

the sound *thūt*, the sound made in spitting; [cf. *thūt-kāra*.]—*Thūt-kṛita*, *am*, n. the sound *thūt* made in spitting.

थूथू *thūthū*, imitative sound of spitting; (according to others *thuthu*.)

थैथै *thaitthai*, imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द

द 1. *da*, the eighteenth consonant of the alphabet and the third letter of the fourth or dental class, the sound of which is more dental than the English *d*.—*Da-kāra*, *as*, m. the letter or sound *d*.

द 2. *da*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 1. *dā*, to give), giving, a giver, donor; presenting, favouring with, granting, a granter; causing, (often at the end of comp., e.g. *vāri-da*, giving water; *anna-da*, granting food &c.); exceptionally compounded with the receiver of the gift, e.g. *pitri-da*, giving to the father); (*as*), m. a gift, anything given; (*am*, *ā*), n. f. a gift, donation.

द 3. *da*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 3. *dā* for *do*, to cut), cutting off, destroying, breaking, &c., (generally at the end of comp.); (*as*, *ā*), m. f. the act of cutting off, dividing.

द 4. *da*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 4. *dā*, to bind), binding, (generally at the end of comp.); cf. *riśya-da*.)

द 5. *da*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. 7. *dā*, to purify), cleaning, cleansing.

द 6. *da*, *as*, m. a mountain; (*ā*), f. heat, pain, repentance; (*am*), n. a wife; [cf. *dam-pati*.]

दंश 1. *daśś*, cl. 1. 10. P. *daśśati*, *daśśayati*, &c., to speak or shine.

दंश 2. *daśś*, cl. 1. P. (ep. also A.) *daśśati*, -*te*, *daśśa*, *daśśishyati* (ep. also *daśśishyati*), *adānkshī*, *daśśhṣṣ*, to bite, sting; to see [? cf. rt. *daśś*]: Caus. P. *daśśayati*, -*yitum*, Aor. *adadānkshat*, to cause to bite; to bite: Desid. *didānkshati*: Intens. *dandaśśyate*, *dandaśśhī*, *dandaśśhī*: Caus. of Intens. *dandaśśayati*, to cause to bite violently; [cf. Gr. *δάκνω*, *δάκνος*, *δάκνυός*, *δάκνω*, *δάκνυός*, *δάκνυός*; Lat. *lacruma*, perhaps *lacero*; Goth. *lahyan*, 'dilate, tear'; Angl. Sax. *taecher*, *tuc*, *tusk*, *tang*; Old Germ. *zanga*, *zangar*; Cambro-Brit. *danhez*, 'to bite'; Hib. *dan-t*, 'a morsel, portion, share'; Russ. *desnā*, 'ginger.']

Dāśśa, *as*, m. biting, stinging; cutting, dividing, tearing; the sting of a snake; a bite, the spot bitten; pungency; fault, defect (in a jewel &c.); a tooth; a gad-fly; armour, a coat of mail; a joint, limb; N. of an Asura; (*i*), f. a small gad-fly; [cf. *kshamā-d* and *vriśha-d*.]—*Dāśśa-nāśīni*, f. ('healing irritation of the skin?'), a kind of insect—*taila-kīta*; [cf. *dardru-nāśīni*.]—*Dāśśa-bhīru*, *us*, m. or *daśśa-bhīruka*, *as*, m. 'afraid of the gad-fly,' a buffalo.—*Dāśśa-mūla*, *as*, m. 'having a pungent root,' the plant *Hyperanthera Moringa* or a sort of horse-radish, = *sigru*.—*Dāśśa-ravana*, *as*, m. 'having a sharp beak,' a heron.

Dāśśaka, *as*, *ā* or *ikā*, *am*, biting, stinging; (*as*), m. a dog; gad-fly, common fly; N. of a prince of Kampana; (*ikā*), f. a kind of gad-fly.

Dāśśana, *am*, n. the act of biting, stinging; armour, mail.

Dāśśita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, bitten, stung; (fr. *daśśa*), armed, mailed; protected; fitting closely (like armour), standing closely together, crowded; (*am*), n. a bite; [cf. *pari-dāśśita*.]

Dāśśin, *i*, *mī*, *i*, biting, stinging [cf. *tripra-daśśin*]; (*i*), m. a dog; a gad-fly, a wasp.

Dāśśuka, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. biting, stinging.

Dāśśera, *as*, *ā*, *am* (more correctly *daśśera*, q. v.), biting, mordacious; noxious, mischievous.

Dāśśman, *a*, n., Ved. a bite; the place bitten.

Dāśśhtri, *tā*, *trī*, *trī*, Ved. a biter, biting, stinging.

Dāśśhtra, *as*, *ā*, m. f. (in the later language usually f.), a large tooth, tusk, fang, (often at the end of comp.; cf. *ayo-d*, *ashta-d*, *tikshna-d*, &c.)—*Dāśśhtrā-karāla*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having terrible tusks.—*Dāśśhtrā-nivāsin*, *i*, m., N. of a Yaksha.—*Dāśśhtrāyudha* (°*rā-āy*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, using tusks as weapons; (*as*), m. a wild boar.—*Dāśśhtrā-sena*, *as*, m., N. of a Buddhist scholar.

Dāśśhtrāla, *as*, *ā*, *am*, tusked, having large tusks; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa.

Dāśśhtrika, *as*, *ā*, *am*, tusked, having tusks; (*ā*), f.—*dāśśhikā*, a beard (?); a kind of plant; [cf. *nakuleshṭā*.]

Dāśśhtrin, *i*, *inī*, *i*, tusked, having tusks or large teeth; biting or wounding with the teeth; carnivorous; (*i*), m. any animal with tusks; a wild boar; a hyena; a snake.

Dāśśhtrā, ind. having bitten.

Dāśśhṭa, *as*, *ā*, *am*, bitten, &c. See p. 406, col. 1.

दंस् *daṅs* (connected with rt. *das*, q. v.; perhaps only a various reading for rt. 1. and 2. *daśś*, col. 1, or a Prākṛit form of rt. 1. *drś*), cl. 1. P. 10. A. *daṅsati*, *daṅsayate* or *dāsayate*, &c., to bite; to destroy, overpower; to see, (*daṅsati* ?); cl. 10. P. *daṅsayati*, &c., to speak or to shine.

Dāśśana, *am*, *ā*, n. f. (Ved. inst. *daśśanā*), a surprising or wonderful deed or operation, marvellous power; an action, work, deed; armour, mail, (in the latter meaning only a various reading for *daśśana*); [cf. *dasma* and *dasra*.]—*Dāśśana-vat*, *am*, *atī*, *atī*, *atī*, Ved. having wonderful power; (*Sāy*.) abounding in marvellous deeds.

Dāśśayitri, *tā*, m. a destroyer, (a word formed to explain *dasra*.)

Dāśśas, *as*, n., Ved.—*daśśana*, a surprising action or deed (applied especially to the wonderful actions of the *Āsvin*, by which these deities protected their human friends); [cf. *puru-d* and *su-d*.]

Dāśśi, *is*, m. f. (?), Ved.—*karman*, act, deed.

Dāśśishṭha, *as*, *ā*, *am* (superl. of *daṅsu* or *dasra*), Ved. of very wonderful strength, performing marvellous deeds, eminent in action, epithet of the *Āsvin* and of Indra.

Dāśśu, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. of wonderful strength; (according to *Sāy*., loc. of *dam*—*dāśśeshu* or *karman-ratsu*); (*u*), ind. in a wonderful way, wonderfully.—*Dāśśu-jūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. wonderfully quick; (*Sāy*.) come along by well-trained horses (as if fr. rt. 1. *dam*).—*Dāśśu-patnī*, f., Ved. having a powerful lord or master; (*Sāy*.) having the *Asuras* as good masters (as if fr. *dam* + *su* + *patnī*, *su* = *sushṭu*); in *Rig-veda* VI. 3, 7, *dam* is regarded as a separate word.

दंश *daṅś*, cl. 10. P. *daṅshayati*, &c., to shine, burn; [cf. rt. 1. *dah*.]

दक *daka*, *am*, n. = *udaka* (the initial vowel being dropped), water.—*Daka-lāvaṅka*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *daka* + *lavāṅka*), prepared with water and salt.—*Dakodara* ('*ka-ud*'), *am*, n. (instead of *udakodara*, cf. *udakodarin*), a watery or dropsical belly.

दक्ष *dakṣ*, cl. 1. P. A. *dakshati*, -*te*, *dadaksha*, *dakshatum*, Ved. to act to the satisfaction of another (with dat. in P.); to be competent, be able, be strong or powerful (A.); to grow, increase; to do or act quickly, go, move; to hurt, kill: Caus. P. *dakshayati*, -*yitum*, Aor. *adadakshat*, to make able or strong.

Daksha, *as*, *ā*, *am*, able, fit, competent, suitable, adroit, expert, clever, judicious, dexterous [cf. Gr. *δέξιός*]; intelligent, upright, honest; (*as*), m. epithet of Soma (as heightening or strengthening the intellectual faculties; according to *Sāy*. = *viddha*); epithet of Siva; epithet of the Ganges (as satisfying or suiting all); ability, power, fitness; capacity, intellectual ability, mental power, talent; strength of

will, energy, will, disposition; (in the Veda *daksha* and *kratu*, i. e. energy and intelligence, are often joined together as the chief two faculties of the mind, cf. *kratu*); bad disposition, evil design; N. of an *Āditya*; a creative power associated with Aditi, and therefore sometimes identified with Prajāpati; (his daughter is called *Kṛittika*: in the Post-vedic literature *Daksha* is the subject of numerous legends, which relate his history differently; he is there generally called the son of Brahmā, and placed among the Prajāpatis or at their head as 'the lord of all creatures,' being born from Brahmā's right thumb, as his wife was from the left, see Manu IX. 128: in other legends he is said to be the son of the ten Pra-*ċetasas* or Pra-*ċetasas* alone, whence his patronymic *Prācetasas*; he is variously stated to have had fifty, sixty, forty-four, and a less number of daughters, of whom twenty-seven became the wives of the Moon, forming the lunar asterisms, and thirteen or, according to others, seventeen or only eight the wives of Kaśyapa, becoming by this latter the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals: *Daksha* on one occasion celebrated a great sacrifice to obtain a son, but omitted to invite Siva who, according to one legend, was his son-in-law, (Siva's wife being Sati, a form of Durgā, daughter of Daksha); this irritated the god, who interrupted the sacrifice and decapitated his father-in-law, see *dakshādhvara-dhvaṅśa-kṛit*: *Daksha* is sometimes regarded as an Avatār of Brahmā himself, and is even in one legend identified with Vishṇu; N. of a son of Garuḍa; N. of a man with the patronymic *Pārvati*; of a Muni and legislator; of a prince or a son of Uśīnara; of one of the five Brāhmins of Kānya-kubja, from whom the Brāhmins of Bengal are said to have sprung: (according to the lexicographers also) the bull of Siva; a cock; a kind of plant; a name of Agni or fire; a general lover, one attached to many mistresses; (*ā*), f. the earth; [cf. *atūrta-daksha*, *dīna-d*, &c. cf. also *dakshina*; Gr. *δέξιός*, *δέξιτροπός*; Lat. *dexter*, *dextimus*; Goth. *taihsvs*; Angl. Sax. *teso*; Old Germ. *teso*; Hib. *deas*, 'right, southern.']—*Daksha-kanya*, f. 'daughter of Daksha,' (especially) epithet of Durgā, the wife of Siva.—*Daksha-kratu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. having a strong will or intelligence, having a clear understanding.—*Daksha-jā*, f. 'daughter of Daksha,' the goddess Durgā; a lunar asterism; [cf. *daksha*.]—*Dakshajā-pati*, *is*, m. 'the husband of the daughters of Daksha,' an epithet of the Moon; also of Siva.—*Daksha-tā*, f. or *daksha-tva*, *am*, n. dexterity, cleverness, ability.—*Daksha-tāti*, *as*, f., Ved. mental power or capacity.—*Daksha-nidhana*, *am*, n., N. of a Sāman.—*Daksha-pati*, *is*, m., Ved. lord of the faculties, lord of power or might; protector of the sacrifice.—*Daksha-pitri*, *tā*, *trī*, *trī*, Ved. having Daksha as father or progenitor, (the m. pl. may be either *daksha-pitaras* or *-pitāras*); preserving, possessing or granting abilities.—*Dakshamakha-mathana*, *am*, n. 'destruction of Daksha's sacrifice,' N. of the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth chapters of the *Linga-Purāna*.—*Daksha-yajna*, *as*, m. the sacrifice celebrated by Daksha.—*Dakshayajña-bhanga*, *as*, m. the interruption of Daksha's sacrifice.—*Dakshayajña-vidhvansa*, *as*, m. 'destruction of Daksha's sacrifice,' N. of the fifteenth chapter of the *Kūrma-Purāna*.—*Dakshayajña-vidhvansa*, *am*, n., N. of the fifth chapter of the *Spīshṭi-khaṇḍa* of the *Padma-Purāna*.—*Dakshayajña-vināśīni*, f. 'destroyer of the sacrifice of Daksha,' an epithet of Durgā.—*Daksha-vihīta*, f. (scil. *gāthā*), a hymn or song arranged by Daksha.—*Daksha-vrīdh*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. rejoicing in power or energy &c.—*Daksha-sāpa*, *as*, m. 'the curse of Daksha,' N. of the thirty-third chapter of the *Svarga-khaṇḍa* or third part of the *Padma-Purāna*.—*Daksha-sādhana*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. effective of energy, inspiring courage.—*Daksha-sāvarnī*, *is*, m., N. of the ninth Manu.—*Daksha-suta*, *as*, m. the son of Daksha (?); (*ā*), f. a daughter of Daksha, a lunar asterism or one of the wives of the Moon.—*Dakshādhvara-dhvaṅśa-kṛit*