वह्लिक, -वह्लीक See बह्लिक, बह्लीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(*a*) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G.M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातम् U. 4. (*b*) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् Me. 85 (v. l.); मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लम्बेते Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Śi. 3. 63; 4. 35; 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules as of Pāṇini); दोषो णौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (*d*) possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यम् K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) indeed, truly. (*g*) only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तदत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उदात्तकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1; एक एव खगो मानी सुखं जीवति चातकः । म्रियते वा पिपासायां याचते वा पुरंदरम् ॥ Subhāṣ. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether, possibly &c.; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या Ś. 7. 20/21; को वा or के वा followed by a negative means 'everyone, all'; के वा न स्युः परिभवफला निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me. 56.

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 44; Bk. 7. 1; 8. 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To emit an odour, be diffused. -5 To smell. -*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -*With* आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशङ्कामनुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहन्ति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणाम् Ṛs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (-शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकम् A flight of cranes. **-कः** [वच्-घञ्] 1 Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; सूक्तवाकेनातितरामुदितगुणगणावतारसुजयः Bhāg. 5. 1. 10. -2 Voice (वाणी); सर्वमिदमभ्यात्तोऽवाक्यनादरः Ch. Up. 3. 14. 2. -3 Text (संहिता); a Vedic portion containing mantras; यं वाकेष्वनुवाकेषु निषत्सूपनिषत्सु च (गुणन्ति) Mb. 12. 49. 26. **-Comp. -उपवाकम्** speech and reply, dialogue.

वाकुची, वागुजी Vernonia Anthelmintica (Mar. बावची).

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाकोवाक्यम् = तर्कशास्त्रम् q. v.; Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2.

वाक्यम् [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यम् 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः Śi. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाङ्क्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यम् Tarka K.; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -6 An assertion, statement. -7 Command. -8 (In law) Declaration, legal evidence. -9 Betrothment. **-Comp. -आडम्बरः** bombastic language. **-अर्थः** 1 the meaning of a sentence. -2 (in Mīmāṁsā) the sense of a sentence derived on the strength of वाक्यप्रमाण as distinguished from श्रुति, लिङ्ग and other प्रमाणs. This is weaker than and hence sublated by the श्रुत्यर्थ or श्रुति; यत्र श्रुत्यर्थो न संभवति तत्र वाक्यार्थो गृह्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14; वाक्यार्थः श्रुत्या बाध्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14. According to Mīmāṁsā view the अर्थs of पदs are सामान्य and when these form a sentence to yield the वाक्यार्थ, they get restricted or modified. Hence वाक्यार्थ means the पदार्थs modified or restricted; सामान्येनाभिप्रवृत्तानां पदार्थानां यद्विशेषेऽवस्थानं स वाक्यार्थः ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12. °उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; वाक्यार्थेनैव वाक्यार्थः कोऽपि यद्युपमीयते । एकानेकेवशब्दत्वात् सा वाक्यार्थोपमा द्विधा ॥ Kāv. 2.43. **-आलापः** conversation, discourse. **-उपचारः** speaking; Rām. **-खण्डनम्** refutation of an assertion or argument. **-ग्रहः** paralysis of speech. **-पदम्** a word in a sentence. **-पदीयम्** N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. **-पद्धतिः** *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. **-परिसमाप्तिः** *f.* Completion of a sentence (*i. e.* the application of the sense expressed by a sentence). This occurs in two ways: (i) the sense of the sentence as a whole may be predicated of the things or persons mentioned in the उद्देशपद severally; or (ii) it may be predicated of them all combined together. The former is known as प्रत्येकं वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः and is illustrated by देवदत्तयज्ञदत्तविष्णुमित्रा भोज्यन्ताम्; while the latter is known as समुदाये वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः and illustrated by गर्गाः शतं दण्ड्यन्ताम्; see ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12. **-प्रबन्धः** 1 a treatise, connected composition. -2 the flow of sentences. **-प्रयोगः** employment of speech, use of language. **-भेदः** a different assertion, a divergent statement; संदिग्धे तु व्यवायाद् वाक्यभेदः स्यात् MS. 3. 1. 21; वाक्यभेदान् बहूनगमत् Mu. 2. **-रचना, -विन्यासः** arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. **-विलेखः** An officer in charge of writing of accounts, orders etc.; ततो