mind; (*as*), m. disgust, abhorrence, detestation; 'the disgusting,' one of the eight Rasas; an epithet of Arjuna, = *bībhatsu*; (*ā*), f. (Ved.) loathing, abhorrence; disgust. — *Bībhatsa-tā*, f. loathsomeness, detestableness. — *Bībhatsā-rasa-nirdeśa*, *as*, m., N. of the 145th chapter of the Sārngadhara-paddhati.

Bībhatsu, *us*, *us*, *u*, loathing, detesting, feeling repugnance or abhorrence, disgusted, revolted; envious, emulous; (Sāy.) = *kampamāna*, *kampamānāvayava*; (*us*), m. an epithet of Arjuna.

वीरिट *bīriṭa*, *as*, m., Ved. (according to Yāska) the air; a crowd, multitude.

वीरिण *bīriṇa* in *dur-bīriṇa*, q. v.

बुक् *buk*, ind. an onomatopoetic word. — *Buk-kāra*, *as*, m. the roaring of a lion; the cry of any animal.

बुक *buka*, see Gaṇa Prekshādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80.

Bukin, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, fr. *buka* above.

बुक्क् *bukk*, cl. 1. P. *bukkati*, *bubukka*, *bukkitum*, to bark; to sound; cl. 10. P. *bukkayati*, *-yitum*, to bark, yelp; to speak, talk; to give pain (?).

Bukka, *as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*, m. f. n. the heart [cf. *vṛikka*]; = *samaya* (perhaps an error for *hṛidaya*); (*as*), m. a goat. — *Bukka-mahīpati*, *is*, or *bukka-bhūpāta*, or *bukka-rāya*, *as*, m., N. of two kings of Vijaya-nagara or Vidyā-nagara; [cf. *bukkaṇa* below.] — *Bukkāgramāṃsa* (°*ka-ag*°), *am*, n. the heart; (probably a compound incorrectly formed from blending the two equivalents *bukkā* = *agramāṃsam*.)

Bukkaṇa, *as*, m., N. of a king (the patron of Mādhavāćārya and Sāyaṇāćārya, see above).

Bukkan, *ā*, m. the heart.

Bukkana, *am*, n. the barking of a dog; the noise made by other animals.

बुक्कस *bukkasa*, *as*, m. a Ćaṇḍāla, man of the lowest class [cf. *pukkaśa*, *pukkasa*]; (*ī*), f. = *kālī*, (perhaps) black colour; the indigo plant (= *pukkaśa*, *pukkasa*).

बुङ्ग् *bung* (also written *vung*), cl. 1. P. *bungati*, &c., to forsake, desert, abandon.

बुट् *buṭ*, cl. 1. 10. P. *boṭati*, *boṭayati*, &c., to hurt, kill.

बुद् *buḍ*, cl. 6. P. *buḍati*, &c., to cover, hide, conceal, (in these senses a various reading for rt. *ćuḍ*, q. v.); to emit, discharge, (in these senses a various reading for rt. *puḍ*, q. v.)

बुडिल *buḍila* or *bulila*, *as*, m., Ved., N. of a man.

बुद् *bud* = rt. *bund*, q. v.

बुद्ध *buddha*, *buddhi*. See cols. 2 and 3.

बुबुद *budbuda*, *as*, m. (an onomatopoetic word imitative of the sound of a bubble rising to the surface of any fluid), a bubble in water (frequently the symbol of anything transitory); a bubble in general; an embryo five days old (Ved.); *nayana-b*°, the pupil of the eye; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras; (*am*), n. a particular disease of the eye. — *Budbuda-tva*, *am*, n. the being a (mere) bubble, existence as a bubble (attributed to an embryo five days old). — *Budbuda-yāśu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. frothy as a bubble, frothy, foamy; (or perhaps) one whose generative power is a mere bubble, impotent; (Sāy.) = *budbuda-vad yātṛi* or *vyāpana-śīla*.

बुध् 1. *budh*, cl. 1. P. A. *bodhati*, *-te* (Ved. Impv. 2nd sing. *bodhi*, but this is often referred to rt. 1. *bhū*), *bubodha*, *bubudhe*, *bodhishyati*, *-te*, *abudhat*, *abodhīt*, *abhutsat*, *abuddha*, *bodhitum*, and more commonly cl. 4. A. (ep. also P.) *budhyate* (*-ti*), *bubudhe* (part. *bubudhāna*), *bhotsyate*, *abodhi* or *abuddha* (1st sing. *abhutsi*, 1st pl. *abhutsmahi*, 2nd pl. *abhuddhvam*), *bhutsīshṭa*, *boddhum* (Ved. *budhi*, Sāy. = *bodhe sati*; *budhanta*, *abudhram*, *bodhishat*, *buboddhas*; the original sense may have been 'to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom;' cf. *budhna*); to observe, mark, heed, regard, attend to (with acc. or gen.); to perceive, notice, become acquainted with, recognise; to know, understand, comprehend; to think, reflect; to deem, consider, regard as, esteem as (with two acc.); to recover consciousness (after a swoon or after sleep &c.), come to one's senses; to wake up, awake; to admonish: Caus. *bodhayati* (Ved. also *-te*?), *-yitum*, Aor. *abūbudhat* (Ved. part. *bubudhāna*, q. v.; Pres. part. Pass. *bodhyamāna*, q. v.), to cause to observe or attend, excite the attention of (with acc.); to cause to know or understand, render intelligible, make known, inform, teach; to revive, re-animate, restore to life, to bring any one to his senses, cause to listen to reason, admonish, advise; to remind any one of anything (with two acc.); to raise, cause (a perfume); to wake, wake up, rouse; to wake (metaphorically), cause (a flower) to expand: Desid. *bubodhishati*, *-te*, *bubudhishati*, *-te*, *bubhutsate*, to wish to observe, desire to become acquainted with: Intens. *bobudhyate*, *boboddhi*: [cf. Zend *bud*, 'to observe, to awake:' Gr. πυνθ-άνο-μαι, ἐ-πυθ-όμην, πεύθ-ο-μαι, πύσ-τι-ς, πεῦ-σι-ς, πύσ-μα, πευθ-ήν, βυθός: Lat. *fundus*: Goth. *bud*, 'to bid;' *biuda*, *bauth*, *budum*: Angl. Sax. *bytne*, *botm*, *beodan*, *boda*, *bodian*: Old Germ. *biutan*: Mod. Germ. *biete*, *ge-biete*: Slav. *bud-i-ti*, 'he awakens;' *bŭd-ĕ-ti*, 'to wake:' Russ. *bdju*, 'I wake;' *bodrŭi*, 'wakeful:' Lith. *bund-ù*, Inf. *budéti*, 'to wake;' *bud-rù-s*, 'wakeful.']

Buddha, *as*, *ā*, *am*, recognised, observed; known, understood; completely conscious, enlightened, clever, wise, knowing; wakened, awake; (*as*), m. a wise or learned man, sage; (with Buddhists) one who is perfectly enlightened, the Wise, the Enlightened (i. e. one who by perfect knowledge of the truth is liberated from all existence, and who before his own attainment of Nirvāṇa or annihilation reveals to the world the method of obtaining it); the Buddha or 'Enlightened' κατ' ἐξοχήν whose original appellation was Śākya-muni or Śākya-siṃha, (he was born at Kapila-vastu, a city and kingdom at the foot of the mountains of Nepal, his father, Śuddhodana, of the family of the Śākyas, being the king of that country, and his mother, Māyādevī, being the daughter of king Su-prabuddha; hence he belonged to the Kshatriya caste, and his name Śākya was really his family name, while that of Gautama was taken from the class or race to which his family belonged; his other names of Buddha, 'enlightened,' and Siddhārtha, 'one whose objects have been effected,' being probably given at a later period; he is said to have entered on his mission in the district of Magadha or Behār about the year 588 B. C. and to have died at Kuśi-nagara in Oude in the year 543 B. C.; there have been twenty-four Buddhas of the past, Śākya-muni or Gautama being only the last Buddha, i. e. the Buddha of the present cycle; according to the northern Buddhists he had been preceded by six other Buddhas; others enumerate four; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu); (*am*), n. knowledge. — *Buddha-kalpa*, *as*, m. Buddha's Kalpa, the present era (which has, according to some, had four Buddhas and is to expect another). — *Buddha-kshetra*, *am*, n. the district of a Buddha, a term applied to the neighbourhood in which a Buddha appears. — *Buddha-gayā*, f. 'Buddha's Gayā,' (with Buddhists) an epithet of the city Gayā (in Behār), where Śākya-muni and all the other Buddhas are said to have attained to true wisdom. — *Buddha-gupta*, *as*, m., N. of a prince; (also written *budha-gupta*.) — *Buddha-guru*, *us*, m. a Buddhist spiritual teacher. — *Buddha-ghosha*, *as*, m., N. of a Buddhist celebrated for his learning, who lived at the beginning of the fifth century A. D. — *Buddha-ćarita*, *am*, n. 'the acts of Buddha,' N. of a work. — *Buddha-ćarita-kāvya*, *am*, n., N. of a work ascribed to Aśva-ghosha. — *Buddha-ćaritra*, *am*, n. 'the history of Buddha,' N. of a work. — *Buddha-ćarya*, *am*, n. the acts or life of Buddha. — *Buddha-jñāna*, *am*, n. Buddha's knowledge, the knowledge possessed by Buddha. — *Buddhajñāna-śrī*, *īs*, m., N. of a learned Buddhist. — *Buddha-tva*, *am*, n. the state or condition of a Buddha, the dignity of Buddha. — *Buddha-datta*, *as*, m. 'given by Buddha,' N. of a minister of king Ćaṇḍa-mahāsena. — *Buddha-dāsa*, *as*, m. 'slave of Buddha,' N. of a man. — *Buddha-diś*, *k*, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-dravya*, *am*, n. 'the property of a Buddha,' (probably) a term applied to the relics found in a Stūpa (q. v.), = *staupika*, q. v.; avarice, covetous accumulation (?). — *Buddha-dvādaśī-vrata*, *am*, n., N. of the forty-seventh chapter of the Vārāha-Purāṇa. — *Buddha-dharma*, *as*, m. the law of Buddha. — *Buddha-dharma-saṅgha*, *ās*, m. pl. Buddha, the law, and the congregation. — *Buddha-nandi*, *is*, m., N. of the eighth Buddhist patriarch; (perhaps a wrong reading for *buddhānanda*.) — *Buddha-pakṣha* (?), *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-pāla*, *as*, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-pālita*, *as*, m., N. of a disciple of Nāgārjuna. — *Buddha-purāṇa*, *am*, n. 'Buddha's Purāṇa,' a term applied to the Laghulalita-vistara ascribed to Parāśara. — *Buddha-bhadra*, *as*, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-bhūmi*, N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work. — *Buddha-mantra*, *am*, n. a Buddhist prayer or charm (= *dhāraṇī*). — *Buddha-mārga*, *as*, m. 'the path of Buddha,' the doctrines of Buddha, Buddhism. — *Buddha-mitra*, *as*, m., N. of the ninth Buddhist patriarch (who was a disciple of Vasu-bandhu). — *Buddha-rakshita*, *as*, m. 'guarded by Buddha,' N. of a man; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman. — *Buddha-rāja*, *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-vaćana*, *am*, n. 'the word of Buddha,' a term applied to the Buddhist Sūtras. — *Buddha-vat*, *ān*, *ati*, *at*, Ved. containing a form of the rt. 1. *budh*. — *Buddha-vana*, N. of a mountain. — *Buddha-vishaya*, *as*, m. = *buddha-kshetra*, q. v. — *Buddhavishayāvatāra* (°*ya-av*°), N. of a work. — *Buddha-saṅgīti*, *is*, f., N. of a work. — *Buddha-siṃha*, *as*, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-sena*, *as*, m., N. of a prince. — *Buddhāgama* (°*dha-ā-g*°), *as*, m. Buddha's Doctrine (personified). — *Buddhāṇḍaka*, a various reading for *buddhaiḍūka*, q. v. — *Buddhānusmṛiti* (°*dha-an*°), *is*, f., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — *Buddhānta* (°*dha-an*°), *as*, m., Ved. waking state or condition, the being awake. — *Buddhāvataṃsaka* (°*dha-av*°), N. of a work. — *Buddhāvatāra* (°*dha-av*°), *as*, m. 'Buddha's descent,' N. of a chapter of the Khaṇḍa-praśasti, a poem ascribed to Hanu-mat and treating of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu. — *Buddhaiḍūka* (°*dha-eḍ*°), *as*, m. a temple in which relics of Buddha are preserved (= *ćaitya*). — *Buddhokta-saṃsārārṇava* (°*dha-uk*°, °*ra-ārṇ*°), *as*, m., N. of a Buddhist work. — *Buddhopāsaka* (°*dha-up*°), *as*, m. a worshipper of Buddha.

Buddhi, *is*, f. perception, (of which five kinds are enumerated, or with *manas* six; cf. *indriya*, *buddhīndriya*); observation, intelligence, understanding, intellect, mind, wisdom, judgment, discernment; the power of forming and retaining conceptions and general notions; (in the Sāṅkhya phil.) Intellect (= *adhy-avasāya*, ascertainment) as the second Tattva coming next to and proceeding from Mūla-prakṛiti or A-vyakta [cf. *buddhi-tattva*]; comprehension, knowledge; presence of mind; an opinion, view, notion, idea, impression (e. g. *etayā buddhyā*, under this idea or impression); regarding, deeming; intention, purpose, plan, design (e. g. *buddhyā*, with a purpose, deliberately, purposely; *a-buddhyā*, unintentionally, undesignedly; *anartha-buddhi*, having evil designs, ill-intentioned; cf. *hita-b*°); Intelligence personified as a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma and mother of Bodha; a kind of metre, the first line of which is ⏑–⏑–⏑⏑–⏑–, and