(-श:) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य a. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. — विक्रय: sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. -3. N. of Siva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. —विवृद्धि:,-वृद्धि: f. self-exaltation. —वीर a. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-र:) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother. -3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्त,-वृत्तांत: account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति a. dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (-त्ति: f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 5. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. —शक्ति: f. one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2. illusion. —शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा,-स्तुति: f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयम: self-restraint. —सद् a. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट a. self-sufficient. —सनि a. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम a. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेह: 1. internal or personal doubt. -2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभव:, -समुद्भव: 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmā, Vishṇu, or *Siva*. -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding, intellect. —संपन्न a. 1. self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R.18. 18. —सिद्धि: f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख a. self-delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. —हन् a. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self-destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever. -4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हनन,-हत्या suicide. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक a. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दु:ख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय a. Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्व: कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2 win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वंति subject K.135, 167; अयमात्मीय: क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्श: R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin, Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता,-त्व Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* °द्वितीय: second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more; so °तृतीय: himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन a. [आत्मने हित: ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैष आत्मनीन: M. 4 on whose side is he? -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. —न: 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्मार्थफलबोधनाय पदं अलुक् स०] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि a. [आत्मानं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य व:] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —*ind.* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु य: पश्यति स पंडित:.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; °कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; बुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभाव: Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक a. (की f.) [अत्यंत भवार्थे ठञ्] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुप्रहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्वनिवृत्ति: Mit. —**Comp.** —दु:खनिवृत्ति: f. absolution. —प्रलय: the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक a. (की f.) [अत्यय: नाश: प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. -2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यूह: A gallinule.

आत्रेय a. (यी f.) [अत्रेरपत्यं ढक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri. —य: 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of *Siva*. -5 An essential humor or juice of the body, lymph. —यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. -2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brâhmanical order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistâ.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कन्] A