

Sanskrit; opp. to *ārya-vāc*), Mn. x, 43. **Mlecchākhyā**, n. 'called Mleccha,' copper, L. **Mlecchāsa**, m. = *mleccha-bhojana*, L. **Mlecchāsya**, n. 'foreigner-face,' copper (so named because the complexion of the Greek and Muhammedan invaders of India was supposed to be copper-coloured), L.

Mlecchana, n. the act of speaking confusedly or barbarously, Dhātup.

Mlecchita, mfn. = *mliṣṭa*, Pāṇ. vii, 2, 18, Sch.; n. a foreign tongue, L.

Mlecchitaka, n. the speaking in a foreign jargon (unintelligible to others), Cat.

मेद *mleṭ* (cf. *√mreṭ*), cl. I. P. *mleṭati*, to be mad, Dhātup. ix, 3 (accord. to Vop. also *mleṭ, mleṭati*).

मेव *mlev* (cf. *√mev*), cl. I. *Ā. mlevate*, to serve, worship, Dhātup. xiv, 33.

म्लै *mlai*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. xxii, 8) *mlāyati* (ep. also *°te* and *mlāti*; pf. *mamlau*, MBh.; *mamle*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 45, Sch.; aor. *amlāsīt*, 2. sg. *mlāsīh*, MBh.; Prec. *mlāyāt* or *mleyāt*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 68, Sch.; fut. *mlātā, mlāsyati*, Gr.; Cond. *amlāsyatām*, Br., *°syetām*, Up.; inf. *mlātum*, Gr.), to fade, wither, decay, vanish, ŚBr. &c. &c.; to be languid or exhausted or dejected, have a worn appearance, ib.; Caus. *mlāpāyati*, to cause to wither or fade, enfeeble, make languid, AV.; *mlapayati*, to crush, Kāv.

म्लता, mfn. (leather &c.) made soft by tanning, RV.; faded, withered, Kāv. &c.

म्लाना, mfn. faded, withered, exhausted, languid, weak, feeble, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; relaxed, shrunk, shrivelled, Car.; dejected, sad, melancholy, Daś.; vanished, gone, Naish.; black, dark-coloured, Prab.; foul, dirty, L.; m. a house frog, L.; n. withered or faded condition, absence of brightness or lustre, VarBṛS. — **kshīṇa**, mfn. withering and languishing, Rājāt. — **tā**, f. = next, Dhūrtas. — **tva**, n. withered or faded condition, dejectedness, languor, R. — **manas**, mfn. depressed in mind, dispirited, MBh. — **vaktra**, mfn. having a blackened countenance, Prab. — **vrīḍa**, mfn. one whose shame is gone, shameless, Bhartṛ. (v. l. for *vīṭa-vr*). — **sraj**, mfn. having a withered or faded garland, MBh. **म्लानांगा**, mf(ī)n. having enfeebled limbs, weak-bodied; (ī), f. a woman during the menses, L. **म्लानेन्द्रिया**, mfn. having enfeebled senses, Bhartṛ.

म्लानि, f. withering, fading, decay, languishing, perishing, Kāv.; Kathās.; depression, melancholy, sadness, Kathās.; disappearance, Kād.; foulness, filth, Kāv.; blackness, ib.; vileness, meanness, ib.

म्लानिमान, m. withered or faded condition, Vās.

म्लापिन, mfn. (fr. Caus.) causing to fade or wither, Naish.

म्लायत, mfn. fading, withering, languishing &c. **म्लायद-वक्त्रा**, mfn. having a haggard or sorrowful face, Rājāt.

म्लायिन, mfn. fading, withering away, languishing, Bhartṛ.; Suśr.

म्लानु, mfn. id., L.

य YA.

य I. ya, the 1st semivowel (corresponding to the vowels *i* and *ī*, and having the sound of the English *y*, in Bengal usually pronounced *j*). — **kāra**, m. the letter or sound *ya*, TPrāt.; *°rādi-pada*, n. a word beginning with *ya* (euphemistically applied to any form of *√yabh*), Kāv. — **tva**, n. the being the sound *ya*, TPrāt., Sch.

य 2. ya, m. (in prosody) a bacchic (—), Piṅg.

य 3. ya, the actual base of the relative pronoun in declension [cf. *yād* and Gk. *ὄs, ἦ, ὄ*]. — **tamā**, mfn. (superl.; n. *°mat*, m. pl. *°me*; cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 93) who or which (of many), RV.; AV.; Br.; *°mā-thā*, ind. in which of many ways, ŚBr. (*yatamathā kathamathā*, in the same way as always, ShaḍvBr.) — **tarā**, mfn. (compar.; cf. Pāṇ. v, 3, 92) who or which (of two), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; *°rātra*, ind. in which of the two places, MaitrS.; *°rā-thā*, ind. in which of two ways, ŚBr.

Yakā, mf(ā)n. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 3, 45) = 3. *ya*, who, which, RV.; VS.

य 4. ya, m. (in some senses fr. *√I. yā*, only L.) a goer or mover; wind; joining; restraining; fame; a carriage (?); barley; light; abandoning; (*ā*), f. going; a car; restraining; religious meditation; attaining; pudendum muliebre; N. of Lakshmi.

यकन् *yakān*. See next.

यकृत *yakṛit*, n. (the weak cases are optionally formed fr. a base *yakan*, cf. Pāṇ. vi, 1, 63; nom. acc. *yakṛit*, AV.; abl. *yaknās*, RV.; *yakṛitas*, Suśr.; instr. *yaknā*, VS.; loc. *yakṛiti*, Suśr.; ibc. only *yakṛit*) the liver, RV. &c. &c. [Cf. Gk. *ἥπαρ*; Lat. *jecur*]. — **kośa**, m. n. the cyst or membrane enveloping the liver, MW. — **tas**, ind. from the liver, Nir. iv, 3.

Yakṛid, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **ari-lauha**, n. a partic. drug, L. — **ātmikā**, f. a kind of cockroach, L. — **udara**, n. an enlargement of the liver, Suśr. — **dālya**, n. or **-dāly-udara**, n. id., ib. — **varṇa**, mfn. liver-coloured, ib. — **vairin**, m. Andersonia Rohitaka, L.

Yakṛin, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **medas**, n. liver and fat, g. *gavāsvādi*.

Yakṛil, in comp. for *yakṛit*. — **loma** or **-loman**, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh.

यक्ष *yaksh* (perhaps Desid. of a *√yah*, from which *yahu* and *yahva*), cl. I. P. *Ā. yakshati*, *°te*, (prob.) to be quick, speed on (only in *pra-√yaksh*, q. v.; and once in *yakshāmas*, to explain *yaksha*, R. vii, 4, 12), cl. 10. *Ā. yakshayate*, to worship, honour, Dhātup. xxxiii, 19.

Yakshā, n. a living supernatural being, spiritual apparition, ghost, spirit, RV.; AV.; VS.; Br.; GṛSṚS. (accord. to some native Comms. = *yajña, pūjā, pūjita* &c.); m. N. of a class of semi-divine beings (attendants of Kubera, exceptionally also of Vishṇu; described as sons of Pulastya, of Pulaha, of Kaśyapa, of Khasā or Krodhā; also as produced from the feet of Brahmā; though generally regarded as beings of a benevolent and inoffensive disposition, like the Yaksha in Kālidāsa's Megha-dūta, they are occasionally classed with Piśācas and other malignant spirits, and sometimes said to cause demoniacal possession; as to their position in the Buddhist system see MWB. 206, 218), Up.; GṛS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (with Jainas) a subdivision of the Vyantaras; N. of Kubera, VarYogay.; of a Muni, R.; of a son of Śvaphalka, VP.; of Indra's palace, L.; a dog, L.; (*ā*), f. N. of a woman, HPariś.; (*ī*), f. a female Yaksha, MBh.; R. &c. (*yakshīṇām prathamā yakshī* = *Durgā*, Hariv.); N. of Kubera's wife, L.

— **kardama**, m. an ointment or perfumed paste (consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk, sandalwood and Kakkola), KātyŚr., Sch.; Dhanv.; Hcat.

— **kūpa**, m. 'Yaksha-tank,' N. of a place, Cat.

— **graha**, m. 'the being possessed by Y's,' a partic. kind of insanity, MBh.; *-paripīḍita*, mfn. afflicted with it, Suśr. — **taru**, m. the Indian fig-tree, L.

— **tā**, f. (Kathās.) or **-tva**, n. (R.) the state or condition of a Y°. — **dattā**, f. N. of a woman, HPariś.

— **dara**, N. of a district, Rājāt. — **dāsī**, f. N. of a wife of Śūdraka, Daś. — **dig-vijaya**, m. N. of wk.

— **drīś**, mfn. having the appearance of a Y° (accord. to Sāy. = *utsavasya drashṭā*), RV. — **deva-griha**, n. a temple dedicated to the Y's, Kathās. — **dhūpa**, m. a partic. incense, Hcat.; the resin of Shorea Robusta, L.; resin in general, W. (also *°paka*, Gal.)

— **nāyaka**, m. N. of the servant of the 4th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. — **pati**, m. a king of the Y's, Kathās.; N. of Kubera, Hariv.; BhP.

— **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Buddh. — **praśna**, m. N. of wk. — **balī**, m. an oblation to the Y's (a partic. nuptial ceremony), ĀpGṛ., Comm. — **bhavana**, n. a temple dedicated to Y's, Kathās. — **bhṛit**, mfn. supporting or nourishing living beings (?), RV. i, 190, 4. — **malla**, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the 5 Lokēśvaras, W. — **rasa**, m. a kind of intoxicating drink, L. — **rāj**, m. 'king of the Y's,' N. of Kubera, R.; BhP.; of Maṇi-bhadra, MBh.; a palaestra or place prepared for wrestling and boxing, L.; (*-rāt*)-*purī*, f. N. of Alakā, the capital of Kubera, L. — **rāja**, m. 'Y°-king,' N. of Kubera, MBh. — **rātri**, f. 'night of the Y's,' N. of a festival (= *dīpālī*, q. v.), L. — **varman**, m. N. of a commentator, Śākaṭ., Sch. — **vitta**, mfn. one whose property is like that of the Y's, one who has merely the guardianship of property and does not make use of it himself, BhP. — **senā**, m. N. of a king, Buddh.

— **sthala**, m. (!) N. of a place, Cat. **Yakshān-ganā**, f. a Y° woman, Megh. **Yakshāngī**, f. N. of a river, Śatr. **Yakshādhipa** (MBh.) or **°pati** (ShaḍvBr.), m. 'lord of the Y's,' N. of Kubera. **Yakshāmalaka**, n. the fruit of a species of date, L. **Yakshāyatana**, n. a temple dedicated to the Y's, Kathās. **Yakshāvāsa**, m. 'abode of the Y's,' the Indian fig-tree, L. **Yakshēndra**, m. a king of the Y's, R.; MärkP.; N. of Kubera, MBh.; R. **Yakshēs**, m. N. of the servants of the 11th and 18th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. **Yakshēsa**, m. = next, W. **Yakshēsvara**, m. a king of the Y's, Megh.; N. of Kubera, Hit.; *-medhīya*, n. N. of wk. **Yakshōdumbaraka**, n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa, L. (w. r. *yakshōq*).

Yakshaka, m. = *yaksha*, N. of certain mythical beings attending on Kubera, R.

Yakshana, n. = *yakshana* (q. v.), MärkP.

Yakshan, prob. w. r. for *yakshman* (q. v.), MärkP.

Yakshinī, f. of *yakshin*; a female Yaksha, MBh.; R. &c.; Kubera's wife, L.; a sort of female demon or fiend (attached to the service of Durgā and frequently, like a sylph or fairy, maintaining intercourse with mortals), W. — **kavaca**, m. or n. (?), **-tantra**, n. N. of wks. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a female Y°, Kathās. — **paṭala**, m. or n. (?), **-mantra**, m., **-vetāla-sādhanā**, n., **-sādhanā**, n. N. of wks.

Yakshin, mfn. having life, living, really existing (accord. to Sāy. = *pūjanīya*), RV.; (*iṇī*), f., see above.

Yakshī, f. of *yaksha* above. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of a female Yaksha, Kathās.

Yakshu, m. sg. or pl. N. of a race or tribe, RV.

1. **Yakshma**, m. sickness, disease in general or N. of a large class of diseases (prob. of a consumptive nature), RV.; AV.; VS.; pulmonary disease, consumption, TS.; Kāth. &c. — **nāsana**, mf(ī)n. destroying or removing sickness, AV.; m. the reputed author of the hymn RV. x, 161.

2. **Yakshma**, in comp. for *°man*. — **grihita**, mfn. seized or afflicted with consumption, ĀśvGṛ. — **grasta**, mfn. attacked by cons°, BhP. — **graha**, m. an attack of cons°, cons°, ib. — **ghni**, f. 'destroying consumption,' grapes, raisins, L.

Yakshman, m. pulmonary consumption, consumption, KātyŚr., Sch.; MBh. &c.

Yakshmin, mfn. consumptive, phthisical, MW.; one who suffers from pulmonary consumption, Mn.; MBh.

Yakshmodhā, f. (prob.) the seat of a disease, AV. (*yakshmah-dhā*, Pada-pāṭha).

Yakshya, mfn. (prob.) active, restless, RV. viii, 60, 3 (Sāy. = *yashṭavya*).

यज् *yaj*, (in gram.) a term for the Intensive suffix *ya*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 22 &c. — **anta**, m. the Ātmanepada Intens. formed by reduplication and the suffix *ya*, ib. vi, 1, 9, Sch. — **luk**, the dropping of the Intensive suffix *ya* (or a blank substituted for it), ib. ii, 4, 74; (*-lug*)-*anta*, m. the Parasmaipada Intens. formed without *ya*; *°ta-siromani*, m. N. of wk.

यच्छन्दस् *yac-chandas* &c. See p. 844, col. 3.

यज् I. yaj, cl. I. P. *Ā.* (Dhātup. xxiii, 33) *yājati*, *°te* (1. sg. *yajase*, RV. viii, 25, 1; Ved. Impv. *yākshi* or *°shva*; pf. *iyāja*, MBh.; *ijé*, RV.; *yejé* [?], AV., cf. Kāś. on Pāṇ. vi, 4, 120; Ved. aor. *ayākshīt* or *ayāt*; *ayashṭa*; Subj. *yakshat*, *yakshati*, *°te*; 3. sg. *ayakshata*, ĀśvGṛ.; Prec. *ijyāt*, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 104; *yakshīya*, MaitrS.; fut. *yashṭā*, Br.; *yakshyati*, *°yāte*, RV. &c. &c.; inf. *yāshṭum*, *ijitum*, MBh.; Ved. *°tave*; *yā-jadhya* or *yājadhya*; p. p. *ishṭa*, ind. p. *ishṭvā*, AV.; *ishṭvīnam*, Pāṇ. vii, 1, 48; *-ijya*, Gr.; *yā-jam*, AV.), to worship, adore, honour (esp. with sacrifice or oblations); to consecrate, hallow, offer (with acc., rarely dat., loc. or *prati*, of the deity or person to whom; dat. of the person for whom, or the thing for which; and instr. of the means by which the sacrifice is performed; in older language generally P. of Agni or any other mediator, and *Ā.* of one who makes an offering on his own account, cf. *yājamaṇa*; later properly P. when used with reference to the officiating priest, and *Ā.* when referring to the institutor of the sacrifice), RV. &c. &c.; to offer, i. e. to present, grant, yield, bestow, MBh.; BhP.; (*Ā.*) to sacrifice with a view to (acc.), RV.; to in-