

(= *sapta-pāl*), L.; -*pāda*, mf(ā)n. consisting of unequal Pādas, Nidānas.; -*bāna*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, L.; (*na-lilā*, f. N. of a poem); -*bhojana*, n. eating at irregular hours, MW.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. = *vishamād āgatah*, L.; -*rāga*, mfn. differently nasalized (-*tā*, f.), RPrāt.; -*rūpya*, mfn. = *vishama-maya*, L.; produced by or resulting from unequal quantities or qualities, W.; -*rca*, mfn. (fr. *vishama + ric*) having an unequal number of verses, ŚāṅkhŚr.; -*lakshmi*, f. adverse fortune, bad luck, VarBṛS.; -*vibhāga*, m. unequal division of property amongst co-heirs, W.; -*vilocana*, m. 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva (cf. *-nayana* above), Siddh.; -*visikha*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, Cat.; -*vritta*, n. a kind of metre with unequal Pādas, Piṅg.; -*vyākhyā*, f. N. of Comm.; -*vyāptika*, mfn. furnishing an example of partial or one-sided invariable concomitance, Sāṅkhyas., Sch.; -*sara*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, Daś.; -*śāyin*, mfn. sleeping irregularly, W.; -*śiṣṭa*, mfn. inaccurately prescribed (-*tva*, n.), L.; left unfairly, unjustly divided (as property &c. at death), W.; -*śīla*, mfn. having an unequal disposition, cross-tempered, rough, difficult, W.; m. N. of Vikramāditya, Kathās.; of the 18th Lambaka of the Kathā-sarīt-sāgara called after him; (w.r. for *vishama-śilā*, 'an uneven rock,' Pañcat. iii, 211); -*śloka-tīkā*, f., -*śloka-vyākhyā*, f. N. of wks.; -*sāhasa*, n. irregular boldness, temerity, W.; -*stha*, mf(ā)n. standing unevenly, W.; being in an inaccessible position, ib.; standing on a precipice, st<sup>o</sup> in a dangerous place, Pañcat.; being in difficulty or misfortune, MBh.; R. &c.; -*sprihā*, f. coveting wrongly another's property, L.; *°māksha*, m. 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva, Śivag.; *°māditya*, m. N. of a poet, Subh.; *°mānna*, n. irregular or unusual food, MW.; *°māyudha*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, Śiṅhās.; *°mārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; *°māvātara*, m. descending on uneven ground, MW.; *°māsana*, n. eating irregularly (either as to quantity or time), Vāgbh.; Śiṅhās.; Bhpr.; *°māsaya*, mfn. having an unfair disposition, dishonest, crafty, W.; *°mēkshana*, m. 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva, Śiṅhās.; *°mēshu*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, Śiṅhās.; Hit.; *°mōnnata*, mfn. raised unevenly, L.; *°mōpala*, mfn. having rough stones or rocks, MW.

**Vishamaka**, mfn. rather uneven, not properly polished (as pearls), VarBṛS.

**Vishamāya**, Nom. A. *°yate*, to become or appear uneven, Cān.

**Vishamita**, mfn. made uneven or impassable, Kir.; made crooked, disarranged, ib.; Śiṅhās.; Vās.; become dangerous or hostile, BhP.

**Vishamī**, in comp. for *vi-shama*, -√*kri*, P. -*karoti*, to make uneven, MBh.; to make unequal or crooked, Śiṅhās., Sch.; to make hostile, BhP. - *bhāva*, m. derangement of equilibrium, MBh. -√*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become uneven or irregular, Śak.

**Vishamīya**, mfn. connected with or produced by unevenness or inequality, uneven, unequal, g.gahādi.

**विषय विशया**, m. (ifc. f. ā; prob. either fr. √*i*. *vish*, 'to act,' or fr. *vi* + √*si*, 'to extend,' cf. Pān. viii, 3, 70, Sch.) sphere (of influence or activity), dominion, kingdom, territory, region, district, country, abode (pl. = lands, possessions), Mn.; MBh. &c.; scope, compass, horizon, range, reach (of eyes, ears, mind &c.), ŚāṅkhŚr.; MBh. &c.; period or duration (of life), Pañcat.; special sphere or department, peculiar province or field of action, peculiar element, concern (ifc. = 'concerned with, belonging to, intently engaged on; *vishaye*, with gen. or ifc. = 'in the sphere of, with regard or reference to; *atra vishaye*, 'with regard to this object'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; space or room (sometimes = fitness) for (gen.), Kāv.; Pañcat.; an object of sense (these are five in number, the five *indriya* or organs of sense having each their proper *vishaya* or object, viz. 1. *śabda*, 'sound,' for the ear, cf. *śruti-vishaya*; 2. *sparsa*, 'tangibility,' for the skin; 3. *rūpa*, 'form' or 'colour,' for the eye; 4. *rasa*, 'savour,' for the tongue; 5. *gandha*, 'odour,' for the nose; and these five *Vishayas* are sometimes called the *Guṇas* or 'properties' of the five elements, ether, air, fire, water, earth, respectively; cf. *śruti-vishaya-guṇa*), Yājñ.; Śāṅk.; Sarvad.; IW. 83; a symbolical N. of the number 'five,' VarBṛS.; anything perceptible by the senses, any object of affection or concern or attention, any special worldly object or aim or matter or business, (pl.) sensual enjoyments, sensuality, KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; any subject or topic, subject-matter, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; an object

(as opp. to 'a subject'), Sarvad.; a fit or suitable object ('for,' dat., gen., or comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (in phil.) the subject of an argument, category, general head (one of the 5 members of an *Adhikaraṇa* [q.v.], the other 4 being *viśaya* or *saṁśaya*, *pūrva-pakṣa*, *uttara-pakṣa* or *siddhānta*, and *saṁgati* or *nirṇaya*), Sarvad.; un-organic matter, IW. 73; (in gram.) limited or restricted sphere (e.g. *chandasi vishaye*, 'only in the Veda'), Kāś. (ifc. = restricted or exclusively belonging to); (in rhet.) the subject of a comparison (e.g. in the comp. 'lotus-eye' the second member is the *vishaya*, and the first the *vishayin*), Kuval.; Pratāp.; a country with more than 100 villages, L.; a refuge, asylum, W.; a religious obligation or observance, ib.; a lover, husband, ib.; semen virile, ib. - *karman*, n. worldly business or act, W. - *kāma*, m. desire of worldly goods or pleasures, ib. - *grāma*, m. the multitude or aggregate of objects of sense, Sāh. - *candrikā*, f. N. of wk. - *jña*, m. one who has a partic. domain of knowledge, a specialist, Rājat. - *jñāna*, n. acquaintance with worldly affairs, MW. - *tā*, f. the character or condition of being an object or having anything for an object, the relation between an object and the knowledge of it, Sāh.; Vedāntas.; Sarvad.; -*rahasya*, n., -*vāda* (or -*vicāra*), m., -*vāda-tippaṇa*, n., -*vādārtha*, m. N. of wks. - *tva*, n. = -*tā*, Sarvad.; Yājñ., Sch.; (ifc.) the being restricted to, occurring only in, Pat. - *nirati*, f. attachment to sensual objects, A. - *nihnuti*, f. negation with regard to an object (not as to one's self), Kāv. ii, 306. - *pati*, m. the governor of a province, Inscr. - *pathaka*, m. or n. (?) N. of a district, ib. - *parānmukha*, mfn. averted or averse from mundane affairs, Śak. - *pratyabhijñāna*, n. (in phil.) the recognition of objects, MW. - *pravāna*, mfn. attached to objects of sense, Kull. on Mn. ii, 99. - *prasaṅga*, m. = *nirati*, A. - *lolupa*, mfn. eager for sensual enjoyment, Kathās. - *laukika-pratyakṣa-kārya-kāraṇa-bhāva-rahasya*, n. N. of wk. - *vat*, mfn. directed to objects of sense, MBh.; objective, Yogas. - *vartin*, mfn. directed to anything (gen.) as an object, R. - *vākya-dīpikā* (also -*vāg-d*), f., -*vākya-saṅgraha*, m., -*vāda*, m. N. of wks. - *vāsin*, mfn. inhabiting a country (*anya-vishaya-v*<sup>o</sup>, the inhabitant of another c<sup>o</sup>), Kāv.; Pañcat.; engaged in the affairs of life, W. - *vicāra*, m. N. of a treatise by Gadādhara (also called *vishayatā-vic*<sup>o</sup>, see *-tā* above). - *vishayin*, m. du. object and subject, Bādar. - *saṅga*, m. addiction to sensual objects, sensual; -*ja*, mfn. sprung from add<sup>o</sup> to s<sup>o</sup> objects, Mn. xii, 18. - *saptamī*, f. the locative case in the sense of 'with regard to,' Kāś. on Pān. i, 1, 57. - *sukha*, n. the pleasures of sense, MW. - *sneha*, m. desire for sensual objects, Ragh. - *sprihā*, f. id., MW. **Vishayājñāna**, n. 'non-recognition of objects,' exhaustion, lassitude, L. **Vishayātmaka**, mfn. consisting of or identified with worldly objects, sensual, carnal, Mn.; BhP. **Vishayādhikrita**, m. the governor of a province, Kathās. **Vishayādhipati**, m. id., ib.; 'lord of a country,' a king, sovereign, R. **Vishayānantara**, mfn. immediately adjacent or adjoining, next neighbour, L. **Vishayānanda**, m. N. of various wks. **Vishayānta**, m. the boundary of a country, MBh.; R.; Kathās. **Vishayābhimukhi-kṛiti**, f. directing (the senses) towards sensual objects, Cat. **Vishayābhirati**, f. and *°bhilāsha*, m. the enjoyment of s<sup>o</sup> pleasures, Kir. **Vishayārha**, mfn. entitled to s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup> (as youth), HParīś. **Vishayāsakta**, mfn. attached to s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup>; -*manas*, mfn. one whose mind is devoted to the world, Śukas. **Vishayāsakti**, f. attachment to s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup>, ib. **Vishayāsiddha-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. **Vishayāishin**, mfn. addicted to s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup>, devoted to worldly pursuits, L. **Vishayōparama**, m. cessation or abandonment of s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup>, Sāṅkhyak. **Vishayōpasevā**, f. addiction to s<sup>o</sup> pl<sup>o</sup>, sensuality, Ragh.

**Vishayaka** (ifc.) = *vishaya*, having anything for an object or subject, relating to, concerning (-*tva*, n.), Siddh.; Nyāyas.; Nilak.

**Vishayāyin**, m. (only L.) a prince; an organ of sense; a man of the world, sensualist, materialist; N. of the god of love.

**Vishayika**. See *dārshṭi*- and *samasta-v*<sup>o</sup>.

**Vishayin**, mfn. relating or attached to worldly objects, sensual, carnal, Yājñ.; Kāv. &c.; m. a sensualist, materialist, voluptuary (= *vaishayika* or *kāmin*), L.; a prince, king, L.; a subject of (gen.), Pañcat.; (in phil.) the subject, the 'Ego,' MBh.; Śāṅk. (-*tva*, n.); the god of love, L.; (in rhetor.) the object of a

comparison (cf. under *vishaya*); n. an organ of sense, L.

**Vishayī**, in comp. for *vishaya*. - *karana*, n. the making anything an object of perception or thought, Śāṅk. -√*kri*, P. -*karoti*, to make anything an object, Śāṅk.; TPrāt., Sch.; to make anything one's own, take possession of (acc.), Hcar. - *kṛita*, mfn. spread abroad, Cat.; made an object of sense or thought, perceived, Śāṅk.; Vedāntas.; (ifc.) made an object of or for (*kārṇa-vishayī-kṛita*, 'heard'), Cat. -√*bhū*, P. -*bhavati*, to become an object of sense or perception, Śāṅk. - *bhūta*, mfn. become the dominion of (gen.), Pañcat.

**Vishayīya**, m. orn. = *vishaya*, an object, Kusum.; mfn. relating to an object, MW.

**विषह vi-shah** (√*sah*), Ā. -*shahate* (impf. *vy-ashahata* or *vy-asahata*, Pān. viii, 3, 71; inf. -*shahitum* or -*soḍhum*, not -*shoḍhum*, ib., 115), to conquer, subdue, overpower, be a match for (acc.), RV.; AV.; MBh.; Hariv.; to be able to or capable of (inf.), MBh.; R.; to bear, withstand, resist, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; to endure, suffer, put up with (acc. also with inf.), R.; Gīt.; BhP.: Caus. (only aor. *vy-asishahat*), Pān. viii, 3, 116; Intens., see *vi-shāsahī*.

**Vi-shahya**, mfn. bearable, tolerable (see *a-v*<sup>o</sup>), conquerable, resistible, MBh.; R.; (also with *kartum*) possible, practicable, MBh.; ascertainable, determinable (see *a-v*<sup>o</sup>).

**Vi-shāsahī**, mfn. victorious, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; -*vrata*, n. N. of a partic. observance, AV. Paddh. on Kauś. 57.

**Vi-soḍha**, mfn. (Pān. viii, 3, 115) endured, Kathās.

**विषा विशा**, ind. = *buddhi*, Uṇ. iv, 36, Sch. (for *vishā*, f., see under *visha*, p. 995, col. 2).

**विषाक्त विशाक्ता**, &c. See p. 996, col. 1.

**विषाण 1. vishāṇa**, n. (for 2. see under *vi-√sho*, fr. which 1. may perhaps also come; in older language also ā, f., and accord. to g. *ardhar-cādi*, also m.; ifc. ā or ī) a horn, the horn of any animal, AV. &c. &c. (cf. *kharī*, *śaśa-v*<sup>o</sup>); a horn (wind-instrument), BhP.; the tusk (of an elephant or of a boar or of Gaṇeśa), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; the claws (of a crab), Pañcat.; a peak, top, point, summit, ShaḍvBr.; VarBṛS.; the horn-like tuft on Śiva's head, MBh.; the tip of the breast, nipple, BhP.; the chief or best of a class or kind (cf. *bhūta*; *dhi-v*<sup>o</sup> = 'acuteness of intellect, sagacity'), MBh.; VarBṛS.; a sword or knife, R. (v.l. *kṛipāna*); (ī), f. N. of various plants (Odina Pinnata; the Indian tamarind; *Tragia Involucrata*; = *rishabha*, *karkata-syringā* and *kshīra-kākoli*), L.; *Costus Speciosus* or *Arabicus*, L. - *kośa*, m. the hollow of a horn, MW. - *bhūta*, mfn. being the chief or best, MBh. i, 3735. - *vat*, mfn. horned, Kathās.; m. 'having tusks,' a boar, Hariv. **Vishāṇānta**, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. **Vishāṇōnnāmita-skandha**, mfn. one whose shoulders are raised up towards (or high enough to meet) the horns, MW. **Vishāṇōllikhita-skandha**, mfn. one whose shoulders are grazed or scratched by his horns (said of the leader of a herd of cattle to mark superiority), ib.

**Vishāṇaka** (ifc.) = 1. *vishāṇa*, a horn, L.; m. an elephant, Gal.; (*akā*), f. a species of plant, AV.; (*ikā*), f. N. of various plants (Odina Pinnata; the Senna plant; *Asclepias Geminata*; = *karkata-syringā* and *sātālā*), L.

**Vishāṇin**, mfn. having horns, horned, MBh.; Hariv. (*°ni-tva*, n.); having tusks, MBh.; m. an elephant, Hariv.; Śiṅhās.; any horned animal, W.; *Trapa Bispinosa*, L.; a partic. plant growing on the Himavat (= *rishabha*), L.; pl. N. of a people, RV. vii, 18, 7 ('holding horns in the hand,' Śay.)

**विषातकी विशातकी**, f. (meaning unknown), AV. vii, 113, 2.

**विषाद vi-shāda** &c. See under *vi-*, *shad*.

**विषानन विशानना, विशानला** &c. See p. 996, col. 1.

**विषिच् vi-shic** (√*si*), P. -*shīcati*, to spill, shed, ĀpŚr.: Intens. -*sesicyate*, Vop.

**Vi-shikta**, mfn. discharged, emitted (semen), ŚBr.

**विषित vi-shita**. See under *vi-√sho*.

**विषिव् vi-shiv** (√*si*), P. -*shivyati*, to sew or sew on in different places, Kath.; TS.

**विषु 1. vishu**, ind. (only in comp. and deri-