tion of Draupadī; [cf. *draupadī-haraṇa.*] — *Draupadī-vastrāharaṇa* (°*ra-āh*°), *am*, n. 'the seizure of Draupadī's garments,' N. of a poem by an unknown author on the story told in Sabhā-p. 2186. — *Draupadī-haraṇa, am*, n. 'forcible abduction of Draupadī,' N. of a section of the Mahā-bh. Vana-p. 15492.

Draupadeya, as, m. a patronymic of any of the five sons of the five Pāṇḍu princes, viz. of Prativindhya, son of Yudhi-shṭhira; of Śuta-soma, son of Bhīma; of Śruta-kīrtti or Śruta-karman, son of Arjuna; of Satānīka, son of Nakula; and of Śruta-sena, son of Saha-deva.

द्रौह्य *drauhya, as*, m. (fr. *druhya*), a patronymic from Druhya.

Drauhyava, as, m. a patronymic from Druhyu.

द्व *dva.* See *dvā* and *dvi.*

Dvaka, au, du. (fem. *dvake* or *dvike*), Ved. two and two, two by two.

द्वन्द *dvanda, am*, n. (fr. *dvandva*), a pair, a couple; (*as*), m. a clock or plate on which the hours are struck.

द्वन्द्व *dvandva, am*, n. (a reduplicated form fr. *dva*), a pair, brace, couple; a couple of animals of different sexes, male and female; any two things taken together, any pair of qualities or conditions which are the opposite of one another (e. g. heat and cold, happiness and misery, &c.); strife, contention, bickering, dispute, quarrel, contest, fight; a fight between two persons, a duel; doubt, uncertainty; a stronghold, fortress; a secret; using sacrificial vessels?; (*as*), m. (rarely n.) a form of compound or grammatical combination (*samāsa*) uniting two or more words which if uncompounded would be in the same case and connected by the conjunction 'and,' (this form of compound was called *dvandva* as originally combining couples or pairs of things, e. g. *Rāma-lakshmaṇau*, Rāma and Lakshmaṇa; *pāṇi-pādam*, hand and foot); (*as*), m., N. of several Ekāhas; the sign of the zodiac Gemini; a species of disease, a complication of two disorders, a compound affection of two humors [cf. *nir-d*°]; (*am* or *ena*), ind. two by two. — *Dvandva-cara, as, ā, am*, going about or living in couples; (*as*), m. the ruddy goose, Anas Casarca. — *Dvandva-cārin, ī, iṇī, i*, living in couples; (*ī*), m. the ruddy goose. — *Dvandva-ja, as, ā, am*, produced or proceeding from morbid affection of two humors; proceeding from a pair &c.; arising from a quarrel, occasioned by a dispute. — *Dvandva-duḥkha, am*, n. pain arising from alternations (as of heat and cold, pleasure and pain, &c.). — *Dvandva-bhāva, as*, m. antagonism, discord. — *Dvandva-bhinna, am*, n. separation of the sexes. — *Dvandva-bhūta, as, ā, am*, become doubtful, hesitating, irresolute. — *Dvandva-moha, as*, m. trouble excited by doubt. — *Dvandva-yuddha, am*, n. a duel, single combat. — *Dvandvayuddha-varṇana, am*, n. 'description of the single combat,' N. of the forty-first chapter of the Krīḍā-khaṇḍa or second part of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa. — *Dvandva-yodhin, ī, iṇī, i*, fighting in couples or by single combat. — *Dvandva-śas*, ind. two by two, in couples. — *Dvandva-sahishṇu-tva, am*, n. ability of supporting opposites (as happiness and misery &c.). — *Dvandvātīta* (°*va-at*°), *as, ā, am*, gone beyond or freed from pairs of opposite worldly affections. — *Dvandvī-bhūta, as, ā, am*, engaged in single combat or close fighting.

Dvandvin, ī, iṇī, i, forming a couple; opposed to one another; contradictory, quarrelsome, antagonistic.

द्वय *dvaya, as, ī, am* (fr. *dva*; in Śiśupāla-b. III. 57. *dvaye* nom. pl. m. occurs), twofold, double, of two kinds or sorts; (*ī*), f. a pair; (*am*), n. a pair, couple, two things, both, a brace (chiefly used at end of comps., e. g. *go-dvayam*, a couple of oxen); the masc. and fem. gender (in grammar); twofold nature, untruthfulness. — *Dvaya-vādin, ī, inī, i*, double-tongued, insincere. — *Dvaya-hīna, as, ā, am*, destitute of both (masc. and fem.) genders, i. e. neuter. — *Dvayāgni* (°*ya-ag*°), *is*, m. a kind of tree, = *pāṭhin, krasvāgni*, commonly *rāṅcitā*, Plumbago Zeylanica. — *Dvayātiga* (°*ya-at*°), *as, ā, am*, one who has passed beyond or overcome the two bad qualities, passion and ignorance, or who has surmounted the several pairs of affection which disturb the mind; (*as*), m. a saint, a holy or virtuous man. — *Dvayātmaka* (°*ya-āt*°), *as, ā, am*, having a twofold nature, appearing in a twofold manner.

Dvayat, dvayas. See *a-d*°.

Dvayāvin, ī, inī, i, Ved. false, dishonest.

Dvayu, us, us, u, Ved. false, dishonest; [cf. *a-d*°.]

द्वर *dvara, as, ā, am*, or *dvari, is, is, i*, or *dvarin, ī, iṇi, i* (fr. rt. *dvṛi*), Ved. obstructing.

द्वा *dvā*, old nom. du. m. fr. *dva* = *dvi*, two (in comp. before other numerals and before *ja* and *para*). — *Dvācatvāriṅśa, as, ī, am*, the 42nd. — *Dvā-catvāriṅśat, t*, or *dvā-catvāriṅśati, is*, f., 42. — *Dvā-ja, as*, m. a son of two fathers, (formed to explain one derivation of *bhara-dvāja*, which is however more properly deduced from *bharat* and *vāja*.) — *Dvātriṅśa, as, ī, am*, the 32nd; consisting of 32. — *Dvā-triṅśat, t*, f., 32. — *Dvātriṅśad-akshariṇ, ī*, m. a book or composition written in Ślokas (consisting of 32 syllables). — *Dvātriṅśad-rātra, am*, n., scil. *sattram*, a sacrifice lasting 32 days. — *Dvātriṅśal-lakshaṇopeta* (°*ṇa-up*°), *as, ā, am*, 'having 32 auspicious marks or spots upon the body,' illustrious, great. — *Dvātriṅśikā*, f. occurring in the compound *Bharaṭaka-dvātriṅśikā*, q. v. — *Dvādaśa, as, ī, am*, the 12th (e. g. *dvādaśo bhāgaḥ*, the 12th part); consisting of 12, divided into 12 parts; accompanied by or increased by 12; (*ī*), f., scil. *rātri* or *tithi*, the 12th day of the half month; (*am*), n. a collection or aggregate of 12; [cf. Gr. δώ-δεκα; Lat. *duo-decim*; Hib. *da-deug*; Hindūst. *bā-rah* through change of *d* into *r*; Lith. *dwy-lika* through change of *d* into *l*; Goth. *tva-lif* through change of the guttural into the labial; Eng. *twelve*; Mod. Germ. *zwö-lf*.] — *Dvādaśaka, as, ī, am*, the 12th; containing 12, consisting of 12, amounting to 12; (*am*), n. the aggregate of 12. — *Dvādaśa-kapāla, as, ī, am*, having 12 skulls. — *Dvādaśa-kara, as, ā, am*, possessed of 12 hands or rays; (*as*), m. an epithet of Kārttikeya; of Bṛihas-pati. — *Dvādaśa-gava, as, ī, am*, having 12 oxen or cows. — *Dvādaśa-tā, f.* or *dvādaśa-tva, am*, n. the aggregate of 12. — *Dvādaśa-dhā*, ind. into or in 12 parts or ways, twelvefold. — *Dvādaśan, a*, m. f. n. pl., 12. — *Dvādaśa-pattraka, am*, n., N. of a Yoga or particular religious observance in which the 12 syllables *aṃ namo bhagavate vāsudevāya* are connected with the 12 signs of the zodiac and with the 12 months. — *Dvādaśa-bhuja, as, ā, am*, having 12 arms; (*as*), m., N. of one of Skanda's attendants. — *Dvādaśama, as, ī, am*, the 12th; [cf. *dvādaśa.*] — *Dvādaśa-mahā-vākya-vivaraṇa, am*, n. 'the explanation of the 12 great words,' N. of a philosophical work by Vaikuṇṭha-purī. — *Dvādaśa-mūla, as*, m. 'having 12 roots or sources (?),' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Dvādaśa-rātra, am*, n. a period of 12 nights (or days); (*as, ā, am*), lasting 12 nights (or days). — *Dvādaśarca* (°*śa-ṛica*), *as, ā, am*, containing 12 verses (Ṛiċs). — *Dvādaśa-lingodbhava* (°*ga-ud*°), *am*, n. 'the origin of the 12 Lingas,' N. of a chapter of the Vrata-prakāśa by Viśva-nātha. — *Dvādaśa-locana, as, ā, am*, twelve-eyed; (*as*), m. an epithet of Kārttikeya. — *Dvādaśa-vārshika, as, ī, am*, 12 years old or lasting 12 years. — *Dvādaśavārshika-vrata, am*, n. a vow for 12 years. — *Dvādaśa-vidha, as, ā, am*, twelvefold. — *Dvādaśa-śata, am*, n., 112. — *Dvādaśaśata-tama, as, ī, am*, the 112th. — *Dvādaśa-sāhasra, as, ī, am*, consisting of 12000 (years). — *Dvādaśāṇśu* (°*śa-aṇ*°), *us, us, u*, having 12 rays; (*us*), m. an epithet of Bṛihas-pati; the planet Jupiter over which Bṛihas-pati presides; [cf. *dvādaśa-kara* and *dvā-daśārċis.*] — *Dvādaśākṛiti* (°*śa-ā*°), *is, is, i*, having 12 shapes. — *Dvādaśāksha* (°*śa-ak*°), *as, ī, am*, twelve-eyed; (*as*), m. an epithet of Kārttikeya; N. of one of the attendants of Kārttikeya; a Buddha; [cf. *dvādaśākhya.*] — *Dvādaśākshara* (°*śa-aksh*°), *as, ā, am*, containing 12 syllables; [cf. *dvādaśa-pattraka.*] — *Dvādaśākshara-mantra, am*, n. a prayer of 12 syllables addressed to Vishṇu (viz. *oṃ namo bhagavate vāsudevāya*). — *Dvādaśākhya* (°*śa-ākh*°), *as*, m. a Buddha; [cf. *dvādaśākṣha.*] — *Dvādaśāṅgī* (°*śa-aṅ*°), f. the collective sacred writings of the Jainas (consisting of 12 parts). — *Dvādaśāṅgula* (°*śa-aṅ*°), *as*, m. a measure of 12 fingers. — *Dvādaśātman* (°*śa-āt*°), *ā, ā, a*, appearing in 12 forms; (*ā*), m. or *dvādaśātmaka, as*, m. the sun (as identified with the 12 Ādityas or the sun in each month of the year). — *Dvādaśāditya-tīrtha* (°*śa-ād*°), *am*, n., N. of a sacred bathing-place. — *Dvādaśādityāśrama* (°*śa-āditya-āś*°), *as*, m., N. of a sacred hermitage. — *Dvādaśādhyāyī* (°*śa-adh*°), f., N. of Jaimini's Mīmāṃsā consisting of 12 Adhyāyas. — *Dvādaśānyika* (°*śa-an*°), *as, ā, am*, one who has made 12 mistakes in reading. — *Dvādaśāyus* (°*śa-āy*°), *us*, m. 'whose life lasts 12 years,' a dog. — *Dvādaśāra* (°*śa-ara*), *as, ā, am*, Ved. having 12 spokes (as the wheel or cycle of the year). — *Dvādaśāratnī* (°*śa-ar*°), *is, is, i*, being 12 cubits long. — *Dvādaśārċis* (°*śa-ar*°), *is, is, is*, containing 12 rays; (*is*), m. an epithet of Bṛihas-pati or the planet Jupiter; [cf. *dvādaśa-kara* and *dvādaśāṇśu.*] — *Dvādaśāśra* or (less correctly) *dvādaśāsra, am*, n. or *dvādaśāśri, is*, f. or *dvādaśāśri* (°*śa-aś*°), f. a dodecagon, a dodecagonal figure. — *Dvādaśāha* (°*śa-aha*), *as*, m. a period of 12 days; (*as, ā, am*), lasting 12 days; (*as*), m. a particular ceremony lasting 12 days; [cf. *bharata-d*°.] — *Dvādaśāhika, as, ī, am* (fr. *dvādaśan* + *ahan*), relating to or coming from a period of 12 days. — *Dvādaśika*, taking place or happening on the 12th day or on the 12th day of a half month. — *Dvādaśin, ī, inī, i*, consisting of 12, divided into 12. — *Dvādaśī-tīrtha, am*, n., N. of a sacred bathing-place mentioned in the Śiva-Purāṇa. — *Dvādaśī-vrata, am*, n. a peculiar religious observance on the 12th day of a half month. — *Dvānavata, as, ī, am*, the 92nd. — *Dvā-navati, is*, f. = *dvi-navati*, 92. — *Dvāpañċāśa, as, ī, am*, the 52nd; accompanied by 52, increased by 52. — *Dvā-pañċāśat, t*, f., 52. — *Dvāpara, as, am*, m. n. that die or side of a die which is marked with two spots or points; the Die personified; 'the age with the number two,' N. of the third of the four Yugas or ages of the world, comprising 2400 years, (the Yuga itself = 2000, each twilight = 200 years); the Age personified as a god; doubt, uncertainty. — *Dvāriṅśa, as, ī, am*, the 22nd; consisting of 22. — *Dvā-riṅśati, is*, f., 22. — *Dvāriṅśati-tama, as, ī, am*, the 22nd. — *Dvāriṅśati-dhā*, in 22 parts or ways, twenty-two-fold. — *Dvāviṅśati-śata, am*, n., 122. — *Dvāriṅśatiśata-tama, as, ī, am*, the 122nd. — *Dvāshashṭa, as, ī, am*, the 62nd; accompanied by or joined with 62; [cf. *dvi-shashṭi.*] — *Dvā-shashṭi, is*, f., 62. — *Dvāshashṭi-tama, as, ī, am*, the 62nd. — *Dvāsaptata, as, ī, am*, the 72nd. — *Dvāsaptati, is*, f., 72; [cf. *dvi-s*°.]

द्वादशन् *dvā-daśan.* See *dvā*, col. 2.

द्वार् *dvār, r*, f. (said to be fr. rt. *dvṛi*), Ved. a gate, door, entrance; access, way; expedient, means, opportunity; *dvārā*, inst. c., at the end of a comp. = by means of, by; [cf. 1. *dur*, 2. *dura*; Zend *dvara-m*, 'gate, palace;' Gr. θύρα, θύρ-ε-τρο-ν, θύραι, θυρί-ς, θυρ-εό-ς, θαιρό-ς; Lat. *for-ē-s, foris, foras*; Umbr. *vero*, 'gate,' for *dvero*; perhaps also πύλη and *porta*, *d* being dropped and *v* changed into *p*, as in Zend *aspa* = ἵππος from Sanskṛit *aśva*; Goth. *daur*; Angl. Sax. *duru, dyr*; Old Germ. *tor*; Slav. *dveri*, 'gate, door;' Lith. *dùr-ys*, 'door;' Hib. *dor, doras*, 'a door, gate.'] — *Dvāḥ-stha* or *dvā-stha* or *dvāḥ-sthita* or *dvā-sthita, as, ā, am*, standing at the gate or door; (*as*), m. a door-keeper, porter, warder. — *Dvār-vat, ān, atī, at*, having many doors; (*atī*), f. = *dvāra-vatī*, q. v.