p. 841, col. 2.

(KātySr.; Ap.; R. &c.) or ena (Mn.), ind. acco to what has been stated, as mentioned before, in the above-mentioned way; -vādin, mfn. speaking as told, reporting accurately what has been said, MBh. Yathôcita, mfn. accordant with propriety or equity, fit, suitable, becoming, R.; Hit. &c.; ibc. (Kathās.) or am, ind. (R.; BhP. &c.) suitably, fitly. Yathôcchritam, ind. as raised or erected, KātySr. Yathôjjitam, ind. accord. to the victory gained, AitBr. Yathôdham, ind. as led or brought along, in regular order or succession, ApGr. Yathôttara, mfn. following in regular order, succeeding one another, VarBrS.; (am), ind. in rego order or succession, one after another, ib.; Mn. &c. Yathôtpatti, ind. accomplishment, Kaus. Yathôtsaha, mfn. corresponding to power or strength of effort, Laty.; (am), ind. acco to po, with all one's might, SrS.; Mn. &c. Yathodaya, mfn. (that) on which anything may follow, RPrat.; (am), ind. in proportion to one's income, acco to means or circumstances, BhP.; Yājñ. Yathôdita, mfn. as said or told, previously stated, before mentioned, RPrāt.; Mn. &c.; (am), ind. as mento befo, acco to a previous statement, Mn.; Pur.; Kathās. Yathôdgata, mfn. as arisen, MW.; as one came (into the world), without sense, stupid, L. (cf. yathagata). Yathodgamana, ibc. in ascending proportion, the higher the more, Kad. Yathôddishta, mfn. as mentioned or described, as directed by (instr.), Mn.; R.; Sak.; (am), ind. in the manner stated, R. Yathôddesam, ind. acco to direction, MBh.; R.; Hariv. Yathôdbhavam, ind. acco to origin, BhP. Yathôpakīrnám, ind. as strewed or scattered down, SBr. Yathôpacāram, ind. as politeness or courtesy requires, Jātak. Yathôpajosham, ind. acco to inclination or pleasure, MBh.; R.; BhP. Yathôpadishta, mfn. as indicated, as before stated, R.; (am), ind. in the manner before mentioned or prescribed, R.; Pān.i, 4, 12. Yathôpadesam, ind. acco to advice or suggestion, accoto precept or instructions, KātySr.; Ap. &c. Yathôpapatti, ind. acco to the event or occasion, as may happen, AsvSr. Yathôpapanna, mfn. just as may happen to be at hand, just as happened, just as occurring, unconstrained, natural, MBh.; BhP. Yathôpapātam, ind. w.r. for next, ApSr. Yathopapadam, ind. just as or where anything may occur or happen, SānkhBr.; GrSrS. ("pade [!], Kaus.) Yathopapadin, mfn. the first that appears to be the best, Kaus. Yathôpamā, f. (in rhet.) a comparison expressed by yathā, MW. Yath6pamuktam, ind. as put on, KātySr. Yathôpayoga, ibc. (Kathās.) or am, ind. (MārkP.; Rājat.) acco to use or need, acco to circumstances. Yathôpalambham, ind. just as one happens to lay hold of or set about anything, GrSrS. Yathôpasthitam, ind. as come to or approached, Laty. Yathôpasmārám, ind. acco to recollection, as one may happen to remember, SBr. Yathôpadhi, ind. acco to the condition or supposition, BhP., Comm. Yathôpta, mfn. as sown, in proportion to the seed sown, Mn. Yathankasam, ind. each acco to (his) abode, AV. Yathaucityam (Pañcat.; Kathās.) or 'tyāt (Sāh.), ind. in a suitable manner, acco to propriety, fitly, suitably, duly.

Yada, ind. (fr. 3. ya) when, at what time, whenever (generally followed by the correlatives tada, tatas, tarhi, in Veda also by at, ad it, atha, adha and tád), RV. &c. &c. (yadā jadā, followed by tadā or tadā tadā, 'as often as—so often,' 'whenever;' yadā—tadā, id., with repeated verbs, e.g. Hit. i, 197; yadawa-tadawa, 'when indeed-then indeed, Sak.; yadā prabhriti—tadā prabhriti, from whatever time—from that time forward,' R.; yadava khalu—tadā prabhrity eva, 'as soon as thenceforward,' Sak.; yadā kadā ca, 'as often as,' 'whenever,' RV.; yadā kadā cit, 'at any time,' Kaus.; vadā tadā, 'always,' Naish.; the copula after yadā is often dropped, esp. after a participle, e. g. yadā kshayam gatam sarvam, 'when all had gone to ruin,' R. Yadā is sometimes joined with other relatives used indefinitely, e.g. yo'tti yasya yadā mansam, 'when any one eats the flesh of any one,' Hit.) - nikāmam, ind. when it pleases, SBr. - vāja-dāvarī, f. pl. N. of a Sāman, PancavBr.

यतीयस yatīyasa (?), n. silver, L.

यतुका yatukā or yatūkā, f. a species of plant, L.

यतुन yatuna. See p. 841, col. 1.

याकार yat-kara, yat-kāma, yat-kāraņam &c. See col. 3.

यत्न yatna, yatya. See p. 841, cols. I and 2. यथकृपि yatha-rishi, yatharcam &c. See

यथा yathā, yathânsa-tas &c. See p. 841, cols. 2 and 3 &c.

यद yád (nom. and acc. sg. n. and base in comp. of 3. ya), who, which, what, whichever, whatever, that, RV. &c. &c. (with correlatives tad, tyad, etad, idam, adas, tad etad, ctad tyad, idam tad, tad idam, tādriša, īdriša, īdriš, etāvad, by which it is oftener followed than preceded; or the correl. is dropped, e.g. yas tu ndrabhate karma kshipram bhavati nirdravyah, '[he] indeed who does not begin work soon becomes poor,' R.; or the rel. is dropped, e. g. andhakam bhartāram na tyajet sā mahā-satī, 'she who does not desert a blind husband is a very faithful wife,' Vet. Yad is often repeated to express 'whoever,' whatever,' whichever,' e.g. yo yah, 'whatever man;' ya ya, 'whatever woman; yo yaj jayati tasya tat, 'whatever he wins [in war] belongs to him,' Mn. vii, 96; yad yad vadati tad tad bhavati, 'whatever he says is true,' or the two relatives may be separated by hi, and are followed by the doubled or single correl. tad, e.g. upyate yad dhi yad bijam tat tad eva prarohati, 'whatever seed is sown, that even comes forth, Mn. ix, 40; similar indefinite meanings are expressed by the relative joined with tad, e.g. yasmai tasmai, 'to any one whatever,' esp. in yadvā tadvā, 'anything whatever; or by yah with kasca, kascana, kascit, or [in later language, not in Manu] ko'pi, e.g. yah kaścit, 'whosoever;' yāni kāni ca mitrāni, 'any friends whatsoever; yena kenapy upayena, 'by any means whatsoever.' Yad is joined with tvad to express generalization, e.g. sūdrāns tvad yāns twad, 'either the Sūdras or anybody else,' SBr.; or immediately followed by a pers. pron. on which it lays emphasis, e.g. yo 'ham, 'I that very person who; yas tvam katham vettha, 'how do you know?'SBr.; it is also used in the sense of 'si quis,' e. g. striyam sprised yah, 'should any one touch a woman.' Yad is also used without the copula, e.g. andho jadah pītha-sarpī saptatyā sthavirasca yah, 'a blind man, an idiot, a cripple, and a man seventy years old,' Mn. viii, 394; sometimes there is a change of construction in such cases, e.g. ye ca mānushāh for mānushāns-ca, Mn. x, 86; the nom. sg. n. yad is then often used without regard to gender or number and may be translated by 'as regards,' 'as for,' e.g. kshatram vā etad vanaspatīnām yan nyag-rodhah, 'as for the Nyag-rodha, it is certainly the prince among trees, AitBr.; or by 'that is to say,' 'to wit,' e.g. tato devā etam vajram dadrisur yad apah, 'the gods then saw this thunderbolt, to wit, the water, SBr. Yad as an adv. conjunction generally = 'that,' esp. after verbs of saying, thinking &c., often introducing an oratio directa with or without iti; iti yad, at the end of a sentence = 'thinking that,' 'under the impression that,' e.g. Ratnav. ii, &. Yad also = 'so that,' 'in order that,' 'wherefore,' 'whence,' 'as,' 'in as much as,' 'since,' 'because' [the correlative being tad, 'therefore'], 'when,' 'if,' RV. &c. &c.; ádha yád, 'even if,' 'although,' RV.; yad api, id., Megh.; yad u-evam, 'as-so,'SvetUp.; yad uta, 'that,' Bālar.; 'that is to say, 'scilicet,' Kārand.; Divyav.; yat kila, 'that,' Prasannar.; yac.ca, 'if,' 'that is to say,' Car.; yac ca-yac ca, 'both-and,' Divyav.; 'that' [accord. to Pān. iii, 3, 148 after expressions of 'impossibility,' 'disbelief,' 'hope,' 'disregard,' 'reproach' and 'wonder']; yad vā, 'or else, 'whether, 'Kāv.; Rājat.; [yad vā, 'or else,' is very often in commentators]; 'however, Bālar.; yad vā-yadi vā, 'if-or if,' Bhag.; yad bhūyasā, 'for the most part,' Divyav.; yat satyam, 'certainly,' 'indeed,' 'of course,' Mricch.; Ratnav.; yan nu, with 1st pers., 'what if I,' 'let me,' Divyav.); m. = purusha, Tattvas. - anna, mfn. eating which food, R. - abhave, ind. in the absence or in default of which, MW . - artha, mfn. having which object or intention, BhP.; (am or e), ind. on which account, for which purpose, wherefore, why, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; as, since, because, whereas, ib. - avadhi, ind. since which time, Bham. - avasāna, mfn. terminating in which, Laty. - asana, min. = -anna, R. - asaniya, n. anything that may

be eaten, ApGr.-atmaka, mfn. having which essence or existence, BhP. - arsheya, mfn. of which divine descent, L. - riccha, $mf(\bar{a})n$. spontaneous, accidental, ApGr.; (a), f. self-will, spontaneity, accident, chance (ibc. or aya, ind. spontaneously, by accident, unexpectedly), SvetUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.), see - sabda, below; -tas, ind. by chance, accidentally, BhP.; - bhijña (cchabh), m. a voluntary or selfoffered witness, Nar.; -matra-tas, ind. only quite by accident, Kathās.; -lābha-samtushta, mfn. satisfied with obtaining what comes spontaneously, easily satisfied, Bhag.; -sabda, m. 'chance-word,' a word neither derived from authority nor possessing meaning, Sis.; -samvāda, m. accidental or spontaneous conversation, Uttarar.; occhika, m. (scil. putra) a son who offers himself for adoption, MW. - gotra, mfn. belonging to which family, ChUp. - devata (SrS.) or -devatyà (SBr.), mfn. having which godhead or divinity. - dvamdva, n. N. of a Saman, Laty. - dhetos (for-hetos), ind. from which reason, on which account, BhP. - bala, mfn. of which strength or power, MBh. - bhavishya, mfn. one who says 'what will be will be,' Fatalist (N. of a fish), Hit. - bhuyas, (ibc.) the greatest part (°sā, ind., see col. 2); · kārin, min. doing anything for the most part, L. - rupa-vicara, m. N. of wk. - vat, ind. in which way, as (correlative of tad-vat and evam), MBh.; Kāv. &c. - vada, mfn. talking anything, saying no matter what, L. - vahishthiya, n. (fr. yad vāhishtham, the first two words of RV. v, 25, 7) N. of a Saman, ArshBr. (also agneryadv°). - vidha, mfn. of which kind, R. - vīrya, mfn. of which valour, MBh .. - vritta, n. anything that has occurred, event, adventure, Hariv.; Kathās.; any form of yad, Pan. viii, 1, 66.

Wac, in comp. for yad — chandas, mfn. having which metre, SānkhGr. — chīla (for -sīla), mfn. having which disposition, MBh. — chraddha (for -sraddha), mfn. having which faith or belief, Bhag.

Yat, in comp. for yad. - kara, $mf(\bar{a})n$. doing or undertaking which, Pan. iii, 2, 21, Vartt. - kama (yát-), mín. desiring or wishing which, RV.; (°mya), ind. with which view or design, SBr. - karanam, ind. for which cause or reason, wherefore, why, MarkP.; as, because, since (also 'nat), Pañcat. - kārin, mfn. doing or undertaking which, TBr. - karyam, ind. with which intention, MarkP. - kim-cana, see col. 2 under yád; -kāraka, mfn. doing anything whatever, acting at random, MBh.; -karin, mfn. acting at random or precipitately (ri-tā, f.), Kād.; Divyav.; -pralapin, mfn. talking at random, R.; -vāda, m. a ro assertion, Nyāyas., Sch. - kim-cid, see under yad above; -cic-caraka, m. a servant of all work, L.; -cid-api-samkalpa, m. desire for anything whatever, Yogavās.; -cidduhkha, n. pl. pains of whatever kind, Mcar. - kim-cêdam, n. the first words of the verse RV. vii, 89, 5 (w. r. kimcidam). - kula, mfn. of which family, Hariv. - krite, ind. for which reason, wherefore, why, MBh.; Kathās. - kratu, mfn. having which resolution, forming which plan, BrArUp. - parakrama, mfn. of which valour, being so courageous, MBh. - prishtha, mfn. connected with which Prishtha (kind of Stotra), SānkhSr. - prathama, mfn. doing which for the first time, Pan. vi, 2, 162, Sch. - samkhyāka, mfn. having which number, so numerous, Yājñ., Sch. - sena, nifn. having which (or so strong an) army, MBh. - svabhāva, mfn. being of which nature or character, ib.

Yan, in comp. for yad. - nāman, mfn. having which name, Hariv. - nimitta, mfn. caused or occasioned by which, MBh.; (am), ind. for which reason, in consequence of which, wherefore, why, R.; MārkP. - manhishthīya, n. N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. (also agner-yanm). - madhye, ind. in the centre of which, MW. - maya, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of which, Kāvyūd.; Pur. - mātra, mfn. having which measure or circumference &c., MBh.; VarBrS. - mūrdhan, mfn. the head of whom, MW. - mūla, mfn. rooted in which, dependent on whom or which, MBh.

Yada = yad (only in the form yadam at the end

of an adverbial comp.), g. sarad-ādi.

Yádi, ind. (in Veda also yádī, sometimes yadi cit, yadi ha vai, yádīt, yády u, yady u vai) if, in case that, RV. &c. &c. In the earlier language yadi may be joined with Indic., Subj. or Let, Pot., or Fut., the consequent clause of the conditional sentence being generally without any particle. In the later language yadi may be joined with Pres. (followed