

नश् 2. *naś*, cl. 4. P. (Dhātup. xxvi, 85) *nāśyati* (rarely °*te* and I. P. *nāśati*, °*te*; pf. *nanāśa*, 3. pl. *neśur*; aor. *anaśat*, MBh. &c.; *aneśat*, *nēśat*, RV.; Br. [cf. Pat. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120]; fut. *naśishyati*, AV.; *nañkshyati*, °*te* [cond. *anañkshyata*], MBh.; *naśitā*, ib.; *naśhtā*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 45; *nañgdhā*, Vop.; inf. *naśitum*, *naśhtum*, Gr.; ind. p. *naśitvā*, *naśhtvā*, *naśhtvā*, ib.) to be lost, perish, disappear, be gone, run away, RV. &c. &c.; to come to nothing, be frustrated or unsuccessful, Mn.; MBh.; Kāv. &c.: Caus. *nāśyati*, ep. also °*te* (aor. *-anāśat*; dat. inf. *-nāśyadhyat*, RV.) to cause to be lost or disappear, drive away, expel, remove, destroy, efface, RV. &c. &c.; to lose (also from memory), give up, MBh.; Kāv.; Pañc.; to violate, deflower (a girl), Daś.; Kull.; to extinguish (a fire), BhP.; to disappear (in *mā nīnaśah* and °*naśuh*), MBh.; Desid. *nīnaśishati* or *nīnañkshati*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 60; 2, 45 (cf. *nīnañkshu*); Desid. of Caus. *nīnāśayishati*, to wish to destroy, Daś.: Intens. *nānaśyate* or *nānaśhtī*, Gr. [Cf. Gk. *nekpos*; Lat. *nex*, *nocere*].

3. **Naś**, mfn. perishing (in *jīva-*, q. v.)

2. **Nāśa**, m. destruction, MW. (cf. 2. *nāśa*).
Nāśana, n. disappearing, escaping, L.; loss, BhP.
Nāśitri, mfn. one who disappears or destroys, L. (cf. *naśhtī*).

Nāśyat, mf(antī)n. perishing, being destroyed &c. — **prasūti** or °**tikā**, f. a female bearing a dead child, L.

Nāśvara, mf(ā)n. perishing, perishable, transitory, Kāv.; Pur. &c.; destructive, mischievous, W. — **tva**, n. perishableness, transitoriness, Daś.

Nāśhtā, mfn. lost, disappeared, perished, destroyed, lost sight of, invisible; escaped (also *-vat*, mfn. MBh.), run away from (abl.), fled (impers. with instr. of subj. Ratn. ii, 3), RV. &c. &c.; spoiled, damaged, corrupted, wasted, unsuccessful, fruitless, in vain, Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; deprived of (instr.), R. i, 14, 18 (in comp. = 'without', 'less', 'un-'; see below); one who has lost a lawsuit, Mṛicch. ix, 4. — **kāryārtha**, mfn. one who has lost interest in what is to be done, R. (B.) — **kriya**, mfn. ungrateful, Pañc. iii, 245 (lit. on whom a benefit is lost; cf. MBh. i, 6116). — **ganita**, n. N. of wk. — **candra**, m. 'moonless', N. of the 4th day in both halves of Bhādra, L. — **caryā**, f. playing at hide and seek, Nalac. — **cetana**, mfn. one who has lost consciousness, insensible, MBh.; Suśr. — **ceshta**, mf(ā)n. one who has lost the power of motion, rigid, fainted, insensible, MBh.; Kathās.; — **tā**, f. rigidity, swooning, L. — **janman** and **-jātaka**, n. 'a lost nativity', subsequent calculation of a 1° n°, Var.; N. of wk. (also *-vidhāna*, N.) — **drishṭi**, mfn. sightless, blind, BhP. — **dhī**, mfn. unmindful or forgetful (of an offence), Rājat. v, 299. — **nidra**, mfn. sleepless, Pañc. — **patrikā**, f. N. of wk. — **piśṭa**, mfn. dissolved into powder, Bhpr.; °*ī-√kṛi*, to d° into p°, ib. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. — **bija**, mfn. destitute of the seminal secretion, impotent, L. — **mati**, mfn. one who has lost his senses, BhP. — **mārgana**, n. seeking any 1° object, Var. — **rājya**, n. N. of a district to the north-east of Madhya-deśa, ib. — **rūpa**, mfn. 'whose form is lost', invisible, MBh.; (ā or ī), f. N. of a metre, RPrāt. — **visha** (°*śā*), mfn. (a snake) whose venom is lost, AV. — **vedāna**, mf(ā)n. finding any 1° object, ŚBr. — **samsmṛiti**, mfn. unmindful or forgetful of (gen.), Bhāṭṭ. — **samjñā**, mf(ā)n. = *-cetana*, MBh.; — **hīna-vikala-vikṛita-svara**, mfn. whose voice has been lost or become feeble or deficient or changed; — **tā**, f. Suśr. — **smṛiti**, mfn. one who has 1° his memory, forgetful, MW. **Nāśtāgni**, m. (a householder) whose fire has been extinguished, L. **Nāśtātānkam**, ind. without fear (v. l. for °*tāśānka*). **Nāśtātman**, mfn. deprived of mind or sense, MBh. **Nāśtāpti-sūtra**, n. 'line or series of lost property', booty, L. **Nāśtārtha**, mfn. one who has lost his property, reduced, poor, Kathās. **Nāśtāśānka**, mfn. fearless, dauntless, Śak. (Pi.) i, 14. **Nāśtāśva-dagdhā-ratha-vat**, ind. like one whose horse was lost and one whose waggon was burnt (who therefore helped each other), Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 50, Vārtt. 16. **Nāśtāśu**, mfn. one whose vital spirits have disappeared, AV. **Nāśtāśu-kalā**, f. (night) in which the moon is invisible, L. **Nāśtāśriya**, mfn. = °*a-bija*, deprived of one's senses, MW. **Nāśtāśhā** (ŚBr.), °*shin* (AitBr.), mfn. seeking what has been lost. **Nāśtāśhya**, n. the act of seeking what has been lost, AitBr. **Nāśtāśōd-**

dishta-prabodhaka-dhruvapada-tikā, f. N. of a wk. on music. **Nāśtāśhaya-loka**, mfn. one for whom both worlds are lost, Kād.

Nāśhtī, f. loss, destruction, ruin, BhP.

नशाक *naśāka*, m. a kind of crow, L.

नष्ट *naśhta*. See above.

नस् 1. *nas*, encl. form for acc. gen. dat. pl. of the 1st pers. pron. (Pāṇ. viii, 1, 21), us, of us, to us; in Veda changeable into *nas* (4, 27; 28). [Cf. Zd. *na*, our; Gk. *vōi*, *vō*; Lat. *nos*, *nos-ter*; Old Lat. dat. *nis*.]

नस् 2. *nas*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xvi, 26) *nā-sate* (aor. Pot. *nasimahi*, RV. ii, 16, 8; pf. *nese*; fut. *nasitā*, Gr.) to approach, resort to, join, copulate (esp. as husband and wife), RV.; to be crooked or fraudulent, Dhātup. [Cf. Gk. *vé(σ)ομαι*, *va(σ)ίω*, *vōo-ros*; Goth. *ga-nizan*, *nas-jan*; Angl. S. *genēsan*; HGerm. *ginēsan*, *genesen*.]

नस् 3. *nās* or *nūs*, f. (the strong stem occurs only in du. *nāsā*, RV. ii, 39, 6, the weak stem only in *nasā*, *nasi*, *nasōs* [cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63] and in comp.) the nose, RV.; AV.; VS.; TS.; BhP. [Cf. *nāsā*, *nāsikā*; Lat. *nas-turcium*, *nāres*; Lith. *nōsis*; Slav. *nosū*; Germ. *Nase*; Angl. Sax. *nosu*; Eng. *nose*, *nostril* = *nose-thrill*, *nose-hole*.] **Nāśkshudra**, mf(ā)n. small-nosed, L. **Nās-tas**, ind. from or into the nose, Br. &c. &c.; — **taḥ-karaṇa**, see *nasta-k°*; — **taḥ-karman**, n. 'the putting into the n°', taking snuff, Car. **Nāsy-otā**, mfn. (√*ve*) fastened or tied by the n°, led by a n°-cord, TS.; MBh.; BhP. **Nās-vāt**, mfn. nosed, AV.

Nāsa (ifc.) the nose (cf. *apī-n°*, *urū-ṅ°*, *kumbhī-n°* &c.); (ā) f. id., L.

Nāsi, id. (?); see *kumbhī-n°*.

Nāsta, m. the nose, L.; (ā), f. a hole bored through the septum of the n°, L.; n. a sternutatory, snuff, L. — **karana**, n. instrument used by Bhikshus for injecting the n°, L. (°*taḥ-k°*? cf. above). — **tas**, ind. = (and prob. fr.) *nas-tās* (cf. *pat-ta-tas* fr. *pat-tas*), MBh. **Nāst'ota**, mfn. = *nasy-ota*, L.

Nāstaka, m. the septum of the nose (of cattle for draught) or a hole bored in it, MBh. xii, 9377.

Nāstita, mfn. nozzled (cf. *nāst'ota* and *nasy-ota*), L.

Nāsyā, mfn. belonging to or being in the nose (as breath), ŚBr.; (ā), f. n°-cord, Yājñ., Sch. (cf. *nāsyā*); the nose, L.; n. the hairs in the n°, VS.; a sternutatory, errhine, MBh.; R.; Suśr. — **karman**, n. the application of a sternutatory, Suśr. — **bhairava**, m. (scil. *rasa*) a partic. medicament, Rasēndrac. — **vidhi**, m. 'rules about sternutatories', N. of ch. of ŚārṅgS.

Nāsyita, mfn. = *nasy-ota*, Gal.

नसंविद् *na-samvid*, *na-sukara* &c. See 2. *nā*.

नह 1. *nah*, cl. 4. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxvi, 57) *nāhyati*, °*te* (Pot. *-nahet*, MBh.; *nahyur*, AitBr.; p. Ā. *nāhyamāna* [also with pass. meaning], RV. &c.; pf. *nanāha*, *nehe*; fut. *nat-syati*, *naddhā*, Siddh. [cf. Pāṇ. viii, 2, 34]; aor. *anātsit*, Bhāṭṭ.; *anaddha*, Vop.; ind. p. *naddhvā*, Gr.; — *nāhya*, Br. &c.; inf. *-naddhum*, Kāv.) to bind, tie, fasten, bind on or round or together; (Ā.) to put on (as armour &c.), arm one's self, RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *nahyate*, p. °*hyamāna* (see above): Caus. *nāhayati* (aor. *anīnahat*, Gr.) to cause to bind together, BhavP.: Desid. *nīnatsati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *nānahyate*, *nānaddhi*, ib. [Prob. for *nagh*; cf. Lat. *nectere*, Germ. *Nestel*(?).]

2. **Nāh** (only in *nādbhyas*, RV. x, 60, 6; but cf. *akshā-nāh*) a bond, tie.

Nāhasra, n. bolt, nail, crotchet, RV.; AV.; bond, fetter (cf. *un-n°*); putting on, girding round, Viddh.

Nāhus, m. neighbour, fellow-creature, man, (comp. °*hush-tara*, nearer than a n°, x, 49, 8); (collect., also pl.) neighbourhood, mankind, RV. (cf. Naigh. ii, 2).

Nāhusha, m. = *nāhus*, RV. i, 31, 11; v, 12, 6; (prob.) N. of a man, viii, 46, 27; of a son of Manu and author of RV. ix, 101, Anukr.; of an ancient king (son of Āyur or Āyus [cf. RV. i, 31, 11] and father of Yayāti; he took possession of Indra's throne, but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent, Mn. vii, 41; MBh.; R. &c. (cf. RTL. 240); according to R. i, 72, 30 and ii, 119, 30 he is a son of Ambarisha and father of Nābhāga); of a serpent-demon, MBh.; Hariv.; of a Marut, Hariv.; of Vish-

ṇu-Krishṇa, MBh. — **carita**, 'Nahusha's life', N. of ch. of the PadmaP. **Nāhushākhyā**, n. the flower of Tabernaemontana Coronaria, L. **Nāhushāt-maja**, m. N. of king Yayāti (cf. above), W.

Nāhushyā, mfn. relating to man, human, RV. ix, 88, 2; 91, 2; descended from Nahusha (?), x, 63, 1.

नहि *na-hi* (*nā-hi*, MaitrS. and ŚBr.), ind. (g. *cādi*) for not, surely not, by no means, not at all (often strengthened by other particles, as *anigā*, *nū*, *śma*), RV. &c. &c. (*nahikam*, g. *cādi*). — **mā-tra**, m. or n. a partic. high number (v. l. *mantra*), Buddh. (cf. *na-mātra* under 2. *nā*).

ना *nā*. See 2. *nā*.

नाक *nāka*, m. (√*nam*[?]); according to Br. and Nir. fr. 2. *nā* + 2. *āka*, 'where there is no pain' [?]; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 3, 75 and below mfn.) vault of heaven (with or scil. *divās*), firmament, sky (generally conceived as threefold, cf. *tri-dīva*, *tri-nāka*, and AV. xix, 27, 4; in VS. xvii, 67 there is a fivefold scale, viz. *prithivī*, *antari-ksha*, *div*, *divo-nāka*, and *svar-jyotis*), RV. &c. &c.; the sun, Naigh. i, 4; N. of a Maudgalya, ŚBr. &c.; of a myth. weapon of Arjuna, MBh.; of a dynasty, VP.; mfn. painless, ChUp. ii, 10, 5. — **cara**, mfn. walking in the sky, MBh. — **nādī**, f. 'the river of heaven', the heavenly Gaṅgā, Vcar.; the earthly G°, Naish. — **nātha** or °**thaka**, m. 'sky-lord', N. of Indra, L. — **nāyaka**, m. id., Bālar.; Naish.; — **purohita**, m. 'Indra's chief priest', N. of Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter, L. — **nārī**, f. 'heavenly female', an Apsaras, Kathās. — **pati**, m. 'sky-lord', a god, BhP. — **pālā**, m. 'sky-guardian', a god, AV. — **puramdhrī**, f. = *-nārī*, Bālar. — **prishṭha**, n. 'sky-ceiling', the uppermost heaven, Āpast.; MBh. (°*ṭhya*, mfn. being in it, R.); m. N. of a man, Kās. on Pāṇ. vi, 2, 114. — **loka**, m. the heavenly world, MBh. — **vanitā**, f. = *-nārī*, L. — **sād**, mfn. sitting or dwelling in the sky, VS.; ŚBr.; m. a deity, Hariv.; Bhāṭṭ.; N. of 9 Ekāhas, ŚrS.; f. N. of a kind of Ishtākā, ŚBr.; Śulbas. (*sat-tvā*, n., TS.) — **strī**, f. = *-nārī*, Kathās.

Nākādhipa, m. = °*ka-nātha*; — **nāyikā**, f. pl. the courtizans of Indra, i. e. the Apsaras, Naish. **Nākāpagā**, f. the heavenly Gaṅgā, Inscr. **Nākāśa**, m. = °*ka-nātha*, L. **Nākāśvara**, m., °*ka-pati*, Hariv. **Nāk'oka**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. **Nākān-ka**, m. = °*ka-sād*, m., R.

Nākin, m. 'having (i. e. dwelling in) heaven', a god, Pur. — °*ki-nātha* (Śatr.) and °*ki-nāyaka* (Siphās.), m. 'chief of the gods', N. of Indra.

नाकु *nāku*, m. (√*nam*[?], Uṇ. i, 19) ant-hill, Nalac.; mountain, L.; N. of a Muni, L. — **sad-man**, m. a snake, W.

नाकुल *nākula*, mf(ā)n. (fr. *nah°*) ichneumon-like, g. *sarkarādi*; m. patr. fr. Nakula, RPrāt. (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114, Sch.); pl. N. of a people, MBh.; (ī), f. the ichneumon plant (supposed to furnish the 1° with an antidote when bitten by a snake), Suśr. (cf. *nakulēshṭā*); Piper Chaba, L.; = *yava-tiktā* (L.), *sarpa-gandhā* (Bh.), and other plants. **Nākulāndhya**, n. = *nah°*, Suśr.

Nākulaka, mfn. worshipping Nakula, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 99; Kās.

Nākuli, m. descendant of Nakula, patr. of Śātānika, MBh.

नाक्र *nākra*, m. a kind of aquatic animal, VS.; TS. (cf. *nakra*).

नाक्षत्र *nākshatra*, mf(ā)n. relating to the Nakshatras, starry, sidereal, Lāṭy.; Var. &c.; m. astronomer, astrologer, MBh.; n. a month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 mansions, or of 30 days of 60 Ghaṭis each, W.

Nākshatrika, mf(ā)n. = prec. mfn., Jyot.; m. a month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a mansion), W.; (ī), f. the state or condition to which a person is subjected agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity, ib.

नाग *nāgá*, m. (prob. neither fr. *na-ga* nor fr. *nagna*) a snake, (esp.) Coluber Naga, ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; (f. ī, Suparṇ.) a Nāga or serpent-demon (the race of Kadrū or Su-rasā inhabiting the waters or the city Bhoga-vatī under the earth; they are supposed to have a human face with serpent-like lower extremities [see esp. Nāg. v, 17; RTL. 233 &c.]; their kings are Śeśha, Vāsuki, and Takshaka, ib. 323; 7 or 8 of the Nāgas are particularly mentioned, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; with Buddhists they are