पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tāptī river, but more correctly with Purṇā, a feeder of that river). -Comp. -**जाता** (पयोष्णी जाता यस्याः सा) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī.

पर *a*. [पॄ-भावे-अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर *m* also. -2 Distant, removed, remote; अपरं भवतो जन्म परं जन्म विवस्वतः Bg. 4. 4. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23; 7 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after (usually with abl.); बाल्यात् परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुताम् R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः। मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः॥ Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal; क्षत्रात् परं नास्ति Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 11. न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टम् Ś. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; Ś. 7. 27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger. -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse, -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतम् 'exceeding or more than a hundred. -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as ths highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैवपर, चिन्तापर &c. -**रः** 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Śi. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Śi. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -3 The Almighty; तावदध्यासते लोकं परस्य परचिन्तकाः Bhāg. 3. 32. 8. -**रम्** 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. -2 The Supreme Spirit; तेषामादित्यवज्ज्ञानं प्रकाशयति तत् परम् Bg. 5. 16. -3 Final beatitude; असक्तो ह्याचरन् कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः Bg. 3. 19. -4 The secondary meaning of a word. -5 (In logic) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); *e. g.* पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट). -6 The other or future world; परासक्ते च वस्तस्मिन् कथमासीन्मनस्तदा Mb. 6. 14. 55. *Note*— The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; *e. g.* (*a*) परम् 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परम् R. 1. 17. -2 after (with abl.); अस्मात् परम् Ś. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 102; भाग्यायत्तमतः परम् Ś. 4. 17; ततः परम् &c. -3 thereupon, thereafter. -4 but, however. -5 otherwise. -6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. -7 most willingly. -8 only. -9 at the utmost. (*b*) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. -2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3 after (with abl.) स्तन्यत्यागात् परेण U. 2. 7. (*c*) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. -2 in future. -Comp. -**अङ्गम्** the hinder part of the body. -**अङ्गदः** an epithet of Śiva. -**अणुः** See परमाणु; Bhāg. 10. 14. 11. -**अदनः** a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -**अधिकारचर्चा** officiousness, meddlesomeness. -**अधीन** *a*. dependent on another, subject, subservient; अन्नमेषां पराधीनं देयं स्याद्भिन्नभाजने Ms. 10. 54, 83; H. 1. 119. -**अन्तः** final death. (-**ताः**) *m*. (pl.) N. of a people. -**अन्तकः** an epithet of Śiva. -2 a frontier. -**अन्तकालः** the time of death; ते ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्तकाले परामृताः परिमुच्यन्ति सर्वे Muṇḍ. 3. 2. 6. -**अन्न** *a*. living or subsisting on another's food. (-**न्नम्**) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् *a*. subsisting on the food of others; रोगी चिरप्रवासी परान्नभोजी परावसथशायी। यज्जीवति तन्मरणं यन्मरणं सोऽस्य विश्रामः॥ H. 1. 120. -**अपर** *a*. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. -2 prior and posterior. -3 before and beyond, earlier and later. -4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-**रः**) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (-**रम्**) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); *e. g.* पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāṣā. P. 8. -**अभिध्यानम्** self-conceit; high opinion for self or body (देहाभिमान); स्वयं पराभिध्यानेन विभ्रंशितस्मृतिः Bhāg. 5. 14. 10. -**अमृतम्** rain. -**अयण** (**अयन**) *a*. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2 depending on, subject to. -3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोह°; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. -4 connected with. -5 being a protector (त्राता); अबर्हाश्चरणैर्हीनाः पूर्वेषां वः परायणाः Mb. 1. 230. 4. -6 leading or conducive to. (-**णम्**) 1 the principal or highest objest, chief aim, best or last resort; एतत् परायणम् Praśna Up. 1. 10; तपसश्च परायणम् Rām. 1. 21. 10; Mb. 12. 179. 12. -2 essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4 firm devotion. -5 a universal medicine, panacea. -6 a religious order. -**अर्थ** *a*. 1 having another aim or meaning. -2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-**र्थः**) 1 the highest interest or advantage. -2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāṣ.; R. 1. 29. -3 the chief or highest meaning. -4 the highest object (*i. e.* sexual intercourse). -5 the supreme good (मोक्ष); ज्ञात्वा प्रजहि कालेन परार्थमनुदृश्य च Mb. 12. 288. 9. -6 Something else. Hence परार्थता or परार्थत्व means 'being subsidiary to something else; परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. -7 an object which is meant for another's use (Sāṅ. Phil.); सङ्घातपरार्थत्वात् त्रिगुणादिविपर्ययादधिष्ठानात् Sāṅ. K. 17. °वादिन् *a*. speaking for another; mediator, substitute. -**अर्थिन्** *a*. striving for the supreme good. (-**र्थम्**, -**र्थे**)