

अनृष्टपर Tatpur. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम) Not followed by a consonant called ऋष्टप् q. v. E. अ neg. and ऋष्टपर.

अनृक्ष Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-क्षः-क्षा-क्षम) Not having or containing a verse from the Rigveda. (The form अनृचक् which occurs in the present edition of Pánini, is wrong.) E. अ priv. and ऋक्, samásánta aff. कप.

अनृक्षर Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-रः-रा-रम) Thornless (as a path; ved.). E. अ priv. and ऋक्षर.

अनृच Bahuvr. 1. m. f. n. (-क्-क्-क) Not having or containing a verse from the Rigveda. Comp. अनृक्ष.

2. m. (-क) One not possessing i. e. not conversant with, the Rigveda. Comp. अनृच. E. अ priv. and ऋक्.

अनृच Bahuvr. m. (-च) One not conversant with the Rigveda. E. अ priv. and ऋक्, samásánta aff. अ.

अनृक्षक See the remark s. v. अनृक्ष.

अनृजु Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-जुः-जुः-जु) ¹Not straight. ²Wicked.

2. m. (-जुः) A shrub, explained by तगर q. v. E. अ neg. and ऋजु.

अनृण Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-णः-णा-णम) Free from debt, unindebted. E. अ neg. and ऋण.

अनृणता f. (-ता) or °त्व n. (-त्वम) Freedom from debt. E. अनृण, taddh. aff. तल् or त्व.

अनृणिन् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-णी-णिनी-णि) Free from debt or obligation, unindebted. Also अनृणिन् (without ágama नुट). E. अ neg. and ऋणिन्.

अनृत Tatpur. I. 1. m. f. n. (-तः-ता-तम) Untrue.

2. n. (-तम) Untruth, falsehood. (In the mythology of the Puráñas Aníta is the son of Adharma (vice) and Hinsá (violence), and the brother of Nikrítí (immorality); they intermarry and have two sons, Bhaya (fear) and Naraká (hell) and twins to them, two daughters, Máyá (deceit) and Vedaná (torture) who became their wives. — In the Rámáyaña Aníta is the name of one of the mystical weapons delivered to Ráma by Viśwámitra.) E. अ neg. and ऋत.

II. n. (-तम) Agriculture. E. According to the native comm. the etym. would be the same as before; their account for the meaning 'agriculture' however is not very plausible, some explain it: 'because agriculture is like falsehood' or 'because agriculture cannot be carried on without falsehood', another refers ऋत in this sense to the radical ऋु 'to hurt' and explains it as a Bahuvr. 'that from which injury does not arise'. The etym. of this meaning and its probable connection with प्रसूत used in the same sense by Manu will be discussed in the Preface.

अनृतदेव Bahuvr. m. (-वः) (ved.) One to whom the gods are untrue. E. अनृत and देव.

अनृतद्विष् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-इ-इ-इ) Hating untruth; a vaidik epithet of the Ádityas. E. अनृत and द्विष्.

अनृतभाषण Tatpur. n. (-णम) Speaking an untruth, lying. E. अनृत and भाषण.

अनृतमय m. f. n. (-यः-यी-यम) Untrue. E. अनृत, taddh. aff. मयद्.

अनृतवदन Tatpur. n. (-नम) Speaking an untruth, lying. E. अनृत and वदन.

अनृतवाच् I. Tatpur. f. (-क्ष) An untruth, a lie.

II. Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-क्-क्-क) Speaking an untruth, lying. E. अनृत and वाच्.

अनृतवादिन् Tatpur. m. f. n. (-दी-दिनी-दि) Speaking habitually the untruth, a liar. E. अनृत and वादिन्.

अनृताख्यान Tatpur. n. (-नम) Speaking an untruth, lying, a lie. E. अनृत and आख्यान.

अनृतिन् m. f. n. (-ती-तिनी-ति) A liar. E. अनृत, taddh. aff. इनि.

अनृतृ I. Tatpur. m. (-तुः) A wrong season, improper or forbidden time.

II. Bahuvr. f. (-तुः) See the following. E. अ neg. and ऋतु.

अनृतुकन्या Karmadh. f. (-न्या) A girl before menstruation or about ten years old. E. अनृतु II. and कन्या.

अनृतोद्य Karmadh. n. (-द्यम) Untrue speech, falsehood. E. अनृत and उद्य (वद्, kritya aff. कथ).

अनृप Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-पः-पा-पम) Without a king, kingless (as a country). E. अ priv. and नृप.

अनृभुचिन् Bahuvr. m. f. n. (-ची-ची-चि) (?) Without Indra. (The Siddhántakauムdi gives अनृभुची as the fem. of अनृभुचिन् instead of अनृभुचिणी in the instance अनृभुची सेना, but this form is not supported by the old gramm. authorities.)

E. अ priv. and ऋभुचिन्.

अनृशंस Tatpur. m. f. n. (-सः-सा-सम) Not mischievous, not cruel, mild. E. अ neg. and नृशंस.

अनृशंसता f. (-ता) or °त्व n. (-त्वम) Mildness. Compare अनृशंस and अनृशंस. E. अनृशंस, taddh. aff. तल् or त्व.

अनेक Tatpur. m. f. n. (-कः-का-कम) ¹Not one, much, many, multitudinous. (In the Sánkhyaphil.: one of the characteristics of the discrete principle or अक्त्र, since it comprises बुद्धि, अहङ्कार, the five तत्त्वात् and the eleven इत्त्रिय qq. vv., the reverse of एक, the characteristic of प्रधान or अव्यक्त qq. vv., the Undiscrete, and of पुरुष q. v., the Soul.) ²Not united, separated; e.g. यथा संघीयमानानामनेकीभवतां स्वरः। उपदिष्टस्थाविवादवराणामवयहे॥. E. अ neg. and एक.

अनेककाल Karmadh. m. (-लः) Much time, a long time; the accus. used adv. E. अनेक and काल.

अनेकष्ट Tatpur. m. f. n. (-त-त-त) Doing much (an epithet of Śiva). E. अनेक and ष्ट.

अनेकक्रिया Karmadh. f. (-या) A plurality of acts, of cognitions; e.g. न (एकं मनः) युगपदनेकक्रियोपलब्धेः 'the mind is not (one), because it perceives more than one cognition'. E. अनेक and क्रिया.

अनेकवैच्यवच्छेदक Tatpur. m. f. n. (-दकः-दिका-दकम) What separates several fields from one another (as a boundary or a piece of land common to both). E. अनेक-वैच्य and वैच्यवच्छेदक.

अनेकगोत्र Bahuvr. m. (-त्रः) (In Law.) A boy who belongs to different i. e. to two families, viz. to that of his own and to that of his adopted father; comp. असमानगोत्र; e.g. सर्वत्रानेकगोत्राणामेकोहिष्टं क्षेत्रे इहनि. See also द्वामुष्याथयण. E. अनेक and गोत्र.

अनेकज Tatpur. 1. m. f. n. (-जः-जा-जम) Born more than once. 2. m. (-जः) A bird (viz. born in the shell and upon being hatched). E. अनेक and ज.

अनेकता f. (-ता) Muchness, multitudinousness. E. अनेक, taddh. aff. तल्.

अनेकत्र Tatpur. ind. In various places, in many respects; e.g. यद्यनेकत्र सुराशब्दप्रयोगो दृश्यते &c. E. अ neg. and एकत्र.

अनेकत्व n. (-त्वम) The same as अनेकता; e.g. प्रयत्नकार्यानेकत्वात्कार्यसमः. E. अनेक, taddh. aff. त्व.