

maintaining, supporting, MBh. °dhārayā, mfn. (prob.) disposing, arranging, VS. °dhārayitavya, mfn. to be (or being) supported or maintained, PraśnUp. °dhārayitrī, mfn. = °dhārāya (used to explain vi-dhārti), Nir. xii, 14. °dhārin, mfn. checking, restraining, Vāgbh.

Vi-dhṛita, mfn. kept asunder, divided, separated, TS. &c. &c.; kept off, avoided, Hariv.; stopped, checked, suppressed, restrained, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; held, borne (with śirasā, mūrddhā or °dhni, borne on the head, i.e. highly esteemed; with svōdareṇa, borne in one's own body), ib.; held, possessed, Bhartṛ.; saved, preserved, BhP.; (with antare) pledged, Pañcat.; n., w.r. for vi-dhūta (q.v.), Śāh.; °tāyudha, mfn. holding weapons, MW. °dhṛiti (vi-), f. separation, division, partition, arrangement, regulation, AV.; VS.; TBr.; keeping away, Br.; anything that separates or divides, a boundary-line, barrier, TS.; N. of two blades of grass which indicate a boundary-line between Barhis and Prastara, TBr.; ŚBr.; KātyŚr.; m. a partic. Sattra, ŚrS.; N. of a partic. divine being, BhP.; of a king, ib.

विधृष vi-√dhṛish, Caus. -dharshayati, to violate, spoil, injure, annoy, trouble, MBh. °dhṛish-ṭi, f. (in a formula), ŚākhŚr.

विधेय vi-dheya &c. See p. 968, col. 2.

विध्मा vi-√dhmā. See vi-√dham, p. 967.

विध्यन्त vidhy-anta, &c. See p. 968, col. 2.

विध्वंस vi-√dhvas (or dhvas), Ā. -dhvasante (rarely °ti), to fall to pieces, crumble into dust or powder, be scattered or dispersed or destroyed, perish, ŚBr. &c. &c.; Caus. -dhvasayati (ind. p. -dhvasya or -dhvasya), to cause to fall to pieces or crumble, dash to pieces, crush, destroy, annihilate, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to hurt, injure, R.

Vi-dhvansa, m. ruin, destruction, hurt, injury, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; cessation (of a disease), Suśr.; insult, offence, Kir.; violation (of a woman), Kathās. °dhvasaka, m. a debaucher, violator (of a woman), ib. °dhvasana, mfn. causing to fall, ruining, destroying, removing, MBh.; R.; n. the act of causing to fall &c., ib.; insulting, violating (a woman), Kathās. °dhvasita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) dashed or broken to pieces, destroyed, R.; BhP. °dhvasin, mfn. falling to pieces, perishing, Ragh.; causing to fall, ruining, destroying, Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.; insulting, violating (a woman), Kathās.; hostile, adverse, W.; (ini), f. a partic. magical formula, ib.

Vi-dhvasta, mfn. fallen asunder, fallen to pieces, dispersed, ruined, destroyed, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; whirled up (as dust), R.; (in astron.) darkened, obscured, eclipsed, Sūryas.; -kavaca, mfn. one whose armour is destroyed, R.; -tā, f. ruin, destruction, Kathās.; -nagarāśrama, mfn. containing ruined cities and hermitages, MBh.; -para-guṇa, mfn. one who detracts from the merits of another, Vās.; -vipanāpana, mfn. (a town) whose market and trade are ruined, R.

विनङ्गस vinaṅgrisa, m. (of unknown origin and meaning), RV. ix, 72, 3 (kamanīyaṃ stotram grihṇāti yaḥ, Sāy.; du. 'the two arms,' Naigh. ii, 4).

विनटन vi-natana, n. (√nat) moving to and fro, going hither and thither, Vās.

विनद् vi-√nad, P. -nadati, to sound forth, cry out, roar, bellow, thunder, MBh.; R. &c. (with ravam mahā-svanam, to roar aloud); to roar or scream at or about (acc.), MBh.; to fill with cries, Hariv.; Caus. -nādayati (Pass. -nādyate), to cause to sound or resound, fill with noise or cries, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to sound aloud, R. °nada, m. sound, noise, R.; Alstonia Scholaris, L.; (ā), f. a partic. Śakti, Pañcar.; (ī), f. N. of a river, MBh.; VP. (v.l. vainadī). °nadin, mfn. roaring, thundering, grumbling, MBh. °nādita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) made to resound, caused to sound aloud, ib. °nādin, mfn. sounding forth, crying out, ib.

विनद्ध vi-naddha, mfn. (√nah) untied, unfastened, set free, AV.

Vi-nāha, m. a top or cover for the mouth of a well, L. (cf. vī-nāha).

विनन्द vi-√nand, P. Ā. -nandati, °te, to rejoice, be glad or joyful, MBh.

विनम् vi-√nam, P. Ā. -namati, °te, to bend

down, bow down, stoop, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; Caus. -nāmayati or -namayati (ind. p. -nāmya and -namayya), to bend down, incline, bend (a bow), MBh.; Hariv.; (in gram.) to cerebralize or change into a cerebral letter (cf. -nāmita).

Vi-nata, mfn. bent, curved, bent down, bowed, stooping, inclined, sunk down, depressed, deepened (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS.; bowing to (gen.), Ghaṭ.; humble, modest, Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; dejected, dispirited, MW.; (in gram.) changed into a cerebral letter, Pāṇ., Sch. (cf. -nāma); accentuated in a partic. manner, Sāy.; m. a kind of ant, Kauś.; N. of a son of Su-dyumna, VP.; of a monkey, R.; (perhaps) n. N. of a place situated on the Go-mati, R.; (ā), f., see below; -kāya, mfn. one who has the body bent, stooping, SaddhP.; -tā, f. inclination, TPrāt., Sch.; °tānana, mfn. one who has his face bent or cast down, dejected, dispirited, MBh.; °tāśva, m. N. of a son of Su-dyumna, Hariv.; VP.; °tōdara, mfn. with bending waist, bending at the waist, MW. °nataka, m. N. of a mountain, Buddh.

Vi-natā, f. a girl with bandy legs or a hunchback, GṛS.; an abscess on the back or abdomen accompanying diabetes, Suśr.; Car.; a sort of basket, W.; N. of one of Kaśyapa's wives (and mother of Suparṇa, Aruṇa and Garuḍa &c.; in MBh. i, 2520, Vinatā is enumerated among the thirteen daughters of Dakṣa; the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa makes her the wife of Tārkaśa; the Vāyu describes the metres of the Veda as her daughters, while the Padma gives her only one daughter, Saudāminī), Suparṇ.; MBh. &c.; N. of a female demon of illness, MBh.; of a Rākshasī, R.; -tanayā, f. 'daughter of V°', metr. of Su-mati, VP.; -nanda (°tān), m. N. of a drama by Go-vinda; -suta (Śiś.), -sūnu (L.), m. 'son of V°', N. of Aruṇa, Garuḍa &c. °nati, f. bowing, obeisance to (loc.), Bhartṛ.; Kathās.; humility, modesty, W.

Vi-namana, n. the act of bending down (opp. to un-n°), Suśr. °namita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bent or turned towards (abhimukham), Amar. °namra, see p. 951, col. 1.

Vi-nāma, m. crookedness (of the body, caused by pain), Bhpr.; Car. (also °maka, m., °mikā, f.); conversion into a cerebral letter, the substitution of śh for s and ṇ for n, Prāt. °nāmīta, mfn. (fr. Caus.) bent down, inclined, MBh.

विनय 1. vi-naya (said to be artificially formed fr. vi + nri; for 2. see under vi-√ni), Nom. P. °yati (with prefix 3. vi; ind. p. vi-vinayya), Pāṇ. i, 4, 1, Vārtt. 7, Pat.

विनद् vi-√nard, P. Ā. -nardati, °te, to cry out, roar, thunder, MBh.; R. &c. °nardin, mfn. roaring (applied to a partic. method of chanting the Sāma-veda), ChUp.

विनश् vi-√1. naś, P. -naśati, to reach, attain, RV.

विनश् vi-√2. naś, P. -naśati or -naśyati (fut. -naśishyati or -naśishyati; inf. -naśitum or -naśishyatum), to be utterly lost, perish, disappear, vanish, RV. &c. &c.; to come to nothing, be frustrated or foiled, ib.; to be deprived of (abl.), RV. ix, 79, 1; to destroy, annihilate, Hariv.; Caus. -nāśayati (aor. vy-anāśat), to cause to be utterly lost or ruined or to disappear or vanish, RV. &c. &c. (once in Sūryas. with gen. for acc.); to frustrate, disappoint, render ineffective (a weapon), AV.; to suffer to be lost or ruined, Ragh. ii, 56; (aor.) to be lost, perish, MBh.; R.

Vi-nāśin, mfn. disappearing, vanishing, VS.

Vi-nāśana, n. utter loss, perishing, disappearance (with sarasvatyāḥ, N. of a district north-west of Delhi [said to be the same as Kuru-kshetra and adjacent to the modern Paniput] where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; also sarasvatī-vin°), Pañcat. Br.; ŚrS.; -kshetra, n. the district of Vināśana, MW. °naśvara, mf(ā)n. liable to be destroyed or lost, perishable, Kāv.; Rājat. &c.; -tā, f., -tva, n. perishableness, transitoriness, Sarvad.

Vi-nashṭa, mfn. utterly lost or ruined, destroyed, perished, disappeared, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; spoilt, corrupted, Mn.; Yājñ.; (prob.) n. a dead carcass, carrion (see below); -cakshus, mfn. one who has lost his eyes, MBh.; -tejas (vi-n°), mfn. one whose energy is lost, weak, feeble, AV.; -dṛishṭi, mfn. one who has lost his sight, BhP.; -dharma, mfn. (a country) whose laws are corrupted, Rājat.; °tōpajivin, mfn.

living on dead carcasses or carrion, GopBr. °nashṭaka, see bāla-vinashṭaka. °nashṭi (vi-), f. loss, ruin, destruction, ŚBr.; KenUp.; BhP.

Vi-nāśa, m. utter loss, annihilation, perdition, destruction, decay, death, removal, TPrāt.; Up.; MBh. &c.; -krīt, mfn. (ifc.) causing destruction of, destroying, Yājñ.; -dharman, mfn. subject to the law of decay, Ragh. viii, 10 (v.l. °min; but cf. Pāṇ. v, 4, 124); -sanibhava, m. a source of destruction, cause of the subsequent non-existence of a composite body (avayavin), MW.; -hatu, mfn. being the cause of death, Suśr.; °śānta, m. 'end (caused by) destruction', death, MBh.; mfn. ending in death, ib.; °śōn-mukha, mfn. ready to perish, fully ripe or mature, L. °nāśaka, mfn. (fr. Caus.) annihilating, destroying, a destroyer, MBh.; R. &c. °nāśana, mf(ā)n. (fr. id.) id., Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; m. N. of an Asura (son of Kalā), MBh.; n. causing to disappear, removal, destruction, annihilation, MBh.; Kāv. &c. °nāśayitrī, mfn. (fr. id.) one who destroys, a destroyer, MW. °nāśita, mfn. (fr. id.) utterly destroyed, ruined, Pañcat. °nāśin, mfn. perishing, perishable (°śi-tva, n.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; undergoing transformation, W.; (mostly ifc.) destructive, destroying, MBh.; Kāv.; VarBrS. &c.; (a tale) treating of the destruction of (gen.), MBh. °nāśya, mfn. to be destroyed or annihilated (-tva, n.), MBh.; Kathās.; Sarvad.

विना vinā or vinā, ind. (prob. a kind of instr. of 3. vi) without, except, short or exclusive of (preceded or followed by an acc., instr., rarely abl.; cf. Pāṇ. ii, 3, 32; exceptionally ifc., e.g. śuci-vinā, without honesty, satya-v° without faith, Subh.), AV. xx, 136, 13 (not in manuscript), Mn.; MBh. &c. (sometimes vinā is used pleonastically, e.g. na tad asti vinā deva yat te virahitam Hare, 'there is nothing, O god Hari, that is without thee,' Hariv. 14966). -krīta, mfn. 'made without,' deprived or bereft of, separated from, left or relinquished by, lacking, destitute of, free from (instr., abl., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; standing alone, solitary, R. °krītya, ind. setting aside, without (instr.), Subh. -nyonyam (°nān°), ind. (perhaps two separate words) without each other, one without the other, MBh. -bhava, m. the being separated, separation from (abl.), R. -bhāva, m. id., ib. -bhāvam, ind. (√bhū) separately, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -bhāvin, see a-vinābh°. -bhāvya, mfn. separable (in a-vinābh°), RāmatUp. -bhūta, mfn. separated from, bereaved of (instr.), MBh. -bhūya or -bhūtva, ind. -bhāvam, Pāṇ. iii, 4, 62, Sch. -vāsa, m. abiding separate from a beloved person, R. Vinōkti, f. (in rhet.) a figure of speech (using vinā (e.g. kā niśā śāsinā vinā, 'what is the night without the moon?'), Kpr.

विनाट vināṭa, m. (cf. nāḍa) a leather-bag, ŚBr.

विनायक vi-nāyaka &c. See under vi-√ni.

विनारुहा vināruhā, f. a kind of plant, L.

विनाल vi-nāla, vi-nāsa &c. See p. 951, col. 1.

विनिःश्वास vi-niḥ-√śvas (cf. vi-ni-√śvas), P. -śvasati, to breathe hard, heave a deep sigh, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; to hiss (as a serpent), R.; to snort (as an elephant), ib.

विनिःसृ vi-niḥ-√sṛi, P. Ā. -sarati, °te, to go forth, issue out, spring from (abl.), MBh.; R. &c. °nihsarapa, n. the act of going forth or out, issuing forth, MW. °nihsṛita, mfn. (often vi-ni-sṛita) gone forth or out, issued forth, sprung from (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; escaped, Hariv. °nihsṛiti, f. escaping, flight, Lalit.

विनिःसृष्टि vi-niḥsṛiptāhuti, f. (√sṛip) a kind of sacrifice, ĀśvŚr.

विनिःसृष्ट vi-niḥ-√sṛishṭa, mfn. (√sṛij) discharged, shot off, thrown, hurled, R.

विनिकषण vi-ni-kashana, n. (√kash) scratching, scraping, Daśar.

विनिकृ vi-ni-√1. kṛi, P. Ā. -karoti, -kuru-te, to act badly towards, ill-treat, offend, Mn. ix, 213. °nikāra, m. offence, injury, MBh. °nikṛita, mfn. ill-treated, injured, damaged, MBh.; R.

विनिकृत् vi-ni-√2. kṛit, P. -krintati, to cut