Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dik-sama, as, ā, am,* having the same direction. — *Dik-sundarī,* f. = *dik-kanyā.* — *Dik-srakti, is, is, i,* having the angles or corners towards the four cardinal points. — *Dik-svāmin, ī,* m. = *dik-pati.* — *Dig-anta, as,* m. the end of the horizon or of space, remote distance; (*as, ā, am*), being at the end of the horizon or in the remote distance. — *Dig-antara, am,* n. another region, a distant quarter, a foreign country; space, the atmosphere. — *Dig-ambara, as, ā, am,* 'sky-clothed,' having only the sky or atmosphere for raiment, clad by the regions of space, unclad, unclothed, stark naked; (*as*), m. a naked mendicant (especially of the Jaina or Bauddha sect; cf. 1. *kshapaṇa*); a mendicant or ascetic in general; an epithet of Śiva; also of Skanda; darkness; (*ī*), f. an epithet of Durgā; [cf. *dig-vastra* and *dig-vāsas.*] — *Dig-ambaraka, as,* m. a naked mendicant (especially of the Jaina sect). — *Digambara-tva, am,* n. entire nakedness. — *Dig-āgata, as, ā, am,* come from a distant region or country. — *Dig-ibha, as,* m. = *dik-karin,* q. v. — *Dig-īśvara, as,* m. = *dik-pati,* q. v. — *Dig-gaja, as,* m. = *dik-karin,* q. v. — *Dig-grahaṇa, am,* n. observation of and fixing the quarters of the compass. — *Dig-jaya, as,* m. the conquest of various countries in all directions; [cf. *dig-vijaya.*] — *Dig-dantin, ī,* m. = *dik-karin,* q. v. — *Dig-darśana, am,* n. the act of looking to every side, a general survey. — *Dig-darśin, ī, inī, i,* looking round on all sides, taking a general view. — *Dig-dāha, as,* m. preternatural redness of the horizon, as if on fire; (also called *diśāṃ dāhas.*) — *Dig-devatā,* f. the deity of a quarter, = *dik-pati,* q. v. — *Dig-deśa, as,* m. the country in various directions, various regions, distant countries. — *Dig-daivata, am,* n. = *dig-devatā,* q. v. — *Dig-nāga,* see *dik-nāga.* — *Dig-bhāga, as,* m. a point, direction, quarter; *dig-bhāgeshu,* loc. pl. in all directions; [cf. *dik-pravibhāga* and *dig-vibhāga.*] — *Dig-bhrama, as,* m. or *dig-bhramaṇa, am,* n. a wandering about in every direction. — *Dig-maṇḍala,* see *dik-maṇḍala.* — *Dig-lābha, as,* m. profit or gain in a distant region. — *Dig-vastra, as, ā, am,* or *dig-vāsas, ās, ās, as,* = *dig-ambara.* — *Dig-vāraṇa, as,* m. = *dik-karin.* — *Dig-vijaya, as,* m. 'the subjugation of various countries in all directions,' N. of a part of the Mahā-bhārata (Sabhā-parva 983, describing the victories of the four younger Pāṇḍavas and the subjugation of all the neighbouring princes of India under their eldest brother Yudhi-shṭhira, which led to his performance of the Rāja-sūya sacrifice); N. of a work by Śaṅkarāćārya showing the superiority of the Vedānta over the other systems of philosophy. — *Digvijaya-krama, as,* m. invasion of various countries, going forth to conquer the whole world. — *Dig-vidik-stha, as, ā, am,* situated towards the cardinal and intermediate points, encompassing. — *Dig-vidhāna, am,* n., N. of a chapter of the Tantra-sāra. — *Dig-vibhāga, as,* m. = *dig-bhāga,* q. v. — *Dig-vibhāvita, as, ā, am,* celebrated or known in all quarters. — *Dig-vilokana, am,* n. looking vacantly towards the sky, gazing vacantly in the air. — *Dig-vyāpin, ī, inī, i,* spreading through all space or every quarter. — *Dik-nāga, as,* m. = *dik-karin;* N. of a Buddhist author; (also read *dig-nāga.*) — *Dik-maṇḍala, am,* n. the circle of the quarters of the compass, the horizon, the compass, all regions or quarters; [cf. *dik-ćakra;* also read *dig-m°.*] — *Dik-mātaṅga, as,* m. = *dik-karin,* q. v. — *Dik-mārga, as,* m. a country road, a road to a distant country. — *Dik-mukha, as, ī, am,* facing any point or quarter; (*am*), n. 'face of the sky,' any quarter or part of the heavens, (*dik-mukheshu,* loc. pl. in all regions); a place. — *Dik-mūḍha, as, ā, am,* confused about the quarters of the compass, not able to find out the bearings of any place; anything or place about the direction of which one is doubtful. — *Dik-moha, as,* m. perplexity about the quarters of the compass or the exact situation and bearings of any place, mistaking the way or direction. — *Diśo-daṇḍa, as,* m. (*diśo* for *diśas,* gen. case), 'the staff of a quarter of the sky,' a particular appearance in the sky; [cf. *daṇḍa.*] — *Diśo-bhāga, as, ā, am,* one who runs away or takes to his heels.

Diśa, am, ind. = 2. *diś,* at the end of adv. comp. (Pāṇ. V. 4, 107).

Diśas, ās, f. a region, quarter, &c.; [cf. 2. *diś.*]

Diśā, f. direction, region, quarter or point of the compass; N. of a wife of Rudra; [cf. *antara-d°* and *avāntara-d°.*] — *Diśā-gaja, as,* m. = *dik-karin,* q. v. — *Diśā-ćakshus, us,* m. 'sky-vision,' N. of a son of Garuḍa. — *Diśā-pāla, as,* m. 'the guardian of a quarter,' the elephant of a quarter; [cf. *dik-pāla* and *dik-karin.*]

Diśya, as, ā, am, relating or belonging to the quarters of the sky or to the horizon; situated towards any particular point, lying in a particular tract or quarter, bearing in a particular direction or towards a particular point of the compass [cf. *pūrva-d°*]; N. of a particular kind of brick used in constructing an altar.

Dishṭa, as, ā, am, shown, pointed out, appointed, assigned (e. g. *dishṭā gatis,* 'the assigned way,' i. e. death); delineated, described, referred to; directed, ordered, prescribed, advised, enjoined; fixed, settled; resigned to destiny or fate; (*am*), n. allotment, assignment, appointment, decree; assigned place or portion, fate, destiny, good or ill luck; direction, order, command, aim, object; (*as*), m. time; a sort of Curcuma [cf. *dāru-haridrā*]; N. of one of the sons of Manu Vaivasvata. — *Dishṭānta* (°*ṭa-an°*), *as,* m. 'the appointed end' or 'the end of one's appointed life,' death, dying.

Dishṭi, is, f. pointing out, assigning, allotting, prescribing, assignment, direction, injunction, instruction, precept, order, command; auspicious juncture, good fortune, happiness; a sort of measure of length; (*tyā*), ind. an expression of joy or congratulation, thank heaven! how fortunate! mayest thou be fortunate! hail! I congratulate you! bravo! auspiciously, fortunately, luckily; [cf. *ku-d°.*]

दिष्णु *dishṇu, us, us, u* (for *deshṇu* fr. rt. 1. *dā*), giving, one who gives, a giver, donor.

दिह् 1. *dih,* cl. 2. P. A. *degdhi, digdhe, dideha, didihe, dhekshyati, -te, adhikshat, adhikshata, adigdha, degdhum,* to anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; to soil; pollute, defile; to increase, augment, accumulate: Caus. *dehayati, -yitum,* Aor. *adīdihat:* Desid. *didhikshati, -te,* Ved. *dhīkshate,* to wish to anoint or to anoint one's self: Inteus. *dedihyate, dedegdhi:* [cf. Gr. τείχος, τοῖχος, θιγγάνω; Lat. *tingere,* probably *fingere, figulus;* Goth. *deigan, ga-dikis, daigs;* Angl. Sax. *dic, deag, tigel, tigul;* Old Germ. *ziagal, zehom* = Caus. *dehayāmi.*]

2. *dih, dhik,* f. smearing, anointing, soiling, pollution.

दिह्ला *dihlā,* f., N. of a woman; [cf. *dilha.*]

दी 1. *dī* [cf. rt. *ḍī*], cl. 4. P. *dīyati,* &c., Ved. to poise one's self in the air, soar, fly, (also used of the motions of deities, especially of the Aśvins and their vehicle): Intens. *dedīyate,* Ved. inf. of Intens. *dedīyitavai,* to hasten or fly away; [cf. Gr. δίνη, δινέω; perhaps δίω, δίεμαι.]

दी 2. *dī* (an anomalous reduplicated rt. sometimes given in the form *dīdī* or *dīdi;* cf. rt. 1. *dhī* and *dīdhī*), cl. 3. P. 3rd pl. *dīdyati, adīdet,* 2nd impv. *dīdihi* or *dīdhi, dīdiyus, dīdāya, dīdayati, dīdayat,* Ved. to shine, be bright (especially used of fire), to shine forth, excel; to shine upon, bestow by shining; to seem or appear good or eminent, to please, be admired; [cf. 2. *div, dīp:* Gr. δέαται, δέατο; perhaps δῆλος.]

Dīti, is, f. splendor, brightness; [cf. *su-d°.*]

Dīdi, is, is, i, or *dīdī, īs, īs, i,* shining. — *Dīdy-agnī,* m. du., Ved. (according to Sāy.) 'having bright fires,' 'bright with sacrificial fires,' epithet of the Aśvins.

Dīditi, is, f. splendor, brightness; [cf. *su-d°.*]

Dīdivi, is, is, i (said to be fr. rt. 2. *div*), shining; risen, ascended (as a star); (*is*), m. epithet of Agni; of Bṛihas-pati, the planet Jupiter; heaven [cf. *didivī*]; (*is, i*), m. n. or (*is, is*), m. f. boiled rice, food; final emancipation.

दी 3. *dī,* cl. 4. A. *dīyate, didīye, dāsyate, adāsta, dātum,* to decay, waste away, be ruined; to waste, diminish: Caus. *dāpayati, -yitum:* Desid. *didīshate, didāsate.*

4. *dī, īs,* f. decay, ruin, wasting, destruction. — *Dīda, as, ā, am,* causing destruction, destroying.

Dīna, as, ā, am, scarce, scanty (Ved.); poor, indigent, needy, afflicted, distressed, ruined, miserable, wretched, dejected, downcast, melancholy; frightened, afraid, timid [cf. *pari-d°*]; (*am*), n. distress, wretchedness [cf. *dainya*]; the plant Tabernæmontana Coronaria; (*am*), ind. miserably; (*ā*), f. the female of a mouse or shrew. — *Dīna-ćetana, as, ā, am,* 'distressed or dejected in mind,' distressed, dejected. — *Dīna-tā,* f. scarcity, rarity (Ved.); wretchedness, distress, weakness. — *Dīna-daksha, as, ā, am,* of weak understanding. — *Dīna-dāsa, as,* m. a name applied to a Śūdra. — *Dīna-dhī, īs, īs, i,* 'having melancholy thoughts,' dejected, helpless. — *Dīna-manas, ās, ās, as,* or *dīna-mānasa, as, ā, am,* 'afflicted in mind,' distressed, dejected, downcast. — *Dīna-mukha, as, ī, am,* 'having a dejected countenance,' of melancholy aspect. — *Dīna-loćana, as,* m. a cat. — *Dīna-vatsala, as, ā, am,* kind to the poor. — *Dīna-vadana* = *dīna-mukha.* — *Dīna-varṇa, as, ā, am,* 'having a bad colour,' discoloured. — *Dīnānukampana* (°*na-an°*), *as, ā, am,* 'compassionating the poor,' kind to the poor.

Dīnaka, as, ā, am, wretched, distressed; (*am*), ind. in a wretched manner, miserably.

दीक्ष *dīksh* (a rt. formed fr. the Desid. of rt. *daksh,* and signifying originally 'to wish to make one's self fit or competent'), cl. 1. A. *dīkshate, didīkshe, dīkshishyate, dīkshitum,* to prepare or consecrate one's self for the performance of a sacred rite, especially of the Soma offering; to dedicate one's self; to sacrifice, perform a sacrifice; to shave one's head, to be shaved; to introduce or initiate a pupil, invest with the sacred thread; to instruct in the rules or principles of religious observances; to practise self-restraint, to announce the performance of a vow: Caus. *dīkshayati* or *dīkshāpayati,* &c., to prepare, make ready, consecrate, initiate; to determine: Desid. *didīkshishate.*

Dīkshaka, as, m. a priest, a spiritual guide.

Dīkshaṇa, am, n. preparing or consecrating one's self, consecration; initiating; causing one's self to be consecrated.

Dīkshaṇīya, as, ā, am, to be consecrated or initiated; (fr. *dīkshaṇa*) relating or belonging to Dīkshaṇa or initiation, &c.; (*ā*), f. a particular rite or sacrifice, that preceded by the Dīkshā; [cf. *dīkshaṇīyeshṭi* and *adhvara-dīkshaṇīyā.*] — *Dīkshaṇīyeshṭi* (°*ya-ish°*), *is,* f. the sacrifice of consecration or initiation, = *dīkshaṇīyā.*

Dīkshayitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, consecrating, a consecrator, one who initiates.

Dīkshā, f. preparation or consecration for a religious ceremony; a ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice, initiation, dedication; receiving the initiatory Mantra; undertaking religious observances for the attainment of a certain object, religious rites for a special purpose; sacrificing, offering oblations, dedicating one's self to a particular object (as to battle) or to a person (as to a god), self-devotion; Initiation personified as the wife of Soma or of Rudra Ugra (one of the eight manifestations of Rudra) or of Rudra Vāma-deva. — *Dīkshā-krama-ratna, am,* n. 'the jewel of the regular order of initiation,' N. of a work treating of initiation. — *Dīkshā-tattva, am,* n. 'the essence of initiation,' N. of another work on consecration or initiation. — *Dīkshānta* (°*shā-an°*), *as,* m. 'the end of a Dīkshā,' = *ava-bhṛitha,* a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for any defects in a preceding one. — *Dīkshā-pati, is,* m., Ved. 'the lord of