system; the philosophical part of the Veda (?); a kind of game; a sort of dice or men for playing this game [cf. *naya-piṭhī*]; a move in this game (?); N. of a son of the thirteenth Manu; (*as, ā, am*), = *netṛi*, leading, guiding, conducting; a leader, guide; = *nyāya*, fit, right, proper. — *Naya-kovida, as, ā, am*, skilled in policy, prudent. — *Naya-ga, as, ā, am*, following a system. — *Naya-ćakshus, us, us, us*, having political foresight, wise, prudent. — *Naya-jā*, f., N. of the wife of king Brahma-dāsa, father of Nārāyaṇa, who composed the Praśnārṇava. — *Naya-jña, as, ā, am*, knowing polity, prudent; knowing any system, a follower of any system. — *Naya-netṛi, trī*, m. a master in policy or politics. — *Naya-pāla, as*, m. 'protector of policy,' N. of a man; of a king. — *Naya-piṭhī*, f. the board or cloth on which dice or men are moved in play. — *Naya-prayoga, as*, m. policy, political wisdom or address. — *Naya-locana, am*, n. 'the eye of policy,' N. of a work. — *Naya-vat, ān, atī, at*, familiar with policy, versed in polity, prudent; containing any form of rt. 1. *nī* (as a Ṛik). — *Naya-vid, t, t, t*, or *naya-viśārada, as, ā, am*, m. knowing polity, skilled in policy, a politician, statesman. — *Naya-śālin, ī, inī, i*, possessing political wisdom, endowed with prudence. — *Naya-śāstra, am*, n. any work on policy or political economy, the doctrine of polity. — *Naya-sāra, as*, m. 'essence of polity,' N. of a treatise. — *Naya-siddhi, is*, f. political success, accomplishing anything by good management.

Nayaka, as, ā, am, a skilful manager, clever in policy or political administration.

Nayat, an, antī, at, leading, guiding; tending or conducing to; informing, certifying, giving evidence, obtaining.

Nayana, as, m., N. of a man; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the pupil of the eye; (*am*), n. leading, guiding, conducting, managing; governing, directing, ruling; leading or bringing to, drawing; (with *kālasya*), passing or spending (time); attaining, obtaining; 'the guiding or leading organ,' the eye. — *Nayana-gocara, as, ā, am*, perceptible by the eye, within the range of vision, visible, apparent. — *Nayana-ććhada, as*, m. 'eye-covering,' an eyelid. — *Nayana-jala, am*, n. 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayana-patha, as*, m. range or field of sight. — *Nayana-puṭa, as, am*, m. n. (?), the eyelid. — *Nayana-vāri, i*, n. 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayana-vishaya, as*, m. 'field of vision, range of sight,' the horizon. — *Nayana-salila, am*, n. 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayanāñjana* (°*na-añ*°), *am*, n. any ointment for the eye. — *Nayanānanda* (°*na-ān*°) or *nayanānanda-śarman, ā*, m., N. of a commentator on the Amara-kosha. — *Nayanāmoshin* (°*na-ām*°), *ī, inī, i*, 'sight-stealing,' blinding. — *Nayanotsava* (°*na-ut*°), *as, ā, am*, 'eye-festival,' any lovely or desired object; a lamp. — *Nayanoda* (°*na-uda*), *am*, n. eye-water; [cf. *nayana-salila.*] — *Nayanopānta* (°*na-up*°), *as*, m. the outer angle or corner of the eye, the canthus. — *Nayanaushadha* (°*na-osh*°), *am*, n. 'eye-medicament,' green sulphate of iron or that salt in a state of partial decomposition by exposure to the atmosphere (used as a collyrium).

Nayitavya, as, ā, am, to be conducted or brought.

Nayishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. leading in the best manner.

नयुत *nayuta, as, am*, m. n. (?), 100,000 millions.

नय्यग्रोध *nayyagrodha, as, ī, am* (fr. *nyagrodha*), Ved. relating to or produced from the sacred fig-tree; (also read *naiyagrodha.*)

नर *nara, as*, m. (for etymology see the simple form *nṛi*), a man, a male, a person; a man or piece at chess, draughts, &c.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial; (in grammar) person, personal termination [cf. *purusha*]; a sort of measure, a man's length; the original or eternal Man, the divine imperishable spirit pervading the universe (always associated with Nārāyaṇa which as a patronymic from Nara = 'son of the original Man;' in Manu Nara is apparently identified with Nārāyaṇa, see I. 10, where the waters are called Nārā as produced from Nara or the eternal spirit [according to Kullūka = Paramātman, Brahman], which spirit is thence also called Nārāyaṇa as 'having his first place of motion on the waters;' but in the more systematic mythology Nara and Nārāyaṇa are distinct, the former being regarded as a sage or patriarch, 'the best of men' or 'chief man,' while the latter is a god; in epic poetry they are the sons of Dharma by Mūrti or A-hiṃsā and are emanations of Vishṇu, Arjuna being identified with Nara, and Kṛishṇa with Nārāyaṇa; in some places Nara and Nārāyaṇa are called *devau*, 'the two gods,' or *pūrva-devau*, 'the two original gods,' or *ṛishī*, 'the two sages,' or *purāṇāv ṛishi-sattamau*, 'the two most ancient and best of sages,' or *tāpasau*, 'the two ascetics,' or *mahā-munī*, 'the two great Munis'); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of certain mythical beings allied to the Gandharvas and Kin-naras, qq. vv. (thought by some to be a kind of centaur, half horse, half man); N. of one of the ten horses of the moon; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa; of a son of Viśvā-mitra; N. of a son of Gaya and father of Virāj; of a son of Sudhṛiti and father of Kevala; N. of a son of Bhavanmanyu (Manyu) and father of Saṅkṛiti; N. of two kings of Kaśmīra; (*ī*), f. a woman, = *nārī*; (*am*), n. a kind of fragrant grass, = *rāma-karpūra*; [cf. Gr. *ἀνήρ*; Lat. *Nero, Neriene;* probably Hib. *naoi*, 'a man,' but see *nṛi.*] — *Nara-kapāla, as, am*, m. n. a man's skull. — *Nara-kīlaka, as*, m. the murderer of his spiritual preceptor. — *Nara-keśarin, ī*, m. 'man-lion,' 'half man, half lion,' Vishṇu in his fourth Ava-tāra; [cf. *nara-siṃha.*] — *Nara-grāha, as*, m. 'man-crocodile,' 'half man, half crocodile,' N. of a kind of Kirāta. — *Nara-tā*, f. or *nara-tva, am*, n. humanity, manhood, human condition. — *Nara-troṭakāćārya* (°*ka-āć*°), *as*, m., N. of a man. — *Nara-datta, as*, m., N. of a Brāhman, a nephew of the Ṛishi Asita; (*ā*), f., N. of a goddess executing the commands of the twentieth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī; one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs. — *Nara-deva, as*, m. 'a god among men,' a sovereign, king. — *Naradeva-tva, am*, n. kingship, royalty, kingly rank. — *Naradeva-deva, as*, m. a god among the gods of men or kings. — *Naradeva-putra, as*, m. the son of a man and a god. — *Nara-dvish, ṭ*, m. 'enemy of men,' a Rakshas. — *Nara-nagara, am*, n., N. of a town. — *Nara-nātha, as*, m. 'protector of men,' a king, a prince. — *Naranātha-mārga, as*, m. 'king's road, royal road,' the chief road, high street. — *Naranāthāsana* (°*tha-ās*°), *am*, n. the throne or dignity of a king. — *Nara-nāyaka, as*, m. 'leader of men,' a king, a prince. — *Nara-nārāyaṇa, as*, m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; (*au*), m. du. Kṛishṇa and Arjuna, see *nara* above. — *Naran-dhi, is*, m. 'man-containing,' the world, (a word given by Mahī-dhara to explain the etymology of *narandhisha* below.) — *Naran-dhisha, as*, m., Ved. 'observing men (?),' an epithet of Vishṇu; of Pūshan; (according to Mahī-dhara on Vājasaneyi-s. VIII. 55. this comp. is either *narandhi-sha*, 'destroying the world,' see *naran-dhi* above, or *na-randhisha*, 'not injuring,' i. e. 'a protector;' in XXII. 20. he explains *naran-dhisha* by 'man-praising.') — *Nara-pati, is*, m. 'lord of men,' a king, sovereign; N. of one of the four mythical kings of Jambu-dvīpa. — *Narapati-jaya-ćaryā*, f., N. of a work. — *Nara-pati-patha, as*, m. 'king's road,' the chief road, high street. — *Narapati-vijaya, as*, m., N. of a work. — *Nara-pasu, us*, m. 'man-beast,' a brute in human form, a beast-like man. — *Nara-pāla, as*, m. 'protector of men,' a king, a prince. — *Nara-pungava, as*, m. an excellent hero. — *Nara-priya, as, ā, am*, favourable or friendly to mankind; (*as*), m. a species of tree (= *nila-vriksha*). — *Nara-bali, is*, m. a human sacrifice; [cf. *nara-medha, purusha-medha.*] — *Nara-brahma-deva, as*, m., N. of a king. — *Nara-bhuj, k, k, k*, man-eating, cannibal. — *Nara-bhū, ūs*, f. or *nara-bhūmi, is*, f. 'the land of men, birthplace of men,' Bhārata-varsha, i. e. India or the central part of the known continent. — *Nara-mānikā* or *nara-māninī*, f. a man-like woman, a woman with a beard; [cf. *nara-mālinī.*] — *Nara-mālā*, f. a string or girdle of skulls. — *Nara-mālinī*, f. = *nara-mānini* (of which it is probably a corruption). — *Nara-mūrćhana, am*, n., N. of the eighty-ninth chapter of the Pātāla-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Nara-medha, as*, m. a human sacrifice, the sacrifice of a man; [cf. *nṛi-bali, purusha-medha.*] — *Naram-manya, as, ā, am*, considered as a man, passing for a man. — *Nara-yantra, am*, n. 'instrument with a gnomon,' a sun-dial. — *Nara-yāna, am*, n. a carriage drawn by men; (in Pañća-tantra III. 248. *nara-yāna* with cerebral *ṇ* = 'a man-vehicle, a man serving as a vehicle for carrying another.') — *Nara-ratha, as*, m. a wrong form for *nava-ratha.* — *Nara-rāja, as*, m. 'king of men,' a king. — *Nararājya, am*, n. 'empire over men,' kingship, royalty, kingdom. — *Nara-rūpa, as, ī, am*, formed like a man, man-like; (*am*), n. the form of a man, human form. — *Nara-rūpin, ī, iṇī, i*, having the human form. — *Nararshabha* (°*ra-ṛish*°), *as*, m. 'man-bull,' chief of men, a prince. — *Nara-loka, as*, m. the world of men, the earth; mortals, men. — *Naraloka-pāla, as*, m. 'protector of men,' a king. — *Naraloka-vīra, as*, m. 'a hero among men,' a human hero. — *Nara-vat*, ind. like a man. — *Nara-vara, as*, m. an excellent or illustrious man. — *Naravara-vṛishabha, as*, m. an excellent hero (like a bull). — *Naravarottama* (°*ra-ut*°), *as*, m. the best of excellent men. — *Nara-varman, ā*, m., N. of a prince of Mālava in the twelfth century. — *Nara-vāhana, as, ā, am*, borne or carried by men, drawn by men; (*as*), m. an epithet of Kuvera; N. of a prince, successor of Sāli-vāhana; of a prince of the Dārvābhisāras; of a minister of king Kshema-gupta. — *Naravāhana-janana, am*, n., N. of the fourth section of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara by Soma-deva. — *Naravāhana-datta, as*, m., N. of a son of king Udayana. — *Nara-vāhin, ī, inī, i*, carried or drawn by men (as a vehicle). — *Nara-vishvaṇa, as*, m. 'man-devourer,' a Rakshas, an imp or goblin. — *Nara-vīra, as*, m. 'a hero of a man,' an heroic man, a hero or brave man. — *Naravīra-loka, as*, m. the bravest of men; mankind in general. — *Nara-vyāghra* or *nara-śārdūla, as*, m. 'man-tiger,' an eminent man; the most illustrious of men. — *Nara-śṛinga, am*, n. 'man's horn,' i. e. anything chimerical or impossible. — *Nara-śreshṭha, as*, m. the best of men. — *Nara-saṃsarga, as*, m. intercourse of men, human society. — *Nara-sakha, as*, m. 'friend of Nara,' an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. — *Nara-saṅghārāma* (°*gha-ār*°), *as*, m. (?), N. of a Buddhist monastery. — *Nara-sāra, as*, m. a particular substance or article of commerce, sal ammoniac (?). — *Nara-siṃha, as*, m. 'man-lion,' a lion among men, a great warrior, a man of eminence or power, a chief; 'the lion-headed man' or Vishṇu in his fourth Ava-tāra when he descended to fight with Hiraṇya-kaśipu; N. of the father of king Bhairava; of several authors and princes; [cf. *nāra-siṃha, nṛi-siṃha, nara-hari.*] — *Narasiṃha-deva, as*, m. 'a god among the men-lions,' N. of several princes. — *Narasiṃha-dvādaśī-vrata, am*, n., N. of a particular ceremony performed in the month Phālguna; N. of the forty-second chapter of the Vārāha-Purāṇa. — *Narasiṃha-paṇḍita, as*, m., N. of an author. — *Narasiṃha-pārijāta*, N. of a work by Narasiṃha. — *Narasiṃha-purāṇa, am*, n., N. of a Purāṇa. — *Narasiṃha-mantra*, N. of the sixteenth chapter of the Śāradā-tilaka by Lakshmaṇa. — *Narasiṃha-yantra, am*, n., N. of a mystical diagram described in the Tantra-sāra. — *Narasiṃha-sarasvatī*, m., N. of a commentator on the Vedānta-sāra. — *Narasiṃha-sahasra-nāmāni*, n. pl. 'the thousand names of the man-lion,' i. e. of Vishṇu, N. of a work. — *Nara-skandha, as*, m. a multitude or body of men. — *Nara-haya, am*, n. (with *yuddha*), a fight between man and horse; [cf. *deva-sura.*] — *Nara-hari, is*, m. Vishṇu as 'the man-lion'