

**tārvāru**, m. a water-melon (= *śaḍ-bhujā*), L. **Vṛttōkti-ratna**, n. N. of a wk. on metre. **Vṛttōtsava**, mfn. one who has celebrated a festival, MBh. **Vṛttōru**, f. a round-thighed woman, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 69, Sch. **Vṛttōjas**, mfn. one who has effective power or energy, Mn. i, 6.

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

**Vṛttānta**, 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.; °*tānveshaka*, mfn. inquiring into what has taken place, ib.

**Vṛtiti**, 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 *vṛtta*), GrŚS.; 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*°; *vṛttim* √*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. *vilambitā*, *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. Bhāratī, 3. Sātvatī, 4. Ārabhaṭī, 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. *madhūrā*, *prāṇhā*, *purushā*, *lalitā*, and *bhadrā*), Daśar., Introd.; final rhythm of a verse (= or v.l. for *vṛtta*, q.v.); a commentary, comment, gloss, explanation (esp. on a Sūtra); N. of the wife of a Rudra, BhP. - **kara**, mf(ṅ)n. affording a livelihood, MBh.; Kathās.; Suśr. - **karshita**, mfn. distressed for (want of) a l°, Mn. viii, 411 (*bhṛity-abhāvena pīḍitah*, Kull.); MBh. - **kāra** or -**kṛit**, m. the author of a Comm. on a Sūtra (esp. applied to Vāmana, the principal author of the Kāśikā-vṛtti). - **kshīṇa**, 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. - **cheda**, m. deprivation of livelihood or subsistence, Kām. - **tā**, f., -**tva**, n. state of existence, mode of subsistence, profession, conduct, Mn.; MBh. &c. - **da** or -**dātṛi**, 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. - **bhā**, mfn. 'performing sacrifices &c.' or 'doing good and evil,' Śi. xiv, 19 (*hamādi-vyāpāram 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, Saṅkar.; 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. - **samgraha**, 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.

**Vṛttika** and **vṛttin** (ifc.) = *vṛtti*, MBh.; Kāv. &c.

**Vṛtity**, in comp. for *vṛtti*. - **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 *vṛtti*), 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.

वृथा *vṛthā* &c. See p. 1007, col. 3.

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

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*, *vāvṛidhe*, RV. &c. &c. [Ved. also *vāvṛi*; *vāvṛidhātī*, °*dhitās*, °*dhāsva*, RV.; *vāvṛidhete*, RV.; p. *vāvṛidhāt*, RV.; AV.; aor. Ved. *avṛidhat*, *vṛidhāt*, °*dhātu*; p. *vṛidhāt*, °*dhānā*]; *avardhishita*, MBh. &c.; Prec. *vardhishimāhi*, VS.; fut. *vardhitā*, Gr.; *vartsyati*, Kāv.; *vardhishyate*, Gr.; inf. Ved. *vṛidhe* ['for increase,' 'to make glad'], *vṛidhāse*, *vāvṛidhādhyai*; 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), Yājñi., 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 (*vṛidhah*, °*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. *avṛidhat*, °*dhata*), 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 *bhāsārthe*): 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.; Argyreia 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*, *Gārgyāvāna* 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. - **kāveri**, 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 kāncana-pātryāmi 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. - **kṛicchra**, 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 old recension of Kausika, Hcat. - **krama**, m. the rank due to old age, MBh. - **kshatra**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhahshatri*). - **kshetra-vara-locana** (w.r. -*kshatra-v*°), n. a partic. Samādhi, Kāraṇ. - **kshema**, m. N. of a man (see *vārdhahkshemi*). - **gaṅgā**, f. N. of a river (commonly called the Buḍi Gaṅgā), KalikāP.; -*dhara*, n. (scil. *cūrṇa*) a medicinal powder for diarrhoea, ŚārngP. - **garga**, m. the older Garga or the older recension of his wk., AV. Paris. - **garbhā**, f. far advanced in pregnancy, MānGr. - **gārga**, mf(ṅ)n. = -*gārgiya*, Cat. - **gārgiya**, 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; -*samhitā*, f. V°-G°'s law-book. - **cāṇakya**, m. the older Cāṇakya or an older recension of his wk., Cat. (cf. *laghu-cāṇakya-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. - **dēra** or -**dēra**, m., -**dāru**, n. Argyreia Speciosa or Argentea, L. - **dyumna**, m. N. of a man (with the patr. Ābhipratāriṇa), AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - **dvija-rūpin**, 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. - **pārāśariya** or °*sarya*, n. the work of Vṛiddha-Parāśara, ib. - **pradhāna**, m. a paternal great-grandfather, MW. - **prapitāmaha**, m. id. (others 'a great-grandfather's father'), L.; (ṅ), f. a paternal great-grandmother, W. - **pramātāmaha**, m. a maternal great-grandfather, Gobh.; (ṅ), 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-samhitā**, f., -**brāhmaṇopanishad-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. *bṛihan-manu*). - **mahas** (*vṛiddhā*), mfn. of great power or might, RV. - **yavana**, m. the older Yavana (also called *Yavandcārya*); -*jātaka*, n.; °*nēsvāra*, 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-taram-**