य

य 1. *ya*, the twenty-sixth consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet, being the semivowel of the vowels *i*, *ī*, and allied to the soft palatal consonant *j*, and having the sound of the English *y*, (in Bengal it is usually pronounced *j*.) — *Ya-kāra*, *as*, m. the letter or sound *ya*. — *Yakārādi-pada* (°*ra-ād*°), *am*, n. a word beginning with the letter or sound *ya*.

य 2. *ya*, (in prosody) a bacchic or foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long ones.

य 3. *ya*, the actual base of the relative pronoun in declension, though *yad*, q. v., is used as the base in comps. and in the derivative *yadīya*, (the declension follows that of the demonstrative pronoun *tad*, q. v., *y* being substituted for the initial letter of that pronoun throughout.)

य 4. *ya*, *as*, m. (in some senses fr. rt. 1. *yā*), one who goes or moves, a goer, mover; air, wind; a carriage; union, joining; restraining; fame, celebrity; barley; light, lustre; abandoning; N. of Yama; (*ā*), f. going, proceeding; a car, carriage; restraining, checking; religious meditation; getting, obtaining; N. of Lakshmī; pudendum muliebre.

यक् *yak*, (in grammar) a term for the syllable *ya*, which is the sign of the Passive.

यकन् *yakan*, a defective word optionally substituted for *yakṛit* in certain cases. See below.

यकृत् *yakṛit*, *t*, n. (all the cases except the Nom. Voc. sing. du. pl., Acc. sing. du. are optionally formed from a base *yakan*, hence Acc. pl. *yakṛinti* or *yakāni*, Inst. sing. du. pl. *yakṛitā* or *yaknā*, *yakṛidbhyām* or *yakabhyām*, *yakṛidbhis* or *yakabhis*, see Pāṇ. VI. 1, 63, Vopa-deva III. 39, III. 165, Gram. 144), the liver; [cf. Gr. ἦπαρ; Lat. *jecur*; (perhaps) Angl. Sax. *lifer*; Lett. *ak-ni-s*; Bohem. *jatra*, 'the liver.'] — *Yakṛit-kośa*, *as*, *am*, m. n. the cyst or membrane enveloping the liver. — *Yakṛid-ātmikā*, f. a kind of cockroach. — *Yakṛid-udara* or *yakṛid-dālya* or *yakṛid-dāly-udara*, *am*, n. an enlargement of the liver. — *Yakṛid-varṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, liver-coloured, of the colour of liver. — *Yakṛid-vairin*, *ī*, m. Andersonia Rohitaka. — *Yakṛin-medas*, *as*, n. liver and fat. — *Yakṛil-loma*, *ās*, or *yakṛil-loman*, *ānas*, m. pl., N. of a people.

यक्ष *yaksh* (connected with rt. 1. *yaj*), cl. 1. P. *yakshati*, (according to some originally) to move, stir (as a living being); to honour; cl. 10. A. *yakshayate*, *ayayakshata*, &c., to worship, honour; (according to Sāy. *pra-yakshanta* in Ṛig-veda I. 132, 5 = *prakarsheṇa yajante*, they diligently worship.)

Yaksha, *am*, n. (the neut. form is found only in Ved.), a living supernatural being (or a being deserving of worship, cf. rt. 1. *yaj*), an unsubstantial or spiritual apparition, a ghost, spirit; (according to Sāy.) worship, adoration (= *pūjā*); sacrifice (= *yajña*); anything honoured or revered; (*as*), m., N. of certain mythical beings or demigods who, like the Guhyakas, are attendants on Kuvera, the god of wealth, and employed in the care of his garden and treasures, (they are variously described as sons of Pulastya, of Pulaha, of Krodhā, of Kaśyapa; or in Hari-vaṃśa 11794. as sprung from the feet of Brahmā; according to the Vāyu-Purāṇa they were descended from Khasā or Khaśā, who had two sons, Yaksha and Rakshas, severally the progenitors of the Yakshas and Rākshasas; the Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. 5. narrates that they were produced by Brahmā as beings emaciate with hunger, of hideous aspect, and with long beards, and that crying out 'let us eat,' they were denominated Yakshas, [fr. *jaksh*, to eat]; in the Brahma-Purāṇa thirteen Yakshas are appointed by Vishṇu as guardians of a particular city; though generally regarded as beings of a benevolent and inoffensive disposition, like the Yaksha described in Kālidāsa's Megha-dūta, they are nevertheless occasionally classed with Piśāćas and other malignant spirits; the Buddhists give them a prominent position, describing them in some of their legends as cruel demons who feast on human flesh and have the power of raising storms; in others, as harmless beings who delight in songs, dances, &c.); a subdivision of a Vyantara (with Jainas); N. of Kuvera; of a Muni; of the palace of Indra; (*ī*), f. a female Yaksha; N. of Kuvera's wife; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), a Vedic word said to be formed fr. the Aor. of rt. 1. *yaj*, and used at the end of a comp. — *Yaksha-kardama*, *as*, m. an ointment or perfumed paste consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk, and kakkola, or, according to some, saffron, in equal proportions; (according to others the ointment also contains sandal-wood.) — *Yaksha-kūpa*, *as*, m. 'Yaksha-tank,' N. of a place. — *Yaksha-graha*, *as*, m. 'the being possessed by Yakshas,' N. of a particular kind of insanity. — *Yakshagraha-paripīḍita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, afflicted with the preceding insanity. — *Yaksha-taru*, *us*, m. 'Yaksha-tree,' the Indian fig-tree. — *Yakshatā*, f. or *yaksha-tva*, *am*, n. the state or condition of a Yaksha, the being a Yaksha. — *Yaksha-dara*, N. of a district. — *Yaksha-dāsī*, f., N. of a wife of Śūdraka. — *Yaksha-driś*, *k*, *k*, *k*, Ved. having the look or appearance of a Yaksha, having a living or visible appearance, bodily, corporeal, (but according to Sāy. = *utsavasya drashṭā*, a gazer or spectator at a festival.) — *Yaksha-dhūpa*, *as*, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta; resin in general; incense. — *Yaksha-nāyaka*, *as*, m., N. of the servant of the fourth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī. — *Yaksha-pati*, *is*, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera. — *Yaksha-pāla*, *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Yakshabali*, *is*, m. an oblation to the Yakshas. — *Yakshabhṛit*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. 'Yaksha-bearing,' nourishing or supporting the Yakshas; receiving worship, receiving that which is honoured; (Sāy. = *pūjitaṃ havirādikaṃ dadhānaḥ*.) — *Yaksha-malla*, *as*, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the five Lokeśvaras. — *Yaksha-rasa*, *as*, m. a kind of intoxicating drink. — *Yaksha-rāj*, *ṭ*, m. 'king of the Yakshas,' N. of Kuvera; of Maṇi-bhadra; a palæstrum or place prepared for wrestling and boxing. — *Yaksha-rāja*, *as*, m. 'Yaksha-king,' N. of Kuvera. — *Yaksharāṭ-purī*, f., N. of Alakā, the capital of Kuvera (supposed to be situated on mount Kailāsa). — *Yaksha-rātri*, *is*, f. 'the night of the Yakshas,' N. of a Hindū festival (= *dīpālī*, q. v.). — *Yaksha-varman*, *ā*, m., N. of a commentator on Śākaṭāyana. — *Yaksha-vitta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, one whose property is like that of the Yakshas, one who has merely the guardianship of property and does not make use of it himself. — *Yakshasena*, *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Yaksha-sthala*, *as*, m. (?), N. of a place. — *Yakshāṅganā* (°*sha-aṅ*°), f. a Yaksha woman. — *Yakshāṅgī* (°*sha-aṅ*°), f., N. of a river. — *Yakshādhipa* (°*sha-adh*°), *as*, or *yakshādhipati* (°*sha-adh*°), *is*, m. 'lord of the Yakshas,' N. of Vaiśravaṇa or Kuvera. — *Yakshāmalaka* (°*sha-ām*°), *am*, n. the fruit of a species of date called Piṇḍa-kharjūra. — *Yakshāvāsa* (°*sha-āv*°), *as*, m. 'the abode or residence of the Yakshas,' the Indian fig-tree. — *Yakshī-tva*, *am*, n. the state or condition of a female Yaksha, the being a Yakshī. — *Yakshendra* (°*sha-in*°), *as*, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera. — *Yakshes* (°*sha-īs*), *ṭ*, m., N. of the servants of the eleventh and eighteenth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī. — *Yakshesa* (°*sha-īśa*) or *yakshesvara* (°*sha-īś*°), *as*, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera. — *Yakshoḍumbaraka* (°*sha-uḍ*°), *am*, n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa.

Yakshaka, *as*, m. = *yaksha*, N. of certain mythical beings attending on Kuvera.

Yakshaṇa, *am*, n. probably for *jakshaṇa*, q. v.

Yakshan, probably for *yakshman*, q. v.

Yakshin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, having life, living, really existing (said of Varuṇa); adorable, (Sāy. = *yajanīya*); (*iṇī*), f. = *yakshī*, a female Yaksha; N. of Kuvera's wife; a sort of female fiend attached to the service of Durgā and frequently, like a sylph or fairy, maintaining intercourse with mortals. — *Yakshiṇī-tva*, *am*, n. the state or condition of a female Yaksha, the being a Yakshī.

Yakshu, *us*, m., *avas*, m. pl., N. of a family or race.

Yakshma, *as*, m. sickness, disease in general or N. of a large class of diseases (probably of a consumptive nature); pulmonary disease, consumption. — *Yakshma-nāśana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, Ved. destroying or removing sickness; (*as*), m. the reputed author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 161, (having the patronymic Prājāpatya.)

Yakshman, *ā*, m. pulmonary consumption, consumption, decline (= *śosha*, *kshaya*). — *Yakshma-grihīta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, seized with consumption, afflicted with or suffering from consumption. — *Yakshma-grasta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, attacked by consumption. — *Yakshma-graha*, *as*, m. a consumptive seizure, attack of consumption. — *Yakshma-ghnī*, f. 'destroying consumption,' grapes, raisins.

Yakshmin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, consumptive, phthisical; (*ī*), m. one who suffers from pulmonary consumption (Manu III. 154).

Yakshmodhā, f. a kind of sickness.

यक्ष्य *yakshya*, *yakshyamāṇa*. See under rt. 1. *yaj*.

यङ् *yaṅ*, (in grammar) a term for the syllable *ya*, which is the sign of the Iotensive. — *Yaṅ-anta*, *as*, m. (in grammar) the Ātmanepada Intensive formed by reduplication and the addition of the syllable *ya*. — *Yaṅ-luk*, the dropping or omission of *ya* (i. e. according to the theory of grammarians a blank substituted for the *ya* of the Intensive). — *Yaṅlug-anta*, *as*, m. the Parasmaipada Intensive formed without *ya*. — *Yaṅlug-anta-śiromaṇi*, N. of a treatise on the Intensive without *ya*.

यच्छत् *yaććhat*, *yaććhamāna*. See under rt. *yam*, p. 809, col. 1.

यच्छन्दस् *yać-ćhandas*. See under *yad*.

यज् 1. *yaj*, cl. 1. P. A. *yajati*, *-te*, Impv. *yajatu*, *yajatām* (2nd sing. P., Ved. *yakshi*, A. *yakshva*, 2nd pl. *yajadhva* for *yajadhvam*), Perf. *iyāja* (2nd sing. *iyajitha* or *iyashṭha* or *yejitha*, 3rd du. *ījatus*, 3rd pl. *ījus*), *īje* (3rd pl. *ījire*, part. *ījāna*, cf. Manu XI. 87), 1st Fut. *yashṭā*, 2nd Fut. *yakshyati*, *-te*, Aor. *ayākshīt* (1st du. *ayākshva*, 1st pl. *ayākshma*, 3rd sing., Ved. *ayāṭ*, 2nd sing. *ayās*; other Vedic forms *yakshat*, *yakshatas*, *yakshatām*), *ayashṭa* (1st sing. *ayakshi*, 1st du. *ayakshvahi*, 1st pl. *ayakshmahi*, 3rd pl. *ayakshata*), Prec. *ijyāt* (3rd du. *ijyāstām*, 3rd pl. *ijyāsus*), *yakshīshṭa* (2nd pl. *yakshīdhvam*), Cond. *ayakshyat*, *ayakshyata*, Indec. part. *ishṭvā* (*ishṭvīnam*, Pāṇ. VII. 1, 48), Inf. *yashṭum* (ep. *ijitum*, Ved. *yashṭave*, *yajadhyai*), to worship with sacrifices or oblations, make an offering or oblation, sacrifice, (in Ved. generally A. if the sacrificer makes the offering on his own account, in the later language properly P. when used with reference to the sacrificing priest, and A. when referring to the person who provides the sacrifice, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. I. 3, 72, and Vopa-deva XXIII. 58); to sacrifice or make an oblation to a particular deity (with acc. of the deity to whom the sacrifice or offering is made, and inst. of the means by which the sacrifice or oblation is performed, e. g. *havishā yakshi devān*, worship the gods with an oblation; and dat. of the thing for which the offering is made, e. g. *yakshvā saumanasāya rudram*, worship Rudra for a sound understanding; also with dat. or even loc. of the person to whom the offering is made, or with *prati* after the acc.; rarely with acc. of the thing for which the offering is made, e. g. *yajante asya sakhyam*,