

Pratyayas or affixes (the symbols *luk*, *lup*, and *slu* are distinguished from *lopa*, q. v., and are called *lum*, as containing the syllable *lu*).

लुगि *lugi*. See *mahā-lugi*.

लुङ् *luṅ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the Aorist or Third Preterite and N. of that Tense itself.

लुङ्ग *luṅga* = *mātuluṅga*, a citron, L.

लुञ्च *luñc*, cl. I. P. (Dhātup. vii, 5) *luñcati* (pf. *luluñca*, °ce, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; aor. *aluñcit*, Gr.; fut. *luñcitā*, *luñcishyati*, ib.; ind. p. *luñcitvā* or *lucitvā*, Pāṇ. i, 2, 24; -*lucya*, MBh.), to pluck, pull out, tear off, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to peel, husk, Pañcat.

लुच्, f. plucking out or off, MW.

लुञ्चिका, mfn. one who plucks or pulls (in a- and *ku-l*°, q. v.)

लुञ्चिका, mfn. id. (see *keśa-l*°); m. (prob.) a kind of grain, Suśr.

लुञ्चाना, mfn. = prec. (see *keśa-l*°); n. plucking or tearing out, Bhpr.; (ā), f. concise speech, L.

लुञ्चिता, mfn. plucked, pulled; husked, peeled, MBh.; Suśr.; Pañcat. - *keśa* or -*mūrdhaja*, m. 'having the hair torn out,' N. of a Jaina ascetic (so called as pulling out the hair of the head and body by way of self-mortification), Sarvad.

लुञ्ज *luñj*, v. l. for *√lañj*, q. v.

लुट् 1. *luṭ* (cf. *√ruṭ* and I. *luṭh*), cl. I. Ā. *loṭate*, to resist; to suffer pain; to shine, Dhātup. xviii, 8; cl. IO. P. *loṭayati*, to speak; to shine, xxxiii, 81.

लुट् 2. *luṭ* (connected with *√2. luṭh*), cl. I. 4. P. *loṭati*, *lutyati* (only p. *lutyat*, rolling, in Bhāṭṭ.; Gr. also pf. *luloṭa* &c.), to roll, roll about, wallow, Dhātup. ix, 27; xxvi, 113; cl. I. Ā. *loṭate*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. IO. P. *loṭayati*, see under *√1. luṭ*.

लोताना, n. tumbling, rolling, W. (cf. *loṭana*); (ā), f. persuasive speech, complaisance, L.

लुट् 3. *luṭ*, (in gram.) N. of the terminations of the First Future or N. of that Tense itself.

लुट्टक *luṭṭaka*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लुट् 1. *luṭh*, cl. I. P. *loṭhati* (pf. *luloṭha* &c.), to strike, knock down, Dhātup. ix, 52; to roll, wallow, Dharmas. (see *√2. luṭh*); cl. I. Ā. *loṭhate* (pf. *luluṭhe*; aor. *aluṭhat*, *aloṭhishṭa*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 91), to resist; to suffer pain, Dhātup. xxviii, 9; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. IO. P. *loṭhayati*, to rob, pillage, sack, Dhātup. xxxii, 27, Vop.

लुट् 2. *luṭh*, cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 87) *luṭhati* (pf. *luloṭha*, Hit.; aor. *aloṭhit*, °*ṭhishṭa*, Gr.; fut. *luṭhitā*, *loṭhishyati*, ib.), to roll, move about or to and fro, wallow, welter, flutter, dangle, Kāv.; Pur.; Rājat. &c.; to roll down from (abl.), HPariś.; to touch, BhP.; to agitate, move, stir, ib.; Caus. *loṭhayati* (aor. *alūluṭhat* or *aluloṭhat*), to set in motion, stir, agitate, BhP., Sch.; to sound, make resound, Viddh.; to deal blows round about, Bhāṭṭ.; Desid. *lūluṭhishate*, to wish to roll, be on the point of rolling, Pat.; Intens. *lolūṭhiti*, to roll about (said of a drunken man), Bālar.

लुठत, mfn. rolling, falling down, W.; flowing, trickling (?), ib.

लुठाना, n. the act of rolling, rolling or wallowing on the earth, Mudr. **लुठानेश्वरा-तिर्था**, n. N. of a Tirtha, Cat.

लुठिता, mfn. rolled, rolled down, rolling on the ground (as a horse), fallen, Kathās.; Pañcat.; n. the rolling on the ground (of a horse), L.

लुठेश्वरा, n. = *luṭhanēśvara*, Cat.

लोथा, m. rolling, rolling on the ground, Vop. - *bhū*, f. a place where a horse is rolling in dust, L.

लोथका, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

लोथाना, n. wagging of the head, Car.; Bhpr.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.

लोथिता, m. N. of a poet, Cat. (cf. *loṭitaka*).

लुड् *luḍ* (connected with *√lul* and *√2. luḍh*), cl. I. P. *loḍati*, to agitate, move, stir, Dhātup. ix, 27; cl. 6. P. *luḍati*, to adhere; to cover, xxviii, 87; to cover, Vop.; Caus. *loḍayati* (ind. p. -*loḍya*; Pass. *loḍyate*), to set in motion, agitate, disturb, MBh.; R. &c.

लोडाना, n. the act of agitating or disturbing, Dhātup. ii, 4 (v. l. *loṭana*).

लोडिता, mfn. (fr. Caus.) agitated, troubled, MBh.

लुण्णिग *luṅiga*, m. N. of a man (the father of Mahā-deva; he wrote notes on his son's book), Cat.

लुण्ट् *luṅṭ* (cf. *√runṭ* and *luṅḍ*), cl. I.

P. (Dhātup. ix, 42) *luṅṭati*, to rob, plunder, HPariś.; cl. IO. P. *luṅṭayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 27 (Vop. 'to despise').

लुण्टका, m. a kind of vegetable, L.; N. of a man, Cat.

लुण्टा, f. rolling, MW.; = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्टाका, m. a robber, thief, Vcar.; HPariś.; a crow, L.

लुण्टिता, mfn. robbed, plundered, MW.; v. l. (or w. r.) for *luñcita*, q. v.

लुण्ठ *luṅṭh* (cf. *√runṭh*), to stir, agitate,

MBh.; to go, Dhātup. ix, 61; to be idle; to be lame; to resist, ix, 58; to rob, plunder, ix, 41 (cf. *nir-* and *vi-* *√luṅṭh*): Caus. *luṅṭhayati* (Pass. *luṅṭhyate*), to cause to rob or plunder, Singhās.; to rob, steal, plunder, sack, Rājat.; Kathās.

लुण्ठा, m. a kind of grass, Gobh. - *nadī*, f. N. of a river, Hariv. (v. l. *kuṅṭha-n*°).

लुण्ठका, m. a robber, plunderer, Hcar.

लुण्ठाना, n. the act of plundering, pillaging (see *grāma-l*°); w. r. for *luñcana*, Śak., Sch.; v. l. for *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ठा, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ठाका, m. a robber, plunderer (-*tā*, f.), Bālar.; a crow, L.

लुण्ठी, f. plundering, pillaging, sacking, Rājat.

लुण्ठिता, mfn. plundered, pillaged, robbed, stolen, Hariv.; Kathās. (also w. r. for *luñcita*).

लुण्ठी, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

लुण्ड *luṅḍ*, v. l. for *√luṅṭ*, q. v.

लुण्डिका *luṅḍikā*, f. a ball, round mass (of anything); = *leṅḍa*, q. v.; = next, L.

लुण्डी, f. proper behaviour, acting and judging rightly, L.; = *nigama*, L.

लुण्डी-कृता, mfn. made into a ball, rolled up together, L.

लुण्थ *luṅṭh* (cf. *√1. luṭh*), cl. I. P. *luṅṭhati*, to strike, hurt, cause or suffer pain, Dhātup. iii, 8.

लुप् 1. *lup* (cf. *√rup*), cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 137) *lumpāti*, °*te* (pf. *luloṭa*, *lulupe*, Br. &c.; aor. *alupat*, *alupta*, Gr.; Prec. *lop-siya*, ChUp.; fut. *loptā*, *lopsyati*, °*te*, Gr.; inf. *loptum*, Hit.; ind. p. *luptvā*, MBh. &c.; -*lūpya*, AV.; -*lūmpam*, MaitrS.; *lopam*, Kauś.), to break, violate,

hurt, injure, spoil, Hariv.; VārBṛS.; to seize, fall or pounce upon (acc.), MBh.; Hit.; to rob, plunder, steal, Kathās.; BhP.; to cheat (said of a merchant), Campak.; to take away, suppress, waste, cause to disappear, ŚārngS.; Śatr.; BhP.; to elide, erase, omit (a letter, word &c.), Prāt.; Pāṇ., Kār.; cl. 4. P. *lupyati* (pf. *luloṭa*; fut. *lopitā*, *lopihyati*, &c.), to disturb, bewilder, perplex, confound, Dhātup. xxvi, 126; Pass. *lupyate* (TS. *lūpyate*; aor. *alopi*), to be broken &c., AV. &c. &c.; to be wasted or destroyed, Hcar.; (in gram.) to be suppressed or lost or elided, disappear; to be confounded or bewildered, MaitrUp.; Caus. *lopayati*, °*te* (aor. *alūlupat*, MBh.; *alulopat*, Gr.; Pass. *lopyate*), to cause to break or violate, cause to swerve from (abl.), Ragh.; to break, violate, infringe, neglect, Mn.; MBh. &c.; (Ā.) to cause to disappear, efface, MānGr.; Desid. *lulup-sati* or *lulopishati*, °*te*, Gr.; Intens. *loloṭi* (p. *lo-lupat*), to confound, bewilder, perplex, KathUp.; *lolupyate* = *garhitam lumpati*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 24; to be greedy, in *a-lolupyamāna*, q. v. [For cognate words, see under *√rup*.]

2. **Lup**, (in gram.) falling out, suppression, elision (cf. 2. *luk*); mfn. = *lupta*, fallen out, dropped, elided, VPrāt.

Lupta, mfn. broken, violated, hurt, injured, VārBṛS.; robbed, plundered, (ifc.) deprived of, Kauś.; MBh. &c.; suppressed, lost, destroyed, annihilated, disappeared, ĀśvŚr.; MBh. &c.; (in gram.) dropped, elided, Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; (in rhet.) elliptical (as opp. to *pūrṇa*, 'complete'), Vām.; Kpr.; n. stolen property, plunder, booty, L.; (prob.) disappearance (cf. *śaśa-l*°). - *tā*, f. the state of being cut off or divided, disappearance, non-existence, W. - **danḍaka**, m. (prob.) an arch-rogue, Mṛicch. - **dharma-kriya**,

mfn. excluded from or deprived of religious ordinances, Mn. viii, 226. - **pada**, mfn. wanting (whole) words, W. - **piṅḍōdaka-kriya**, mfn. deprived of funeral rites, Bhag. - **pratibha**, mfn. deprived of reason, Rājat. - **visarga**, mfn. dropping the Visarga, Sāh.; n. = next, Prātāp.; -*ka*, n. (ib.); -*tā*, f. (Sāh.) absence of Visarga. **Luptāhata-visarga**, mfn. having Visarga dropped or coalesced (with a preceding *a*) into *o* (-*tā*, f.), Sāh. **Luptōpama**, mfn. wanting or omitting the particle of comparison, Nir.; (ā), f. (in rhet.) a mutilated or imperfect simile (the conjunction expressing comparison or the common attribute being omitted), Vām.; Kpr. &c. (IW. 458). **Luptōpamāna**, mfn. = prec. mfn., Mahidh.

Lopa, m. breaking, hurting, injury, destruction, interruption, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; neglect, violation, transgression (of a vow or duty), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; robbing, plundering, MBh.; want, deficiency, absence, disappearance, ŚrS.; Ragh.; (in gram.) dropping, elision (generally as distinguished from the terms *lup*, *slu*, *luk*, which are only applicable to affixes; when *lopa* of an affix takes place, a blank is substituted, which exerts the same influence on the base as the affix itself, but when either *luk* or *lup* or *slu* of an affix is enjoined, then the affix is not only dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st pl. of *kati*, where *jas* is said to be elided by *luk*, the change of the final of the base to *Guṇa* does not take place, i. e. both the affix and its effect on the base are abolished; moreover, *lopa* refers only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by *luk* &c. the dropping of the whole affix is implied), Nir.; Prāt.; Pāṇ. &c.; (*lopā*), f. a partic. bird, TS.; a kind of bird, L.; = *lopā-mudrā* below. **Lopā-patti**, f. the being cut off or dropped or elided, MW.

Lopaka, mfn. (ifc.) interrupting, violating, destroying (see *vidhi-l*°); m. violation, MW.; (*ikā*), f. a kind of sweetmeat, AgP.; Hcat.

Lopana, n. the act of omitting or violating, violation (see *vrata-l*°); the mouth, Gal. (prob. w. r. for *lapana*).

Lopāka, m. a kind of jackal, Suśr.

Lopāpaka, m. id. (*ikā*, f.), L.

Lopā-mudrā, f. N. of the reputed wife of the sage Agastya (she is said to have been formed by the sage himself and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha, where she grew up as his daughter; she asked her husband to acquire immense riches; so he went to the rich demon Ilvala, and having conquered him, satisfied his wife with his wealth; she is considered as the authoress of RV. i, 179, 4), RV.; MBh.; Hariv. &c.; -*kavi*, m. N. of a poet, Cat.; -*pati* or -*sahacara*, m. husband of Lopā-mudrā, N. of Agastya, L.

Lopāyikā, f. a kind of bird, L.

Lopāśā, m. a jackal, fox, or a similar animal, RV.; VS. [Cf. Gk. *δαλῶννη*.] °*śaka*, m. N. of a man, Buddh.; (*ikā*), f. a female jackal or fox, L.

Lopin, mfn. (ifc.) injuring, diminishing, impairing, MBh.; Ragh.; liable or subject to elision, Pat. (cf. *madhyama-pada-l*°).

Loptri, mfn. one who interrupts or violates (with gen.), MBh.; (*tri*), f. a lump of dough or paste, Bhpr.

Loptra, n. stolen property, plunder, booty, Yājñ.; MBh.

Lopya, mfn. to be broken &c.; to be omitted or elided, Vop.; being among thickets or inaccessible places, VS. (Mahidh.)

लुभ *lubh*, cl. 6. P. *lubhati* (only Dhātup.

xxviii, 22) or cl. 4. P. (xxvi, 124) *lūbhyati* (pf. *lulubhe*, R.; aor. *alubhat* or *alobhit*, Gr.; fut. *lobdhā* or *lobhitā*, *lobhishyati*, ib.; inf. *lobdhum*, MBh.; ind. p. *lobhitvā*, *lubhitvā*, *lubdhvā*, Gr.), to be perplexed or disturbed, become disordered, go astray, AitBr.; to desire greatly or eagerly, long for, be interested in (dat. or loc.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; to entice, allure, R.; Caus. *lobhāyati*, °*te* (aor. *alūlubhat*, Br.; Pass. *lobhyate*, MBh.), to confound, bewilder, perplex, derange, ŚBr.; to cause to desire or long for, excite lust, allure, entice, attract, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to efface, ĀpŚr. (cf. Caus. of *√lup*): Desid. of Caus. -*lulobhayishati*, see *ā-√lubh*: Desid. *lulubhishati* or *lulobhishati*, Gr.; Intens. *lolubhyate* (Gr. also *lolobdhi*), to have a vehement desire for (loc.), Kām. [Cf. Lat. *lubet*, *libet*, *libido*; Goth. *liufs*; Germ. *liob*, *lieb*, *lieben*; Angl. Sax. *leof*; Eng. *lief*, *love*.]

Lubdha, mfn. bewildered, confused, AitBr. (*am*, ind.); greedy, covetous, avaricious, desirous of or