(ङ्) three years taken collectively. —अशीत *a.* eighty-third. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. —अष्टन् *a.* twenty-four. —अश्र,-अस्र *a.* triangular. (-स्रं) a triangle. —अह्नः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. —आह्निक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. —ऋचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. —ककुद् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikûṭa. -2. N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुभ् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brâhmaṇa *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brâhmaṇa). —काय: N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha.—2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —कूट: N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Laṅkâ, the capital of Râvaṇa; *Si.* 2. 5. —कूर्चक a knife with three edges. —कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva —खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं,-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. —गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. —गर्ताः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India. -2 the people or rulers of that country. —गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. —गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; व्रताय मौञ्जीं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् (-णं) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.) (-*ind.*) three times; in three ways (-णाः *m.* pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Mâyâ or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* -जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जट: an epithet of *Siva*. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Râkshasa attendants kept by Râvaṇa to watch over Sîtâ, when she was retained as a captive in the Aśoka-vanikâ. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same —जीवा -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —णता a bow. —णव, -णवन् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —णाचिकेत: a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). —णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to *Soma*, *Gandharva* and *Agni* before she obtains a human husband). —तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a *Sannyâsin* (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-ड:) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or *Sannyâsin* who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंड: काय्दंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दश: (pl.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. °अंकुश:, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुध rainbow. °अधिप:, °ईश्वर:, °पति: epithets of Indra. °अधिपति: N. of Śiva. °अध्यक्ष: °अयन: an epithet of Vishṇu. °अरि:, a demon. °आचार्य: an epithet of Bṛihaspati. °आलय:, °आवास: 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3 a god. °आहार: 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इंद्र: 1. Indra. -2. Śiva. -3. Brahman. °गुरु: an epithet of Bṛihaspati, °गोप: a kind of insect; (cf. इंद्रगोप); अहो त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथि: स्या: Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. °श्रेष्ठ: 1 Agni. -2. Brahman. —दिनं three days collectively. °दृश् *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्ग: Ku. 1. 28; *S.* 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere. -3. paradise. -4. happiness. (-वा) cardamoms. °अधीश:, °ईश: 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. —दृश् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धातु: an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of Vyâsa; -3. of Śiva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —धरन: (-रनः) —नेत्र:, -लोचन: epithets of *Siva*; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवति: *f.* ninety-three. —नवना Pârvatî. —नाभ: Vishṇu. —नेत्रचूडामणि: the moon. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटु: glass (काच). —पताक: 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रक: the Tâlâsa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurâ. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभित: स तमारुरोह पुरुहूत-