त्रवाडिलघु *travāḍi-laghu, us,* m., N. of the father of Mahī-dhara.

त्रस् 1. *tras,* cl. 10. P. *trāsayati, -yitum,* to take, seize; to hold; to oppose, prevent, forbid.

त्रस् 2. *tras,* cl. 1. and 4. P. (ep. also A.) *trasati, trasyati, tatrāsa* (3rd pl. *tatrasus* and *tresus*), *trasishyati, atrāsīt* and *atrasīt, trasitum,* to tremble, quiver, quake, or start with fear; to be agitated, be afraid of; to fear, dread (with abl. or gen. and more rarely with inst., e. g. *tasmāt* or *tasya trasyati,* he fears that or is afraid of him); to run away, run: Caus. *trāsayati, -yitum,* to cause to tremble, terrify, to frighten, scare, agitate, set in motion: Desid. *titrasishati:* Intens. *tātrasyate, tātrasti;* [cf. Zend *tareś, tars-ti:* Gr. *τρέω* for *τρεσιγω, ταρταρίζω, τρήρων* for *τρεσ-ρων, τρέ-μω, τάρβος, ταράσσω, θάλασσα, ὀ-τρηρός, ὀ-τραλέος:* Lat. *tristis* = *trasta; tremo; terreo* fr. *terseo* for *treseo* = Caus. *trōsayāmi:* Goth. *thlahsyan:* Russ. *tryasu,* 'to shake;' *tryasu-sy,* 'I tremble:' Lett. *trīsseht,* 'to tremble:' Hib. *tor,* 'fear, dread.']

Trasa, as, ā, am, movable, moving, locomotive; (*am*), n. the collective body of moving or living beings; animals; animals and men, (opposed to *sthāvara,* cf. *jagat;* under *trasa* are sometimes reckoned gods, men, and the inhabitants of the lower regions); (*as*), m. the heart ('the quivering one'); (*am*), n. a forest, wood. — *Trasa-dasyu, us,* m. 'before whom evil beings tremble,' N. of a prince, (celebrated for his liberality and favoured by the gods; he bears the patronymic Paurukutsya or Paurukutsi or Pauruṅkutsa, and is supposed to be the author of certain Ṛig-veda hymns; in the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa *Trasad-dasyu,* which is probably the original form, is identified with Māṃ-dhātṛi and regarded as the father of Puru-kutsa; the meaning of the name may be 'frightening evil beings;' cf. *jamad-agni, tarad-dveshas, bharad-vāja,* &c.) — *Trasa-reṇu, us,* m. f. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sun-beam, especially considered as an ideal weight either of the lowest denomination or equal to three or (according to some) thirty invisible atoms; (*us*), f., N. of one of the wives of the Sun.

Trasana, am, n. in *hasti-trasanāni,* the moving ornaments of an elephant (?).

Trasara, as, m. a shuttle; weaving; = *tasara.*

Trasura, as, ā, am, trembling, timid, fearful.

Trasta, as, ā, am, frighted, alarmed; timid, trembling, fearful; quick. — *Trasta-rūpa, as, ā, am,* terrified, fearful.

Trasnu, us, us, u, fearful, timid, timorous.

Trasyat, an, antī, at, fearing, apprehending.

Trāsa, as, ā, am, moving, movable, locomotive; frightening; (*as*), m. fear, terror, anxiety; terrifying, frightening, causing alarm, (often in comp., e. g. *trāsārtham,* ind. in order to frighten); a flaw or defect in a jewel. — *Trāsa-kara, as, ī, am,* causing fear, fearful, alarming. — *Trāsa-dāyin, ī, inī, i,* causing alarm, fear-exciting.

Trāsadasyava, as, m. a patronymic from Trasad-dasyu; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman.

Trāsana, as, ī, am, terrifying, alarming, frightening (with gen.), making anxious; (*as*), m. epithet of Śiva; (*am*), n. the act of frightening or alarming; a means of frightening, cause of alarm, fright.

Trāsanīya, as, ā, am, to be dreaded, frightened, &c.

Trāsita, as, ā, am, frightened, scared, alarmed.

Trāsin, ī, inī, i, fearful, timid, afraid.

त्रा 1. *trā* (by native authorities written *trai,* q. v.), cl. 1. A. *trāyate,* &c., to protect, &c. See rt. *trai,* p. 394.

2. *trā, ās,* m., Ved. a protector, a defender; [cf. 1. *tra.*]

Trāṇa, as, ā, am, preserved, saved, guarded, protected; (*am*), n. protecting, preserving; protection, a preservative, defence; shelter, help, (often in comp., e. g. *ārta-trāṇāya,* for the protection of the distressed; *ātma-trāṇa,* self-defence); protection for the body, armour; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant, = *trāyamāṇā;* [cf. Hib. *troiath,* 'a helmet.'] — *Trāṇa-kartṛi, tā,* or *trāṇa-kārin, ī,* m. a preserver, protector, saviour, deliverer.

Trāta, as, ā, am, preserved, rescued, guarded, protected; (*as*), m., N. of a man; (*am*), n. preserving, protection.

Trātavya, as, ā, am, to be guarded or protected.

Trātṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, a protector, saviour, guardian, defender; protecting, defending.

Trātra, am, n. defence, protection.

Trātvā, ind. having preserved or rescued.

Trāman, a, n., Ved. protection; [cf. *su-trāman.*]

Trāyat, an, antī, at, preserving, defending, protecting; (*antī*), f. a protectress; a medicinal plant; [cf. *trāyamāṇā.*]

Trāyantikā, f. a medicinal plant.

Trāyamāṇa, as, ā, am, preserving, defending, a preserver; (*ā*), f., N. of a medicinal plant; also *trāyamāṇikā,* f.; [cf. *kṛita-trā.*]

Trāhi (2nd sing. impv. of rt. *trai*), save! deliver! to the rescue!

त्रापुष *trāpusha, as, ī, am* (fr. *trapu*), made of tin [cf. *jātusha*]; silver (produced from tin).

त्रापुस *trāpusa, as, ī, am,* sprung or coming from the plant Trapusī.

त्रायोदश *trāyodaśa, as, ī, am* (fr. *trayodaśī*), relating &c. to the thirteenth day of a half-moon.

त्रि *tri, trayas* m. pl., *tisras* f. pl., *trīṇi* n. pl. (said to be fr. rt. *tṛī;* in Ved. *trī* occurs for *trīṇi* and *trīṇām* for *trayāṇām*), three; [cf. Gr. *τρεῖς, τρί-α, τρί-τα-ς, τρί-ς, τρισσό-ς:* Zend *thri, thri-tya, thris:* Lat. *tres, tri-a, ter-tiu-s, ter:* Goth. *threis, thriya, thri-dya:* Angl. Sax. *threo, thry, thri:* Slav. *triye, tre-tii,* 'third:' Lith. *trýs,* 'three;' *trė-cza-s,* 'third:' to *tisras* belong Old Hib. *teora,* Cambro-Brit. f. *tair,* Armor. *teir.*] — *Tri-kakud, t, t, t,* having three peaks or points or horns &c.; (*t*), m., N. of a mountain in the Himālaya [cf. *tri-kūṭa* and *su-vela*]; an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu; N. of a son of Śuci and father of Dharma-sārathi; a kind of ritual observance; the highest, chief. — *Tri-kakuda, as, ā, am,* having three peaks or humps &c. — *Tri-kakubh, p, p, p,* Ved. having three peaks or points; an epithet of Indra's thunderbolt or of Indra himself; (*p*), m., N. of a mountain; a kind of ritual observance; [cf. *tri-kakud.*] — *Tri-kaṭa, as,* m., N. of a plant (Ruellia Longifolia), = *go-kshuraka;* [cf. *tri-kaṇṭa.*] — *Tri-kaṭa, u,* n. or *tri-kaṭaka, am,* n. the aggregate of three spices, viz. black and long pepper and dry ginger; [cf. *kaṭu-traya.*] — *Tri-kaṇṭa, am,* n. the three thorny plants, a collective N. of three kinds of Solanum, viz. *bṛihatī, agni-damanī,* and *duḥsparśā;* (*as, ā, am*), having three thorns; (*as*), m., N. of a plant, = *go-kshuraka* or *pattra-gupta;* a kind of fish. — *Tri-kaṇṭaka, as,* m., N. of a plant, = *go-kshuraka;* a kind of poisonous insect; a kind of fish (Silurus); a kind of weapon. — *Tri-kadruka, ōs,* m. pl., Ved. probably a N. of three peculiar Soma-vessels [cf. *kadru*], or perhaps a N. of an oblation consisting of three offerings of the Soma (which is of a dark-brown colour); the first three days of the Abhi-plava festival which lasts six days, (respectively called Jyotis, Go, and Āyus.) — *Trikadrukīya, as, ā, am,* containing the word *tri-kadruka.* — *Tri-karṇa, as, ī, am,* having three ears. — *Tri-karman,* (at the beginning of a comp.) the three chief duties of a Brāhman, viz. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and liberality (e. g. *tri-karma-kṛit,* performing these three duties); (*ā, ā, a*), engaging in these three actions. — *Tri-karsha, am,* n. = *tri-kārshika.* — *Tri-kalā,* f., N. of a female deity produced by the union of three gods for the destruction of Andhaka. — *Tri-kāṇḍa, as, ā, am,* consisting of three parts or divisions; forty-eight cubits long; (*as* or *am*), m. or n. (?), a work consisting of three parts, especially the dictionary of Amara-siṅha, also called Amara-kosha. — *Trikāṇḍa-cintā-maṇi, ṭs,* m. or *trikāṇḍa-viveka, as,* m., N. of commentaries on this work. — *Trikāṇḍa-maṇḍana,* N. of a work. — *Trikāṇḍa-śesha, as,* m. a vocabulary in three chapters supplementary to the Amara-kosha by Purushottama. — *Tri-kāya, as, ā, am,* having three bodies; (*as*), m., N. of Buddha or of a Buddha. — *Tri-kārshika, am,* n. the three contracting (*kārshika* fr. rt. *krish*) substances, dry ginger, Ativishā, and Mustā; [cf. *tri-karsha, danta-karshaṇa.*] — *Tri-kāla, am,* n. the three times, viz. past, present, and future time; morning, noon, and evening; the present, past, and future tenses of a verb; (*am*), ind. three times, thrice; (*as, ā, am*), connected with or relating to the three times (past, present, and future). — *Trikāla-jña, as, ā, am,* knowing the three times, omniscient; (*as*), m. a divine sage; a deity; a N. of Buddha, the founder of the Buddhist religion. — *Trikāla-darśin, ī, inī, i,* seeing (or knowing) the past, present, and future, omniscient; (*ī*), m. a Ṛishi or divine sage; N. of Buddha. — *Trikāla-vid, t, t, t,* knowing the three times; (*t*), m. a Buddha; (with Jainas) an Arhat. — *Tri-kuṇḍīśvara* (*°ḍa-īś°*?), *am,* n., N. of a Tantra. — *Tri-kūṭa, as, ā, am,* having three peaks or humps or elevations &c.; (*as*), m., N. of several mountains, = *tri-kakud* and *su-vela;* a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which Laṅkā, the capital of Rāvaṇa, was situated; (*am*), n. sea-salt prepared by evaporation. — *Trikūṭa-lavaṇa, am,* n. a peculiar kind of salt (= *droṇī-lavaṇa*). — *Trikūṭa-vat, ān,* m., N. of a mountain. — *Tri-kūrćaka, am,* n. a sort of knife with three edges. — *Trikaika* (*°ka-eka*), Ved., N. of an Ekāha; [cf. *eka-trika.*] — *Tri-koṇa, as, ā, am* (borrowed fr. the Gr. *τρίγωνον*), triangular, forming a triangle; (*as, ā*), m. f. Trapa Bispinosa; (*am*), n. (in astron.) N. of the fifth and ninth mansion [cf. *tri-kona-bhavana* and *tri-trikoṇa*]; the vulva; [cf. *tri-bhuj.*] — *Trikoṇa-kuṇḍa, am,* n., N. of a mystical vessel in the form of a diagram. — *Trikoṇa-phala, am,* n. Trapa Bispinosa. — *Trikoṇa-bhavana, am,* n. (in astron.) N. of the fifth and ninth mansion. — *Tri-krama, as,* m. (according to the Prātiśākhyas) a Krama word composed of three words or members, the middle one of which is a single vowel. — *Tri-kshāra, am,* n. the three burning or acrid substances, viz. natron, saltpetre, and borax. — *Tri-kshura,* N. of a plant, = *kokilāksha.* — *Trikha, am,* n. a cucumber ('having three cavities'). — *Tri-khatva, am, ī,* n. f. three beds collectively. — *Tri-khaṇḍa,* the earth as divided into three portions. — *Tri-kharvā, ās,* m. pl., Ved., N. of a particular school of theologians. — *Tri-ganga, am,* n., N. of a Tīrtha; [cf. *sapta-ganga.*] — *Tri-gaṇa, as,* m. the aggregate of the three objects of existence, viz. virtue (*dharma*), pleasure or the 'dulce' (*kāma*), and wealth or the 'utile' (*artha*); [cf. *tri-varga.*] — *Tri-gata, as, ā, am,* tripled; gone or done in three ways; (*am*), n. the expression of different senses by the same word. — *Tri-gandhaka, am,* n. = *tri-jātaka.* — *Tri-gambhīra,* see under *gabhīra.* — *Tri-garta, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people inhabiting the modern Lahore; (*as*), m. a prince of the Tri-gartas; the country of the Tri-gartas; a particular method of calculation; (*ā*), f. a lascivious woman, a wanton; a woman in general; a kind of cricket (= *ghurgurī, ghurgurikā*); a pearl. — *Trigartaka, ās,* m. pl. = *tri-garta.* — *Trigarta-rāja, as,* and *tri-garta-rājan, ā,* m. king of Tri-garta. — *Tri-gartika, as,* m. the country of the Tri-gartas. — *Triguṇa, ōs,* m. pl. the three qualities or constituents of nature and every existing thing, i. e. *sat-tva, rajas,* and *tamas;* (*as, ā, am*), consisting of three threads or strings; threefold, three times repeated, thrice, triple, treble (e. g. *sapta triguṇāni dināni,* three times seven days); containing the three Guṇas or properties; (*am*), ind. in three ways, three times, thrice. — *Triguṇā-karṇa, as, ī, am,* whose ears