

nose, VarBṛS. (of a bull, lxi, 15). — **ca-kshuś**, mfn. 'using the nose for eyes,' blind, MBh. viii, 3443. — **ja**, mfn. caused or produced by the nose, W. — **tar-papa**, mfn. pleasant to the nose, fragrant, Hariv. 3710; n. odour, perfume, R. ii, 94, 14; Rājat. v, 356. — **duḥkha-dā**, f. 'giving pain to the nose,' Artemisia sternaatoria, Bhpr. v, 3, 304. — **pāka**, m. the disease of the nose called *nāsā-p*, Sāṃkhyak. 49, Sch. — **puṭaka**, (ifc. f. ā) nostril, MārKP. lxxv, 22. — **bila**, n. the cavity of the nose, TPrāt. ii, 52, Sch. — **śravas**, m. 'renowned for his nose,' N. of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2559. — **skanda**, m. blowing one's nose, Rājat. v, 417. **Ghrāṇēndriya**, n. the organ or sense of smell, Jain.; Suśr.

Ghrātā, mfn. (Pāṇ. viii, 2, 56) smelled, VS. xx, 7; having smelled, MBh. vii, 5228 (ifc.); perceiving, witnessing, feeling, Rājat. ii, 22 (ifc.)

Ghrātavyā, n. 'to be smelled,' odour, ŚBr. xiv, 7, 1, 24 & 3, 17; PraśnUp. iv, 8; Bhartṛ. i, 7.

Ghrāti, f. smelling, perception of odour, BṛĀrUp. iv, 3; snuffing at, Mn. xi, 68; the nose, L.

Ghrātrī, mfn. one who smells, ŚBr. xiv; MBh.

Ghreyā, n. 'to be smelled,' what may be smelled, smell, odour, ii, xii, xiv; Suśr.; BhP. vii, 12, 28.

घ्रा *ghrām*, ind. See *ghrīn*.

घ्राण *ghrāṇa*, *ghrātā*, &c. See *√ghrā*.

ङ NA.

ङ 1. ṅa, the 5th consonant of the Sanskrit alphabet, nasal of the 1st class. No word in use begins with this letter; it is usually found as the 1st member of a conjunct consonant preceded by a vowel. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ṅa*.

ङ 2. ṅa, m. an object of sense, L.; desire for any sensual object, L.; Śiva (*bhairava*), L.

ङ 3. ṅu, cl. 1. *ṅu*, to sound, Dhātup. xxii, 57; Desid. *ṅuṅūshate*, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 62, Sch.

च CA.

च 1. ca, the 20th letter of the alphabet, 1st of the 2nd (or palatal) class of consonants, having the sound of *ch* in *church*. — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ca*.

च 2. ca, ind. and, both, also, moreover, as well as (= *τε*, Lat. *que*, placed like these particles as an enclitic after the word which it connects with what precedes; when used with a personal pronoun this must appear in its fuller accented form (e.g. *tāva ca māma ca* [not *te ca me ca*], 'both of thee and me'), when used after verbs the first of them is accented, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 58 f.; it connects whole sentences as well as parts of sentences; in RV. the double *ca* occurs more frequently than the single (e.g. *aham ca tvam ca*, 'I and thou,' viii, 62, 11); the double *ca* may also be used somewhat redundantly in class. Sanskrit (e.g. *kva harinakānām jvītam cātīlolaṃ kva ca vajra-sārāḥ śarās te*, 'where is the frail existence of fawns and where are thy adamant arrows?' Śak. i, 10); in later literature, however, the first *ca* is more usually omitted (e.g. *aham tvam ca*), and when more than two things are enumerated only one *ca* is often found (e.g. *tejasā yaśasā lakshmyā sthītyā ca parayā*, 'in glory, in fame, in beauty, and in high position,' Nal. xii, 6); elsewhere, when more than two things are enumerated, *ca* is placed after some and omitted after others (e.g. *ṛiṇa-dātā ca vaidyaś ca śrotriyo nadī*, 'the payer of a debt and a physician [and] a Brāhman [and] a river,' Hit. i, 4, 55); in Ved. and even in class. Sanskrit [Mn. iii, 20; ix, 322; Hit.], when the double *ca* would generally be used, the second may occasionally be omitted (e.g. *Indraś ca Soma*, 'both Indra [and] thou Soma,' RV. vii, 104, 25; *durbhedyāś cāsu-samdhayah*, 'both difficult to be divided [and] quickly united,' Hit. i); with lexicographers *ca* may imply a reference to certain other words which are not expressed (e.g. *kamaṇḍalau ca karakāḥ*, 'the word *karakā* has the meaning "pitcher" and other meanings'); sometimes *ca* is = *eva*, even, indeed, certainly, just (e.g. *su-cintitam cāushadham na nāma-mātreṇa karoty arogam*, 'even a well-devised remedy does not cure a disease by its mere name,' Hit.; *yāvanta eva te tāvāṅś ca saḥ*, 'as great as they [were] just so great was he,' Ragh. xii, 45); occasionally *ca* is disjunctive, 'but,' 'on the con-

trary,' 'on the other hand,' 'yet,' 'nevertheless' (*varum ādyau na cāntimāḥ*, 'better the two first but not the last,' Hit.; *śāntam idam āśrama-padaṃ sphurati ca bāhuḥ*, 'this hermitage is tranquil yet my arm throbs,' Śak. i, 15); *ca*—*ca*, though—yet, Vikr. ii, 9; *ca*—*na ca*, though—yet not, Pat.; *ca*—*na tu* (v. l. *nanu*), id., Mālav. iv, 8; *na ca*—*ca*, though not—yet, Pat.; *ca* may be used for *vā*, 'either,' 'or' (e.g. *iha cāmutra vā*, 'either here or hereafter,' Mn. xii, 89; *strī vā pumān vā yac cānyat sattvam*, 'either a woman or a man or any other being,' R.), and when a neg. particle is joined with *ca* the two may then be translated by 'neither,' 'nor;' occasionally one *ca* or one *na* is omitted (e.g. *na ca paribhoktum nātva śaknomi hātum*, 'I am able neither to enjoy nor to abandon,' Śak. v, 18; *na pūrvāhne na ca parāhne*, 'neither in the forenoon nor in the afternoon'); *ca*—*ca* may express immediate connection between two acts or their simultaneous occurrence (e.g. *māma ca muktaṃ tamasā mano manasijena dhanuśi śarāś ca nīve-sitāḥ*, 'no sooner is my mind freed from darkness than a shaft is fixed on his bow by the heart-born god,' vi, 8); *ca* is sometimes = *cid*, 'if' (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 30; the verb is accented), RV.; AV.; MBh.; Vikr. ii, 20; Bhartṛ. ii, 45; *ca* may be used as an expletive (e.g. *anyaiś ca kratubhiś ca*, 'and with other sacrifices'); *ca* is often joined to an adv. like *eva*, *api*, *tathā*, *tathātva*, &c., either with or without a neg. particle (e.g. *vairiṇaṃ nāpaseveta sa-hāyaṃ caiva vairiṇaḥ*, 'one ought not to serve either an enemy or the ally of an enemy,' Mn. iv, 133); (see *eva*, *api*, &c.) For the meaning of *ca* after an interrogative see 2. *kā*, 2. *kathā*, *kīm*, *kvā*); [cf. *τε*, Lat. *que*, *pe* (in *nempe* &c.); Goth. *uh*; Zd. *ca*; Old Pers. *cā*.] — 2. — **kāra**, m. the particle *ca*, Pāṇ. ii, 3, 72, Kās. — **samāsa**, m. a Dvandva compound, Vop., Sch. **Cādi**, a Gaṇa of Pāṇ. (including the indeclinable particles, i, 4, 57).

च 3. ca, mfn. pure, L.; moving to and fro, L.; mischievous, L.; seedless, L.; m. a thief, L.; the moon, L.; a tortoise, L.; Śiva, L.

चक *cak*, cl. 1. P. *ā*. *°kati*, *°kate*, to be satiated or contented or satisfied, Dhātup. iv, 19; to repel, resist, ib.; to shine, xix, 21; (cf. *√kan* & *kam*.)

Caka, m. (*√kan*?) N. of a Nāga priest, Tāṇḍya-Bṛ. xxv, 15, 3 (v. l. *cakka*); (cf. *kuṭī*-.)

Cakana, g. *cūrṇādi* (vv. ll. *cakkana* & *cakvana*).

Cakita, mfn. trembling, timid, frightened, Mṛicch. i, 16; Ragh.; Megh. &c. (*a*-, neg. 'not staggering,' as the gait, Daś.); n. trembling, timidity, alarm, Mṛicch. &c.; (*am*), ind. tremblingly, with great alarm, Mālav. i, 10; Gīt.; Sāh.; (*ā*), f. a metre of 4 x 16 syllables; (cf. *uc-*, *pra-*) — **cakita**, mfn. greatly alarmed, BhP.; (*am*), ind. with great alarm, Megh. 14. — **hṛidaya**, mfn. faint-hearted, W.

चकट्योदन *caṭy-odana*, n. bad rice, Divyāv. xxxv, 231 ff.

चकास् 1. *cakās* (cf. *√kās*), cl. 2. P. *cakāsti* (3. pl. *°sati*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 6; BhP. v; Bhartṛ.; p. *°sat*, Śiś. i, 8; BhP. iii, 19, 14; impf. *acakāt*, 2. sg. *°kās* or *°kāt*, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73 f., Kās.; Impv. *cakāddhi*, 25, Kār. I [Pat.]; *°kādhi*, Pat. [on Kār. 3]; pf. *°kāsāṃ cakāra* [vi, 4, 112, Siddh.], Bhartṛ.; cl. 1. *ā*.? 3. du. *cakāsete*, MBh. iii, 438; viii, 2328), to shine, be bright: Caus. *cakāsayati* (aor. *acacakāsat* or *acīc*°, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 81, Siddh.), to cause to shine, make bright, Śiś. iii, 6.

2. **Cakās**, mfn. shining, Pāṇ. viii, 2, 73, Kās.

Cakāsita, mfn. illuminated, splendid, W.

चकित *cakita*. See *√cak*.

चकृवत् *cakrivat*, n. (for *°vas*, pf. P. p.) a perfect form (of any verb), ŚāṅkhBr. xxii, 3.

चकोर *cakora*, m. (*√cak*, Uṇ.) the Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*; fabled to subsist on moonbeams [ŚāṅgP.; cf. Gīt. i, 23], hence 'an eye drinking the nectar of a moon-like face' is poetically called *c*°, BrahmaP.; Kathās. lxxvii, 50; the eyes of the Cakora are said to turn red when they look on poisoned food, Kām.; Naish.; Kull. on Mn. vii, 217), MBh.; Lalit.; Suśr. &c.; (pl.) N. of a people, AV. Pariś. lvi; (sg.) of a prince, BhP. xii, 1, 24; of a town (?), Hcar. vi; (*ī*), f. a female Cakora bird, Kathās. il, 213. — **drīś**, mfn. having (eyes like those of the Cakora bird, i. e. having) beautiful eyes, Śiś. vi, 48. — **netra**, mf(ā)n. id., MBh. vii; Mṛicch.

i, 3; Ragh. — **vrata**, n. 'habit of a Cakora bird,' enjoying the nectar of a moon-like face, Kathās. lxxvi, 11. **Cakshorāksha**, mf(ā)n. = *°ra-drīś*, Vcar. viii, 42; Bharat. iii, 2.

Cakoraka, m. ifc. = *°ra* (*Perdix rufa*).

Cakorāya, Nom. *ā*. to act like the Cakora bird, Kathās. lxxxix, 41.

चक *cakk*, cl. 10. P. *°kkayati*, to suffer, Dhātup. xxxii, 56; to give or inflict pain (?), ib.

Cakka, v. l. for *caka*.

Cakkana, v. l. for *cakana*.

चकल *cakkala*, mfn. (for *cakrala*) round, circular (?), Uṇ. i, 108, Sch.

Cakkalaka, n. a series of 4 Ślokas (= *catur-bhiḥ kulaka*), Rājat. vii, 193; Śiś. xix, 29, Sch.; Śrikanṭh. iii, 50, Sch.; (cf. *cakra-bandha*.)

चकस *caknasa*, m. (*√knas*), Vop. xxvi, 30.

चक्र *cakrā*, n. (Ved. rarely m.; g. *ardhar-cādi*; fr. *√car*?; *√1. kṛi*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 12, Kās.) the wheel (of a carriage, of the Sun's chariot [RV.], of Time [i, 164, 2-48]; *°krām* *√car*, to drive in a carriage, ŚBr. vi), RV. &c.; a potter's wheel, ŚBr. xi; Yājñ. iii, 146; (cf. *-bhrama* &c.); a discus or sharp circular missile weapon (esp. that of Vishṇu), MBh.; R.; Suśr.; Pañcat.; BhP.; an oil-mill, Mn. iv, 85; MBh. xii, 6481 & 7697; a circle, R.; BhP. &c. (*kalāpa*-, 'the circle of a peacock's tail,' Ritus. ii, 14); an astronomical circle (e.g. *rāśi*-, the zodiac), VarBṛS.; Sūryas.; a mystical circle or diagram, Tantr.; = *-bandha*, q. v., Sāh. x, 13 f.; a cycle, cycle of years or of seasons, Hariv. 652; 'a form of military array (in a circle),' see *-vyūha*; circular flight (of a bird), Pañcat. ii, 57; a particular constellation in the form of a hexagon, VarBṛS. xx; VarBṛ.; Laghuj.; a circle or depression of the body (for mystical or chiromantic purposes; 6 in number, one above the other, viz. 1. *mūlādhāra*, the parts about the pubis; 2. *svādhishṭhāna*, the umbilical region; 3. *maṇi-pūra*, the pit of the stomach or epigastrium; 4. *anāhata*, the root of the nose; 5. *viśuddha*, the hollow between the frontal sinuses; 6. *ājñākhya*, the fontanelle or union of the coronal and sagittal sutures; various faculties and divinities are supposed to be present in these hollows); N. of a metre (= *-pāta*); a circle or a similar instrument (used in astron.), Laghuj.; Sūryas. xiii, 20; Gol. xi, 10 ff.; (also m., L.) a troop, multitude, MBh. v, ix (*°krāvālī*, q. v.); Hariv.; R. &c.; the whole number of (in comp.), Sarvad. xi, 127; a troop of soldiers, army, host, MBh. (ifc. f. *ā*, iii, 640); BhP. i, ix; Cāṇ.; a number of villages, province, district, L.; (fig.) range, department, VarBṛS. xxx, 33; the wheel of a monarch's chariot rolling over his dominions, sovereignty, realm, Yājñ. i, 265; MBh. i, xiii; BhP. ix, 20, 32; VP.; (pl.) the winding of a river, L.; a whirlpool, L.; a crooked or fraudulent device (cf. *cakrikā*), L.; the convolutions or spiral marks of the Śāla-grāma or ammonite, W.; N. of a medicinal plant or drug, Suśr. v f.; of a Tirtha, BhP. x, 78, 19; m. the ruddy goose or Brāhmany duck (*Anas Casarca*, called after its cries; cf. *-vākā*), MBh. ix, 443; Bālar. viii, 58; Kathās. lxxii, 40; ŚāṅgP.; (pl.) N. of a people, MBh. vi, 352; (g. *āśvādi*) N. of a man, BṛĀrUp. iii, 4, 1, Sch.; of another man, Kathās. lvi, 144; of a Nāga, MBh. i, 2147; of one of Skanda's attendants, MBh. ix, 2539 & 2542; of a mountain, BhP. v, 20, 15; Kathās. liv. 16; (*ā*), f. a kind of Cyperus or another plant, L.; (*ī*), f. a wheel (instr. sg. *°kriyā*; gen. du. *°kryōś*), RV.; (du. *°kriyau*) Kāṭh. xxix, 7; [cf. *a-*, *ashtā-*, *uccā-*, *ēka-*, *kāla-*, *kū-*, *danḍa-*, *dik-*, *dharma-*, *mahā-*, *mātri-*, *rōdha-*, *vishṇu-*, *sa-*, *saptā-*, *hiranya-*; *tri-* & *su-cakrā*; cf. also *κύκλος*, Lat. *circus*; Angl. Sax. *hveohl*, Engl. *wheel*.] — **kāraka**, n. the perfume unguis odoratus, Bhpr. v, 2, 80. — **kulyā**, f. a kind of fern (*citra-parṇī*), L. — **gaja**, m. Cassia Tora, L. — **ganḍu**, m. a round pillow, L. — **gati**, f. rotation, revolution, W. — **guccha**, m. 'having circular clusters,' Jonesia Aśoka, L. — **gulma**, m. 'having a circular excretion,' a camel, Npr. — **goptṛi**, m. du. 'wheel-protectors,' two men whose business is to preserve the wheels of a carriage from damage, MBh. vii, 1627; (cf. *-raksha*.) — **grahaṇī**, f. 'army-keeper,' a rampart (Sch.) iii, 641. — **cara**, m. pl. 'going in a circle,' N. of a class of superhuman beings, iii, 8214; xiii, 6493 ff.; 'a juggler' (cf. *cakrāta*) or 'a potter' (Sch.), VarBṛS. x, 12. — **cārin**, mfn. flying in a circle (a bird), Hariv. 3494. — **cūḍā-**