लेश्या Light.

लेष्टः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. –**Comp.** –भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. –2 Tasting. –3 A lambative, an electuary. –4 Food. –5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. –ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. –**ह्यं** 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. –2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिंग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. –2 Inferred (अनुमित). –कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. –2 To send. –3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. –II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. –2 To know, be aware of. –3 To shine. –4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a divison of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). –2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूर्लोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). –3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. –4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7; R. 4. 8. –5 A collection, group, class, company; आकुंडलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशास तेऽद्य क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3. –6 A region, tract, district, province. –7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sût. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्राजपुरुषस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). –8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. –9 Sight, looking. –10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. –11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so °विदित). –Comp. –अक्षः space, sky. –अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. –अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. –अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराजजगज्जितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. –अधिपः 1. a king. –2. a god or deity. –अधिपतिः a lord of the world. –अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. –अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्, प्राप् &c. 'to die.' –अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. –अभिभाविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world. –2. pervading the whole world (as light). –अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. –अयनः N. of Nârâyaṇa. –अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोकस्याहतं धर्मराशेः शालींश्चेवा धाम नालं प्रसूतुं *Si.* 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhândârkar's note on *l.* 79 of Mâl. 10th Act.). (–कौ) the visible and the invisible world. –आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविधानतः Pt. 5. 43. –आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. –आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. –2. the creator of the world. –आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (–तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chârvâka. (–तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). –आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. –ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). –2. Brahman. –3. quick-silver. –उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. –2. common talk, public opinion. –उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (–रः) a king. –एकबंधुः an epithet of *Sâkyamuni*. –एषणा desire for heaven. –कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. –2. an epithet of Râvaṇa; see कंटक. –कथा a popular legend. –कर्तृ, –कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. –कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. –2. regarded by the world. (–ल्पः) a period or age of the world. –कांत *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 5. 21. –कारणकारणः an epithet of *Siva*. –गतिः *f.* actions of men. –गाथा a song handed down among people. –चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. –चारित्रं the ways of the world. –जननी an epithet of Lakshmî. –जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. –2. any conqueror of the world. –3. a sage. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. –ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. –तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. –तंत्रं course of the world. –तुषारः camphor. –त्रयं, –त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73. –द्वारं the gate of heaven. –धातुः a particular division of the world. –धातृ *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. –नाथः 1. Brahman. –2. Vishṇu. –3. *Siva*. –4. a king, sovereign. –5. a Buddha. –नेतृ *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. –पः, –पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनयं समग्र भर्तुर्मरुतां द्रष्टुमना सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R.