

**लेय leya**, m. (fr. Gk. λέων) the sign of the zodiac Leo, VarBrS.

**लेलाय lelaya** (either a kind of Intens. fr. √li, or Nom. fr. *lelā*, cf. next), P. *lelayati*, °te (pr. p. *lelayanti*, gen. *lelayatas*; impf. *lelayat*, *lelayat*; pf. *lelaya*), to move to and fro, quiver, tremble, shake, MaitrS.; TS.; Br.; Up.; ĀpŚr. [Cf. Goth. *reiraiθh*.]

**Lelā**, f. (only instr. *lelayā*, cf. above) quivering, flickering, shaking about, ŚBr.

**Lelāyamānā**, f. N. of one of the seven tongues of fire, MuṇḍUp.

**लेलितक lelitaka** or *lelitaka*, m. or n. (?) sulphur, Car.

**लेलिह leliha**, °hāna &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

**लेल्य lelya**. See p. 903, col. 2.

**लेवार levāra**, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat.

**लेश leśa**, *leśya*, *leśṭavya* &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

**लेसक lesaka** or *lesika*, m. a rider on an elephant, L.

**लेह leha**, *lehana* &c. See p. 903, col. 1.

**लैख laikha**, m. patr. fr. *lekha*, g. *śivādi*.

**Laikhābhreya**, m. patr. fr. *lekhabhra* or metron. fr. *lekha-bhrū*, g. *śubhrādi*.

**लैगवायन laigavāyana**, m. a patr. fr. *ligu*, g. *naḡādi*.

**Laigavya**, m. id., g. *gargādi*.

**Laigavyāyanī**, f. a patr. fr. *laigavya*, g. *lohitādi*.

**लैङ्ग lainga**, mf(ī)n. (fr. *liṅga*) relating to grammatical gender, Pat.; (ī), f. a species of plant, L.; n. N. of a Purāṇa and an Upapurāṇa. — **dhūma**, m. an ignorant priest (who does not know the god, metre &c. of Vedic hymns), L. **Laingōdbhava**, n. (the tale of) the origin of the Liṅga, Bālar.

**Laingika**, mfn. based upon a characteristic mark or evidence or proof, Śāy.; m. a sculptor, Kap., Sch. — **bhāva-vāda**, m. N. of wk.

**Laingika**, w. r. for *laingika*.

**लैण lain**, cl. 1. P. *lainati*, to go; to send; to embrace, Dhātup. xiii, 15 (w. r. for *pain*).

**लैशिक laisika**, n. the offence of a monk who taking advantage of an apparent transgression committed by a fellow monk wrongfully accuses him of it, Buddh.

**लो lo**, mfn. (fr. *lavaya*; nom. *laus*), Pāṇ. i, 1, 58; Vārt. 2, Pat.; m. N. of a man, Rājat.

**लोक lok** (connected with √I. *ruc*), cl. 1. *lōka* (Dhātup. iv, 2) *lokate* (pf. *luloke*, Bhatt.; inf. *-lokītum*, Kathās.), to see, behold, perceive: Caus. or cl. 10. (Dhātup. xxxiii, 103) *lokayati* (aor. *alulokat*), id., ŚBr.; Sāh.; to know, recognize, R.; LiṅgaP. [Cf. Eng. *look*.]

**Lokā**, m. (connected with *roka*; in the oldest texts *loka* is generally preceded by *u*, which accord. to the Padap. = the particle 3. *u*; but *u* may be a prefixed vowel and *ulokā* a collateral dialectic form of *loka*; accord. to others *u-loka* is abridged from *uru-* or *ava-loka*), free or open space, room, place, scope, free motion, RV.; AV.; Br.; ĀsvŚr. (acc. with √*kri* or √*dā* or *anu-√ni*, 'to make room, grant freedom;') *loke* with gen., 'instead of'; intermediate space, Kauś.; a tract, region, district, country, province, ŚBr.; the wide space or world (either 'the universe' or 'any division of it,' esp. 'the sky or heaven;') 3 Lokas are commonly enumerated, viz. heaven, earth, and the atmosphere or lower regions; sometimes only the first two; but a fuller classification gives 7 worlds, viz. Bhūr-<sup>1</sup>, the earth; Bhuvar-<sup>2</sup>, the space between the earth and sun inhabited by Munis, Siddhas &c.; Svar-<sup>3</sup>, Indra's heaven above the sun or between it and the polar star; Mahar-<sup>4</sup>, a region above the polar star and inhabited by Bhṛigu and other saints who survive the destruction of the 3 lower worlds; Janar-<sup>5</sup>, inhabited by Brahmā's son Sanat-kumāra &c.; Tapar-<sup>6</sup>, inh<sup>o</sup> by deified Vairāgins; Satya-<sup>7</sup> or Brahma-<sup>7</sup>, abode of Brahmā, translation to which exempts from re-

birth; elsewhere these 7 worlds are described as earth, sky, heaven, middle region, place of re-births, mansion of the blest, and abode of truth; sometimes 14 worlds are mentioned, viz. the 7 above, and 7 lower regions called in the order of their descent below the earth—A-tala, Vi-t<sup>o</sup>, Su-t<sup>o</sup>, Rasā-t<sup>o</sup>, Talā-t<sup>o</sup>, Mahā-t<sup>o</sup>, and Pātāla; cf. RTL. 102, n. 1; IW. 420, 1; 431, 1), AV. &c. &c.; N. of the number 'seven' (cf. above), VarBrS., Sch.; the earth or world of human beings &c., Mn.; MBh. &c. (*ayān lokāh*, 'this world;') *asaū* or *pāro lokāh*, 'that or the other world;') *loke* or *iha loke*, 'here on earth,' opp. to *para-tra*, *para-loke* &c.; *kṛtsne loke*, 'on the whole earth'; (also pl.) the inhabitants of the world, mankind, folk, people (sometimes opp. to 'king'), Mn.; MBh. &c.; (pl.) men (as opp. to 'women'), Vet.; Hit.; a company, community (often ifc. to form collectives), Kāv.; Vas.; Kathās. &c.; ordinary life, worldly affairs, common practice or usage, Gr̥S.; Nir.; Mn. &c. (*loke* either 'in ordinary life,' 'in worldly matters;' or 'in common language, in popular speech,' as opp. to *vede*, *chandasi*); the faculty of seeing, sight (only in *cakshur-<sup>l</sup>*, q. v.); *lokānām sāmānī*, du. and *lokānām vratānī*, pl. N. of Sāmāns, ĀrshBr. [Cf. Lat. *lucus*, originally 'a clearing of a forest; Lith. *laukas*, a field.] — **kaṇṭaka**, m. 'man-thorn,' a wicked man (who is a 'curse' to his fellow-men), Mn.; MBh.; R.; N. of Rāvaṇa, MW. — **kathā**, f. a popular legend or fable, ib. — **karṭri**, m. 'world-creator' (N. applied to Vishṇu and Śiva as well as to Brahmā), MBh.; R. — **kalpa**, mfn. resembling or appearing like the world, becoming manifested in the form of the w<sup>o</sup>, BhP.; regarded by the world, considered by men as (nom.), ib.; m. a period or age of the world, ib. — **kānta**, mfn. w<sup>o</sup>-loved, liked by every one, pleasing to all, MBh.; R.; (ā), f. a kind of medicinal herb, L. — **kāma**, mfn. longing for a partic. world, MBh. — **kāmyā**, f. love towards men, ib. — **kāra**, m. creator of the w<sup>o</sup> (N. of Śiva), Śivag. — **kāraṇa-kāraṇa**, n. cause of the causes of the w<sup>o</sup> (N. of Śiva), MW. — **kṛit** (also *uloka-k<sup>o</sup>*), mfn. making or creating free space, setting free, RV.; AV.; TS. &c.; m. the creator of the w<sup>o</sup>, MBh.; R.; MärkP. — **kṛit-nū**, mfn. creating space, RV. (prob. *uloka-k<sup>o</sup>*). — **kshit**, mfn. inhabiting heaven, ChUp. — **gatī**, f. 'way of the world,' actions of men, Hariv.; R. — **gāthā**, f. a verse or song (handed down orally) among men, Sarvad. — **guru**, m. a teacher of the world, instructor of the people, R.; BhP. — **cakshus**, n. 'eye of the world,' the sun, L. (accord. to some m.); pl. the eyes of men, Sāh. — **cara**, mfn. wandering through the w<sup>o</sup>s, MBh. — **cāritra**, n. the way or proceedings of the world, R. — **cārin**, mfn. = *cara*, q. v., MBh. — **jananī**, f. 'mother of the world,' N. of Lakshmi, Cat. — **jit**, mfn. winning or conquering any region, ŚBr.; winning Heaven (*loka-jitām svargām = svarga-loka-jitam*), AV.; Mn.; m. conqueror of the world, W.; a sage, ib.; N. of a Buddha, L. — **jña**, mfn. knowing the w<sup>o</sup>, understanding men; *-tā*, f. knowledge of the w<sup>o</sup>, kn<sup>o</sup> of mankind, Prasaṅg. — **jyeshtha**, m. 'the most distinguished or excellent among men,' N. of Buddha, Buddh.; a monk of a partic. order, ib. — **tattva**, n. 'w<sup>o</sup>-truth,' knowledge of the w<sup>o</sup>, kn<sup>o</sup> of mankind, R. — **tantra**, n. the system or course of the w<sup>o</sup>, MBh.; Hariv.; Śak.; Pur. — **tas**, ind. by men, from people, from people's talk, R.; Kathās.; (ifc.) on the part of the people of (*jñāti-<sup>l</sup>*), on the part of the collective body of relations, VarBrS.; as usual or customary in the world, ŚāṅkhGr̥. — **tā**, f. (in *tal-loka-tā*) the being possessed of one's world, BhP. (MBh. vii, 6519, read *gantā sa-lokatām*). — **tushāra**, m. 'earth's dew,' camphor, L. — **traya**, n. (MBh.; Ragh.) or (ī), f. (Kūval.) 'world-triad,' the three w<sup>o</sup>s (heaven, earth and atmosphere, or h<sup>o</sup>, earth and lower regions). — **dambhaka**, mfn. deceiving the w<sup>o</sup>, cheating mankind, Mn. iv, 195. — **dūshana**, mfn. damaging mankind, R. — **dvaya**, n. both w<sup>o</sup>s (heaven and earth), Kām.; Rājat. — **dvāra**, n. the door or gate of heaven, ChUp.; °*rīya*, n. N. of a Sāman, KātyŚr., Sch. — **dharma**, m. a worldly matter, Lalit.; worldly condition (eight with Buddhists), Dharmas. 61. — **dhātu**, m. f. a region or part of the world, Buddh.; N. of a partic. division of the w<sup>o</sup>, ib.; °*tv-īśvarī*, f. N. of Māricī, wife of Vairocana, Tantr. — **dhātṛi**, m. creator of the w<sup>o</sup> (N. of Śiva), MBh.; (trī), f. N. of the earth (?), Caṇḍ. (perhaps for *-dhartrī*; cf. next). — **dhārīnī**, f. N. of the earth, TĀr. — **nātha**, m. 'lord

of worlds,' N. of Brahmā, Cat.; of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; BhP.; of Śiva, Kum.; of the gods in general, BhP.; of the sun, Cat.; a protector or guardian of the people, king, sovereign, R.; BhP. &c.; a Buddha, L.; N. of a Buddha, Rājat.; of Avalokiteśvara, ib.; Inscr.; of various authors, Cat.; a partic. mixture, Rasēndrac.; mfn. being under the guardianship of mankind, Kāv.; *-cakra-<sup>v</sup>rtin*, m. N. of a Scholiast, Cat.; *-bhāṭṭa*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; *-rasa*, m. a partic. medicinal preparation, Cat.; *-sarman*, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **nāyaka**, m. leader of the worlds (the sun), Hcat. — **nindita**, mfn. blamed by the w<sup>o</sup>, generally censured, Sarvad. — **netṛi**, m. guide of the w<sup>o</sup> (N. of Śiva), Śivag. — **nyāyāmṛita**, n. N. of wk. — **pa**, m. a w<sup>o</sup>-guardian, world-protector (8 in number; see *l<sup>o</sup>-pāla*), MBh.; BhP. — **paktī**, f. the mental evolution of the w<sup>o</sup>, ŚBr.; worldly reward or esteem, Jātakam. — **paṅkti**, f. w. r. for prec. Sāṅkhyak., Sch. — **pati**, m. 'lord of the world,' N. of Brahmā, VarBrS.; of Vishṇu, BhP.; a lord or ruler of people, king, sovereign, R.; BhP. — **patha**, m. way of the world, general or usual way or manner, MBh. — **paddhati**, f. general or universal way, Sarvad. — **paro'ksha**, mfn. hidden from the world, MBh. — **pārya**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **pālā**, m. a world-protector, guardian of the w<sup>o</sup>, regent of a quarter of the w<sup>o</sup> (the Loka-pālas are sometimes regarded as the guardian deities of different orders of beings, but more commonly of the four cardinal and four intermediate points of the w<sup>o</sup>, viz. accord. to Mn. v, 96, 1. Indra, of the East; 2. Agni, of South-east; 3. Yama, of South; 4. Sūrya, of South-west; 5. Varuṇa, of West; 6. Pavana or Vāyu, of North-west; 7. Kubera, of North; 8. Soma or Candra, of North-east; others substitute Nir-ṛiti for 4 and Īśānī or Pṛithivī for 8; according to Dharmas. the Buddhists enumerate 4 or 8 or 10 or 14 Loka-pālas), ŚBr. &c. &c.; a protector or ruler of the people, king, prince, Ragh.; Rājat.; N. of various kings, Bhadrab.; Col.; of Avalokiteśvara, MW. 198; protection of the people (?), R.; *-tā*, f. (MārKp.) or *-tva*, n. (Hariv.; R.) the being a guardian of the world; °*lāshtaka-dāna*, n. N. of wk. — **pālaka**, m. a world-protector, BhP.; a king, sovereign, ib. — **pālinī**, f. 'world-protectress,' N. of Durgā, Kautukar. — **pitāmaha**, m. 'progenitor of the w<sup>o</sup>, great forefather of mankind,' N. of Brahmā, R.; BhP. — **punya**, N. of a place, Rājat. — **purusha**, m. 'w<sup>o</sup>-man,' the World personified, L. — **pūjita**, mfn. honoured by the world, universally worshipped, L.; m. N. of a man, Lalit. — **prakāsa**, m. and °*śaka*, n. N. of wks. — **prakāśana**, m. 'world-illuminator,' the sun, L. — **pratyaya**, m. world-currency, universal prevalence (of a custom &c.), KātyŚr. — **pradīpa**, m. 'light of the world,' N. of a Buddha, Buddh.; °*pānāvaya-candrikā-nidāna*, n. N. of wk. — **pravāda**, m. popular talk, common saying, commonly used expression, R.; Hit. — **pravāhin**, mfn. flowing through the world, MBh. — **prasiddha**, mfn. celebrated in the world, generally established, universally known, Kām. — **prasiddhi**, f. universal establishment or reception (of any custom &c.), general prevalence (°*dhyā*, ind. according to prevalent usage), VarBrS. — **bandhu**, m. 'universal friend, friend of all,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of the sun, L. — **bāndhava**, m. 'friend of all,' N. of the sun, Cat. — **bāhya**, mfn. excluded from the w<sup>o</sup>, excluded from society, excommunicated, L.; differing from the w<sup>o</sup>, singular, eccentric, MW.; m. an outcast, ib. — **bindusāra**, n. N. of the last of the 14 Pūrvas or most ancient Jaina writings, L. — **bhartṛi**, m. supporter of the people, R. — **bhāj**, mfn. occupying space, ŚBr. — **bhāvana** (MBh.; Hariv.; BhP.) or °*vin* (R.), mfn. promoting the welfare of the world or of men; w<sup>o</sup>-creating, MW. — **bhās-kāra**, m. — **manoramā**, f. N. of wks. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. containing space or room, spacious, ŚBr.; containing the worlds or the universe, Hariv.; BhP. — **maryādā**, f. 'bounds of the w<sup>o</sup>, popular observance, established usage or custom, Śāṅkar. — **mahā-devī**, f. N. of a princess, Inscr. — **mahēśvara**, m. N. of Kṛishṇa, Bhag. — **mātrī**, f. the mother of the w<sup>o</sup>, Sāh.; BhP.; N. of Lakshmi, BhP.; of Gaurī, Kāv. — **mātrikā**, f. (pl.) the mother of the w<sup>o</sup>, Hcat. — **mārga**, m. general or universal way, prevalent custom, Pañcat. — **m-prīna**, mfn. filling the world, penetrating everywhere, Bhām.; (ā), f. (scil. *ishtakā*), N. of the bricks used for building the sacrificial altar (set up with the formula *lokam prīna* &c., those which have a peculiar formula being called *yajush-matī*,