

tērvāru, m. a water-melon (= *shaq-bhuijā*), L. **Vṛittōkti-ratna**, n. N. of a wk. on metre. **Vṛittōtsava**, mfn. one who has celebrated a festival, MBh. **Vṛittōru**, f. a round-thighed woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 69, Sch. **Vṛittāñjas**, mfn. one who has effective power or energy, Mn. i, 6.

Vṛittaka (ifc.) = *vṛitta*, a metre, Sāh.; a Buddhist or Jaina layman, VarBṛS.; n. a kind of simple but rhythmical prose composition, Cat.

Vṛittānta, m. or (rarely) n. 'end or result of a course of action,' occurrence, incident, event, doings, life, ŚāṅkhBr. &c. &c.; course, manner, way (in which anything happens or is done), MBh.; Vikr.; (also pl.) tidings, rumour, report, account, tale, story, history, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a chapter or section of a book (-*śas*, ind. by chapters), Pat.; (only L.) a topic, subject; sort, kind; nature, property; leisure, opportunity; a whole, totality; mfn. alone, solitary, L.; -*darśin*, mfn. witnessing or being a spectator of any action, MW.; °*tānvēshaka*, mfn. inquiring into what has taken place, ib.

Vṛitti, f. rolling, rolling down (of tears), Śak. iv, 5; 14; mode of life or conduct, course of action, behaviour, (esp.) moral conduct, kind or respectful behaviour or treatment (also v.l. for *vṛitta*), GrŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; general usage, common practice, rule, Prāt.; mode of being, nature, kind, character, disposition, ib.; Kāv.; state, condition, Tattvas.; being, existing, occurring or appearing in (loc. or comp.), Lāṭy.; Hariv.; Kāv. &c.; practice, business, devotion or addiction to, occupation with (often ifc. = 'employed about,' 'engaged in,' 'practising'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; profession, maintenance, subsistence, livelihood (often ifc.; cf. *uñcha-v*°; *vṛittim* √*kṛi* or √*klṛip* [Caus.] with instr., 'to live on or by;' with gen., 'to get or procure a maintenance for;' only certain means of subsistence are allowed to a Brāhman, see Mn. iv, 4-6), ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; wages, hire, Pañcat.; working, activity, function, MaitrUp.; Kap.; Vedāntas. &c.; mood (of the mind), Vedāntas.; the use or occurrence of a word in a partic. sense (loc.), its function or force, Pāṇ.; Sāh.; Sch. on KātyŚr. &c.; mode or measure of pronunciation and recitation (said to be threefold, viz. *vī-lambitā*, *madhyamā*, and *drutā*, q. v.), Prāt.; (in gram.) a complex formation which requires explanation or separation into its parts (as distinguished from a simple or uncompound form, e.g. any word formed with Kṛit or Taddhita affixes, any compound and even duals and plurals which are regarded as Dvandva compounds, of which only one member is left, and all derivative verbs such as desideratives &c.); style of composition (esp. dram. style, said to be of four kinds, viz. 1. Kaiśikī, 2. Bhārati, 3. Sāt-vatī, 4. Ārabhatī, qq. vv.; the first three are described as suited to the Śrīṅgāra, Vīra, and Raudra Rasas respectively, the last as common to all), Bhar.; Daśar. &c.; (in rhet.) alliteration, frequent repetition of the same consonant (five kinds enumerated, scil. *madhurā*, *prāduhā*, *purushā*, *lalitā*, and *bhadra*), Daśar., Introd.; final rhythm of a verse (= or v.l. for *vṛitta*, q. v.); a commentary, comment, gloss, explanation (esp. on a Sūtra); N. of the wife of a Rudra, BhP. - **kara**, mf(ī)n. affording a livelihood, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. - **karshita**, mfn. distressed for (want of) a l°, Mn. viii, 411 (*bhṛity-abhāvena pīditah*, Kull.); MBh. - **kāra** or -**kṛit**, m. the author of a Comm. on a Sūtra (esp. applied to Vāmana, the principal author of the Kāśikā-vṛitti). - **kshīna**, mfn. = -*karshita*, MBh. - **akra**, n. conduct or mode of (mutual) treatment compared to a wheel, Pañcat. i, 81. - **candra-pradīpikā-nirukti**, f. N. of wk. - **ccheda**, m. deprivation of livelihood or subsistence, Kām. - **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. state of existence, mode of subsistence, profession, conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c. - **da** or -**dātri**, mfn. affording maintenance, a supporter, MBh.; R.; BhP. - **dāna**, n. the giving of m°, supporting, W. - **dīpikā**, f. N. of wk. - **nibandhana**, n. means of support, Kathās. - **nirodha**, m. obstruction or prevention of activity or function, Kām. - **pradīpa**, m., -**prabhā-kara**, m. N. of wks. - **bhaṅga**, m. loss of livelihood, Pañcat. - **bhāj**, mfn. 'performing sacrifices &c.' or 'doing good and evil,' Śiś. xiv, 19 (*homādi-vyāpāraṃ kurvan* or *punya-pāpa-kārin*, Sch.) - **mat**, mfn. following the practice of (ifc.), BhP.; one who is engaged in a partic. matter or has a partic. way of thinking, Śamkar.; having a means of subsistence (ifc. = 'living on or by'), Mn.; MBh.; BhP.; exercising a partic. function, active (ifc. having anything as its function),

Sarvad.; Kap., Sch. - **mūla**, n. provision for maintenance, Gaut. - **lābha**, m. (in phil.) ascertainment of the concurrent, MW. - **vāda**, m., -**vārttika**, n. N. of wks. - **vaikalya**, n. lack of means of subsistence, want of a livelihood, Mn.; Pañcat. - **sam-graha**, m. N. of a concise Comm. on Pāṇini's Sūtras (by Rāma-candra, a pupil of Nāgoji). - **stha**, mfn. being in any state or condition or employment, MW.; m. a lizard, chameleon, L. - **han** (Up.), -**hantri** (MBh.), mfn. destroying a person's (gen.) means of subsistence. - **hetu**, m. = -*mūla*, Mn. iv, 11. - **hrāsa**, m. = -*bhaṅga*, Kusum.

Vṛittika and **vṛittin** (ifc.) = *vṛitti*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

Vṛitty, in comp. for *vṛitti*. - **anuprāsa**, m. a kind of alliteration, frequent repetition of the same consonant, Sāh.; Pratāp. - **artha-bodhaka**, mf(ikā) n. indicating the meaning of a complex formation (see under *vṛitti*), MW. - **artham**, ind. for the sake of subsistence, in order to sustain life, Mn. ii, 141. - **uparodha**, m. a hindrance to maintenance or sustenance, MBh. - **upāya**, m. a means of subsistence, Mn. x, 2.

2. **Vṛitya**, mfn. (for 1. see p. 1007, col. 2) to be abided or stayed or remained &c., Pāṇ. iii, 1, 110, Sch.

वृत् 3. *vṛit*. See √*vāvṛit*, p. 947, col. 1.

वृषा *vṛithā* &c. See p. 1007, col. 3.

वृद्ध 1. *vṛiddha*, mfn. (fr. √*vardh*, p. 926, col. 1) cut, cut off, destroyed, MBh.; n. what is cut off, a piece, Śulbas. (v.l. *vṛidhra*).

1. **Vṛiddhi**, f. cutting off, abscission, W.; (in law) forfeiture, deduction, ib.

Vṛidhu, m. N. of a carpenter (prob. w.r. for *vṛibu*), Mn. x, 107.

Vṛidhra. See 1. *vṛiddha*.

वृध *vṛidh*, cl. 1. Ā. (Dhātup. xviii, 20) *vārdhate* (Ved. and ep. also °*ti*; pf. *vārdha*, *vāvridhe*, RV. &c. &c. [Ved. also *vāvṛ*°; *vāvridhāti*, °*dhītās*, °*dhāsva*, RV.; *vāvridhete*, RV.; p. *vāvridhāt*, RV.; AV.; aor. Ved. *avridhat*, *vṛidhātas*, °*dhātu*; p. *vṛidhāt*, °*dhānā*]; *avardhishta*, MBh. &c.; Prec. *vardhishimāhi*, VS.; fut. *vardhitā*, Gr.; *vartsyati*, Kāv.; *vardhishyate*, Gr.; inf. Ved. *vṛidhe* ['for increase,' 'to make glad'], *vṛidhse*, *vāvridhdhyai*; Class. *vardhitum*; ind. p. *vṛiddhvā* or *vardhitvā*, Gr.; in MBh. √*vṛidh* is sometimes confounded with √1. *vṛit*), trans. P., to increase, augment, strengthen, cause to prosper or thrive, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; MBh.; to elevate, exalt, gladden, cheer, exhilarate (esp. the gods, with praise or sacrifice), RV.; (intrans. Ā.; in Ved. P. in pf. and aor.; in Class. P. in aor. fut. and cond.; also P. m. c. in other forms), to grow, grow up, increase, be filled or extended, become longer or stronger, thrive, prosper, succeed, RV. &c. &c.; to rise, ascend (as the scale in ordeals), Yājñ., Sch.; to be exalted or elevated, feel animated or inspired or excited by (instr., loc., gen.) or in regard to (dat.), become joyful, have cause for congratulation (*vṛidhat*, °*dhat* in sacrificial formulas = 'mayest thou or may he prosper;' in later language often with *dishtyā*), RV. &c. &c.; Caus. *vardhāyati*, °*te* (in later language also *vardhāpayati*; aor. Ved. *avivṛidhat*, °*dkata*), to cause to increase or grow, augment, increase, make larger or longer, heighten, strengthen, further, promote (Ā. 'for one's self'), RV. &c. &c.; to rear, cherish, foster, bring up, ib.; to elevate, raise to power, cause to prosper or thrive, AV.; ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; to exalt, magnify, glorify (esp. the gods), make joyful, gladden (Ā. in Ved. also = to rejoice, be joyful, take delight in [instr.], enjoy, RV. &c. &c.; (with or scil. *dishtyā*) to congratulate, Kād.; (cl. 10. accord. to Dhātup. xxxiii, 109) 'to speak' or 'to shine' (*bhāshārthe* or *bhāshārthe*): Desid. of Caus., see *vivardhayishu*: Desid. *vivardhishate* or *vivṛitsati*, Gr.: Intens. *varivṛidhyate*, *varivṛidhiti*, ib.

2. **Vardha**, **vardhana** &c. See p. 926, col. 1.

2. **Vṛiddhā**, mfn. grown, become larger or longer or stronger, increased, augmented, great, large, RV. &c. &c.; grown up, full-grown, advanced in years, aged, old, senior (often in comp. with the names of authors, esp. of authors of law-books [cf. IW. 300, 302], to denote either an older recension of their wks. or the wk. of some older authors of the same name; cf. *vṛiddha-kātyāyana*, -*garga* &c.), TS.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; (ifc.) older by, Gaut. vi, 15; experienced, wise, learned, MBh.; Kām.; eminent in, distinguished by (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh.

&c.; important, VPrāt.; exalted, joyful, glad (also applied to hymns), RV.; (in gram., a vowel) increased (by Vṛiddhi, q. v.) to *ā* or *ai* or *au*, APrāt.; Lāṭy.; containing (or treated as containing) *ā* or *ai* or *au* in the first syllable, Pāṇ. i, 73 &c.; m. an old man (ifc. 'eldest among'), Mn.; MBh. &c. (cf. comp.); a religious mendicant, VarBṛS.; an elephant eighty years old, Gal.; *Argyrea Speciosa* or *Argentea*, L.; (*ā*), f. an old woman, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; m. and (*ā*), f. an elder male or female descendant, a patronymic or metron. designating an elder descendant (as opp. to *yuvan*, q. v.; e.g. *Gārgya* is *vṛiddha*, *Gārgyāyana* is *yuvan*), Pāṇ. i, 2, 65 &c.; n. a nominal stem (and some other stems) whose first syllable contains an *ā* or *ai* or *au*, Pāṇ. i, 1, 73 &c.; the word *vṛiddha*, ib. v, 3, 62. - **karman**, m. N. of a king, VP. - **kāka**, m. 'large crow,' a sort of crow or raven, L. - **kātyāyana**, m. the older Kātyāyana or an older recension of K°'s law-book, Dāyabh. - **kāla**, m. old age, Cāṇ.; N. of a king, Cat. - **kāverī**, f. N. of a river; -*māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. - **kumārī-vākya-vara-nyāya**, m. the principle of the boon asked for by the old virgin (who chose, accord. to the Mahā-bhāshya, *putrā me bahukshīra-ghṛitam odanam kāñcana-pātryām bhūñjīran*, 'May my sons eat rice with much milk and ghee from a golden vessel,' which, if granted, would have covered all other wishes), A. - **kṛicakra**, n. a partic. penance (performed) by old people, Cat. - **keśava**, m. a partic. form of the sun, ib. - **koṭara-pushpī**, f. a kind of plant, L. - **kola**, m. an old boar, Mṛicch. - **kośa**, m. possessing a rich treasure, Kathās. - **kausika**, m. the old or an older recension of Kausika, Hcat. - **krama**, m. the rank due to old age, MBh. - **kshatra**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhakshatri*). - **kshetra-vara-locana** (w.r. -*kshatra-v*°), n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇḍ. - **kshema**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhakshemi*). - **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river (commonly called the Buḍi Gaṅgā), KālikāP.; -*dhara*, n. (scil. *cūrṇa*) a medicinal powder for diarrhoea, ŚāringP. - **garga**, m. the older Garga or the older recension of his wk., AV. Paris. - **garbhā**, f. far advanced in pregnancy, MānGr. - **gārga**, mf(ī)n. = -*gārgīya*, Cat. - **gārgīya**, mfn. composed by Vṛiddha-garga, VarBṛS., Introd. - **gārgya**, m. the old Gārgya or an older recension of his law-book, Cat. - **giri-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. - **gonasa**, m. a kind of snake, Suśr. - **gautama**, m. the older Gautama or an older recension of G°'s law-book; -*saṃhitā*, f. V°-G°'s law-book. - **cāṅakya**, m. the older Cāṅakya or an older recension of his wk., Cat. (cf. *laghu-cāṅakya-rāja-nīti*). - **jātaka**, n. N. of wk. - **tama**, mfn. oldest, most venerable, R. - **tā**, f. = -*tva*, MBh.; (ifc.) pre-eminence in (e.g. *jñāna-v*°, 'in knowledge'), Prab. - **tva**, n. old age, MBh. - **dāra** or -**dāraka**, m., -**dāru**, n. *Argyrea Speciosa* or *Argentea*, L. - **dyumna**, m. N. of a man (with the patr. *Ābhipratāriṇa*), AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - **dvijarūpin**, mfn. bearing the form of an old Brāhman, MW. - **dhūpa**, m. Acacia Sirissa, L.; turpentine, L. - **nagara**, n. N. of a town, Cat. - **nābhi**, mfn. 'large-naveled,' having a prominent navel, L. - **nyāsa**, m. N. of wk. - **parāśara**, m. the older Parāśara or an older recension of P°'s law-book, Cat. - **parāśariya** or °*śarya*, n. the work of Vṛiddha-Parāśara, ib. - **pradhāna**, m. a paternal great-grandfather, MW. - **prapitāmaha**, m. id. (others 'a great-grandfather's father'), L.; (ī), f. a paternal great-grandmother, W. - **pramātāmaha**, m. a maternal great-grandfather, Gobh.; (ī), f. a maternal great-grandmother, W. - **balā**, f. a species of plant, L. - **bāla**, n. sg. old men and children, MBh. - **bālaka**, see *ā-vṛiddha-bālakam*. - **bṛihaspati**, m. the older Bṛihaspati or an older recension of B°'s law-book, Kull. - **baudhāyana**, m. the old Baudhāyana or an older recension of B°'s law-book, Cat. - **brahma-saṃhitā**, f., -**brāhmaṇōpanishad-bhāshya**, n. N. of wks. - **bhāva**, m. the state of being old, senility, R.; Pañcat. - **bhoja**, m. the elder Bhoja (i. e. Bhoja-deva), Vās., Introd. - **mata**, n. an ancient precept, MW. - **manu**, m. the older Manu or an older recension of Manu's law-book, Kull. (cf. *brihan-manu*). - **mahas** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. of great power or might, RV. - **yavana**, m. the older Yavana (also called *Yavanācārya*); -*jātaka*, n.; °*nēśvara*, m. N. of wks. - **yājñavalkya**, m. the older Yājñavalkya or an older recension of Y°'s law-book (cf. *bṛihad-y*°). - **yuvati**, f. a procuress, Divyāv.; a midwife, ib. - **yoga-taraṅ-**