a vow. — *Payoshṇi-jātā*, f. an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. — *Payoshṇī*, f. (fr. *payas* and *ushṇa*), 'warm as milk,' N. of a river that rises in the Vindhya mountain.

Payasa, as, ā, am, Ved. full of juice or sap; (*am*), n. water; milk.

1. *payasya*, Nom. P. A. *payasyati, -te*, &c., to flow, be fluid.

2. *payasya, as, ā, am*, made of milk (curds, butter, cheese, &c.), milky; watery; (*as*), m. a cat; N. of one of the sons of Aṅgiras; (*ā*), f. coagulated milk, curds (made by mixing sour with hot sweet milk); a shrub, Asclepias Rosea; N. of various plants (= *dugdhikā, kākolī, kshīri-kākolī, svarṇa-kshīrī, arka-pushpikā*, and *kutumbinī-kshupa*); any plant yielding a milky sap, as the Euphorbia, the Asclepias, &c.

Payāya, Nom. A. *payāyate*, &c., to be fluid.

Payora, as, m. = *khadira*, Acacia Catechu.

पर *para, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *pṛi*, or perhaps fr. *apa* + *ra*; declined optionally as a pronominal in abl. loc. sing. m. n. and nom. voc. pl. m., when it denotes relative position, e. g. abl. *parasmāt* and *parāt*, loc. *parasmin* and *pare*, nom. pl. m. *pare* and *parās*, Ved. *parāsas*, see Gram. 238. *a*), distant, remote, removed; opposite, ulterior, beyond, further, on the other side of (with abl. or rarely with gen., e. g. *Sarayvāḥ pare tīre*, on the opposite or further bank of the Sarayū); past, antecedent, earlier, previous, former (Ved.); long past, ancient; subsequent, succeeding, following, future, next, after (with abl.); added; (at the end of a comp.) having as a following letter or sound (e. g. *ta-para*, having *t* as a following letter, followed by *t*); exceeding, left, remaining; very high or excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, highest, greatest, longest, most excellent, best, supreme, principal, chief, most complete, utmost (= Lat. *summus*, e. g. *param Brahman*, the Supreme Spirit); highest, latest (e. g. *paraḥ kālaḥ*, the highest or latest times; *param āyuḥ*, the highest or last stage of human life; used at the end of comps. to denote having anything as the highest object, completely devoted to or occupied with or engaged or engrossed in or intent upon, e. g. *cintā-para*, occupied with reflection; *dhyāna-para*, engaged in meditation, whose highest object is meditation; *sukha-para*, extremely glad or happy; *śoka-para*, filled with grief, whose principal occupation is grief); strange, a stranger, other, another, different, varying, foreign, alien, inimical, hostile, estranged, adverse; exceeding, having a remainder or surplus (e. g. *paraṃ śatam*, more than a hundred); left over, left as a remainder; concerned or anxious for (with loc.); (*as*), m. an enemy, foe, adversary; (sc. *graha*) a subsidiary Soma-graha (Ved.); N. of a king of Kośala with the patronymic Āṭṇāra (Ved.); N. of a prince; (sc. *prāsāda* or *vāsa*) N. of the palace of Mitra-vindā; (*as, am*), m. n. the Supreme, Supreme Spirit, soul of the universe, the Absolute; (*ā*), f., N. of a plant (= *bandhyā-karkoṭakī*); N. of a river; (*am*), n. the highest or culminating point, acme, highest degree; final beatitude; the secondary or more remote meaning of a word; (in logic) one species of common property, that which comprehends many objects, genus; existence (regarded as the common property of all things); (*am*), ind. beyond, over (with abl., e. g. *paraṃ vijñānāt*, beyond human knowledge); after (with abl., e. g. *astamayāt param*, after sunset; *mattaḥ param*, after me; *ataḥ param*, after this, after that, farther from hence, farther from here, farther on, hereupon, hereafter, next; *nāsmāt param*, no more of this, enough; *tataḥ param*, after that, thereupon); thereupon, thereafter (without an abl.); but, however; otherwise; rather; in a high degree, excessively, exceedingly, beyond measure, completely; most willingly; at the most, at the utmost; only; *yadi param*, if at all, perhaps, at any rate; (*eṇa*), ind. farther, beyond (with acc., e. g. *pareṇāsmān parastāt*, pass by us); on the other side, thereupon; afterwards; after (with abl. or gen.); (*pare*), ind. afterwards, in future, farther; thereupon; [cf. *pāra, parā*; Zend *para*, 'before;' Gr. *πέρā, πέρας, πέρāν, περαίνω, περαῖο-ς, περά-τη, Πειραιεύ-ς, πεῖραρ, ἀ-πείρο-ιο-ς*; Lat. *peren-die, per-egre, per-per-a-m*; Goth. *fairra*, 'far;' Angl. Sax. *far*; Slav. *pol-ŭ*, 'the opposite border.'] — *Para-karman, a*, n. another's work, service for others. — *Parakarma-nirata, as*, m. engaged in service for another, a servant. — *Para-kalatra, am*, n. another's wife. — *Parakalatrābhigamana* (°*ra-abh*°), *am*, n. approaching the wife of another, intriguing with another man's wife, adultery. — *Para-kārya, am*, n. another's business, the affair of another. — *Para-kṛiti, is*, f. the action or history of another. — *Para-krama, as*, m. Krama of the subsequent or second letter of a conjunction of consonants, (see *krama*.) — *Para-krāthin, ī*, m., N. of a hero in the Mahā-bhārata who fought on the side of the Kurus. — *Para-krānti, is*, f. the greatest declination, inclination of the ecliptic. — *Para-kshudrās*, f. pl. (probably) those verses of the Veda which are the shortest or excessively short. — *Para-kshetra, am*, n. another's field; another man's wife; another's body. — *Para-gata, as, ā, am*, being with another, present with another, relating to another. — *Para-gāmin, i, inī, i*, belonging or relating to another, beneficial to another. — *Paraguṇa, as, ā, am*, advantageous or beneficial to another or to an enemy. — *Para-griha-vāsa, as*, m. dwelling in the house of another. — *Para-granthi, is*, m. 'the extreme point of a limb,' an articulation, a joint. — *Para-glāni, is*, f. reduction or subjugation of an enemy. — *Para-ćakra, am*, n. the army of an enemy; a hostile prince. — *Para-citta-jñāna, am*, n. knowing the thoughts of another. — *Paraććhanda, as*, m. the will of another; dependance; (*as, ā, am*), depending upon or subject to the will of another, dependant, subjected, subservient. — *Paraććhanda-vat, ān, atī, at*, dependant on the will of another, subjected, subservient. — *Para-ćchidra, am*, n. a fault or flaw or defect in another. — *Paraja, as, ā, am*, 'born of another,' strange, a stranger, (see *para-jāta*.) — *Para-jana, as*, m. another person, a stranger, (opposed to *sva-jana*.) — *Parajanman, a*, n. a future birth. — *Parajanmika, as, ā, am*, relating to a future birth or life. — *Parajāta, as, ā, am*, born of another, nourished or maintained by a stranger, dependant on others for sustenance, adopted, fostered by strangers; dependant, servile, subjected; (*as*), m. a servant. — *Para-jita, as, ā, am*, conquered or subdued by another; nourished by a stranger, (for *para-jāta*, q. v.) — *Parañ-ja, as*, m. an oil-press; froth, foam; the blade of a sword or knife, (in these three senses also read *parāñja*, q. v.); a sword or scymitar; (*ā*), f. the sound of instruments at a festival; (*am*), n. Indra's sword. — *Parañ-jana, as*, m. an epithet of Varuṇa, 'regent of the waters.' — *Parañ-jaya, as, ā, am*, foe-conquering; (*as*), m. an epithet of Varuṇa. — *Parataḥ-posha, as, ā, am*, receiving food from another, nourished by another. — *Para-tangaṇa, ās*, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Para-tantra, am*, n. a rule, ritual or formula for another rite; (*as, ā, am*), dependant upon another, dependant, subject to another, subservient, obedient. — *Para-tama, as, ā, am*, highest, greatest, most excellent; farthest, &c. — *Para-tara, as, ā, am*, greater, higher, more; farther, &c. — *Para-tas*, ind. through or from another, (often taking the place of the abl. of *para*, e. g. *parato 'pi paraśćāsi*, and thou art greater than the greatest or higher than the highest; *svakāt parato vā grihāt*, from his own house or that of another); farther, afterwards, behind, (often used in native grammars after locatives with the omission of the substantive verb, e. g. *śasādau parataḥ* [*sati*], when the termination beginning with *śas* follows); after, over, beyond (with abl.); otherwise, differently. — *Para-tā*, f. comprehensiveness, absoluteness; highest degree. — *Para-tāpana, as*, m. 'paining enemies,' N. of a Marut. — *Para-tīrthika, as*, m., N. of a Brāhman. — *Para-tra*, ind. elsewhere, in another place, in a future state, in another world, in the other or next world; hereafter, in futurity; farther on, in the sequel (of a book). — *Paratra-bhīru, us*, m. 'one who stands in awe of futurity,' a pious or religious man. — *Para-tva, am*, n. the being distant or remote; the state of being consequent, consequence, the following (as of another letter in grammar), posteriority; separateness, difference, distinction; hostility; the being more excellent; (in logic) the nature of common or generic property; priority of place or time, proximity. — *Para-dāra, ās*, m. pl. another's wife. — *Para-dāra-gamana* or *paradārābhigamana* (°*ra-abh*°), *am*, n. approaching the wife of another, adultery, adulterous intercourse or intrigue. — *Paradārābhimarsha* (°*ra-abh*°), *as*, m. conjuct with the wife of another, intriguing with another's wife. — *Paradārin, ī*, m. committing adultery with another man's wife, an adulterer. — *Paradāropasevana, am*, n. or *paradāropasevā* (°*ra-up*°), f. intriguing with another's wife. — *Para-duḥkha, am*, n. the pain or sorrow of another. — *Para-devatā*, f. the supreme or highest deity. — *Para-deśa, as*, m. a foreign country, the country of an enemy, (opposed to *sva-deśa*.) — *Paradeśa-sevin, ī, inī, i*, frequenting foreign countries, living abroad, travelling, a traveller. — *Paradeśin, ī, inī, i*, foreign, exotic; (*ī*), m. a foreigner; one residing abroad. — *Para-doshākīrtana, am*, n. the proclaiming of others' faults, scandal, calumny, censoriousness. — *Para-dravya, am*, n. another's property, the goods of another. — *Paradravyāpahāraka* (°*ya-ap*°), *as*, m. one who carries off the property of another, a thief, robber. — *Para-droha-karma-dhī, īs, īs, i*, injuring another in deed or thought. — *Para-drohin, ī, iṇī, i*, tyrannizing over another or over others; tyrannical. — *Para-dveshin, ī, iṇī, i*, hating others, hostile to another, inimical, adverse. — *Para-dhana, am*, n. another's wealth. — *Paradhanāsvādana-sukha* (°*na-ās*°), *am*, n. feeding luxuriously at another's expense. — *Para-dharma, as*, m. another's duty or business, the duties of another caste. — *Paradhyāna, am*, n. intent meditation, absorption or abstraction in contemplation. — *Para-nindā*, f. reviling others. — *Para-nipāta, as*, m. (in gram.) the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; [cf. *pūrva-nipāta*.] — *Para-nirmita-vaśa-vartin, ī*, m. 'obedient to the will of those who are transformed by others,' an epithet of a class of Buddhist deities. — *Paran-tapa, as, ā, am*, paining enemies, vexing or annoying others, subduing a foe, (said of heroes); (*as*), m. a conqueror; N. of one of the sons of Manu Tāmasa; of a prince of Magadha. — *Parapaksha, as*, m. the side or party of an enemy or adversary, &c.; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Anu. — *Para-patnī*, f. the wife of another or of a stranger. — *Para-pada, am*, n. high station, eminence; final emancipation. — *Para-parigraha, as*, m. 'another's retinue,' the family or dependants of another. — *Para-pāka, as*, m. anything cooked by another, another's food, the meal of a stranger. — *Parapāka-nivritta, as*, m. one who cooks his own food without observing the expiatory sacrifice for the five Sūnās or places of destruction of animal life. — *Parapāka-rata, as*, m. 'constant at another's meals,' one who lives upon others but observes the due ceremonies before cooking. — *Parapāka-rući, is*, m. a constant guest at others' tables. — *Parapiṇḍa, am*, n. another's cake, food given by another. — *Parapiṇḍāda* (°*ḍa-āda*), *as, ā, am*, 'taking another's food,' feeding at another's cost or upon another's food; (*as*), m. a servant. — *Para-purañjaya, as, ā, am*, 'conquering an enemy's city or cities,' an epithet of heroes. — *Para-purusha, as*, m. 'the Supreme Spirit,' an epithet of Vishṇu; another man, a stranger, the husband of another woman. — *Para-pushṭa, as, ā, am*, fostered or nourished by a stranger; (*as*), m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo; (*ā*), f. a female cuckoo; a harlot, a whore;