

(= *sapta-pal*), L.; -*pāda*, mf(ā)n. consisting of unequal Pādas, Nidānas; -*bāna*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, L.; (°) *na-līlā*, f. N. of a poem; -*bhojana*, n. eating at irregular hours, MW.; -*maya*, mf(ā)n. = *vishamād āgataḥ*, 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, VarBrS.; -*vibhāga*, m. unequal division of property amongst co-heirs, W.; -*vilocana*, m. 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva (cf. *mayana* 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, 311); -*śloka-ṭīkā*, 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° 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, Siphās.; ° *mārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wk.; ° *māvatāra*, m. descending on uneven ground, MW.; ° *māsana*, n. eating irregularly (either as to quantity or time), Vāgbh.; Siphās.; Bhpr.; ° *māsaya*, mfn. having an unfair disposition, dishonest, crafty, W.; ° *mēkshana*, m. 'three-eyed,' N. of Śiva, Śiś.; ° *mēshu*, m. 'five-arrowed,' N. of the god of love, Śiś.; Hit.; ° *mōmnata*, mfn. raised unevenly, L.; ° *mōpala*, mfn. having rough stones or rocks, MW.

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

**Vishamāya**, Nom. Ā. ° *yate*, to become or appear uneven, Cāṇ.

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

**Vishamī**, in comp. for *vi-shama*. - √ *kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to make uneven, MBh.; to make unequal or crooked, Śiś., 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. *gahādī*.

**विषय vishaya**, m. (ifc. f. ā; prob. either fr. √ *i*. *vish*, 'to act,' or fr. *vi* + √ *si*, 'to extend,' cf. Pāṇ. 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,' VarBrS.; 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*, *pūrvā-paksha*, *uttara-paksha* 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'), Kās. (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. - **jñā**, 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-ṭīpana**, 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-pratyaksha-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-saṁgraha**, m., -**vāda**, m. N. of wks. - **vāsin**, mfn. inhabiting a country (*anya-vishaya-v*°, the inhabitant of another c°), Kāv.; Pañcat.; engaged in the affairs of life, W. - **vicāra**, m. N. of a treatise by Gadādhara (also called *vishayatā-vic*°, see -**tā** above). - **vishayin**, m. du. object and subject, Bādar. - **saṅga**, m. addiction to sensual objects, sensual; -**ja**, mfn. sprung from add° to s° objects, Mn. xii, 18. - **saptamī**, f. the locative case in the sense of 'with regard to,' Kās. 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. **Vishayādhikṛita**, m. the governor of a province, Kathās. **Vishayādhīpati**, 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. **Vishayābhī-mukhī-kṛiti**, f. directing (the senses) towards sensual objects, Cat. **Vishayābhirati**, f. and ° **bhilāsha**, m. the enjoyment of s° pleasures, Kir. **Vishayārha**, mfn. entitled to s° pl° (as youth), HPariś. **Vishayāsakta**, mfn. attached to s° pl°; -**manas**, mfn. one whose mind is devoted to the world, Śukas. **Vishayāsakti**, f. attachment to s° pl°, ib. **Vishayāsiddha-dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. **Vishayāishin**, mfn. addicted to s° pl°, devoted to worldly pursuits, L. **Vishayōparama**, m. cessation or abandonment of s° pl°, Sāṅkhyak. **Vishayōpasevā**, f. addiction to s° pl°, 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*°.

**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.), Pañcar.; (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. - √ *kṛi*, 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 (*kāraṇa-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** (√ *śah*), Ā. -**shahate** (impf. *vy-ashahata* or *vy-asahata*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 71; inf. -*shahitum* or -*soḍhum*, not -*shodhum*, 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-asīsha-hat*), Pāṇ. viii, 3, 116: Intens., see *vi-shāsahī*.

**Vi-shahya**, mfn. bearable, tolerable (see *a-v*°), conquerable, resistible, MBh.; R.; (also with *kar-tum*) possible, practicable, MBh.; ascertainable, determinable (see *a-v*°).

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

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

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

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

**विषाण I. 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. (cf. *kharī-*, *śaśa-v*°); 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, ShadvBr.; VarBrS.; 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*; *dhī-v*° = 'acuteness of intellect, sagacity'), MBh.; VarBrS.; a sword or knife, R. (v.l. *kṛipāṇa*); (ī), f. N. of various plants (Odina Pinnata; the Indian tamarind; *Tragia Involucrata*; = *rishabha*, *karkāṭa-śṛiṅgī* and *kshīra-kākolī*), 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. **Vi-shāṇānta**, m. N. of Gaṇeśa, Gal. **Vishāṇōnnā-mita-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*; = *karkāṭa-śṛiṅgī* and *sātalā*), L.

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

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

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

**विषानन vishānana**, *vishānala* &c. See p. 996, col. 1.

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

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

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

**विषिच vi-shiv** (√ *śiv*), P. -*shivyati*, to sew or sew on in different places, Kāth.; TS.

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