

chief road through a village highway, L.; N. of Malli-nātha's Comm. on Kir.; -*tva*, n. the being known to all the world, Sarvad. xi. — **pāṭali**, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; Schreberia Swietenoides, L. — **bīja**, n. the seed of Croton Jamalgotā, L. — **bha** (°ābh°), v. l. for *ghaṅṭābha*. — **mandapa**, m. 'bell-vestibule,' N. of one of the 3 vestibules in the Tinnevely Śaiva temple, RTL. p. 447. — **mu-kha**, m. 'bell-faced,' N. of a mythical being, Bālar. iv, 19. — **mudrā**, f. a particular way of intertwining fingers (practised in the Pañcāyatana ceremony before ringing a bell), RTL. p. 414. — **rava**, m. the sound of a bell, Pañcat.; (in music) N. of a Rāga; (ā), f. Crotoparia of various species, Car. i, 1, 77, Sch. — **rāva**, m. = *rava*, Hit. = °li (°āḥ°), f. a series of bells, Kathās. ci, 301; N. of several cucurbitaceous plants, L. — **vat**, mfn. furnished with a bell or with bells, MBh. iv, 2185; BhP. viii, 11, 30. — **vādyā**, n. the sound of a clock, W. — **sabda**, m. = *rava*, W.; 'sounding like a bell,' bell-metal, brass, L.; -*pāni*, mfn. having a bell in his hand (an executioner), Divyāv. xxviii, 29. — **svana**, m. = *rava*, W. **Ghaṅṭēśvara**, m., N. of a son of Maṅgala or Mars by Medhā, BrahmavP. **Ghaṅṭōdara**, v. l. for *ghaṅṭōd*.

Ghaṅṭaka, m. Bignonia suaveolens, L.; (*ikā*), f. a small bell, Uṇ. iv, 18, Sch.; (cf. *kshudra*); the uvula, L.

Ghaṅṭaka, m. = °ṅṭaka, L.

Ghaṅṭi, in comp. for °ṅṭin. — **koṇa**, m. a kind of weapon, Gal.

Ghaṅṭika, m. the alligator, Bhpr. v, 10, 39; (ā), f., see °ṅṭaka.

Ghaṅṭin, mfn. furnished with a bell, MBh. iv, 6, 10; (said of Śiva) xii, 10377 & 10419.

Ghaṅṭinī-bīja, n. = °ṅṭā-b°, L.

Ghaṅṭu, m. a string of bells tied on an elephant's chest as an ornament, L.; heat, L.; (cf. *ni-gh°*.)

घण्ट ghaṅṭa, m. a bee (cf. *ghuṅṭa*), L.

घतन ghatana. See *ghāt°*.

घन ghanā, mf(ā)n. (√*han*) a striker, killer, destroyer, RV. i, 4, 8; iii, 49, 1; iv, 38, 1; viii, 96, 18; compact, solid, material, hard, firm, dense, i, 8, 3 (*ghanā* for °*nām ā*); Suśr. &c.; coarse, gross; viscid, thick, inspissated, Suśr.; Bhartṛ.; Kathās. xxiv, 93; full of (in comp.), densely filled with (in comp.), MBh. i, xiii; Ragh. viii, 90; Ratnāv. iv, 2; uninterrupted, Pañcat. iii, 14, 11; dark (cf. *-jyāma*), BhP. iv, 5, 3; deep (as sound; colour), MBh. i, 6680; VarBṛS. xliii, 19; complete, all, Kathās. iv, 53; auspicious, fortunate, W.; m. (= *phōvos*) slaying, RV. vi, 26, 8; an iron club, mace, weapon shaped like a hammer, i, 33, 4; 36, 16; 63, 5; ix, 97, 16; AV. x, 4, 9; any compact mass or substance (generally ifc.), ŚBr. xiv &c. (said of the foetus in the 2nd month, Nir. xiv, 6; Laghuj. iii, 4); ifc. mere, nothing but (e.g. *vijñāna-ghanā*, 'nothing but intuition,' ŚBr. xiv), MāṅḍUp. 5; PraśnUp. v, 5; BhP. viii f.; (cf. *ambu-, ayo-*); a collection, multitude, mass, quantity, W.; vulgar people, Subh.; a cloud, MBh. &c. (ifc. f. ā, Hariv. 2660); talc, L.; the bulbous root of Cyperus Hexastachys communis, Suśr. vi; a peculiar form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 389; a particular method of reciting the RV. and Yajur-veda (cf. RTL. p. 409); the cube (of a number), solid body (in geom.), Laghuj.; Sūryas.; phlegm (*kapha*), L.; the body, L.; extension, diffusion, W.; n. any brazen or metallic instrument or plate which is struck (cymbal, bell, gong, &c.), Hariv. 8688; iron, L.; tin, L.; a mode of dancing (neither quick nor slow), L.; darkness, L.; (*am*), ind. closely, Ratnāv. iii, 9; (√*dhvan*, to sound) deep, Rājat. v, 377; very much, W.; (ā), f., N. of a stringed instrument; Glycine debilis, L.; a kind of creeper, L. — **kapi-vat**, v. l. for *vana-k°*. — **kapha**, m. 'cloud-phlegm,' hail, L. — **kāla**, m. 'cloud-season,' rainy season, Sāh. iv, 27. — **kshama**, mfn. what may be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 53. — **garjita**, n. the roar of thunder, deep loud roar, W. — **golaka**, m. an alloy of gold and silver, L. — **ghana**, m. the cube of a cube, W.; °*nāgha*, m. a gathering of dark clouds, W. — **caya**, m. a collection of clouds, W. — **ocha-da**, mfn. involved in clouds, W.; m. 'thick-leaved,' Flacourtia cataphracta, L.; Pinus Webbiana, L.; a kind of Moringa, Npr. — **ja**, 'cloud-born,' talc, Kālac. — **jambāla**, m. a quantity of mire, slough, L. — **jvālā**, f. 'cloud-light,' lightning, L. — **tā**, f. compactness, Śis. ix, 64; the condition of a cloud, Kuval.

262. — **tāla**, for *-tola*, q. v. — **timira**, n. the darkness of clouds, W.; great darkness, W. — **toya**, n. a particular sea having thick water (enveloping the earth with its atmosphere), BṛĀrUp., Sch. — **tola**, m. 'friend (?) of clouds,' the bird Cātaka, L. — **tva**, n. compactness, firmness, thickness, solidity, VarBṛS. iv, 25. — **tvac**, m. 'thick-barked,' a kind of Lodhra tree, L. — **druma**, m. Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **dhātu**, m. 'inspissated element of the body,' lymph, L. — **dhvani**, mfn. deep-sounding, roaring, W.; m. a deep sound, W.; the muttering of thunder clouds, W. — **nābhi**, m. 'being in the interior of clouds,' smoke (supposed to be a principal ingredient of clouds), L. — **nihāra**, m. thick hoar-frost or mist, W. — **pattra**, m. 'thick-leaved,' Boerhavia procumbens, L. — **pada**, n. the cube root, W. — **padavi**, f. 'cloud-path,' the sky, Kir. v, 34. — **payodhara**, m. a firm breast, W. — **pallava**, m. 'thick-twigged,' Guilandina Moringa. — **pāshanda**, m. 'cloud-heretic,' a peacock (delighting in cloudy weather), L. — **priyā**, f. 'fond of clouds or rain,' N. of a plant, L. — **phala**, m. 'thick-fruited,' Asteracantha longifolia, L.; n. the solid or cubical contents of a body. — **bhitti**, mfn. furnished with thick walls, Car. i, 17. — **mud**, mfn. highly pleased, Caurap. — **mūla**, m. 'thick-rooted,' the plant Moraṭa, L.; n. (in arithm.) cube root. — **rava**, m. 'the roaring of clouds,' W.; 'crying after the clouds,' = *-tola*, L. — **rasa**, m. n. 'thick juice,' extract, decoction, L.; camphor, L.; 'thick-sapped,' the plant Moraṭa, L.; the plant Pilu-parṇī, L.; m. n. 'cloud-fluid,' water, L. — **ruc**, mfn. shining like a cloud, cloud-like, BhP. iv, 5, 3. — **ru-cira-kalāpa**, mfn. having a tail glistening like a cloud (a peacock), W. — **rūpā**, f. 'compact in shape,' candied sugar, Npr. — **vara**, n. 'best part of the body,' the face, L. — **vartman**, n. = *-padavi*, Kir. v, 17. — **vallikā**, f. 'cloud-creeper,' lightning, L. — **vallī**, f. id., L.; the plant Amṛita-savā, L. — **vāc**, m. 'coarse-voiced,' a raven, Gal. — **vāta**, m. a thick oppressive atmosphere (enveloping the hells), Jain. — **vāri**, n. rain-water. — **vāsa**, m. 'having a thick (garment, i. e.) shell,' a kind of pumpkin-gourd, L. — **vāhana**, m. 'riding on clouds,' Śiva, L.; Indra (cf. *megha-v°*), W. — **vīthi**, f. = *-padavi*, Śis. ix, 32; a line of clouds, W. — **vyapāya**, m. 'disappearance of the clouds,' autumn, Ragh. iii, 37. — **vyūha**, m., N. of a Buddh. Sūtra. — **sabda**, m. 'cloud-noise,' thunder, W. — **śringī**, f. Odina pinnata, Npr. — **śyāma**, m. 'dark like a cloud (cf. Pāṇ. ii, 1, 55, Kāś.),' Kṛishna, VP. v, 18, 39; Rāma, Mahān.; N. of a copyist (of the last century). — **samvṛitti**, f. profound secrecy, W. — **samaya**, m. = *-kāla*, Bhartṛ. iii, 37. — **sāra**, mfn. 'firm,' see °*ra-bhāva*; m. camphor, Suśr.; Dhūrtas. ii, 9; Kpr. viii, 2; (= *-rasa*) water, L.; 'thick-sapped,' a kind of tree, L.; = *dakṣiṇā-varta-pārada* ('mercury or some peculiar form of it,' W.), L.; -*bhāva*, m. firmness, Naish. vii, 25. — **sikha**, a kind of gruel, Gal. — **skandha**, m. 'having a solid trunk,' Mangifera sylvatica, L. — **svana**, m. = *-sabda*, W.; Amaranthus polygamus, L. — **hasta-samkhyā**, f. (in geom.) the contents of an excavation or of a solid alike in figure, W. **Ghanākara**, m. 'multitude of clouds,' the rainy season, L. **Ghanāgama**, m. the approach of clouds, rainy season, Ritus. ii, 1; Kathās. **Ghanājñāna**, n. gross ignorance, W. **Ghanājñāni**, f. 'cloud-unguent (?)', N. of Durgā, L. **Ghanātyaya**, m. = *-vyapāya*, Car. i, 6, 42; Suśr.; Bālar. v, 29. **Ghanānta**, m. id., 41. **Ghanāmaya**, m. the date tree, L. **Ghanāmala**, m. Chenopodium album, L. **Ghanāmbu**, n. = °*na-vāri*, W. **Ghanārava**, m. (= °*na-r°*) the bird Cātaka, Gal. **Ghanārāva**, m. id., L. **Ghanārūpa**, mfn. deep red, W. **Ghanāruddha**, mfn. overspread with clouds, W. **Ghanāvaruddha**, mfn. id., W. **Ghanāśraya**, m. 'cloud-abode,' the atmosphere, L. **Ghanāsaha**, mfn. what may not be hammered, Bhpr. v, 26, 54. **Ghanāsthika**, mf(ā)n. having a thick bone (a nose particularly formed), Vishṇ.; Yājñ. iii, 89. **Ghanētara**, mfn. 'opposed to solid,' liquid, L. **Ghanēsvarī**, f., N. of a creeper, Gal. **Ghanōttama**, n. = °*na-vara*, L. **Ghanōttara**, n. id., Gal. **Ghanōda**, n. = °*na-toya*, BṛĀrUp. iii, 3, 2, Sch.; TĀr. i, 22, 8, Sāy. **Ghanōdadhi**, m. a particular sea formed of dense water (enveloping the Ghana-vāta), Jain. **Ghanōdaya**, m. 'approach of clouds,' the beginning of the rainy season, Subh. **Ghanōparuddha**, mfn. = °*nāvar°*, W. **Ghanōpala**, m. 'cloud-stones,' hail, L. **Ghanōrū**, f. (a woman)

having thick thighs, Venīs. ii, 20. **Ghanāgha**, m. a gathering of clouds, Kalyānam. 32.

Ghanāghanā, mfn. (Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Vārtt. 7) fond of slaughter, easily striking down, fond of strife, RV. x, 103, 1 (Indra); MBh. viii, 697 (said of an elephant); compact, thick (a cloud), Mālatīm. ix, 39; m. an elephant in rut, L.; N. of Indra, L.; a thick or rainy cloud, MBh. xii, 12405; Hariv. 4759; BhP.; Kathās.; Rājat.; mutual collision or contact, L.; (ā), f. Solanum indicum, L.

Ghanāya, Nom. Ā. °yate, to be found in great numbers, Uṇ. i, 108, Sch.

Ghanī, ind. in comp. = √*kṛi*, to harden, thicken, solidify, W.; to intensify, Daśar., Sch. — **kṛita**, mfn. hardened, compacted, made solid or firm, W.; thickened, Bhpr. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming hardened or compact or thick, W. — **bhūta**, mfn. become thick, thickened, condensed, thick, inspissated, compact, Hariv. 3484; R. iii, 5, 8; Suśr.

Ghanīya, Nom. P. °yati, to long for solid food, Āp. (KātyŚr. vii, 4, 28, Sch.)

घमघमारव ghamaghama-rava, m. a rattling noise, Vāgbh. Alamkārat. ii.

घम् gham, cl. 1. Ā. °bate, to go, move, Dhātup. xi, 35 (Vop.); (cf. √*gharb*.)

घर् ghar, cl. 10. P. See √2. *ghṛi*, Caus.

घट्ट gharatṭa, m. a grindstone, Rājat. vii, 1244; 1303 & 1589; Subh.

Gharatṭaka, m. id., HPariś. ii; (*ikā*), f. id., L.

घरणी gharanī, f., v. l. for °*riṇī*.

Gharinī, f. (for *grihiṇī*?, Pāli °*raṇī*) a woman possessing a house (?), widow (?), Divyāv. ii, 428. — **stūpa**, m., N. of a Buddh. tope, 446.

घर्घट gharghaṭa, m. the fish Pimelodus Gagora (*gargara*), L.

घर्घर gharghara, mfn. (onomat.) uttered with an indistinct gurgling or purring sound, Kathās. xxv, 66; sounding like gurgling, Rājat. ii, 99; (in music applied to a particular note); m. an indistinct murmur, crackling (of fire), rattling (of a carriage), creaking, L.; laughter, mirth, L.; a duck ('an owl,' BR.), L.; a fire of chaff, L.; a curtain, L.; a door, L.; the post round which the rope of a churning stick is wound, Gal.; a particular form of a temple, Hcat. ii, 1, 390; the river Gogra, L.; (ā), f. a bell hanging on the neck of a horse, L.; (ē), f. a girdle of small bells or tinkling ornaments worn by women, Bhojapr. 215; (ā or ē), f. a kind of lute or cymbal. — **dhvani**, m. panting, puffing, Kād. ii, 205; iii, 624.

Ghargharaka, m. the river Gogra, L.; (*ikā*), f. id., L.; a bell used as an ornament, Kād. i, 69; an ornament of small bells, W.; a short stick for striking several kinds of musical instruments, L.; a kind of musical instrument, iii, 744; fried grain, L.

Ghargharā, f. of °*ra*, q. v. — **rava**, m. the sound of small bells, W.

Ghargharita, n. grunting, BhP. iii, 13, 25.

Ghargharya, n. a small bell, Gal.

घर्घुरी gharghurhā, f. = *ghurghura*, L.

घर्ब gharb, cl. 1. P. °bati, to go, Dhātup. xi, 32 (Vop.); (cf. √*ghamb*.)

घर्म gharmā, m. (√2. *ghṛi*) heat, warmth (of the sun or of fire), sunshine, RV.; AV. &c.; the hot season, R. i, 63, 24; Ragh. xvi, 43; VarBṛS.; internal heat, R. ii, 75, 45 (v. l.); perspiration, L.; day (opposed to night), Jyot. (YV) 9; a cauldron, boiler, esp. the vessel in which the milk-offering to the Aśvins is boiled, RV.; AV. vii; VS. viii, 61; AitBr. i; ŚBr. xiv; Lāty.; a cavity in the earth shaped like a cauldron (from which Atri was rescued by the Aśvins; 'heat,' Gmn.), RV.; hot milk or any other hot beverage offered as an oblation (esp. to the Aśvins), RV.; AV. iv, 1, 2; VS. xxxviii; ŚBr. iv, xiv; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; N. of Tāpasa (author of RV. x, 114); of Saurya (author of 181, 3); of a son of Anu (father of Ghṛita), Hariv. 1840 (v. l.); [cf. *θερμός, θερμή*; Lat. *formus*; Zd. *garēma*; Goth. *varmya*; Germ. *warm*.] — **kāla**, m. the hot season, Kathās. vc, 12. — **ga**, m. id., R. vi, 54, 20; (cf. *uṣṇa-ga*). — **carcikā**, f. eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration, Prayog. — **cohe-da**, m. cessation of the heat, Vikr. iv, 13. — **jala**, n. 'heat-water,' perspiration, Kāvyaḍ. ii, 73. — **tanu**, °*nū*, f., N. of 2 Sāmans, AitBr. i, 21, 2; ĀrshBr.;