Smṛiti. —कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, वर्बरीभेद ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जनं [अर्ज्-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयितृव्यापारोऽर्जनं Dây. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज्-उनन् णिलुक् च Un. 3. 58] (ना-नी *f.*). **1** White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अहश्च कृष्णमहरर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिशंगमौर्जीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं *Si.* 1. 6. –**2** Silvery. —नः **1** The white colour. –**2** A peacock. –**3** A sort of cutaneous disease. –**4** A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind. –**5** N. of the third Pâṇḍava who was a son of Kuntî by Indra and hence called ऐंद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (वृथिव्यां चतुर्तायां वर्णे मे दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः). He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow *Gandiva* from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with *Siva* who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and *Siva* gave him the Pasupatastra.. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Aśvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit – the only surviving son of Abhimanyu–on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalguna, Kiritin, Jishnu, Śvetavahana, Gandivin &c. &c.] –**6** N. of Kàrtavîrya, slain by Parasuràma. See कार्तवीर्य. –**7** N. of a country Bri. S.14. 25.–**8** The only son of his mother. –**9** N. of Indra. —नी **1** A procuress, bawd. –**2** A cow. –**3** A kind of serpent. –**4** N. of Ushâ wife of Aniruddha. –**5** N. of a river commonly called करतोया. –**6** (न्यौ,-न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalgunî. —नं **1** Silver. –**2** Gold. –**3** Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. –**4** Grass. —नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. –**Comp.** —उपमः the teak tree ; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. —कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. —छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanûmat. —पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. —कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [तृणादिगण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [क-न] **1** Being in motion, agitated ; restless. –**2** Foaming, effervescing. —र्णः **1** A flood, stream; water (Ved.) –**2** The teak tree. –**3** A letter (of the alphabet) ; पंचार्णी मनुरीरितः. –**4** N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. —र्णा A river (Ved.). —र्णं Tumult or din of battl confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sây.). —वः [अर्णांसि संति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vârt.]. **1** A stream, flood, wave. –**2** The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोक ° ocean of grief ; so चिंता ° ; जन ° ocean of men ; संसारार्णवलंघन Bh. 3. 10. –**3** The ocean of air. –**4** N. of a metre. –**5** N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). –**Comp.** —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. –2. the moon. (–वा) Lakshmî. (–वं) nectar. —ज *a.* sea-born, marine. (–जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. —पोतः,-यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. –2. N. of Vishṇu.

अर्णस् *n.* [क-असुन्-नुट् Un. 4. 196] **1** Water; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्वार्णसः कथमन्यथास्य *Si.* 12. 69. –**2** The sea, ocean (usually °सः). –**3** The ocean of air. –**Comp.** —दः 1. a cloud. –2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —भवः conch-shell. —वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तगलः =आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ऋत्-ल्युट्] **1** Blaming, reviling.–**2** Sorry, grieved. —नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द्-क्तिन्] **1** Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. –**2** The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [ऋत्-ण्वुल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ऋत्-बाहुलकात्उक] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ् 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते ; अर्थयांचक्रे, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तथत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] **1** To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिनमर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71 ; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. ; ग्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. –**2** To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ् ; in others from ऋ–थन् Un. 2. 4 ; अर्थते असौ आर्थिभिः Nir.] **1** Object, purpose, end and aim ; wish, desire ; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबंधः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते ; सिद्ध °, °परिपंथी Mu. 5; °वशात् 5. 8;