

(w. r. *avrajayat*); to observe a vow, MW.; to fast or practise any abstinence in consequence of a vow, ib.; to avoid certain kinds of food (as Śūdra food), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 21, Sch.; to eat together, MW.

Vratayitavya, mfn. to be consumed (as Vratamilk), TS., Sch.

Vratika, in *a-*, *cāndra-vr°* &c. (*umā-vr°*, w. r. for *umā-vrataka*, Hariv.)

Vratin, mfn. observing a vow, engaged in a religious observance &c., TS.; ŚBr.; Kauś. &c.; (ifc.) engaged in, worshipping, behaving like, MBh.; BhP.; m. an ascetic, devotee, MW.; a religious student, ib.; one who institutes a sacrifice and employs priests (= *yajamāna*), ib.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; (*inī*), f. a nun, HParis.

Vrateyu, m. N. of a son of Raudrāśva, Pur.

Vratya, mfn. obedient, faithful (with gen.), RV.; (*vrātya*), suitable or belonging to or fit for a religious observance, engaged in a rel° obs°, TS.; Br.; ŚrS.; n. food suitable for a fast-day, KātyŚr.

Vrāta &c. See below.

व्रतति *vratāti*, f. (prob. fr. *√vrit*) a creeping plant, creeper, RV. &c. &c. (also °*tī*); expansion, extension, spreading (= *pra-tatī*), L. — **valaya**, m. n. a creeper winding round like a bracelet, Śak.

व्रद् *vrād* (or *vrand*), Ā. — *vrādāte* (only impf. *avradanta*), to soften, become soft, RV. ii, 24, 3 (cf. Nir. v, 16).

Vrandin, mfn. becoming soft, RV. i, 54, 4, 5.

व्रध *vradhna*. See *bradhna*.

व्रयस् *vrāyas*, n. (perhaps fr. *√vri*) overwhelming or superior power, RV. ii, 23, 16.

व्रश्च *vraśc* (cf. *√vrik*), cl. 6. P. (Dhātup. xxviii, 11) *vrīścāti* (pr. p. *vrīkṣan* [?]), BhP.; pf. *vavraścā*, °*cīha*, Gr.; aor. *avraścīt*, *avvrāksīt*, ib.; *vrīkṣhi*, Br.; fut. *vraścītā*, *vraškṭā*, Gr.; *vraścīshyati*, *vraškshyati*, ib.; ind. p. *vraścītāvā*, ib.; *vrīkṣhvā*, AV.; *vrīkṣvī*, RV.; — *vrāścām*, *vrīścya*, Br. &c.), to cut down or off or asunder, cleave, hew, fell (a tree), RV. &c. &c.: Pass. *vrīścīyāte* (in AV. also *vrīścāte*), to be cut down or off &c.: Caus. *vraścāyati* (aor. *avavraścāt*), Gr.: Desid. *vivraścīshati*, *vivraškshati*, ib.: Intens. *varīvraścīyate*, *varīvrīścīti*, ib.

Vrikṣā, mfn. cut off or down, cleft, felled, torn, broken, RV. &c. &c.; n. a cut, incision, AV.; TS.

— **vat**, mfn. one who has cut or severed, W.

Vrīścād-vana, mfn. (pr. p. of *√vraśc + vana*) felling or destroying trees (said of Agni), RV.

Vrīścana, **vrīścika** &c. See p. 1011, col. 3.

Vrīścita, mfn. cut off or down &c., Kauś., Sch.

Vrāścana, mfn. who or what cuts, cutting or fit for cutting, Mcar.; a file or saw or chisel, L.; the juice flowing from an incision in a tree, Gaut.; Yājñ.; n. cutting, wounding, a cut, incision, ŚBr.; Kāth. &c. — **prabhava**, mfn. flowing from an incision (in a tree, as juices &c.), Mn. v, 6.

Vraškṭavya, mfn. to be cut off or down &c., Pāṇ. viii, 2, 36, Sch.

Vraska. See *yūpa-vraska*.

व्रश्न *vraṣṇan*. See *brahman*.

व्रा *vrā*, f. (fr. *√I. vri*, accord. to some fr. a masc. stem *vra*) a heap, host, multitude (mostly *vrās*, pl.), RV. (Sāy. i, 121, 2 'night,' 'dawn'); AV.

व्राचट *vrācaṭa* or *vrācaḍa*, m. a kind of Apabhraṃśa dialect, Cat.

व्राज I. 2. *vrāja* &c. See p. 1042, col. 1.

व्रात *vrāta*, m (connected with *√I. vri* or with *vrātā* and *√2. vri*) a multitude, flock, assemblage, troop, swarm, group, host (*vrātam vrātam*, in companies or troops; *pāñca vrātās*, the five races of men), association, guild, RV. &c. &c.; the company or attendants at a marriage feast, W.; = *manushya*, Naigh. ii, 3; the descendant of an out-caste Brāhman &c. (= *vrātya*), L.; n. manual or bodily labour, day-labour, ib. — **jīvana**, mfn. living by manual or bodily labour, MW. — **pata**, mf(ī)n. relating or belonging or sacred to Vrata-pati, ŚrS.; Vas.; °*tīya*, mfn. id., KātyŚr., Sch.; °*tēshṭi-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — **patī** (*vrātā-*), m. lord of an assemblage or association, VS. — **bhṛita**, mf(ī)n. addressed to Agni Vrata-bhṛit, ĀpŚr. — **maya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of a multitude of (comp.), BhP. — **sāhā** (Padap. *-sahā*), mfn. conquering hosts or in hosts, RV.

Vrātika, n. a partic. observance, Gobh.

Vrātina, mfn. living by the profession of a Vrāta, Pāṇ. v, 21; having no fixed employment, belonging to a vagrant gang, Lāṭy.; Bhaṭṭ.

Vrātya, m. a man of the mendicant or vagrant class, a tramp, out-caste, low or vile person (either a man who has lost caste through non-observance of the ten principal Saṃskāras, or a man of a partic. low caste descended from a Śūdra and a Kshatriyā; accord. to some 'the illegitimate son of a Kshatriya who knows the habits and intentions of soldiers;' in AV. xv, 8, 1; 9, 1, the Rājanyas and even the Brāhmanas are said to have sprung from the Vrātya who is identified with the Supreme Being, prob. in glorification of religious mendicancy; accord. to ĀpŚr. *vrātya* is used in addressing a guest), AV. &c. &c.; (ā), f. a female Vrātya, Mn. viii, 373; a vagrant life, PañcavBr.; mfn. belonging to the Vrata called Mahā-vrata (q. v.), PañcavBr., Sch.

— **gaṇa**, m. the vagrant class, KātyŚr. — **carāṇa**, n. (ib.), — **caryā**, f. (Lāṭy.) the life and practice of a vagrant. — **tā**, f., — **tva**, n. the condition of a Vrātya, Vishṇ.; Mn. &c. (IW. 271). — **dhana**, n. the property of a Vr°, PañcavBr. — **bruvā**, m. one who calls himself a Vr°, AV. — **bhāva**, m. = *-tā*, Kāty. — **yajña**, m. a kind of sacrifice, PañcavBr. (cf. *-stoma*). — **yājaka**, m. one who sacrifices for a Vr°, MW. — **stoma**, m. N. of partic. Ekāhas, ŚrS.; Gaut.; Vas.; (with *kratu*) a partic. sacrifice (performed to recover the rights forfeited by a delay of the Saṃskāras), Yājñ. i, 38.

व्राध *vrādh* (prob. connected with *√vridh*), only in *vrādhanta* and superl. of pr. p. *vrādhantama*, (prob.) to be great or mighty (accord. to others 'to urge, incite'), RV.

व्रिश *vrīś*, f. pl. the fingers, RV. i, 144, 5 (Naigh. ii, 5).

व्री *vrī* (cf. *√vri* and *vli*), cl. 9. P. and 4. Ā. *vrīṇāti*, *vrīṇāti*, or *vrīyate*, 'to choose' or 'to cover' (*varāṇe*), Dhātup. xxxi, 33; xxvi, 31: Caus. *vrāyayati* or *vrapayati*, Gr.: Desid. *vivriśhati*, °*te*: Intens. *vevriyate*, *vevrayīti*, *vevretī*, ib.

Vrīṇa, mfn. chosen, elected, MW.

व्रीड *vrīḍ*, cl. 1. Ā. *vrīḍate* (accord. to Dhātup. xxvi, 18 also cl. 4. P. *vrīḍyati*; pf. *vivriḍa*, Gr.; aor. *avriḍit*, ib.; fut. *vrīḍitā*, *vrīḍishyati*, ib.), to be ashamed, feel shame, be bashful or modest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (cl. 4. P.) to throw, hurl, Vop., Sch.: Caus. (or cl. 10. P.) *vrīḍayati* = *vīḍayati*, to make firm, Nir. v, 16 (cf. *√vīḍ*).

Vrīḍa, m. = *vrīḍā*, shame, Kāv.; Rājat.

Vrīḍana, n. lowering, depression, RPrāt.; shame, bashfulness, L.

Vrīḍā, f. shame, modesty, bashfulness (*vrīḍām* *√kṛi*, to feel shame), MBh.; Kāv. &c. — **dāna**, n. a gift offered out of modesty, Hcat. — °**nata** (*vrīḍān°*), mfn. bowed down with shame, ashamed, W. — °**nvita** (*vrīḍānv°*), mfn. ashamed, bashful, modest, ib. — **yuj**, mfn. possessing shame, ashamed, R. — **vat**, mfn. ashamed, abashed, MBh.; Gīt.

Vrīḍita, mfn. ashamed, abashed, modest, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; n. shame, embarrassment, Kir.

Vrīḍana, n., Ved. = *vrīḍana*.

Vrīḍasa, mfn. ashamed, modest, L.

व्रीस् *vrīś*. See *√vrūs*.

व्रीहि *vrīhi*, m. (of doubtful derivation) rice, pl. grains of rice (not mentioned in RV., but in AV. named together with *yava*, *māsha*, and *tila*; eight principal sorts are enumerated by native authorities), RV. &c. &c.; a field of rice, KātyŚr.; rice ripening in the rainy season, W.; any grain, L. — **kañka**, m., — **kāñcana**, m. or n. a sort of pulse, Ervum Lens or Hirsutum, L. — **droṇa**, m. a Droṇa (q. v.) of rice, MBh. — **drauṇika**, mfn. relating to or treating of a Dr° of rice, ib. — **parṇī**, f. a partic. shrub, Desmodium Gangeticum, L. — **bheda**, m. a kind of grain, (accord. to some) Panicum Miliaceum, L. — **mat**, mfn. mixed with r°, ĀśvGr.; grown with r° (as a field), Śis., Sch.; (*atī*), f., Pāṇ. vi, 3, 119, Sch. — **mata**, m. pl. N. of a people (not belonging to the Brāhmanical order), Pāṇ. v, 3, 113, Sch. (cf. *vraihi-matya*). — **māya**, mf(ī)n. made or consisting of rice, ŚBr.; MBh. — **mukha**, mfn. (a surgical instrument) which resembles a grain of rice, Suśr. — **yavā**, m. du. or pl. (AV.; ŚBr.), n. sg. (MBh.), rice and barley. — **rājika**, n. Panicum

Italicum or Miliaceum, L. — **vāpa**, n. sowing rice, Pāṇ. viii, 4, 11, Sch. — **vāpin**, mfn. one who sows rice, ib. — **velā**, f. the time of reaping rice, Lāṭy. — **śreshṭha**, m. 'best of grains,' rice or a kind of rice, L.

Vrīhika, mfn. having or bearing rice, Pāṇ. v, 2, 116.

Vrīhin, mfn. (a field) grown with rice, Śis.

Vrīhila, mfn. = *vrīhika*, g. *tundādi*.

Vrīhi, in comp. for *vrīhi*. — **agāra**, n. 'rice-house,' a shed where rice or other grain is stored, granary, L. — **apūpa**, m. a rice-cake, KātyŚr. — **āgrayana**, n. an offering of firstfruits of rice, KātyŚr., Sch. — **urvarā**, f. a rice-field, Lāṭy.

Vraiha, mfn. made of rice &c., g. *bilvādi*.

Vraihika, mfn. grown with rice, Gal.

Vraihimatya, m. a king of the Vrīhi-matas, Pāṇ. v, 3, 113, Sch.

Vraiheya, mfn. fit for or sown with rice (as a field), Pāṇ. v, 2, 2; made or consisting of r°, MW.; n. a field of rice, L.

व्रुड *vrud*, cl. 6. P. — *vrudati*, to cover, Dhātup. xxviii, 99; to heap, ib.; to sink, ib.

Vrudita, mfn. plunged in, immersed, sunk, Rājat.; gone astray, lost (in a thicket), ib.

व्रुस् *vrūs* (also written *vrūsh* or *brūs*; v. 1. *vrīs*), cl. 1. 10. P. *vrūsati*, *vrūsayati*, to hurt, kill, Dhātup. xxxii, 121.

व्रेशी *vrēśi*, f. a N. applied to water, VS. (*rēśi*, TS.)

व्रुग् *vrag*, only ind. p. *abhi-vlagya* or °*yā*, catching, seizing, RV. (Sāy.; accord. to others 'pressing hard' or 'wringing the neck;' cf. *abhi-vlangā*).

व्री *vli* (or *bli*; cf. *√vri*), cl. 9. P. (Dhātup. xxxi, 32) *vlināti* or *vlināti* (pf. *vivolāya*, Gr.; aor. *avlaishīti*, ib.; fut. *vletā*, ib.; *vleshayati*, Br.; ind. p. *-vliya*, ib.), to press down, crush, cause to fall, Br. (Dhātup. also, 'to choose, select;' 'to go, move;' 'to hold, maintain, support'): Pass. *vliyate*, to sink down, collapse, succumb, PañcavBr.; MaitrUp.: Caus. *vlepayati* (aor. *avivlipat*), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 36; 86: Desid. *vivolishati*, Gr.: Intens. *vevliyate*, to sink down, MaitrS.; *vevlayīti*, *vevleti*, Gr.

Vlina, mfn. crushed, sunk down, collapsed (see *pra-saṃ-vlina*); gone, MW.; held, supported, ib.

व्रेक्ष *vleksh*. See *veksh*, p. 1013, col. 3.

व्रेष्क *vleshkā*, m. a snare, noose (= *bleshka*).

— **hata** (*vleshkā-*), mfn. strangled by a noose, MaitrS.

श ŚA.

श I. *śa*, the first of the three sibilants (it belongs to the palatal class, but in sound as well as euphonic treatment often corresponds to *śh*, though in some words pronounced more like *s*). — I. — **kāra**, m. (for 2. see p. 1045) the letter or sound *śa*, Prāt.; — **bheda**, m. = next. — **bheda**, m. N. of a treatise on the proper spelling of words beginning with *ś*, *sh*, or *s*. — **varga**, m. the sibilating class of letters, i. e. the three sibilants and the letter *h*.

श 2. *śa* (ifc.) = *saya* (see *giri-*, *vāri-*, *vrīksha-śa*).

श 3. *śa*, m. = *śastra*, L.; = *śiva*, L.; n., see 2. *śam*.

शंय *śanya*, *śanyu* &c. See p. 1054.

शंव *śamva*, *śamvara*, *śamvūka*. See *śamba*, *śambara*, *śambūka*, p. 1055.

शंशम *śaṃśamam*, *śaṃśānam*. See *√śam*.

शंस *śans*, cl. 1. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 79) *śānsati* (m. c. also Ā.; pf. *śaśansa*, °*se*, Br. &c.; *śaṃsuḥ*, °*sire*, MBh.; p. *śaṃśivas*, q. v.; aor. *aśānsīt*, RV. &c., &c.: Subj. *śaṃśishat*, RV.; Br.; 2. pl. *śasta*, RV.; *śastāt*, AitBr.; 1. sg. *śānsi*, RV.; Prec. *śasyāt*, Gr.; fut. *śānsitā*, ib.; *śānsishyati*, Br. &c.; inf. *śānsitum*, MBh.; — *śase*, RV.; inf. p. *śastvā*, — *śasya*, — *śānsam*, Br. &c.; — *śānsya*, MBh.), to recite, repeat (esp. applied to the recitation of texts in the invocations addressed by the Hotṛi to the Adhvaryu, when *śans* is written *śoys* and the formulas *śaṃśāmas*, *śaṃśāvas*, *śaṃśāva* are used; see