व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. –2 Obstruction, hindrance. –3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. –4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. –2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. –3 To name, call; विबुधैर्वीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विपुन्माला *Śrut.* 13. –4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. –2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. –2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. –2 Speech, lecture. –3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघट्टनं 1 Churning. –2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. –2 A blow, stroke. –3 An impediment, obstacle. –4 Contradiction. –5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. –6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—तथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा। तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. –2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा-क] 1 A tiger. –2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. –3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. —घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयंती Bh. 3. 109. **–Comp.** —अटः a skylark. —आस्यः a cat. —दलः, -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. —नखः-खं 1. a tiger's claw. –2. a kind of perfume. –3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. —नायकः a jackal. —पाद (द्) *a.* tiger-footed. —द्वन् *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. –2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1, 18 'artlessly lovely.' –3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. –4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. –5 Wickedness, depravity. –**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. –2. covert allusion, insinuation. —निंदा artful censure. —सुप्त *a.* feigning to be asleep. —स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. –2 A villain, rogue. –3 A snake. –4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतैः सह कर-पुष्करैरितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणश्लहामदीव्यन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्यादद ति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. –2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. —त्तं The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; Māl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6. P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. –2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). –3 To divide, distribute. –4 To point, indicate, show. –5 To teach, instruct. –6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [व्यध्-ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). –2 A wicked or low man. –**Comp.** —भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि' also); cf. आधि. –2 Leprosy. **–Comp.** —कर *a.* unwholesome. —ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. –2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. –2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. –3 Invariably concomitant. –4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. —कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. –2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). –2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. –3 Covering. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. –2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. –2 Pervading, extending over all. –3 Filled with, full of. –4 Encompassed, surrounded. –5 Placed, fixed. –6 Obtained, possessed. –7 Compre-