tyakta-prāṇa, as, ā, am, ready to abandon life; willing to run all hazards, having relinquished all expectation of life as men on the forlorn hope. — *Tyakta-lajja, as, ā, am,* abandoning shame, shameless. — *Tyakta-vat, ān, atī, at,* having left, leaving, abandoning, &c. — *Tyakta-vidhi, is, is, i,* transgressing rules. — *Tyakta-śrī, īs, īs, t,* abandoned by fortune. — *Tyaktāgni* (°*ta-ag*°), *is,* m. a Brāhman who has given up his honsehold fire, one who neglects essential ceremonies.

Tyaktavya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned or released, to be left to one's fate; to be removed or kept back; to be given up or sacrificed.

Tyaktu-kāma, as, ā, am, wishing to leave.

Tyaktṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, resigning, leaving, abandoning, giving up, sacrificing; an abandoner, forsaker.

Tyaktvā, ind. having left, abandoned, surrendered, &c.; leaving aside, disregarding, with exception of.

2. *tyaj, k, k, k,* (at the end of a comp.) leaving, abandoning, giving up, dying, risking one's life; [cf. *tanu-t*°.]

Tyajana, am, n. leaving, quitting, abandoning; giving; excepting, exclusion.

Tyajanīya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned, to be avoided, to be excepted, &c.

Tyajas, as, n., Ved. abandonment; difficulty, danger; alienation, estrangement, dislike, anger, aversion, envy; (Sāy.) a weapon or instrument causing abandonment; (*ās, ās, as*), m. f. n., Ved. offspring, a descendant.

Tyāga, as, m. leaving, letting go, abandoning, forsaking, parting from, deserting, renouncing, separation; discharging; dismissing; giving up, resigning; gift, donation, distribution; sacrificing one's life; liberality, generosity, prodigality; secretion, excretion; a sage, one who separates himself from the world; [cf. *ātma-t*°, *tanu-t*°, *deha-t*°.] — *Tyāga-pattra, am,* n. a bill of divorcement. — *Tyāga-maya, as, ī, am,* consisting only in giving or in donation. — *Tyāga-yuta, as, ā, am,* liberal. — *Tyāga-śīla, as, ā, am,* disposed to give away, generous, liberal. — *Tyāgaśīla-tā,* f. or *tyāgaśīla-tva, am,* n. generosity.

Tyāgin, ī, inī, i, leaving, abandoning, renouncing; giving up, resigning; sacrificing; liberal; (*ī*), m. an abandoner, (often applied to the religious ascetic who abandons terrestrial objects, thoughts, &c.); a giver, a donor; a hero. — *Tyāgi-tā,* f. or *tyāgi-tva, am,* n. liberality, generosity.

Tyāgima, as, ā, am, left, abandoned.

Tyājaka, as, ikā, am, one who leaves, abandons, expels; leaving, abandoning, &c.

Tyājita, as, ā, am, made to quit or abandon; caused to be disregarded.

Tyājya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned or quitted, to be avoided or shunned, to be expelled, to be removed; to be given up or relinquished or abstained from; to be sacrificed; to be excepted; (*am*), n. part of an asterism or its duration considered as unlucky.

त्यद् *tyad, syas, syā, tyad* (a pronoun composed of the base of the demonstrative pron. *ta* and the relative *ya*, and not found in the later language), Ved. that, that person or thing, (often used like the article in other languages, e. g. *tyad vasu Paṇīnāṃ vidas,* thou didst find that wealth, i. e. the wealth of the Paṇis); it is sometimes strengthened by *éid* and often occurs in connection with other demonstratives; (*tyad*), ind., Ved. indeed, namely, as it is known, (always preceded by the particle *ha*, e. g. *tvam ha tyad Indra Kutsam āvas,* thou indeed, O Indra, didst help Kutsa); [cf. Old Germ. *dër* fr. *dîar,* f. *diu,* acc. *dia* = *tyām,* nom. pl. m. *die* = *tye,* f. *dio* = *tyās,* n. *diu* = *tyāni* : to *syā* belongs Old Germ. *siu,* acc. *sia* : Lith. and Slav. *szis, sy,* = *syas; szi, si,* = *syā*.]

Tyatra, ind., Ved. at that place, there.

Tyatratya, as, ā, am, Ved. existing or being there.

Tyada, as, m. a son of that person; (*am*), ind. (at the end of an adv. comp.) = *tyad.*

Tyadāyani, is, m. a son of that person.

Tyā-dṛiś, k, k, k, and *tyā-dṛiśa, as, ī, am,* such a one as that.

त्र 1. *tra, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. *trai*), protecting (in comp.; see *aṃsa-t*°, *anguli-t*°, *ātapa-t*°, *kaṭi-t*°, &c.).

त्र 2. *tra* = *tri,* three, in *dvi-tra,* q. v.

त्रंस् *traṃs,* cl. 1. 10. P. *traṃsati, traṃsayati,* &c., to speak or shine.

त्रख् *trakh,* cl. 1. P. *trakhati,* &c., to go, move.

त्रङ्क् *trank,* cl. 1. A. *trankate,* &c., to go, move.

त्रङ्ख् *trankh* or *trang,* cl. 1. P. *trankhati* or *trangati,* &c., to go or move, (a various reading for *tvang*); [cf. Hib. *tairgim,* 'I escape;' *tairgeadh,* 'going, passing.']

त्रङ्ग *tranga, as, ā,* m. f. a kind of town or N. of a town; the city of Hari-śćandra supposed to be suspended in the air; [cf. *dranka, dranga,* &c.]

त्रद *trada, as,* m. (fr. rt. *tṛid*), Ved. splitting, one who cleaves or opens; a creator; (Sāy.) = *tardayitṛi,* a killer or injurer (of enemies).

त्रन्द् *trand,* cl. 1. P. *trandati,* &c., to act, perform functions; to endeavour, strive; to be busy.

त्रप् *trap,* cl. 1. A. *trapate, trepe, trapishyate* and *trapsyate, atrapishṭa* and *atrapta, trapitum* and *traptum,* to become perplexed or embarrassed, to be ashamed, be modest: Caus. *trapayati* and *trāpayati, -yitum,* to make perplexed or ashamed: Desid. *titrapishate* and *tittrapsate:* Intens. *tātrapyate, tātrapti;* [cf. Gr. *τρέπω, ἐν-τρέπω*; Lat. *turpis,* probably also *trepidus,* = Ved. *tṛipra,* 'hastening;' Lith. *trópiyu,* 'to throw;' Slav. *trepet,* 'trembling;' probably Goth. *dreiban;* Angl. Sax. *drif-an, dref-an.*]

Trapa, as, ā, m. f. (more commonly *ā,* f.), perplexity, embarrassment, bashfulness, shame, modesty; (*ā*), f. an unchaste woman (a shame to her family); family, race; fame, celebrity; [cf. Gr. *ἐν-τροπή.*] — *Trapā-nirasta, as, ā, am,* shameless, impudent. — *Trapānvita* (°*pā-an*°), *as, ā, am,* modest, bashful, ashamed. — *Trapā-bhara, as, ā, am,* overcome with shame. — *Trapā-yukta, as, ā, am,* bashful, modest. — *Trapā-raṇḍā,* f. a harlot. — *Trapā-vat, ān, atī, at,* modest, ashamed. — *Trapā-hīna, as, ā, am,* shameless, immodest, impudent.

Trapamāṇa, as, ā, am, being ashamed.

Trapita, as, ā, am, modest, bashful, ashamed.

Trapu, u, n. tin; lead; (tin is said to be called *trapu* from its contracting just before melting; cf. *lajjālu,* as a N. of the sensitive plant.) — *Trapu-karkaṭī,* f. a kind of cucumber, = *trapusī.* — *Trapu-karṇin, ī, inī, i,* having tin ear-ornaments; (*ī*), m. an epithet of Bhava-nandin.

Trapula, am, n. tin, lead.

Trapusha, as, m., N. of a merchant; a cucumber or melon; (*ī*), f. = *trapusī;* (*am*), n. cucumber, the fruit of the Trapushī; tin.

Trapus, us, n. tin; [cf. *trāpusha.*]

Trapusa, am, n. cucumber, the fruit of the Trapusī; tin; (*ī*), f. coloquintida and other sorts of cucumber, = *mahendra-vāruṇī, karkaṭī, pītapushpā.*

त्रपाक *trapāka, as,* m., N. of a barbarous tribe.

त्रपिष्ठ *trapishṭha, as, ā, am* (superl. of *tripra*), highly satisfied, much pleased or contented.

Trapiyas, ān, asī, as (compar. of *tṛipra*), more satisfied, highly pleased.

त्रपुटी *traputī,* f. small cardamoms; [cf. also *tri-puṭā* and *tri-puṭī.*]

त्रपुस् *trapus.* See under rt. *trap* above.

त्रप्र *trapra, am,* n. (a various reading for *vapra*), lead.

त्रप्स्य *trapsya, am,* n. (said to be fr. rt. *tṛip*), thin or diluted curds; (according to some authorities written *drapsya* and *drapsa.*)

त्रय *traya, as, ī, am* (fr. *tri*), triple, threefold, consisting of three, divided into three parts, of three kinds, treble; (*ī*), f., scil. *vidyā,* the threefold knowledge, the triple science (i. e. sacred revelation in its threefold form of hymn, sacrificial formula, and song, afterwards represented by the Ṛig, Yajur, and Sāma Vedas), the three Vedas collectively (omitting the Atharvan, which is not of equal authority); a triad, three collectively, a triplet, three, (e. g. *śata-trayī,* 300); a matron, a married woman whose husband and children are living; intellect, understanding; N. of a plant (Conyza Serratula), = *soma-rājin;* (*am*), n. a triad, three collectively, three, *τριάς.* — *Trayī-tanu, us,* m. an epithet of the Sun (having the three Vedas for a body, either as celebrated in the Vedas or because the Sāma-veda and portions of the other Vedas are said to have proceeded from the Sun); an epithet of Śiva. — *Trayī-dharma, as,* m. the duty enjoined by the Vedas (i. e. the forms of sacrifice &c. prescribed by them). — *Trayī-maya, as, ī, am,* consisting of the three Vedas, containing them, resting on them, &c. — *Trayī-mukha, as,* m. a Brāhman ('having the three Vedas in his mouth'). — *Trayī-vida, as, ā, am,* Ved. knowing the triple science; [cf. *trayī* and *traividya.*]

Trayas, nom. pl. of *tri,* three, (used in comp. with a following decad, except *aśīti* which takes *tri.* The other decads, except ten, twenty, and thirty, may also take *tri* for + 3.) — *Trayaḥ-pañćāśat, t,* f. fifty-three; [cf. *tri-pañćāśat.*] — *Trayaḥ-shaṣṭi, is,* f. sixty-three; [cf. *tri-shaṣṭi.*] — *Trayaḥ-saptati, is,* f. seventy-three; [cf. *tri-saptati.*] — *Trayaś-ćatvāriṅśa, as, ī, am,* the forty-third. — *Trayaś-ćatvāriṅśat, t,* f. forty-three; [cf. *tri-ćatvāriṅśat.*] — *Trayas-triṅśa, as, ī, am,* the thirty-third; joined with thirty-three (e. g. *trayastriṅśaṃ śatam,* 133); consisting of thirty-three; celebrated with the Stoma which consists of thirty-three parts or syllables, containing that Stoma, &c. — *Trayas-triṅśat, t,* f. thirty-three. — *Trayas-triṅśati, is,* f., Ved. thirty-three. — *Trayastriṅśa-pati, is,* m. the chief of the thirty-three gods, an epithet of Indra. — *Trayastriṅśa-stoma, as, ā, am,* Ved. containing the Trayastriṅśa-stoma. — *Trayas-triṅśin, ī, inī, i,* containing thirty-three. — *Trayo-daśa, as, ī, am,* the thirteenth; joined with thirteen or having thirteen added (e. g. *trayodaśaṃ śatam,* 113); consisting of thirteen; (*ī*), f. the thirteenth day of the lunar fortnight; a kind of gesticulation mentioned in the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Trayodaśaka,* consisting of thirteen; (*am*), n. the number thirteen. — *Trayodaśa-dhā,* ind. into or in thirteen parts. — *Trayo-daśan, a,* m. f. n. pl. thirteen; [Gr. *τρις-καί-δεκα* for *τρεῖς*-°; cf. Lat. *tredecim* for *tres-decem;* Lith. *trylika* fr. *trydika.*] — *Trayodaśama, as, ī, am,* the thirteenth. — *Trayodaśa-vidha, as, ā, am,* of thirteen kinds. — *Trayodaśika,* happening on the thirteenth day of the half-moon. — *Trayo-daśin, ī, inī, i,* Ved. containing thirteen. — *Trayo-navati, is,* f. ninety-three; [cf. *tri-navati.*] — *Trayoviṅśa, as, ī, am,* the twenty-third; consisting of twenty-three. — *Trayo-viṅśati, is,* f. twenty-three. — *Trayo-viṅśatika, as, ī, am,* consisting of twenty-three. — *Trayoviṅśatitama, as, ī, am,* the twenty-third. — *Trayoviṅśatidhā,* ind. in twenty-three parts, in twenty-three ways, &c.

त्रययाय्य *trayayāyya, as, ā, am,* Ved. (according to Sāy.) = *trātavya,* to be protected.

त्रयोदशन् *trayo-daśan.* See *trayas* above.

त्रय्यारुण *trayyāruṇa, as,* m., N. of a prince, a son of Tri-dhanvan; a son of Uru-kshaya; N. of the Vyāsa in the fifteenth Dvāpara.