

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. 1. P. (Dhātup. vii, 5) *luñcāti* (pf. *luluñca*, °ce, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; aor. *aluñcīt*, Gr.; fut. *luñcīta*, *luñcīshyati*, ib.; ind. p. *luñcītvā* or *lucītvā*, 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.

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

लुञ्चका, 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.1. for *√lañj*, q.v.

लुट् 1. *luṭ* (cf. *√ruṭ* and 1. *luṭh*), cl. 1. Ā. *loṭate*, to resist; to suffer pain; to shine, Dhātup. xviii, 8; cl. 10. P. *loṭayati*, to speak; to shine, xxxiii, 81.

लुट् 2. *luṭ* (connected with *√2. luṭh*), cl. 1. 4. P. *loṭati*, *lutayati* (only p. *lutyat*, rolling, in Bhaṭṭ.; Gr. also pf. *luloṭa* &c.), to roll, roll about, wallow, Dhātup. ix, 27; xxvi, 113; cl. 1. Ā. *loṭate*, to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. 10. P. *loṭayati*, see under *√1. luṭ*.

लोटाना, 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.

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

लुट् 1. *luṭh*, cl. 1. P. *loṭhati* (pf. *luloṭha* &c.), to strike, knock down, Dhātup. ix, 52; to roll, wallow, Dharmas. (see *√2. luṭh*); cl. 1. Ā. *loṭhate* (pf. *luluṭhe*; aor. *aluṭhat*, *aloṭhishā*, Pāṇ. i, 3, 91), to resist; to suffer pain, Dhātup. xxviii, 9; to go, Naigh. ii, 14; Caus. or cl. 10. 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*, °*hishā*, 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. *aluloṭhat* or *aluloṭhat*), to set in motion, stir, agitate, BhP., Sch.; to sound, make resound, Viddh.; to deal blows round about, Bhaṭṭ.: Desid. *luloṭhishate*, to wish to roll, be on the point of rolling, Pat.: Intens. *loluṭhīti*, to roll about (said of a drunken man), Bālar.

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

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

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

लुट्थेश्वरा, n. = *luthanēśvara*, Cat.

लुट्था, m. rolling, rolling on the ground, Vop.

-**bhū**, f. a place where a horse is rolling in dust, L.

लुट्थका, m. N. of a poet, Cat.

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

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

लुड् *luḍ* (connected with *√lul* and *√2. luḍh*), cl. 1. 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.

लुडाना, n. the act of agitating or disturbing, Dhātup. ii, 4 (v.1. *loḍana*).

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

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

लुडत् *luḍṭ* (cf. *√runḍ* and *luḍḍ*), cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. ix, 42) *luḍṭati*, to rob, plunder, HPariś.; cl. 10. P. *luḍṭayati*, id., Dhātup. xxxii, 27 (Vop. 'to despise').

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

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

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

लुडुतिता, mfn. robbed, plundered, MW.; v.1. (or w.r.) for *luñcīta*, q.v.

लुडुत् *luḍṭh* (cf. *√runḍh*), to stir, agitate, MBh.; to go, Dhātup. ix, 51; to be idle; to be lame; to resist, ix, 58; to rob, plunder, ix, 41 (cf. *nir-* and *vi-* *√luḍṭh*): Caus. *luḍṭhayati* (Pass. *luḍṭhyate*), to cause to rob or plunder, Siṅhās.; to rob, steal, plunder, sack, Rājat.; Kathās.

लुडुथा, m. a kind of grass, Gobh. - **nadī**, f. N. of a river, Hariv. (v.1. *kuṇḍa-n°*).

लुडुथका, m. a robber, plunderer, Hcar.

लुडुथाना, n. the act of plundering, pillaging (see *grāma-l°*); w.r. for *luñcana*, Śak., Sch.; v.1. for *luṭhana*, L.

लुडुथुता, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

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

लुडुथुति, f. plundering, pillaging, sacking, Rājat.

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

लुडुथुति, f. = *luṭhana*, L.

लुडुड् *luḍḍ*, v.1. for *√luṭṭ*, q.v.

लुडुडिका *luḍḍikā*, f. a ball, round mass (of anything); = *leṇḍa*, q.v.; = next, L.

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

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

लुडुड्य *luḍḍy* (cf. *√1. luṭh*), cl. 1. P. *luḍḍhati*, to strike, hurt, cause or suffer pain, Dhātup. iii, 8.

लुप 1. *lup* (cf. *√rup*), cl. 6. P. Ā. (Dhātup. xxviii, 137) *lumpāti*, °*te* (pf. *lulopa*, *lulupe*, Br. &c.; aor. *alupat*, *alupta*, Gr.; Prec. *lopsiya*, ChUp.; fut. *loptā*, *lopsyati*, °*te*, Gr.; inf. *loptum*, Hit.; ind. p. *luptvā*, MBh. &c.; -*lūpya*, AV.; -*lūpam*, MaitrS.; *lopam*, Kauś.), to break, violate, hurt, injure, spoil, Hariv.; VarBrS.; 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. *lulopa*; 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. *alulopat*, 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. *lulupṣati* or *lulopishati*, °*te*, Gr.: Intens. *loloṭpi* (p. *loṭpat*), to confound, bewilder, perplex, KaṭhUp.; *lolupyate* = *garhitam lumpati*, Pāṇ. iii, 1, 24; to be greedy, in *a-lolupyamāna*, q.v. [For cognate words, see under *√rup*.]

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

लुप्ता, mfn. broken, violated, hurt, injured, VarBrS.; 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. - **daṇḍaka**, 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. - **piṇḍōdaka-kriya**, mfn. deprived of funeral rites, Bhag. - **pratibha**, mfn. deprived of reason, Rājat. - **visarga**, mfn. dropping the Visarga, Sāh.; n. = next, Prāt.; -*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., Mahīdh.

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.; (*loṭpā*), f. a partic. bird, TS.; a kind of bird, L.; = *loṭpā-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.

Lopāsā, m. a jackal, fox, or a similar animal, RV.; VS. [Cf. Gk. *ἀλώπηξ*.] °*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. (Mahīdh.)

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. *lobhā* or *lobhitā*, *lobhishyati*, ib.; inf. *lobhum*, MBh.; ind. p. *lobhitvā*, *lobhitvā*, *lobdhvā*, 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. *lobhayati*, °*te* (aor. *alulubhat*, 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. *lobubhyate* (Gr. also *lobodhi*), 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