

4 f.; ifc., vii, 2, 99 f., Kās.); [cf. *trēs*, Lat. *tres*; Goth. *threis*; &c.] — **kakūd**, mfn. having 3 peaks or points or horns, TS. vii (°*kūd evā samānānām* [°*kup sam* TāṇḍyaBr. xxii, 14] 'thrice excelling one's equals'); AV. v, 23, 9; m. N. of a Himālaya mountain (cf. *tri-kūta*), iv, 9, 8, ŚBr. iii; Pān. v, 4, 147; [°*kūbh*, VS. xv; Kāth. xxiii]; of a Daśāha ceremony, TS. vii; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Vait.; [°*kūbh*, TāṇḍyaBr. xxii; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; Mās.]; Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa, MBh. xii f.; Hariv. 14115; Brahmā, R. vii, 36, 7; N. of a prince, BhP. ix, 17. — **kakūda**, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 147, Kās.) three-peaked, MBh. xii. — **kakūbh**, mfn. three-pointed, (Indra's thunderbolt) RV. i, 121; m. Indra, TāṇḍyaBr. viii, 1; see °*kūd*. — **kaṭa**, m. Asteracantha longifolia, L. — **kaṭu**, °*ṭuka*, n. the 3 spices (black and long pepper and dry ginger), Suśr.; cf. *katu-traya*. — **kaṭa**, n. the 3 thorny plants (3 kinds of Solanum), L.; = *-kaṭa*, L.; *pattra-gupta*, L.; N. of a fish, L. — **kaṭaka**, m. (g. *rajatādi*) 'three-thorn', = *-kaṭa*, Suśr.; N. of a venomous insect, v, 8; N. of a fish (Silurus), L.; a kind of weapon, R. iii, 28, 25. — **kadrūka** (*tri-*), m. pl. the 3 Soma vessels, RV. i f., viii, x; the first 3 days of the Abhi-plava festival, ŚBr. xiii, 5; KātyŚr.; ĀsvŚr.; Lāty.; mfn. containing the word *tri-kadrūka* (RV. ii, 22, 1), TāṇḍyaBr. xvi, 3; °*drukīya*, mfn. id., ŚāṅkhŚr. (*pratīpad*); RPrāt. xvii, 29 (scil. *ric*). — **kapardin**, mfn. wearing 3 braids of hair, Gṛihyās. ii, 40. — **kapāla**, mfn. distributed in 3 receptacles, AitBr. i, 1. — **karāṇī**, f. the side of a square 3 times as great as another (i. e. the diagonal of a quadrangle, the sides of which are formed by the side and the diagonal of the smaller square), Śulbas. — **karṇa**, mf(ā)n. having 3 ears, R. v. — **karman**, mfn. performing (a Brāhman's) 3 chief duties (viz. performing ceremonies, repeating the Veda, and gifts), MBh. xiii; °*ma-kṛit*, mfn. id., KāthUp. — **karsha**, n. = *-kārshika*, Npr. — **kalā**, f. N. of a female deity produced by the union of 3 gods for the destruction of Andhaka, VarP. xc ff. — **kalīga**, m. pl. N. of a people, Sāh. iv, 98. — **kaśā**, mfn. having 3 whips (a chariot), RV. ii, 18, 1. — **kāṇḍa** (*tri-*), mf(ā)n. consisting of three parts or divisions (an arrow or asterism), AitBr. iii, 33; ŚBr. ii; 3 Kāṇḍas in measure (48 cubits long, W.), Vop. vi, 55; n. N. of a work, KātyŚr. iii, 2, 1, Sch.; of Amara-siṅha's dictionary (commented on by °*da-cintāmaṇi* & °*viveka* and supplemented by °*śeṣha*); °*ma-ṇḍana*, n. N. of a work. — **kāya**, m. 'having 3 bodies,' a Buddha, MWB. 246. — **kārshika**, n. the 3 astringent substances (dry ginger, Ati-vishā, and Mustā), L. — **kāla**, n. the 3 times or tenses (pf., pr., fut.), ŚvetUp.; BhP. v; RāmatUp.; mfn. relating to them, Sāṃkhyak. 33; m. a Buddha, W.; (am), ind. 3 times, thrice, BhP. v; in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, MBh. xiii; (°*la*), Kām.; °*jñā*, mfn. knowing the 3 times, omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; m. a Buddha, L.; °*darśin*, mfn. omniscient, R. i; VarBṛS.; a sage, L.; °*nātha*, m. N. of a Yogin, Siphās. xx, 4; °*rūpa*, mfn. three-shaped at the 3 times (of day, i. e. the sun), VP. iii, 5, 19; °*vid*, mfn. omniscient, R. v; a Buddha, L.; an Arhat of the Jainas, L. — **kupḍīsvāra**, n. N. of a Tantra, Ānandal. 31, Sch. — **kumārīka**, mfn. (the place) where the 3 virgins (Umā, Eka-parṇā, and Eka-pāṭalā) reside, Hariv. 948. — **kulā**, f. the plant *yava-tiktā*, Car. vii, 11. — **kūṭa**, mfn. having 3 peaks or humps or elevations, MBh. xii; N. of a mountain (= *-kakūd*), ii, 1484 (Hariv. 12782); BhP. v; of another mountain, viii, 2, 1; of a peak of mount Meru, VP. ii, 2, 26; of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which Laṅkā was situated, MBh. iii; R.; Pañcat. v; n. sea-salt prepared by evaporation, L.; °*lavāna*, n. id., L.; °*vat*, m. N. of a mountain, MBh. xiv. — **kūrcaka**, n. a sort of knife with 3 edges, Suśr. i, 8, 1. — **kṛitvas**, ind. 3 times, Hcat. i, 10, 106. — **koṇa**, mf(ā)n. (fr. *ṛpī-ḡavov*) triangular, MBh. xiv; VarBṛS.; Phetk.; forming a triangle, VarBṛS.; n. a triangle, RāmatUp. i, 29; = °*na-bhavana*, VarBṛS.; VarBṛS.; Laghuj.; (ā), f. *Trapa bispinosa*, Npr.; °*phala*, n. id., L.; °*bhavana*, n. the 5th and 9th mansion, VarBṛS. — **koṇaka**, n. a triangle, RāmatUp. i, 50. — **kauśeya**, n. 'thrice silken,' a kind of garment, MBh. xiii. — **krama**, m. a Krama word composed of 3 members (the middle one being a single vowel), RPrāt. xi, 10; VPrāt. iv, 182. — **kshāra**, n. pl. (sg., L.) the 3 acrid substances (natron, saltpetre, and borax), Bhpr. v, 26, 234. — **kshura**, m. = *-kata*, L. — **ksheptrī**, m. = °*pura-ghna*, Bālar. iii, 81. — **kha**, n. 'having 3 cavities,' a cucumber, L. — **khaṭva**, n., °*ṭvī*, f. 3 beds collectively, L. — **kha-**

**nda**, the inhabited earth as divided into 3 portions (the first 2 continents and half of the 3rd), Śatr. x, 318; xiv, 309. — **khārva**, m. pl. N. of a Vedic school, TāṇḍyaBr. ii, 8; n. a particular high number, MBh. ii, 1749 & 1826. — **gaṅga**, n. N. of a Tirtha, iii; xiii. — **gana**, m. the triad of duties (*dharma, kāma*, and *artha*), Kir. i, 11. — **gata**, n. 'tripled,' (in dram.) triple meaning given to the same word, Bhar. xviii, 115; Daśar. iii, 16; Pratāpar.; Sāh. vi. — **gandhaka**, n. = °*jāta*, Npr. — **gambhīra**, see g°. — **garta**, pl. (g. *yaudheyādi*) N. of a people inhabiting modern Lahore, AV. Pariś. lvi, 8; MBh. (ifc. f. ā, vii, 688); Hariv. &c.; sg. a T° prince, MBh. &c.; the T° country, Daś. xi, 119; a particular method of calculation, L.; (ā), f. a lascivious woman, L.; a woman, L.; a kind of cricket, L.; a pearl, L.; N. of a town, Kathās. lxxiii, 21; °*shashṭha*, m. pl. a collective N. of six warrior tribes, Pān. v, 3, 116, Kās. — **gartaka**, m. pl. the T° people, BhP. x. — **gartika**, m. the T° country, L. — **guṇa**, n. sg. the 3 Guṇas (*sattva, rajas*, & *tamas*), BhP. iv; m. pl. id., Tattvas.; mf(ā)n. containing them, ŚvetUp.; Mn. i, 15; Sāṃkhyak.; Kap.; consisting of 3 threads or strings, ŚāṅkhŚr.; KātyŚr.; Kum. v, 10; threefold, thrice as great or as much, triple, KātyŚr.; Mn.; (*saptatri-gu-ṇāni dināni*, 3 × 7 days) Ragh. ii, 25; (am), ind. in 3 ways, Carañ.; °*parivāra*, n. the trident, Kir. xviii, 45; °*nā-karna*, mfn. whose ear-lobes are slit into 3 divisions (as a mark of distinction), Pān. vi, 3, 115, Kās.; °*nā-kṛita*, mfn. = °*tritiyā-k*, L.; °*nākhya*, mfn. said of different mixtures and of a kind of oil, Rasēndrac.; Rasar.; °*nātmaka*, mfn. possessing the 3 Guṇas, Vedāntas. 37; °*nī-kṛitya*, ind. p. making threefold, AgP. xxxiii, 5. — **gūḍha**, °*ḍhaka*, n. a dance of men in female attire, Sāh. vi, 213 & 219. — **grāmī**, f. '3 villages,' N. of a place, Rājat. iv f. — **grāhin**, mfn. extending to the length of 3 (pad-yās). — **ghana**, m. 3<sup>3</sup> (= 27), Laghuj. i, xiii. — **ca-kṛā**, mfn. having 3 wheels, RV. i, iv, viii, x (scil. *rātha*, 85, 14). — **ca-kshus**, mfn. three-eyed (Kṛishṇa, more properly Śiva), MBh. xii, 1505. — **catura**, mfn. (Pān. v, 4, 77, Vārtt.) 3 or 4, Daś. vii; Kathās.; Sāh. — **ca-turdāsa**, mfn. du. the 13th and 14th, Śrut. — **ca-tvāriṅśa**, mf(ā)n. the 43rd (ch. of MBh. iv ff.; Hariv.; R.). — **catvāriṅśat**, f. 43, Pān. vi. — **cit**, mfn. consisting of 3 layers of fuel, ŚBr. vii; KātyŚr. — **citika** (*tri-*), mfn. id., TS. v, 2, 3, 6. — **civara**, n. the 3 vestments of a Buddha monk, MWB. 83. — **jagat**, n. sg. = *jagat traya*, BhP. viii; Caurap.; Kathās.; Vet.; pl., Anand., Sch. Introd. i; (tī), f. id., BhP. v; °*gaj-jananī*, f. 'the 3 worlds' mother,' Pārvaṭi, Kathās. i, 14; °*gad-īsvāra*, m. lord of the 3 worlds (a Jina), Bhaktām. 14; °*gan-mohinī*, f. 'beguiling the 3 worlds,' Durgā (?), BrahmaP. ii, 18, 18. — **jaṭa**, mf(ā)n. = *-kapardin*, MBh. iii, (Śiva) xii; m. N. of a Brāhman, R. ii; (ā), f. Egle Marmelos, Jñānabhair.; N. of a Rākshasī (who was friendly to Sītā), R. iii, v f.; Ragh. xii, 74; of a Nāga virgin, Kāraṇḍ. i, 43; °*tā-svapna-darśana*, n. 'dream of Tri-jaṭā,' N. of R. v, 23. — **jaya**, mf(ā)n. the 13th, Dharmasarm. vi, 13. — **jāta**, °*taka*, n. the 3 spices (mace, cardamoms, and cinnamon), Suśr.; Daś. — **jīvā**, f. the sine of 3 signs or 90 degrees, radius, Sūryas. — **jyā**, f. id., ib. — **nata**, mfn. bent in 3 places (a bow), R. vi, 20, 28; (ā), f. a bow, Śis. xix, 61. — **navā**, mfn. consisting of 3 × 9 parts (*stōma*), VS.; TS.; TBr.; ŚBr.; TāṇḍyaBr.; connected with the T° *stōma*, VS.; ŚBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr.; Nidānas.; in comp. 27, BhP. ix; °*rātra*, mfn. lasting 27 days, x; °*vā-vartani*, mfn. forming the path for the T° *stōma*, TS. iv, 3, 3, 2; °*sāhasra*, mf(ā)n. 27000, BhP. ix; °*vātmaka*, mfn. 27fold, Jyot. 11, Sch. (Garga). — **nāka**, for *-nāka*. — **nāciketa**, mfn. one who has thrice kindled the Nāciketa fire or studied the Nāciketa section of Kāth., Āp.; KāthUp.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. (Nārāyaṇa, xii); VP. iii, 15, 1; MārḍP.; m. pl. N. of 3 Anuvākas of Kāth., Mn. iii, 185, Kull. — **nāman**, mfn. having 3 names (Agni?), AV. vi, 74, 3; cf. TS. ii, 1, 11, 3. — **nīdhana**, n. N. of a Sāman, TāṇḍyaBr. (v. l. *nīdh*); ShāqVBr.; Lāty.; Agneḥ, ĀrshBr. — **nītā**, f. 'thrice married (to Soma, Gandharva, and Agni),' a wife, Npr. — **nemi**, mfn. with 3 fellies, BhP. iii, 8, 20 (v. l. *nemī*). — **taksha**, n. an association of 3 carpenters, L.; (ā), f. id., L. — **tanti**, mfn. having 3 chords (a lute), Sch. on ŚBr. & KātyŚr. — **tāntu**, mfn. thrice woven (?), RV. x, 30, 9. — **tantrikā**, f. (a lute) having 3 chords. — **tas**, ind. on 3 sides, W. — **tā**, f. a triad, Nir. — **tāmra**, mfn. red on 3 parts of the body, R. (B) v, 35, 17. — **trika**, mfn. (Rāma), 32,

13. — **tri-koṇa**, n. (= *tri-k*) the 9th mansion, VarBṛS.; Laghuj. — **tva**, n. = °*tā*, MBh. xiv; BhP. i, 15. — **daṇḍa**, n. = °*ṇḍaka*, Mn. &c.; triple control (i. e. of thoughts, words, and acts), xii, 11. — **daṇḍaka**, n. the 3 staves of a Parivrajaka, MBh. xii; Up. — **daṇḍin**, m. 'carrying the 3 staves tied together,' a Parivrajaka, Yājñ. iii, 58; MBh. &c.; a triple commander (i. e. controlling his own thoughts, words and deeds), Mn. xii, 10; MārḍP. xli. — **dat**, mfn. (Pān. vi, 2, 197) grown as old as to possess three teeth, v, 4, 141, Kās. — **danta**, mfn. having 3 teeth, ib.; (ā), f. the plant *mahā-medā*, Bhpr. v, 1, 130. — **damatha-vastu-kusala**, m. 'skilled in the three-fold self-control (cf. *-daṇḍa*),' Buddha, Divyāv. ix, 13; xix, 50. — **dalā**, f. 'three-leaved,' Cissus pedata, L. — **dalikā**, f. Mimosa abstersgens, L. — **daśa**, mf(ā)n. 3 × 10 (= 30), MBh. i, 4445; m. pl. (cf. Pān. ii, 2, 25; v, 4, 73; vi, 3, 48, Kās. & *dvi-d*) the 3 × 10 (in round number for 3 × 11) deities (12 Ādityas, 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 2 Āsvins; cf. RV. ix, 92, 24), MBh. &c.; du. the Āsvins, iii, 10345; mfn. divine, R. iii, 41, 21; n. heaven, MBh. xiii, 3327 (*tri-dīva*, B); °*guru*, m. 'thirty-god-preceptor,' Bṛihaspati (regent of Jupiter), VarBṛS.; VarBṛS.; °*gopa*, m. = *indra-g*, a fire-fly, Ragh. xi, 42; °*gopaka*, m. id., Npr.; °*tā*, f. divine nature, Bālar.; °*tva*, u. id., Ragh. xviii, 30; °*dirghikā*, f. 'heavenly lake,' Gaṅgā, L.; °*nadī*, f. 'heavenly river,' Gaṅgā, W.; °*pati*, m. 'lord of the gods,' Indra, Mṛicch.; Ratnāv. iv, 11; VP. v, 18; °*pungava*, m. 'god-chief,' Viṣṇu, R. i, 14, 42; °*pratīpaksha*, m. = °*sāri*; °*maṅjarī*, f. 'heavenly plant,' the Tulasi, L.; °*vadhū*, f. 'wife of the gods,' an Apsaras, W.; °*vanitā*, f. id., Megh.; °*sāila*, m. 'heavenly mountain,' the Kailāsa, Kathās. cxiv; °*śreshṭha*, mfn. best of gods (Brahmā, Agni), R. vi, 102 f.; °*sarshapa*, m. = *deva-s*, Npr.; °*śāṅkuśa*, m. 'divine goad,' a thunderbolt, L.; °*sānganā*, f. = °*sa-vadhū*, Bhaktām. 15; °*śācārya*, m. = °*sa-guru*, L.; °*sādhipā*, m. a lord of the gods, 28; °*sādhipati*, m. Śiva; °*sāyana*, mfn. 'resort of the gods,' Nārāyaṇa, Hariv.; °*sāyudha*, n. 'divine weapon,' the rainbow, Ragh. ix, 54; the thunderbolt, L.; °*sāri*, m. an enemy of the gods, Asura, R. vi, 36, 78; °*sālaya*, m. 'abode of the gods,' heaven, MBh. iii; R. i; Vet.; the mountain Sumeru, L.; a heaven-dweller, god, MBh. iii, 1725; °*sāvāsa*, m. = °*sālaya*, heaven, L.; °*sāhāra*, m. 'divine food,' nectar, L.; °*sī-bhūta*, mfn. become divine, Ragh. xv, 102; °*sēndra*, m. 'god-chief,' Indra, Pañcat. i; °*sēndra-sātru*, m. 'Indra's foe,' Rāvaṇa, R. vi, 36, 6; °*sēsa*, m. = °*sēndra*, MBh. iii; °*sēsa-dvish*, m. = °*sāri*, MBh.; °*sēsvāra*, m. = °*sēndra*, MBh.; R. ii; Śiva, MBh.; pl. Indra, Agni, Varuṇa, and Yama, Nal. iv, 31; (ā), f. Durgā, DevīP.; N. of a female attendant of Durgā, W.; °*sēsvāra-dvish*, m. = °*sēndra-sātru*, R. i, 14, 47. — **dīna-sprīś**, m. conjunction of 3 lunations with one solar day, Jyot. — **divā**, n. (m., L.) the 3rd or most sacred heaven, heaven (in general), RV. ix, 113, 9 & AV. (with gen. *divās*); GopBr.; PraśnUp.; Mn. &c.; (ā), f. cardamoms, Npr.; N. of a river in India, MBh. vi, 324; xiii, 7654; of a river in the Plaksha-dvīpa, VP. ii, 4, 11; (°*vī*) BrahmāṇḍaP. [Hcat. i, 5, 1070]. — **gata**, mfn. 'heaven-departed,' dead, Vcar. vi, 62; °*vadhīsa*, °*vēsa*, m. 'lord of heaven,' a god, L.; °*vēśāna*, m. id., Gal.; °*vēśvara*, m. 'lord of heaven,' Indra, R. i; °*vābhavā*, f. large cardamoms, L.; °*vāukas*, m. 'heaven-residing,' a god, Vcar. xv, 72. — **divasa**, mfn. tertian (fever), AgP. xxxi, 18. — **drīś**, m. = *-netra*, Śiva, L. — **dosha**, in comp., disorder of the 3 humours of the body; mfn. causing the T°, Suśr. i, 45, 10, 11 & 46, 4, 28; °*kṛit*, mfn. id., 45, 8, 10; °*ghna*, mfn. removing the T°, 45, 1, 16; °*ja*, mfn. resulting from the T°, L.; °*samana*, mfn. = °*ghna*, 46, 4, 32; °*hārin*, mfn. id. (a kind of mixture) Rasēndrac.; °*shāpaha*, m. 'keeping-off 3 kinds of sins (cf. *-daṇḍa*),' Buddha, Buddh. L. — **dvāra**, mf(ā)n. 'having 3 doors,' reachable in 3 ways, MBh. iii. — **dhanvan**, m. N. of the father of Trayyārūṇa (q. v.). — **dharman**, m. Śiva, R. vii. — **dhā** (*tri-*), ind. (VPrāt. ii, 44) in 3 ways, in 3 parts, in 3 places, triply, RV. i f., iv; ChUp.; MBh. &c.; °*kṛi*, to treble, xiii, 6467; °*tva*, n. tripartition, ChUp. vi, 3, 3, Śāṃk.; (e), loc. ind. in 3 cases, APrāt., Sch.; °*mūrti*, f. a girl 3 years of age representing Durgā at her festivals. — **dhātu**, mfn. consisting of 3 parts, triple, threefold (used like Lat. *triplex* to denote excessive), RV.; ŚBr. v, 5, 6; m. (scil. *purōdāsa*) N. of an oblation, TS. ii, 3, 6, 1 (°*tvā*, n. abstr.); Gaṇēśa, L.; N. of a man, TāṇḍyaBr.