चूण् *cūṇ*, cl. 10. P. *cūṇayati, -yitum*, to contract; to close or shrink.

चूत *cūta, as*, m. the mango tree, Mangifera Indica; the anus; [cf. *cuta.*]

Cūtaka, as, m. the mango tree; a small or shallow well; [cf. *cūḍaka.*]

Cūti, is, f. the anus.

चूर् *cūr*, cl. 4. A. *cūryate, cucūre, cūritum*, to burn.

चूरी *cūrī*, f. (a various reading for *curī*), a small well.

Cūrikā, f. = *cūrī*, above.

चूरु *cūru, us*, m. a kind of worm.

चूर्ण *cūrṇ* (perhaps more properly regarded as a nom. fr. *cūrṇa* below), cl. 10. P. *cūrṇayati, -yitum*, to reduce to powder or flour, to crumble, pulverize, grind, pound, knead, crush, bruise, split, crumple; [cf. Hib. *coirneach*, 'a part;' *crinim*, 'I gnaw, bite.']

Cūrṇa, as, am, m. n. (said to be connected in the first instance with rt. *carv*), powder, any minute particle of substance; flour; aromatic powder, pulvil, pounded sandal; pounded camphor; (*as*), m. chalk, lime. — *Cūrṇa-kāra, as*, m. a lime-burner, maker of lime, considered as a man of mixed caste. — *Cūrṇa-kuntala, as*, m. a lock of hair, a curl, curly hair. — *Cūrṇa-khaṇḍa, as, am*, m. n. a pebble, gravel, hardened fragments of earth or brick; limestone nodule, commonly known in India by the name of Concar or *karkara*. — *Cūrṇa-tā*, f. or *cūrṇa-tva, am*, n. pulverulence, comminution, the state of dust or powder. — *Cūrṇa-pada, am*, n. a peculiar exercise or movement, walking backwards and forwards at various paces. — *Cūrṇa-pārada, as*, m. vermilion. — *Cūrṇa-mushṭi, is*, f. a handful of powder or perfume. — *Cūrṇa-yoga, ās*, m. pl. a fragrant compound, perfumed powder: [cf. *vāsa-yoga.*] — *Cūrṇa-śas*, ind. in powder, (ground) to powder (e. g. *cūrṇaśaḥ kṛi*, to reduce to powder). — *Cūrṇa-śākānka* (°*ka-an*°), *as*, m. a kind of vegetable; [cf. *gaura-suvarṇa.*]

Cūrṇaka, as, m. grain fried and pounded; a kind of grain belonging to the class called Shashṭika; (*am*), n. a fragrant powder; a kind of easy prose not abounding in compound words; expounding in prose the purport of a foregoing verse, giving the order or interpretation of the words; [cf. *cūrṇikā.*]

Cūrṇana, am, n. rubbing, pounding, pulverizing.

Cūrṇi, is, f. (said by some to come fr. rt. *car*), a sum of 100 kapardas or cowries, i. e. the small shell Cypræa Moneta, used as a coin; (*is* or *ī*), f., N. of Patañjali's great commentary or Mahā-bhāshya, on the Sūtras of Pāṇini, perhaps so named because Patañjali notices every minute point of difficulty in Pāṇini's grammar [cf. *eka-cūrṇi*]; a selection or picking out of an unanswerable argument; (*ī*), f., N. of a river near the Grāma Rāṇāghaṭṭa. — *Cūrṇi-kṛit, t*, m. an epithet of Patañjali, the author of the Mahā-bhāshya; an annotator, commentator in general.

Cūrṇikā, f. fried and pounded rice, or grain of any kind; a kind of cake; a sort of metre; a kind of easy prose; [cf. *cūrṇaka.*]

Cūrṇita, as, ā, am, ground, pulverized, pounded, reduced to dust or powder; bruised, smashed.

Cūrṇin, ī, inī, i, made or mixed up with anything powdered or pounded, covered with it.

Cūrṇī-kṛi, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, -kurute, -kartum*, to reduce to dust or powder, pulverize, pound, grind, beat to pieces, bruise, smash. — *Cūrṇī-kṛita, as, ā, am*, pulverized, ground.

Cūrṇī-bhū, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati, -bhavitum*, to become dust or powder, fly off into minute particles. — *Cūrṇī-bhavat, an, antī, at*, becoming dust or pulverized, crumbling.

चूर्ति *cūrti, is*, f. (fr. rt. *car*), going.

चूल *cūla, as*, m. (= *cūḍa*, q. v.), N. of a man; (*ā*), f. an upper room, a room on the top of a house; a crest, see *cūḍā*; the top part or crest of a comet; [cf. *uc-cūla*; cf. also Gr. σκόλυς.]

Cūlika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people; (*ā*), f. the crest or comb of a cock; the root of an elephant's ear; N. of a metre; a particular part or division of a drama, the body of a drama, the inferior personages of the drama collectively; title of a Jaina work forming one of the five parts of the Dṛishṭi-vāda; (*am*), n. cakes of flour fried with ghee. — *Cūlikā-paiśāci*, f., N. of a particular dialect in the drama. — *Cūlikopanishad* (°*kā-up*°), *t*, f. title of an Upanishad.

Cūlin, ī, inī, i, having a crest (as a bird) or an ornament on the head; (*ī*), m., N. of a Ṛishi.

चूष् *cūsh*, cl. 1. P. *cūshati, cucūsha, cūshishyati, cūshitum*, to suck, suck out: Pass. *cūshyate*, to be sucked up or dried up (by internal inflammations &c.): Caus. *cūshayati, -yitum*, to suck up; [cf. Lat. *sugere, succus*; Germ. *saugen*; Iceland. *sûga.*]

Cūshaṇīya, as, ā, am, capable of being sucked.

Cūshā, f. a leathern girth; a girdle; sucking (?); [cf. *būshā.*]

Cūshita, as, ā, am, sucked, sucked up.

Cūshya, as, ā, am, to be sucked, suckable; (*am*), n. anything that can be sucked.

Cosha, as, m. sucking, suction; burning (of the skin), heat, inflammation, dryness; drying up.

Coshaṇa, am, n. sucking, suction.

Coshya, as, ā, am, to be sucked out; [cf. *cūshya.*]

चृत् *cṛit*, cl. 6. P. *cṛitati, caścarta, cartishyati* or *cartsyati, cartitum*, to tie, connect together; to hurt, wound, kill; cl. 1. 10. P. *cartati, cartayati*, &c., to light, kindle; (a various reading for *chṛid.*)

चृप् *cṛip*, cl. 1. 10. P. *carpati, carpayati*, &c., to light, kindle; (a various reading for *chṛid.*)

चेक *ceka, as* or *am* (?), m. or n. (?), N. of a country.

चेकित *cekita*, &c. See under 4. *cit.*

चेक्रिय *cekriya, as, ā, am* (fr. Intens. of rt. 1. *kṛi*), doing much or often, active, industrious.

चेचेत् *cecet* (*cet-cet*), ind. an interjection; hush! be quiet!

चेट *ceṭa, as*, m. (fr. rt. *ciṭ*), a servant, a slave, (*garbha-ceṭa*, a slave by birth); (*ī*), f. a female servant or slave.

Ceṭaka, as, m. a servant, a slave, a minister who fulfils an appointed duty; a paramour; (*ikā*), f. a female slave or servant, a servant girl, a little maid-servant.

Ceḍa, as, m. (for *ceṭa* above), a servant; (*ī*), f. a female servant or slave.

Ceḍaka, as, m. a servant; (*ikā*), f. a female servant.

चेत् *cet*. See *ced* below.

चेतक *cetaka*. See p. 325, col. 2.

चेतव्य *cetavya*. See p. 322, col. 2.

चेतस् *cetas*, &c. See p. 325, col. 2.

चेतसक *cetasaka, ās*, m. pl., N. of a place.

चेतिष्ठ *cetishṭha, as, ā, am*, Ved. (superl. of *citra*, q. v.), very brilliant &c., especially an epithet of Agni.

चेतृ *cetṛi, cetyā*. See 2. and 3. *ci*, p. 322.

चेद् *ced* (originally 2. *ca* + *id*), a compound particle, never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse. In the Veda it is sometimes used as a conjunction, like the simple *ca*, in the sense of 'and,' 'also,' 'even.' But in Vedic as well as classical Sanskṛit the most usual sense of *ced* is 'if,' 'although,' 'provided that,' 'when,' and in these senses it may be joined with the present indicative (e. g. *mahyaṃ ced dadāti tat*, if he gives that to me); or with the future (e. g. *tṛishṇāṃ cet tyakshyati*, if he shall abandon avarice); or with the conditional (e. g. *vṛishṭiś ced abhavishyat*, if there should have been rain); or with the potential (e. g. *gaccheć cet*, if he should go); or with the perfect (e. g. *sa cen mamāra*, when he died); or with a participle (e. g. *kartavyaṃ cet priyam mahyam*, if a kindness is to be done to me). It should be observed that in the Veda the verb which depends on *ced* retains its accent.

The negative particle *na* may be prefixed to *ced* either immediately or separated from it (e. g. *na ced vaćaḥ karishyati* or *na karishyati ced vaćaḥ*, if he should not make a speech); and frequently the negative *no* is used in connection with *ced*, the verb being understood (e. g. *dūram apasara no ced dhantavyo 'si mayā*, depart to a distance, if not, i. e. if thou departest not, thou art to be killed by me). Sometimes *no ced* = *api na*, would that not! (e. g. *no ced evaṃ kuryāt*, would that he did not so!). Rarely *yadi* and *ced* are joined together, when *ced* may be translated by 'that is,' 'that is to say,' 'namely' (e. g. *yadi ced rājyam avāpsyati*, if, that is, he shall obtain the kingdom). In the argumentative writings of native commentators *ced* preceded by *iti* and followed by *na* is often placed at the end of an objector's statement (e. g. *'Ṛig-vedam adhyemi' ityādi vākyam pramāṇam iti cen na*, if it be urged that the text 'I peruse the Ṛig-veda' is a proof, no, it is not so). *Atha ced*, but if; [cf. *ned.*]

चेदार *cedāra, as*, m. (a wrong reading for *vedāra*), a lizard, a chameleon.

चेदि *cedi, ayas*, m. pl., N. of a people who lived in Bandela-khaṇḍa (Bundelkhand) and were renowned in epic poetry for their attachment to ancient laws and institutions; their capital was Suktimatī, and some of their kings were Vasu Upari-ćara, Su-bāhu, Dhṛishṭa-ketu, Dama-ghosha, Śiśu-pāla, &c.; their ancestor who was a son of Kaiśika or Uśika is also called Cedi; their country is supposed by some to be the same as the modern Chandail. — *Cedi-pa, as*, m. a prince of the Cedis. — *Cedi-pati, is*, m. a N. of Vasu Upari-ćara; a N. of Śiśu-pāla. — *Cedi-bhūbhṛit, t*, or *cedi-rāja, as*, m. a N. of Śiśu-pāla, a king of the Cedayas slain by Kṛishṇa; see *śiśu-pāla.*

चेदिक *cedika, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people living in the south-east of Madhya-deśa.

चेय *ceya*. See 1. *ci*, p. 322, col. 2.

चेर *cera*, N. of a kingdom in the south of India.

चेरु *ceru, us, us, u* (rt. *car*), Ved. performing a holy work.

चेल् *cel*, cl. 1. P. *celati*, to shake or tremble; to go or move; [cf. *cal, cell, kel, khel, vel.*]

चेल *cela, am*, n. (fr. rt. *cil*; according to the scholiasts also *celī*, f.), cloth, clothes, a garment, raiment; (at the end of a comp. *cela, as, ī, am*, expresses) vile, wicked, bad (e. g. *bhāryā-cela, am*, n. the garment or the mere outward appearance of a wife, a bad wife); [cf. *caila*; cf. also *caille*, 'a veil or cowl.'] — *Cela-gangā*, f., N. of a river. — *Cela-prakshālaka, as*, m. a washerman. — *Celāśaka* (°*la-ās*°), *as*, m. a moth.

Celikā, f. a particular part of a woman's dress, a corset, a bodice, stays.

चेलक *celaka, as*, m., N. of a man.

चेलान *celāna, as*, m. a kind of cucumber, commonly *celaṇā*; [cf. the following.]

चेलाल *celāla, as*, m. a kind of cucumber, Cucumis Sativus.