चर *uc-car* (*ud-√car*), P. **Ā. -carati**, **-te** [Pān. i, 3, 53], to go upwards, ascend, rise (as the sun), issue forth, go forth, RV.; AV.; VS.; ŚBr.; Ragh. &c.; to let the contents (of anything) issue out; to empty the body by evacuations, ŚBr.; BhP.; to emit (sounds), utter, pronounce, MBh.; Ragh.; Sāh. &c.; to quit, leave, Naish.; Bhaṭṭ.; to sin against, be unfaithful to (a husband); to trespass against, MBh.; Caus. P. **-cārayati**, to cause to go forth; to evacuate the body by excretion, discharge feces, Suśr.; to emit, cause to sound, utter, pronounce, declare, MBh.; R.; BhP.; Mṛicch. &c.

Uc-carāṇa, am, n. going up or out; uttering, articulating.

Uccarāṇya, Nom. P. *uccarāṇyati*, to move out, stretch out to.

Uc-carita, mfn. gone up or out, risen; uttered, articulated; (*am*), n. excrement, dung, BhP.; Suśr.; Mn.; Hit.

Uc-cāra, mfn. rising, TS. ii, 3, 12, 2; (*as*), m. feces, excrement; discharge, Suśr.; Mn.; Gaut.; Hit. &c.; pronunciation, utterance. — **prasravaṇa**, n. excrement, Jain. — **prasrāva-sthāna**, n. a privy, Kāraṇḍ.

Uc-cāraka, mfn. pronouncing, making audible.

Uc-cārāṇa, am, n. pronunciation, articulation, enunciation; making audible, MBh. — **jña**, m. a linguist, one skilled in utterances or sounds, Śiś. iv, 18. — **sthāna**, n. the part of the throat whence certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) proceed.

Uccārāṇārtha, mfn. useful for pronunciation; necessary for pronunciation, a redundant letter &c. (only used to make pronunciation easy), Vop.

Uc-cārāṇi, mfn. to be pronounced.

Uc-cārāyitṛi, mfn. one who utters or pronounces, Comm. on Nyāyam.

Uc-cārita, mfn. pronounced, uttered, articulated, L.; having excretion, one who has had evacuation of the bowels, Gaut.; Suśr.; (*am*), n. evacuation of the bowels, Suśr.

Uc-cārin, mfn. emitting sounds, uttering, L.

1. **Uc-cārya**, mfn. to be spoken, to be pronounced, Sāh.

2. **Uc-cārya**, ind. p. having spoken or uttered.

Uc-cāryamāṇa, mfn. being uttered or pronounced.

उच्चल् *uc-cal* (*ud-√cal*), P. **-calati**, to go or move away from; to free or loosen one's self from, BhP.; Hariv.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to set out, Kathās.; to spring or jump up.

Uc-cala, as, m. the mind, understanding, L.; N. of a king, Rājat.

Uc-calana, am, n. going off or out, moving away, L.

Uc-calita, mfn. gone up or out, setting out, Ragh.; Kathās. &c.; springing or jumping up, L.

उच्चि *uc-ci* (*ud-√ci*), P. **-cinoti**, **Ā.** (pf. 3. pl. **-cikyire**, Bhaṭṭ. iii, 38) to gather, collect.

Uc-caya, as, m. gathering, picking up from the ground, Śak. 139, 5; adding to, annumeration, KātyŚr.; collection, heap, plenty, multitude, MBh.; R.; Daś.; Śak.; Sāh. &c.; the knot of the string or cloth which fastens the lower garments round the loins tied in front, L.; the opposite side of a triangle, L. **Uccayāpacaya**, au, m. du. prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

Uc-cita, mfn. gathered, collected, Kathās.

Uc-ceya, mfn. to be picked up or gathered, Kād.

उच्चिङ्गट *uccinggaṭa*, as, m. a passionate or angry man; a kind of crab; a sort of cricket, L.; (see *uccīṅga*, *cinggaṭa*, *cicciṅga*.)

उच्चिङ्ग *uccīṅga*, as, m. a small venomous animal living in water; a crab, Suśr.; [cf. the last.]

उच्चुम्ब *uc-cumb* (*ud-√cumb*), P.

Uc-cumbya, ind. p. having lifted up and kissed, Kād.

उच्चुलुम्प *uc-culump* (*ud-√culump*), to sip up, Mcar.

उच्चूड *uc-cūḍa* (*ud-cūḍa*), as, m. the flag or pennon of a banner; an ornament tied on the top of a banner, L.

उच्च्यु *uc-cyu* (*ud-√cyu*), Caus. P. **-cyāva-yati**, to loosen, make free from, liberate, AitBr.

उच्चंस *uc-chans* (*ud-√sans*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. **ūc-chansa**, RV. v, 52, 8) to extol, praise.

उच्चद् *uc-chad* (*ud-√chad*, sometimes also incorrectly for *ut-sad*, q. v.), Caus. P. **-chādayati**, to uncover (one's body), undress.

Uc-channa, mfn. uncovered, undressed; (for *ut-sanna*, q. v.) lost, destroyed &c., Suśr.; Mudrār.

Uc-chādana, am, n. cleaning or rubbing the body with oil or perfumes, R.

Uc-chādyā, ind. p. having undressed, R.

उच्चल् *uc-chal* (*ud-√sal*), P. **-chalati** (p. **-chalat**) to fly upwards or away, jerk up, spring upwards, Amar.; Śiś.; Kathās. &c.

Uc-chalita, mfn. jerked up, moved, waved, waved above, Pañcat.; Vikr.; Kathās. &c.

उच्चाम् *uc-chās* (*ud-√sās*), P. (Impv. 2. sg. **ūc-chāsādhi**, RV. vii, 1, 20 & 25) to lead up (to the gods).

उच्चस्त्रवर्तिन् *uc-chāstra-vartin* (*ud-sāḥ*), mfn. deviating from or transgressing the law-books, Mn. iv, 87; Yājñ.; Kathās.; BhP.

उच्चिंहन *uc-chihhana* = *uc-chiṅkhana* below.

उच्चिख *uc-chikha* (*ud-śiḥ*), mfn. having an upright comb (as a peacock), Uttarar.; having the flame pointed upwards; flaming, blazing up, Ragh.; Prab.; radiant; 'high-crested,' N. of a Nāga, MBh.

उच्चिखण्ड *uc-chikhaṇḍa* (*ud-śiḥ*), mfn. having an upright tail (as a peacock), Mālatim.

उच्चिह्न *uc-chiṅkhana* (*ud-śiḥ*), n. breathing through the nostrils, snuffing, snoring, Suśr.

उच्चिद् *uc-chid* (*ud-√chid*), P. **-chinatti** (Impv. 2. sg. **-chindhi**, AV.; inf. **-chettum**, Śak.; **-chettavat**, ŚBr. i, 2, 5, 10, &c.) to cut out or off, extirpate, destroy, AV. vii, 113, 1; ŚBr.; MBh.; R.; Ragh.; Śak. &c.; to interfere, interrupt, stop, MBh.; Mn.; Sāh. &c.; to analyze, resolve (knotty points or difficulties); to explain [W.]: Caus. P. **-chedayati**, to cause to extirpate or destroy, Pañcat.: Pass. **-chidyate**, to be cut off; to be destroyed or extirpated, MBh.; to be interrupted or stopped; to cease, be deficient, fail, MBh.; Mn.

Uc-chitti, is, f. extirpation, destroying, destruction, ŚBr.; Kathās.; Suśr.; Ratnāv.; decaying, drying up, VarBṛS.

Uc-chidya, ind. p. having cut off or destroyed, having interrupted &c.

Uc-chinna, mfn. cut out or off; destroyed, lost; abject, vile, Mṛicch.; (*as*), m. (scil. *saṃdhi*) peace obtained by ceding valuable lands, Hit. &c.

Uc-chettri, tā, m. an extirpator, destroyer, R.

Uc-cheda, as, m. cutting off or out; extirpation, destruction; cutting short, putting an end to; excision, MBh.; Pañcat.; Hit.; Prab. &c.

Uc-chedana, am, n. cutting off; extirpating, destroying, destruction, MBh.; Pañcat.; R.

Uc-chedaniya, mfn. to be cut off, Mālatim.

Uc-chedin, mfn. destroying, resolving (doubts or difficulties), Hit.

Uc-chedya, mfn. to be cut off or destroyed, Pañcat.; Prab.

उच्चिरस् *uc-chiras* (*ud-śiḥ*), mfn. having the head elevated, with upraised head, Kum.; N. of a mountain also called *Urumuṇḍa*.

उच्चिलिन्ध्र *uc-chilindhra* (*ud-śiḥ*), mfn. covered with sprouting mushrooms, Megh. 11.

उच्चिष् *uc-chish* (*ud-√sish*), P. (2. sg. **-chishas**, RV.; AV.; 3. pl. **-chishanti**, TBr.; Kāth.) to leave as a remainder, RV.; AV.; TBr.; Kāth. &c.; **Ā.** (Subj. 3. sg. **-śishātai**, AV. ii, 31, 13) to be left remaining: Pass. **-sishyate** (aor. **ūc-cheshi**, AV. xi, 9, 13) to be left remaining, TāṇḍyaBr.; ŚBr.; AitBr. &c.

Uc-chishṭa, mfn. left, rejected, stale; spit out of the mouth (as remnants of food), TS.; ChUp.; ŚBr.; MBh.; Yājñ. &c.; one who has still the remains of food in the mouth or hands, one who has not washed his hands and mouth and therefore is considered impure, impure, Gaut.; Mn.; (*am*), n. that which is spit out; leavings, fragments, remainder (especially