

couraging, R.; fixing, establishing, deciding (also in law), Kām.; Kull. °avasthāpanīya, mfn. to be settled or established, Kull. on Mn. ix, 242. °avasthāpita, mfn. arranged, settled, Kum.; caused to be placed or arranged, W. °avasthāpya, mfn. to be established or declared (in each single case), Vop.; n. the state of being established &c., MW.

**व्य-avasthita**, mfn. placed in order, drawn up (in battle), Bhag.; placed, laid, put, stationed, situated, standing or being in or on or at (loc. or comp.), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; standing on the side of, taking part with (comp.), Dhūrtas.; contained in (loc.), Sarvad.; used in the meaning of (loc.), signifying (as a word), Cat.; one who has waited or stayed, MBh.; based or dependent on (loc.), Kām.; Mālatīm.; resolved upon (loc.), MBh.; persevering in, sticking or adhering to (loc. or comp.; with *vākye*, 'abiding in what is said,' 'obeying'), Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; intent upon, caring for (loc.), MBh.; settled, established, fixed, exactly determined, quite peculiar or restricted to (loc. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; constant, unchanging, Suśr.; existing, present, MBh.; Sarvad.; proving, turning out or appearing as (nom. or instr. or ind. p. or adv.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; -*tva*, n. continuance, permanence, duration, Suśr.; -*vīkālpa*, m., -*vībhāshā*, f. (in law, gram. &c.) an option fixed or determined in each particular case, applicable or omitted throughout (the operation being in one case carried out throughout and in the other omitted throughout), Dāyabh.; Kull.; APrāt.; Pān., Sch.; -*vishaya*, mfn. limited in sphere or range, Uttarar. °avasthiti, f. the being placed apart or kept asunder or distinguished, separation, distinction, difference, Bhag.; Nyāyam.; Sarvad.; staying, abiding, perseverance in (instr. or loc.), BhP.; constancy, steadfastness, Kathās.; fixity, fixed rule or statute, decision, determination, Mn.; Hariv. &c.; extracting(?), W.

**व्यस्य व्य-ava-√sras**, Ā. -*srasate*, to fall asunder, TBr. °avasrasa, m., see *a-vy*°.

**व्यसु व्य-ava-√sru**, P. -*sruvati*, to flow or trickle asunder, dissolve, fail, come to nothing, MaitrS.; Caus. -*srāvayati*, to cause to flow asunder &c., Kāth.

**व्यहरण व्य-avaharāṇa**. See below.

**व्यवास व्य-ava-hāsa** (√*has*), mutual laughter, W.

**व्यवहित व्य-avahita**. See *v्य-ava-√dhā*.

**व्यवह व्य-ava-√hri**, P. Ā. -*harati*, °*te*, to transpose, exchange, Nir.; to have intercourse with (instr. or loc.), GṛS.; BhP.; to meet (as foes), fight with (instr. with or without *sārdham*), MBh.; to act, proceed, behave towards or deal with (loc.), ib.; Kāv. &c.; to be active or busy, work, Yājñ., Sch.; to carry on commerce, trade, deal in (loc., instr., or gen.), Āpast.; VarBrS.; BhP.; to bet at, play for (gen.), Pān. ii, 3, 57, Sch.; to manage, employ, make use of (acc.), ib.; to carry on legal proceedings, litigate, MW.; to be intent upon, care for, cherish (acc.), MBh.; to roam or stroll about, ib.; to recover, regain, obtain, ib.; to distinguish, ib.: Pass. -*hriyate*, to be named or termed or designated, Sarvad.; Vedāntas.; Caus. -*hārayati*, to allow any one to do what he likes, Kull. on Mn. viii, 362; to deal with (acc.), SaddhP.; Pass. of Caus. -*hāryate*, to be named or designated, BhP.

**व्य-avaharāṇa**, n. a contest at law, litigation, L. °avahartavya, mfn. to be managed or used or employed, Kull. on Mn. x, 51; to be transacted or done (n. impers.), Hariv.; Pañcat.; to be litigated or decided judicially, W. °avahartri, mfn. one who acts or transacts business, engaged in or occupied with (instr.), Yājñ.; Sāmkhyak.; observing or following established usages, W.; m. the manager of any business, conductor of any judicial procedure, judge, umpire, Yājñ., Sch.; one engaged in litigation, a litigant, plaintiff, any one who institutes an action at law, W.; an associate, partaker, ib.; a Vaiśya, L.

**व्य-avahāra**, m. doing, performing, action, practice, conduct, behaviour, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (*vyavahārah kāryaḥ*, with instr., 'it should be acted according to'); commerce or intercourse with (*saha* or comp.), Nir.; Kām. &c.; affair, matter, Nilak.; usage, custom, wont, ordinary life, common practice, Pat.; BhP.; Hit.; activity, action or practice of, occupation or business with (loc. or comp.), Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; mercantile transaction, traffic, trade

with, dealing in (comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a contract, Mn. viii, 163; legal procedure, contest at law with (*saha*), litigation, lawsuit, legal process (see *-mātrikā* below), Mn.; Yājñ. &c.; practices of law and kingly government, IW. 209; mathematical process, Col.; administration of justice, Gaut.; (fig.) punishment, L.; competency to manage one's own affairs, majority (in law), ib.; propriety, adherence to law or custom, ib.; the use of an expression, with regard to, speaking about (*tair eva vyavahārah*, 'just about these is the question,' 'it is to these that the discussion has reference'), Kap.; Sāh.; Sarvad.; designation, Jaim., Sch.; compulsory work, L.; a sword, L.; a sort of tree, L.; N. of a ch. of the Agni-purāna. -*kamalākara*, m., -*kalpataru*, m., -*kāṇḍa*, n. N. of wks. -*kāla*, m. the period of action, a mundane period, MW. -*candrōdaya*, m., -*camatkāra*, m., -*cintāmaṇi*, m. (IW. 305), N. of wks. -*jñā*, mfn. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with practice or legal procedure, one competent to manage his own affairs (i. e. one who has passed his 16th year and legally arrived at his majority), Nār. -*tattva*, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva, IW. 304. -*tas*, ind. according to established practice, practically, conventionally, MW. -*tilaka*, m. N. of a wk. by Bhava-deva Bhaṭṭa. -*tva*, n. the state of being common practice or usage or of being the occasion of litigation or of a lawsuit, MBh. -*darpaṇa*, m. N. of various wks. -*darśana*, n. judicial investigation, trial, Yājñ., Sch. -*daśa-sloki*, f. N. of a wk. on law by Śrī-dhara Bhaṭṭa. -*daśā*, f. the state of common everyday life or reality, Sarvad. -*dīdhiti*, f., -*dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*drashtṛi*, m. 'examiner of a lawsuit,' a judge, ĀpGr., Sch. -*nirṇaya*, m. (also with *śiva-kathita*) N. of wk. -*pāda*, n. a title or head of legal procedure, occasion or case of litigation (cf. *-mātrikā* below, IW. 297), Yājñ. -*paribhāshā*, f., -*pariśiṣṭa*, n., -*prakāśa*, m., -*pradīpa*, m., -*pradīpikā*, f. N. of wks. -*pāda*, m. the fourth part of a legal process, one of the four stages of a regular lawsuit (these four are, *pūrva-pakṣa*, *uttara-pakṣa*, *kriyā-pāda*, *nirṇaya-pāda*, qq. vv.; cf. *vyavahārasya prathamah pādah*, Mṛicch. ix, 7), L. -*prāpta*, m. one who has attained a knowledge of business or legal procedure, a youth of 16 years of age (cf. *-jñā*), W. -*mayūkha*, m. (IW. 305), -*mahōdaya*, m. N. of wks. -*mātrikā*, f. the material or matter of ordinary judicature, legal process in general, any act or subject relating to the formation of legal courts or the administration of justice (arranged under thirty heads in the beginning of the second book or Vyavahārādhyāya of the Mitāksharā, e. g. 1. *vyavahāra-darśanam*, 2. *vyavahāra-lakṣaṇam*, 3. *sabhā-sadaḥ*, 4. *prād-vivā-kādīh*, 5. *vyavahāra-vishayaḥ*, 6. *rājñah kāryā-nutpādatvam*, 7. *kāryārthini prāśnah*, 8. *āh-vānānāhvāne*, 9. *āsedhah*, 10. *pratyarthini āgate lekhyādi-kartavyatā*, 11. *pañca-vidho hīnah*, 12. *kīdrīṣaṇi lekhyam*, 13. *pakṣābhāshāḥ*, 14. *anādeyāḥ*, 15. *ādeyāḥ*, and fifteen others), MW.; N. of a wk. on Dharma (also called *nyāya-m*) by Jīmūta-vāhana. -*mādhava*, m. N. of a ch. of the Parāśara-smṛiti-vyākhyā by Mādhavācārya. -*mārga*, m. a course or title of legal procedure, Yājñ., Sch. (= *vishaya*, q. v.) -*mālā*, f., -*mālikā*, f., -*ratna*, n., -*ratna-mālā*, f., -*ratnākara*, m. N. of wks. -*lakṣaṇa*, n. a characteristic of judicial investigation, MW. -*vat*, mfn. having occupation, occupied with (comp.), Mn. x, 37; m. a man of business, Kām. -*vidhi*, m. legal enactment, rule of law, the precepts or code by which judicature is regulated, any code of law, Yājñ., Sch. -*vishaya*, m. a subject or title of legal procedure, any act or matter which may become the subject of legal proceedings (according to Mn. viii, 4-7 eighteen in number, viz. *riṇādānam*, *nikshepaḥ*, *asvāmi-vikrayaḥ*, *sambhūya-samutthānam*, *dattasyānapakarma*, *vetanādānam*, *samvid-vyatikramah*, *kṛaya-vikrayānuśayaḥ*, *svāmi-pālayor vivādah*, *sīmā-vivādah*, *vāk-pārushyam*, *daṇḍa-pārushyam*, *steyam*, *sāhasam*, *strī-saṅgrahaṇam*, *strī-puṁ-dharmah*, *vibhāgaḥ*, *dyūtam*, *āhvayaḥ*, qq. vv.) -*śataka*, n. N. of a wk. (containing rules of good manners, by Trivikramācārya). -*samuccaya*, m., -*sāra*, m., -*sārōddhāra*, m., -*saukhya*, n. N. of wks. -*sthāna*, n. = *vishaya*, Yājñ., Sch. -*sthiti*, f. judicial procedure, ib. **व्य-avahārāṅsa**, m. any part or division of legal procedure, MW. **व्य-avahārāṅga**, n. the body of civil

and criminal law, ib.; -*smṛiti-sarvasva*, n. N. of wk. **व्य-avahārābhīṣasta**, mfn. prosecuted, accused, proceeded against legally, W. **व्य-avahārāyogya**, mfn. unfitted for legal proceedings, ib.; m. one incompetent to conduct business, a minor, one not yet of age, ib. **व्य-avahārārtha-sāra**, m., **व्य-avahārārtha-smṛiti-sāra-samuccaya**, m. N. of wks. **व्य-avahārārthin**, m. one who has a lawsuit, a plaintiff, accuser, Mṛicch. ix, 8. **व्य-avahārāloka**, m. N. of wk. **व्य-avahārāsana**, n. a judgment-seat, tribunal, Ragh. **व्य-avahārōccaya**, m. N. of wk.

**व्य-avahāraka**, m. a dealer, trader, Pañcat.; (*ikā*), f. a female slave, R. (B. *vyāv*°); common practice, the ways of the world, L.; a broom, L.; Terminalia Catappa, L.

**व्य-avahāram**, ind. alternately, Kāth.

**व्य-avahārayitavya**, mfn. (fr. Caus.) to be occupied (esp. with compulsory work), Kull.

**व्य-avahārika**, w. r. for *vyāvahārika*.

**व्य-avahārin**, mfn. acting, proceeding, dealing with (ifc.), Hit.; Kull.; transacting, practising (any business or trade), MBh.; Yājñ.; VarBrS.; fit or competent for legal proceedings or for affairs, being of age (°*ri-tā*, f. majority in law), Kāty.; relating to a legal process or action, W.; customary, usual, ib.; m. a man of business, trader, merchant, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; N. of a Mohammedan sect, W.

**व्य-avahārya**, mfn. to be transacted or practised (see *an-av*°); one who may be associated with, Yājñ.; MBh.; customary, usual, W.; to be employed or used, MW.; actionable, liable to a legal process, ib.; n. a treasure, L.

**व्य-avahārit**, mfn. dealing in (ifc.), Kathās.; (as subst.) usage, practice, Harav. °avahārita, mfn. practised, employed, used, MW.; n. commerce, intercourse, BhP. °avahāriti, f. practice, conduct, action, Rājat.; Sāh.; intercourse, Rājat.; business, trade, commerce, BhP.; litigation, lawsuit, Cat.; speech, talk, rumour (see *dur-vy*°); -*tattva*, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva (cf. *vyavahāra-t*°).

**व्य-avahāriyamāṇa**, mfn. being named or designated (-*tva*, n.), Kusum.

**व्ये व्य-avē** (-*ava-√5. i*), P. -*avāti*, to go or pass between, separate, ŚBr.; Kauś.; (in gram.) to resolve or separate by inserting a vowel, Prāt.; to dissolve, decompose, MW.

**व्य-avāya**, m. intervention, interposition, separation by insertion, being separated by (instr. or comp.), ŚrS.; Prāt.; Pān.; entering, pervading, penetration, MBh.; Suśr.; change, transmutation, BhP.; sexual intercourse, copulation, MBh.; VarBrS.; Suśr.; wantonness, lasciviousness, BhP.; covering, disappearance, W.; interval, space, ib.; an obstacle, impediment, MW.; n. light, lustre, L. °avāyin, mfn. intervening, separating, Prāt.; Pān.; pervading, diffusive, Suśr.; ŚārngS. (°*yi-tva*, n., Car.); lascivious, lustful, Suśr.; m. a libertine, W.; any drug possessing stimulating properties, an aphrodisiac, ib.

**व्य-avēta**, mfn. separated, divided (esp. by insertion of a letter), Prāt.; Pān. (-*tva*, n.)

**व्यस्य व्य-√1. as**, P. Ā. -*asnoti*, -*asnote*, to reach, attain, Bhaṭṭ.; to obtain, take possession of, RV.; AV.; ŚBr.; ĀśvŚr.; to fall to one's share, RV.; AV.; to pervade, interpenetrate, fill, occupy, Ragh.; Bhaṭṭ.

**व्य-āsana**, m. (for 1. see p. 1028, col. 3), Kāth. (a word used in a partic. formula; other forms are *vaiyāsana*; *vy-āsniya*, TS.; *vy-asnuvīn*, VS.)

**व्य-āshti**, f. attainment, success, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; (in Vedānta) singleness, individuality, a separated aggregate (such as man, viewed as a part of a whole [e. g. of the Universal Soul] while himself composed of individual parts; opp. to *sam-āshti*, q. v.), Sāmk.; Vedāntas.; m. N. of a preceptor, ŚBr.; -*samashṭi-tā*, f. the state of individuality and totality, Vedāntas.; °*ty-abhiprāya*, m. regarding (a group of objects) singly or individually, MW.

**व्यस्य व्य-√2. as**, P. Ā. -*asnāti*, -*asnite*, to eat up, consume by eating, RV.; AV.

**व्यस्य व्य-āsva** &c. See p. 1028, col. 3.

**व्यस्य व्य-āshtaka**, n. (v. l. for *mushṭhaka*, q. v.) black mustard, L.; °*kā*, f., see p. 1028, col. 3.

**व्यस्य व्य-āshtā**, n. copper, L.

**व्यस्य व्य-√2. as**, P. -*asyati* (ep. pf. *vivyāsa* as if fr. a *√vyas*), to throw or cast asunder or about