1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्य, -क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथादरिद्रः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, -षः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य गुप्तये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, -कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (-त्रः) a virtuous or pious man. —गुप्त *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-प्तः) N. of Vishṇu. —ग्रंथः a sacred work or scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brâhmaṇa) in the month of Vaiśâkha. —घ्न *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °भृत् *m.* a Buddha or Jaina. —चरणं, -चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-*m.*) an ascetic. —चारिणी 1. a wife. -2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चिंतक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2. reflecting on the law. —चिंतनं, -चिंता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —ज: 1. 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. -2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. -2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostacy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest.) —दुघा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्रवी N. of the Ganges. —दाराः (*m.* pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —नंदनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निबंधिन् *a.* pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. -2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (दंड) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. -2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2. a religious teacher, preacher. —प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. -2. expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, -वाणिज्यिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. -2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârata, Bhâgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भृत् *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina. -3. युधिष्ठिर. -4. a king. —राजन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. -2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. -2. the Vedas. (-णा) the Mîmâṁsâ philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. -2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् *a* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation. -2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतत्वथवा कृपाणधाराः। अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनाग-पैतु धर्मात् ॥. —वृद्ध *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतंसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, -शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yâjñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. -2. hypocrisy. —सं-