

Kathās. — **saṅgraha**, m., — **sāra**, m. or n. N. of wks. — **sadman**, n. an oil-mill, Gal. — **sūtra**, n. the cord attached to the mechanism of a doll or puppet, Rājat.; N. of a Sūtra-work on war-engines. — **hanṣa**, m. an automatic goose or flamingo, Kathās. — **hastin**, m. an automatic elephant, ib. **Yantrākāra**, m. N. of wk. **Yantrādhyāya-vivṛiti**, f. N. of wk. **Yantrāpīḍa**, mfn. suffering from feverish convulsions, Bhpr. **Yantrārūḍha**, mfn. fixed or mounted on the revolving engine (of the universe), Bhag. **Yantrālaya**, m. a printing-office, press (often in titles of books). **Yantrāvalī**, f. N. of wk. **Yantrōtkshiptōpala**, m. a stone shot off by a machine, R. **Yantrōddhāra**, m. (and *-vidhī*, m.) N. of wks. **Yantrōpala**, m. n. a mill-stone, (pl.) a mill, L.

Yantraka (ifc.) any instrument or mechanical contrivance, Hcat.; m. (and *ikā*, f.) a restrainer, tamer, subduer, PañcavBr.; a machinist, artisan, R.; n. a bandage (in medicine), Suśr.; a turner's wheel, lathe, L.; a hand-mill, Hcat.

Yantrana, n. (or *ā*, f.) restriction, limitation, restraint, constraint, force, compulsion (often ifc.), Kāv.; Kathās.; Suśr.; the application of a bandage, Suśr.; pain, anguish, affliction, W.; (*ī*), f. = *yantrinī*, L.; n. guarding, protecting, L.

Yantraya, Nom. P. *yati*. See *yantr*.

Yantrita, mfn. restrained, curbed, bound, fettered, confined (lit. and fig.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. *a-* and *su-y*); subject to, compelled by, depending on (instr., abl., or comp.), ib.; bandaged, placed in splints, Suśr.; one who takes pains or strenuously exerts himself for (*krīte*, ifc.), R.; Pañcat. — **katha**, mfn. restrained in speech, constrained to be silent, R. — **sāyaka**, mfn. one who has fixed an arrow (in a kind of self-acting bow or machine which discharges itself when touched), Kathās.

Yantrin, mfn. furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse), KātyŚr.; furnished with an amulet, Cat.; m. a tormentor, harasser, painer, R.; (*inī*), f. a wife's younger sister, L. (cf. *yantranī*).

Yāma, m. a rein, curb, bridle, RV. v, 61, 2; a driver, charioteer, ib. viii, 103, 10; the act of checking or curbing, suppression, restraint (with *vācām*, restraint of words, silence), BhP.; self-control, forbearance, any great moral rule or duty (as opp. to *niyama*, a minor observance; in Yājñ. iii, 313 ten Yamas are mentioned, sometimes only five), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (in Yoga) self-restraint (as the first of the eight Aṅgas or means of attaining mental concentration), IW. 93; any rule or observance, PārGr.; (*yamā*), mf(*ā* or *ī*)n. twin-born, twin, forming a pair, RV. &c. &c.; m. a twin, one of a pair or couple, a fellow (du. 'the twins,' N. of the Aśvins and of their twin children by Mādri, called Nakula and Saha-deva; *yamau mithunau*, twins of different sex), ib.; a symbolical N. for the number 'two,' Hcat.; N. of the god who presides over the Pitṛis (q. v.) and rules the spirits of the dead, RV. &c. &c.; IW. 18; 197, 198 &c.; RTL. 10; 16; 289 &c. (he is regarded as the first of men and born from Vivasvat, 'the Sun,' and his wife Saranyū; while his brother, the seventh Manu, another form of the first man, is the son of Vivasvat and Samjñā, the image of Saranyū; his twin-sister is Yamī, with whom he resists sexual alliance, but by whom he is mourned after his death, so that the gods, to make her forget her sorrow, create night; in the Veda he is called a king or *saṅgamano janānām*, 'the gatherer of men,' and rules over the departed fathers in heaven, the road to which is guarded by two broad-nosed, four-eyed, spotted dogs, the children of Śaramā, q. v.; in Post-vedic mythology he is the appointed Judge and 'Restrainer' or 'Punisher' of the dead, in which capacity he is also called *dharma-rāja* or *dharma* and corresponds to the Greek Pluto and to Minos; his abode is in some region of the lower world called Yama-pura; thither a soul when it leaves the body, is said to repair, and there, after the recorder, Citra-gupta, has read an account of its actions kept in a book called Agra-saṃdhānā, it receives a just sentence; in MBh. Yama is described as dressed in blood-red garments, with a glittering form, a crown on his head, glowing eyes, and, like Varuṇa, holding a noose, with which he binds the spirit after drawing it from the body, in size about the measure of a man's thumb; he is otherwise represented as grim in aspect, green in colour, clothed in red, riding on a buffalo, and holding a club in one hand and noose in the other; in the later mythology

he is always represented as a terrible deity inflicting tortures, called *yātana*, on departed spirits; he is also one of the 8 guardians of the world as regent of the South quarter; he is the regent of the Nakshatra Apa-bharanī or Bharanī, the supposed author of RV. x, 10; 14, of a hymn to Viṣṇu and of a law-book; *Yamasyārkaḥ*, N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.); N. of the planet Saturn (regarded as the son of Vivasvat and Chāyā), Hariv.; BhP.; of one of Skanda's attendants (mentioned together with Ati-yama), MBh.; a crow, L. (cf. *-dūtaka*); a bad horse (whose limbs are either too small or too large), L.; (*ī*), f. N. of Yama's twin-sister (who is identified in Post-vedic mythology with the river-goddess Yamunā), RV. &c. &c.; n. a pair, brace, couple, L.; (in gram.) a twin-letter (the consonant interposed and generally understood, but not written in practice, between a nasal immediately preceded by one of the four other consonants in each class), Prāt.; Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 8; pitch of the voice, tone of utterance, key, Prāt. — **kāḷindī**, f. N. of Samjñā (mother of Yama), L. — **kiṅkara**, m. Y's servant, MārKp.; Pañcat. — **kīṭa**, m. a wood- or earth-worm, L. — **kīla**, m. N. of Viṣṇu, L. — **ketu**, m. 'Y's ensign,' a sign of death, BhP. — **koṭī** or *ōṭī*, f. N. of a mythical town (fabled as situated 90° east of the meridian of Lañkā; also *ōṭi-pattana*, n., *ōṭi-purī*, f.), VP.; Sūryas. &c. (cf. *yava-koṭī*). — **kshaya**, m. Y's abode, MBh.; R.; BhP. — **gāthā**, f. a verse or hymn treating of Y, TS.; Kāth.; PārGr.; N. of RV. x, 10. — **gītā**, f. 'hymn of Y,' N. of ch. of the Viṣṇu-Purāṇa. — **griha**, n. Y's abode, Pañcad. — **ghaṇṭa**, m. N. of an astronomical Yoga, Cat. — **ghna**, mfn. destroying Yama or death (N. of Viṣṇu), Śaṃk. — **ja** (MBh.; Hariv. &c.) or *-jāta*, *ōtaka* (R.), mfn. twin-born; m. du. twins. — **jit**, m. 'conqueror of Y,' N. of Śiva, L. — **jihvā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat.; 'Yama's tongue,' N. of a procuress, Kathās. — **tarpana**, n. presenting libations to Y on the 14th day of the dark half of the month Āśvina, MW. — **tā**, f. the being god of death (*-tām* *√yā*, to become god of death; with gen., to cause any one's d°), Hcar. — **tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — **tvā**, n. the being Y, TS.; MBh.; Pañcar. — **daṇṣhṭra**, m. N. of an Asura, Kathās.; of a Rākshasa, ib.; of a warrior on the side of the gods, ib.; (*ā*), f. Y's tooth (*ōtrāntaram gataḥ*, one who has fallen into the jaws of Y or Death), MBh.; (prob.) a stab from a dagger, Pañcad.; a kind of poison, Rasēndrac.; f. pl. the last 8 days of the month Āśvina and the whole of Kārttika considered as a period of general sickness, MW. — **daṇḍa**, m. Y's rod, R.; Kathās. — **dis**, f. Y's quarter, the south, Hcat. — **dūtā**, m. Y's messenger or minister (employed to bring departed spirits to Y's judgment-seat, and thence to their final destination), AV.; PārGr. &c.; a crow (as boding evil or death), MW.; pl. N. of a race or family, Hariv.; (*ī*), f. N. of one of the 9 Samidhs, Gṛihyas. — **dūtaka**, m. Y's messenger or minister, L.; a crow, L.; (*ikā*), f. Indian tamarind, L. — **devata** (*yamā*), mfn. having Y for deity, ŚBr.; Gobh.; n. or (*ā*), f. N. of the lunar asterism Bharanī (as presided over by Y), L. — **devatyā**, mfn. having Y for deity, MaitrS. — **daivata**, mfn. having Y for lord or ruler, VarBṛS. — **druma**, m. 'Y's tree,' Bombax Heptaphyllum, L. — **dvitīyā**, f. N. of the 2nd day in the light half of the month Kārttika, Cat.; *-vrata*, n. a partic. ceremony, ib. — **dvīpa**, m. N. of an island, VP. (cf. *yava-d°*). — **dharma-nirbhaya-stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **dhānī**, f. Y's dwelling or abode, Bhartṛ. — **dhāra**, m. a kind of double-edged weapon, L. — **nakshatrā**, n. Y's asterism or lunar mansion (see above under *yamā*), TBr. — **nagarātithi**, m. 'guest in Y's city,' i. e. dead, Daś. — **netra** (*yamā*), mfn. having Y as guide or leader, VS.; TS. — **paṭa**, n. a piece of cloth or canvas on which Y with his attendants and the punishments of hell are represented, Mudr. — **paṭika**, m. one who carries about the above Y-paṭa, Hcar. — **paḍa**, n. a repeated word, Bhāshik. — **pālaka**, m. Y's servant, Kāraṇḍ. — **pāla-purusha**, m. id., ib. — **pāsa**, m. the snare or noose of Y, MW. — **pura**, n. the city or abode of Y (see under *yamā*), MW. — **purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **purusha**, m. Y's servant, ĀśvGr.; BhP. — **prastha-pura**, n. N. of a town (where Y was especially worshipped), Cat. — **priya**, m. 'beloved by Y,' Ficus Indica, L. — **bhaginī**, f. 'Y's sister,' the river Yamunā or Jumnā, L. — **bhaṭa**, m. Y's servant, AgP. — **maṇḍira**, n. Y's dwelling, Hariv. — **mārga**, m. Y's

road; *-gamana*, n. the entering on Y's road, receiving the recompense for one's actions, Cat. — **yajña**, m. a partic. sacrifice, TĀr., Sch. — **yāga**, m. N. of a Yājñ, Śay. — **yātana**, f. the torment inflicted by Y, L. — **ratha**, m. 'Y's vehicle' i. e. a buffalo, MW. — **rāj**, m. king Y, L. — **rāja**, m. id., L.; N. of a physician, Cat. — **rājan**, m. king Y, BhP.; (*yamā*), mfn. having Y as king, subject to Y, RV.; AV. &c. — **rājya**, n. Y's dominion, AV.; VS. &c. — **rāshṭra**, n. Y's kingdom, Suśr.; Rājat. — **rksha** (for *-riksha*), n. the lunar mansion Bharanī supposed to be under Y, VarBṛS. — **lokā**, m. Y's world, MaitrS.; TāṇḍyaBr. &c. — **vat**, mfn. one who governs himself and his passions, self-restrained, Ragh. — **vatsā**, f. a cow bearing twin calves, Kauś. — **vāhana**, m. = *-ratha*, q. v., L. — **vishaya**, m. Y's realm, MaitrUp.; R. — **vrata**, n. a religious observance or vow made to Y, Kauś.; a partic. ceremony of the Brahma-cārin, Kauś., Sch.; Y's method (i. e. punishing without respect of persons and without partiality, as one of the duties of kings), Mn.; R.; MārKp.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. — **sānti**, f. N. of wk. — **sikha**, m. N. of a Vetāla, Kathās. — **śrāya**, m. the residence of Y, the Southern quarter, Bhaṭṭ. — **śreshṭha** (*yamā*), mfn. among whom Y is the chief (said of the Pitṛis), AV. — **śvā**, m. Y's dog (see under *yamā*), Kāth.; MaitrS. (du.) — **saṃhitā**, f. N. of a Saṃhitā. — **sattva-vat**, mfn. having Y's nature, Suśr. — **sadana**, n. Y's seat or abode, Pañcat.; Bhartṛ.; BhP. — **sabha**, n. (Pāṇ.) or *-sabhā*, f. (Kathās.) Y's tribunal. — **sabhiya**, mfn. relating to Y's court of justice, Pāṇ. — **sāt**, ind. with *√kṛi*, to deliver over to the god of death, Bhaṭṭ.; *yamasāt-kṛita*, made over to or sent to Y, MW. — **sādanā**, n. = *-sadana*, q. v., AV.; TĀr. &c. — **sū**, f. bringing forth twins, RV.; VS. &c.; m. Y's father, the Sun, L. — **sūkta**, n. a hymn in honour of Y, PārGr.; Yājñ.; N. of RV. x, 14. — **sūrya**, n. a building with two halls (one with a western, the other with a northern aspect), VarBṛS. — **stotra**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **stoma**, m. N. of an Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a code of law. — **svasṛi**, f. 'Y's sister,' N. of the river Yamunā or Jumnā, Hariv.; Hcar.; of Durgā, L. — **hārdikā**, f. N. of one of Devi's female attendants, W. — **hāsēsvara-tīrtha**, n. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. **Yamāṅgikā**, f. N. of a Yoginī, Hcat. (v. l. *yamāntikā*). **Yamātīrātra**, m. N. of a Sattrā of 49 days' duration, TāṇḍyaBr.; ĀśvŚr.; Maś. **Yamā-darsana-trayodaśī**, f. a partic. 13th lunar day; *-vrata*, n. a religious observance on the above day (those who perform it are said to be exempted from appearing before Y), Cat. **Yamāditya**, m. a partic. form of the sun, Cat. **Yamānuga**, mfn. following Y, being in attendance on Y, MārKp. **Yamānucara**, m. a servant of Y, BhP. **Yamāntaka**, m. Y (regarded) as the destroyer or god of death, MBh.; R.; Buddh. (cf. *kāḷāntaka*); 'Y's destroyer,' N. of Śiva, L.; du. Y and the god of d°, MārKp.; (*ikā*), f., see *yamāṅgikā* above. **Yamāri**, m. 'Y's enemy,' N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar. **Yamālaya**, m. Y's abode, BhP. **Yamēsa**, n. 'having Y as ruler,' the Nakshatra Bharanī, VarBṛS. **Yamēsvara**, n. N. of a Liṅga, Cat. **Yamēshṭa**, n. an oblation made to Y, TS.

Yamaka, mfn. twin, doubled, twofold, MBh.; m. a religious obligation or observance (= *vrata*), L.; (scil. *sneha*) two similar greasy substances, oil and ghee, Suśr.; m. or n. restraint, check (= *yama*), L.; (*ikā*), f. (scil. *hikkā*) a kind of hicough, Bhpr.; n. (in med.) a double band or bandage, Suśr.; (in rhet.) the repetition in the same stanza of words or syllables similar in sound but different in meaning, paronomasia (of which various kinds are enumerated), Kāvyaḍ.; Vām. &c. (cf. IW. 457); a kind of metre, Col. — **kāvya**, n. N. of an artificial poem (ascribed to Ghaṭa-karpara). — **tva**, n. (in rhet.) the being a Yamaka, Sāh. — **bhārata**, n. a summary of the Mahā-Bhārata in alliterative verse (by Ānanda-tīrtha). — **ratnākara**, m., **sikhāmani**, m. N. of wks. — **sāla-vana**, n. N. of a place, Divyāv. **Yamakārṇava**, m. N. of a poem. **Yamakāvalī**, f. an uninterrupted series of Yamakas (e. g. Bhaṭṭ. x, 9). **Yamakāshṭaka**, n. N. of wk.

Yamana, mf(*ī*)n. restraining, governing, managing, VS.; m. the god Yama, L.; n. the act of restraining &c., Hariv.; Rājat.; binding, tying, L.; cessation, end, L.

Yamala, mf(*ā*)n. twin, paired, doubled, Suśr.; m. a singer in a duet, Saṃgīt.; N. of the number