

Flacourtia Cataphracta, L. — **vyaya** or **-vyayin**, mfn. spending much, prodigal, L. — **vyāpin**, mfn. far-spreading, extending wide, Śāh. — **vyāla-nishe-vita**, mfn. infested or inhabited by many snakes or wild beasts, MBh. — **vrihi**, mfn. possessing much rice; m. a relative or adjective compound (in which, as in the word *bahu-vrihi* itself [cf. *tat-purusha*], the last member loses its character of a substantive and together with the first member serves to qualify a noun), Pāṇ. ii, 2, 23; 35 &c.; -vat, ind. like a Bahu-vrihi or relative compound, Pāṇ. viii, 1, 9. — **sakti**, mfn. possessing great power; m. N. of a prince, Pañcat. — **satru**, mfn. having many enemies, Kām.; Hit.; m. a sparrow, L. — **śabda**, m. the plural number, Lāṭy. — **śalya**, m. a variety of Khadira with red blossoms, L. — **śas**, see col. 2. — **śasta**, mfn. very excellent; very right or good or happy, MW. — **śākha**, mf(ā)n. 'many-branched,' having many branches or ramifications, multifarious, manifold, TS.; TBr.; m. Euphorbia Antiquorum, L. (-*tva*, n.) — **śākhin**, mfn. = prec. mfn., MBh. — **śāla**, m. Euphorbia Antiquorum. — **śāstra-jñā**, mfn. acquainted with many books or sciences, MW. — **śikha**, mfn. 'many-pointed;' (ā), f. Commelina Salicifolia and another species, L. (v. l. *vahni-s*). — **śubhāya**, Nom. A. °yate, to be or become a great blessing, Śatr. — **śūnya**, mfn. very empty or void, MW. — **śrīnga**, mfn. many-horned, L.; m. N. of Viṣṇu. — **śruta**, mfn. one who has studied much, very learned, well versed in the Vedas, Mn.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of a minister, Siphās. — **śruti**, f. the occurrence of the plural in a text, ŚrS. — **śrutīya**, m. pl. 'having deep erudition,' N. of a Buddhist school. — **śreyasī**, mfn., Pāṇ. i, 2, 48, Vārtt. 3, Pat. — **śamvatsara**, n. a Soma sacrifice that lasts many years, ŚākhŚr. — **śamkhyāka**, mfn. numerous, Śāy. — **sattva**, mfn. abounding in animals, MBh. — **satya**, m. N. of the tenth Muhūrta, Var. — **sadācāra**, mfn., Siddh. (cf. *-samudācāra*). — **sadṛśa**, mfn. very similar, very fit or right, Pañcat. — **samtati**, mfn. having a numerous posterity or after-growth; m. Bambusa Spinosa, L. — **samudācāra**, mfn., Pāṇ. vi, 2, 176, Sch. — **samputa**, m. a species of bulbous root, L. — **sarpishka**, mfn. prepared with much ghee, Viṣṇu. — **sava**, mfn. offering many sacrifices or doing anything for many years, BhP., Sch.; containing many sacrifices or years, ib. — **sasya**, mfn. rich in grain; m. N. of a village, Kathās. — **sādhana**, mfn. possessing many resources (-*tā*, f.), Śiś. — **sādhāra**, mfn. having many supports, Kathās. (cf. *niḥ-sādh*). — **sādhāraṇa**, mfn. common to many, MW. — **sāmi**, N. of wk. — **sārā**, mfn. containing much pith, pithy, substantial, ŚBr.; m. Acacia Catechu, L. — **sāhasra**, mf(ā) or (ī)n. amounting to many thousands, MBh.; R.; (a sacrifice) of which m° th° partake, R.; (ī), f. m° thousands, R. (B.). — **su**, mfn. much-bearing, fertile; m. a hog, boar; (ū), f. a sow, L. — **suta**, mfn. having a large progeny or after-growth; (ā), f. Asparagus Racemosus, L. — **suvarṇa**, mfn. rich in gold (-*tā*, f.), Rājat. — **suvarṇaka**, mfn. costing or possessing much gold, R.; m. N. of an Agrahāra on the Ganges, Kathās.; of a prince, ib. — **sū**, see *-su*. — **sūkta**, mfn. consisting of many hymns, g. *gundādi*. — **sūti**, f. a female who has borne many children (also *ṭikā*), L.; -*go*, f. a cow that calves often, L. — **sūvarī**, f. bearing many children, RV. ii, 32, 7. — **stavavali**, f. N. of a collection of hymns. — **sprī**, mfn. reaching to many, generally spread or diffused, Śiś. — **svana**, mfn. 'much-sounding,' making many sounds; m. an owl, L. — **svara**, mfn. many-syllabled, containing more than two syllables (-*tva*, n.), TPrāt. — **svarṇa-lakṣa-mūlya**, mfn. worth many hundred thousand pieces of gold, Kathās. — **svāmika**, mfn. having m° owners or proprietors, MW. — **hastika**, mf(ā)n. rich in elephants, TBr. — **hiranyā**, mf(ā)n. rich in gold, ĀpŚr.; m. N. of an Ekāha commonly called Dū-ṇāsa, KātyŚr. **Bahū-daka** (°*hu-ud*), mfn. having much water, R.; m. a kind of mendicant who begs his food at bathing-places, MBh. **Bahūdāna** (°*hu-ud*?), n. collection of various kinds of food (?), BhP. **Bahūdita** (°*hu-ud*), n. loquacity, L. **Bahūrj**, mfn. possessing much strength, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 72, Vārtt. 4, Pat. **Bahuka**, mf(ā)n. bought at a high price, dear-bought, L.; m. Calotropis Gigantea, L.; a crab, L.; a kind of gallinule, L.; the digger of a tank, L. **Bahūtaya**, mfn. manifold, various, TS. **Bahutitha**, mfn. manifold, various, many, much, MBh.; Kāv.; Pur. (cf. Pāṇ. v, 2, 52); *bahutithe*

'*hani*, on the 'manieth' day, during many days, Nal. ix, 12; (am), ind. much, greatly, MBh.

Bahudhā, ind. in many ways or parts or forms or directions, variously, manifoldly, much, repeatedly, RV. &c. &c. (with *√kri*, to make manifold, multiply, MBh.; to make public, divulge, ib.) — **gata**, mfn. gone in various directions, dispersed, scattered, MW. — °**tmaka** (°*dhātm*), mf(īkā)n. existing in various forms, manifold in essence, R.

Bahura-madhya, mfn. (*bahura* = *bahula* + *m*) thick in the middle (said of the Soma juice during the process of fermentation), AitBr. (Śāy.)

Bahulā, mf(ā)n. thick, dense, broad, wide, spacious, ample, large, RV. &c. &c.; abundant, numerous, many, much, ib. (am), ind. often, frequently, Nir.; Prāt.; Pāṇ.; accompanied by, attended with, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) variously applicable, comprehensive (as a rule); born under the Pleiades, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 33; black, L.; m. (or n.?) the dark half of a month, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. Agni or fire, L.; N. of a Prajā-pati, VP.; of a king of the Tāla-jaṅghas, MBh.; m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP.; (ā), f. a cow, L.; cardamoms, Bhpr.; the indigo plant, L.; N. of the twelfth Kalā of the moon, Cat.; of a goddess, Pur.; of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda, MBh.; of the wife of Uttama who was son of Uttāna-pāda, MärkP.; of the mother of a Samudra, HPariś.; of a mythical cow, Col.; of a river, MBh.; f. pl. = *krītikās*, the Pleiades, Var.; L.; n. the sky, L.; factitious black salt, L.; white pepper, L.; a partic. high number, Buddh. — **gan-dha**, n. 'richly-scented,' a kind of sandal wood, Gal.; (ā), f. cardamoms. — **cchada**, m. a red-flowering Hyperanthera, L. — **tara**, mfn. thicker, denser (*dvī-guṇo bahula-tarah*, twice as thick), ŚBr. — **tā**, f. (Suśr.) or **-tva**, n. (MBh. &c.) muchness, multiplicity, abundance, numerousness; the being rich in, abounding in (comp.); comprehensiveness. — **trīṇa**, mfn. rich in grass, KātyŚr. — **parṇa**, mfn. many-leaved, ib. — **palāsa**, mf(ā)n. id., ib. — **varman**, mfn. enveloped in a thick covering, ŚākhŚr. — **Bahulānta**, mfn. 'thick at the end,' having a thick sediment (as Soma juice; cf. *bahura-madhya*), RV. — **Bahulābhīmāna**, mfn. much-threatening, menacing (said of Indra), ib. — **Bahulāyāsa**, mfn. involving much trouble, Bhag. — **Bahulāyāsa**, 'm°-talking,' talkative, garrulous, loquacious, ŚāringP. — **Bahulāvishta**, mfn. thickly peopled, densely populated, AitBr. — **Bahulāśva**, m. 'having many horses,' N. of a king, Pur. **Bahulētara-paksha**, m. du. the dark and the other (i. e. light) half of a month, Var. **Bahulāshadika**, mfn. overgrown with herbs, ĀśvGr.

Bahulaka, incorrect for *bahulaka*, q. v.

Bahulikā, f. pl. the Pleiades (= *bahulās*), L.

Bahulita, mfn. augmented, increased, Śiś.

Bahulī, in comp. for *bahula*. — **karāṇa**, n. multiplying, magnifying, W.; winnowing (for *phalī-karāṇa*?), ib. — **karishṇu**, mfn. striving or endeavouring to increase, BhP. — **kāra**, m. great zeal or care for, Lalit. — **kṛita**, mfn. made much or manifold or wide, extended, increased, augmented, aggrandized, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; made much of, much practised or cared for, Prab.; made public, promulgated, Śak.; MBh.; Prab.; distracted, MBh.; Hariv.; threshed, winnowed (for *phalī-kṛita*?), L. — **bhāva**, m. the becoming wide-spread, public, general notoriety, Kathās. — **bhū**, P. -*bhavati*, to become widespread, spread, increase (intrans.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; to become public or known, Ragh. — **bhūta**, mfn. become spread or public or known, Śak.

Bahusās, ind. manifoldly, repeatedly, much, often, TS. &c. &c.

Bahv, in comp. for *bahu*. — **akshara**, mfn. many-syllabled, polysyllabic, RPrāt.; -*tva*, n. polysyllableness, ĀpŚr., Sch.; °*rāntya*, mfn. being at the end of a polysyllabic word, MW. — **agni**, mf(ī)n. N. of partic. verses in which various Agnis are mentioned, ŚākhBr. — **ac** or **-ac-ka**, mfn. (in gram.) having several vowels, polysyllabic. — **ajavikā**, mf(ā)n. having many goats and sheep, TBr. — **adhyayana** (Siddh.), -**adhyāya**, mfn. consisting of many chapters, g. *gundādi*. — **anartha**, mfn. attended with many evils, MW. — **annā**, mfn. rich in food, RV.; ŚBr. — **ap** or **-apa**, mfn. containing much water, watery, Up. ii, 58, Sch. — **apatya**, mfn. having a numerous progeny; (in astrol.) promising or foretelling a n° pr°; m. a hog or a mouse, L.; (ā), f. a cow that has often calved, W. — **apāya**, mfn. attended with many dangers, Pañcat.

— **abaddha-pralāpin**, mfn. talking much that is unmeaning, MW. — **abhidhāna**, n. the plural number, RPrāt. — **amitra**, mfn. having many enemies, Kām. — **artha**, mfn. having much meaning or import, important, L.; having many meanings or objects, L. — **ārha**, mfn. extremely precious, MaitrS. — **avarodha**, mfn. having many wives, Daś. — **āvā**, mf(ā)n. having many horses, TBr.; m. N. of a son of Mudgala, VP. — **ājya**, mfn. abounding in ghee, ĀpŚr. — **ādin**, mfn. eating much, a great eater, Nir. — **āsīn**, mfn. id. (-*tva*, n.), Cāṇ.; m. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra, MBh. — **ās-carya**, mfn. containing many wonderful objects, MBh.; -*maya*, mf(ī)n. id., Kathās. — **āśrayā**, f. N. of a Kīm-nari, Kāraṇḍ. — **īśvara**, N. of a sacred place on the bank of the Revā or Narmadā river; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — **ṛic**, mfn. 'many-versed,' containing many verses, Siddh.; f. a N. of the Rīg-veda or of a Śākhā of the RV., Col. — **ṛica**, mf(ā)n. id., BhP.; m. (ī, f.) one conversant with the Rīg-veda, a priest of it or the Hotṛi priest who represents it in the sacrificial ceremonies, Br. &c. &c.; -*kārikā*, f. pl., -*grihya-kārikā*, f. pl., -*grihya-pariśiṣṭa*, n., -*padhati*, f., -*brāhmaṇa* (= *aitareya-br*), n., -*śrāddha-prayoga*, m., -*śoḍaśa-karma-mantra-vivaraṇa*, n., -*samdhya-bhāshya*, n., °*cāhnika*, n., °*kōpanishad* (= *aitareyōp*), f. N. of wks. — **enas**, mfn. very sinful, Mn. xi, 234. — **ausadhika**, mfn. abounding in herbs, ŚākhGr. (prob. w. r. for *-osh*).

बहनक *bahanaka*, m. pl. N. of a people, VP.

बहादुर *bahādura*. See *bāhādura*.

बहिष्क *bahishka*, w. r. for *barhishka*.

बहिस् *bahis*, ind. (the final s is changed before *k* and *p* into *sh*; cf. Pāṇ. viii, 3, 41) out, forth, outwards, outside (a house, village, city, kingdom &c.; also with abl. or ifc. = out of, apart from, except, beside), Br. &c. &c. (with *√kri*, to place outside, expel, banish, exclude; with *√bhū*, to come forth; with *√gam* or *yā*, to go out &c.; cf. comp.) — **tanva**, mfn. one whose limbs extend over the body (of the fire-altar), Śulbas. — **tapas**, n. outward penance, Yogas.

Bahih, in comp. for *bahis*. — **sālā**, f. an outer hall, GrS. — **sīta**, mfn. cool or cooling on the outside, Suśr. — **śrī** (°*hīh*), ind. said of a partic. pronunciation, ŚBr. — **samstha**, mfn. lying or situated outside (the town), Kathās. — **sād**, mfn. one who sits outside (said of a person held in low esteem), TBr. — **sadas** or **-sadasam**, ind. outside the Sadas, ŚrS. — **samdhya**, mfn. one who performs his morning and evening prayers outside (the village), Gaut. (-*tva*, n.) — **stoma-bhāgām**, ind. outside the bricks called Stoma-bhāgā, ŚBr. — **stha**, -**sthāyin**, -**sthitā**, mfn. being outside, external, outer, MW.

Bahir, in comp. for *bahis*. — **aṅga**, mfn. relating to the exterior, external, unessential (opp. to *antar-aṅga*), Śamk.; Pāṇ., Sch. (-*tā*, f.; *tva*, n.); m. an external part, outer limb or member, property, &c., W; a stranger, indifferent person, ib.; the preliminary part of a religious ceremony, MW. — **ante**, ind. externally and internally, ib. — **argala** (only ifc., f. ī), an outer bolt or bar, Kathās. — **artha**, m. an external object, BhP. — **ātmām**, ind. outside one's own person, away from one's self, MaitrS. — **indriya**, n. an outer organ, organ of sense or perception (as the eye) or of action (as the hand), W. — **gata**, mfn. gone out or forth, externally manifested, R.; Kathās.; -*tva*, n., Mṛicch., Sch. — **gamana**, n. the act of going out or forth, W. — **gāmin**, mfn. going out or forth, MW. — **gira**, m. pl. N. of a people, MärkP. (cf. next). — **giri**, m. a country situated on the other side of a mountain, MBh.; pl. the inhabitants of that c°, ib. (also °*gīrya*, pl., ib.) — **gīta**, n. a song accompanied by a stringed instrument, L. — **geham**, ind. outside the house, abroad, ib. — **grāmam**, ind. o° the village, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 12, Sch.; °*ma-pratiśraya*, mfn. living o° the v°, Mn. x, 36. — **jānu**, ind. so that the hands are outside (not between) the knees, Hcat. — **ni-dhana**, w. r. for *-nidh*, q. v. — **drīś**, mfn. seeing only what is outside, superficial (in judgment), Śak., Sch. — **deśa**, m. a foreign country, W.; a place without a town or village, ib. — **dvāra**, n. an outer gate or the space outside a door or gate, MBh.; Kathās.; -*prakoshthaka*, n. a portico, a covered terrace in front of the door of a house, W. — **dvārin**, mfn. being out-of-doors, Nār. — **dhā**, ind. out, out-