they sacrifice for his friendship); to worship, adore, honour, venerate, revere, respect; to consecrate, dedicate, inaugurate; to invite to a sacrifice (Ved.); to honour with one's presence, come to, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 75, 5. *yakshi = saṅgaććhasva*): Pass. *ijyate*, Impf. *aijyata* (Pres. part. Pass. *ijyamāna*, cp. *ijyat*), to be sacrificed, to be worshipped, &c.: Caus. *yājayati, -yate, -yitum*, Aor. *ayiyajat*, to cause to sacrifice or worship, &c.; to assist at a sacrifice; to perform the office of the sacrificing priest: Desid. *yiyakshati, -te*, to desire to sacrifice or worship, wish to make an offering: Intens. *yāyajyate, yāyajīti, yāyashṭi*; [cf. Zend *yaz*, 'to honour, worship;' Gr. ἄζ-ο-μαι, ἅγ-ιο-ς, ἁγ-νό-ς, ἁγίζω, ἐναγίζω, ἅγ-ος.]

Yakshya, as, ā, aṅ, Ved. to be sacrificed or worshipped, &c., (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VIII. 60, 3 = *yashṭavya*.)

Yakshyamāṇa, as, ā, am, about to perform a sacrifice, wishing to make a sacrifice.

2. *yaj, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ* [cf. Pāṇ. VIII. 2, 36], sacrificing, worshipping, a sacrificer, (at the end of a comp., cf. *divi-y°, deva-y°*.)

Yaja, as, m. a sacrifice, &c. (at the end of a comp.); = *agni*, fire. — *Yaja-praisha, as, ā, am*, Ved. having a Praisha or invitation with the word *yaja*.

Yajat, an, antī, at, sacrificing, worshipping.

Yajata, as, ā, am, Ved. worthy of worship, (Sāy. = *yajanīya, yashṭavya*); adorable, holy, godly, divine (said of Agni, Indra, and other gods, also of the chariot of the Aśvins); august, sublime, dignified, awe-inspiring, awful; (*as*), m. an officiating priest at a sacrifice (= *ṛitv-ij*); the moon; N. of Śiva; of a Ṛishi with the patronymic Ātreya (author of the hymns Ṛig-veda V. 67, 68; cf. Zend *yazata*).

Yajati, is, m. a technical term for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb *yajati* is applied (as distinguished from *juhoti*, q. v.), a solemn sacrifice, (according to Kullūka, *juhoti-yajati-kriyāḥ = homa-yāgādi-rūpāḥ kriyāḥ*, oblations to fire and solemn sacrifices, Manu II. 84.) — *Yajati-deśa, as*, m. or *yajati-sthāna, am*, n. the place or position south of the Vedi or sacrificial altar.

Yajatra, as, ā, am, Ved. worthy of worship (Sāy. = *yajanīya, yashṭavya*), deserving of adoration, adorable, worthy of sacrifice (said of Agni, of Varuṇa, and the Ādityas, and of heaven and earth); (*as*), m. = *agni-hotrin*, a Brāhman who has maintained his consecrated fire; (*am*), n. = *agni-hotra*, the maintenance of the sacrificial fire.

Yajatha, Ved. (only found in the dat. *yajathāya*, often = the inf. *yashṭum*), worship of the gods, sacrifice, (Sāy. = *yajña, yajana*); an adorer, worshipper, (Sāy. = *yashṭṛi*.)

Yajana, am, n. the act of sacrificing, sacrifice, worshipping; a place of sacrifice; N. of a Tīrtha.

Yajanīya, as, ā, am (fr. *yajana*), relating to sacrifice or worship; (*am*), n., scil. *ahan*, the day of sacrifice or consecration, i. e. the first day of the month, [cf. *māghi-paksha-y°*.]

Yajanta, as, m. a sacrificer, worshipper (?).

Yajamāna, as, ā, am, worshipping, sacrificing, &c.; (*as*), m. a person who institutes or performs a regular sacrifice and pays the expences of it, a person who employs a priest or priests to perform a sacrifice or any fixed or occasional religious ceremonies, any person who intends performing or is able to bear the cost of a regular sacrifice; a patron, host, rich man, householder, respectable person, gentleman, (as the person who employs priests to sacrifice is generally a householder, the title Yajamāna has come to signify in modern times 'the head of a family,' 'chief of a caste or tribe,' 'head man of a community;' the family priest employed by a Yajamāna is sometimes an hereditary functionary, and cannot be dismissed as long as he performs his functions efficiently); (*ī*), f. the wife of a Yajamāna. — *Yajamāna-tva, am*, n. the rank or position of a Yajamāna. — *Yajamāna-brāhmaṇa, am*, n., Ved. the Brāhmaṇa of the Yajamāna. — *Yajamāna-loka, as*, m. the world or heaven of sacrificers. — *Yajamāna-śishya, as*, m. the pupil of a Brāhman who defrays the expences of a sacrifice.

Yajamānaka, as, m. = *yajamāna*, the person paying the cost of a sacrifice.

Yajas, as, n., Ved. honour, worship, sacrifice, (Sāy. = *yāga*.)

Yajā, f., N. of a female tutelary being (mentioned in connection with Sītā, Śamā, and Bhūti).

Yajāka, as, ā, am, making offerings or presents, liberal, munificent.

Yaji, is, m. one who institutes or performs a sacrifice, a sacrificer; sacrificing, honouring, worshipping, (at the end of a comp., cf. *deva-y°*); a sacrifice, (in this sense the gender is doubtful); the root *yaj*.

Yajin, ī, inī, i, a worshipper, sacrificer, offerer of oblations; worshipping, honouring.

Yajishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. worshipping very much, worshipping or honouring in the highest degree.

Yajishṇu, us, us, u, worshipping or adoring the gods with sacrifices, making sacrifices to the deities, sacrificing.

Yajīyas, ān, asī, as, Ved. honouring more, making better offerings or sacrifices.

Yaju, us, m., N. of one of the ten horses of the moon.

Yajusha in *ṛig-yajusha, am*, n. the Ṛig and the Yajur-veda.

Yajushka in *a-yajushka*, q. v.

Yajushya, as, ā, am (fr. *yajus*), Ved. relating to ceremonial.

Yajus, us, n. religious reverence, veneration, worship, oblation, sacrifice (Ved.); that by which a sacrifice is effected, a sacrificial prayer or formula; a text of the Yajur-veda or rather a technical term for certain words or Mantras muttered in a peculiar manner at a sacrifice, (these Mantras were properly in prose as distinguished from the metrical *ṛić* which was recited, and the metrical *sāman* which was sung, see *mantra*, 2. *ṛić*; although, however, the prose Yajus is a distinctive feature of the Yajur-veda, this Veda is in real fact chiefly composed of verses taken from the Ṛig-veda, which may then also be called Yajus, cf. *Yajur-veda* below); N. of the Yajur-veda, q. v., (in this sense also frequently *yajūṅshi*, n. pl.); (*us*), m., N. of a man. — *Yajuḥ-śākhin, ī, inī, i*, familiar with a Śākhā of the Yajur-veda. — *Yajur-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of verses of the Yajur-veda; [cf. *ṛiṅ-maya*.] — *Yajur-lakshmī, īs*, f., N. of a particular formula. — *Yajur-vid, t, t, t*, knowing the Yajus, conversant with sacrificial formulas, one who is familiar with the Yajur-veda. — *Yajur-vidhāna, am*, n., N. of a work. — *Yajur-veda, as*, m. 'the sacrificial Veda,' the collective body of sacred Mantras or texts which constitute the Yajur-veda, (these Mantras, though often consisting of the prose Yajus, are frequently identical with the Mantras of the Ṛig-veda, the Yajur-veda being only a collection of liturgical forms or rather a sort of sacrificial prayer-book for the Adhvaryu priests formed out of the Ṛig-veda, which had to be dissected and re-arranged with additional texts for sacrificial purposes; to serve these purposes, the hymns of the Ṛig-veda are scattered about piecemeal, verses of the same hymn being often transposed, verses from different hymns combined, and even those of different poets brought together into one and the same hymn; in fact the compilation of the Yajur-veda resulted from the gradual growth of a complicated ritual in connection with those sacrifices without which the Hindū believed it was impossible to secure the favour of his gods, and for the performance of which the unsystematic collection of hymns in the Ṛig-veda was unsuited: the great characteristic feature of the Yajur-veda is its division into two distinct collections of texts, the one called Taittirīya-saṃhitā or Kṛishṇa, i. e. 'Black' [because in it the Saṃhitā or simple collection of texts and Brāhmaṇa or explanation of the rites in which the texts were employed is confused]; the other called Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā or Śukla, i. e. 'White' [because in this, which is thought to be the more recent of the two recensions, the Saṃhitā is cleared from confusion with its Brāhmaṇa, and therefore looks white and orderly]: the order of sacrifices, however, of both divisions of the Yajur-veda is similar, two of the principal being the Darśa-pūrṇa-māsa or sacrifice to be performed at new and full moon, and the Aśva-medha or horse-sacrifice; cf. *Taittirīya-saṃhitā, Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā*.) — *Yajurveda-śrāddha*, N. of a work (treating of the prayers and rites to be used at the anniversaries of the death of parents according to the school of the Yajur-veda). — *Yajur-vedin, ī, inī, i*, familiar with the Yajur-veda. — *Yajurvedi-vrishotsarga-tattva* (*°sha-ut°*), *am*, n., N. of part of the Smṛiti-tattva by Raghu-nandana on the release of a bull according to the teaching of the Yajur-veda. — *Yajurvedi-śrāddhatattva, am*, n., N. of certain verses by Raghu-nandana on the anniversaries of the death of parents according to the school of the Yajur-veda. — *Yajush-kṛita, as, ā, am*, Ved. performed with a Yajus, consecrated or dedicated with a sacrificial formula. — *Yajush-kṛiti, is*, f., Ved. consecration or dedication with a sacrificial formula. — *Yajush-kriyā*, f., Ved. a rite or ceremony accompanied with a Yajus. — *Yajush-ṭama*, Ved. superl. of *yajus*. — *Yajush-ṭara*, Ved. compar. of *yajus*. — *Yajush-ṭas*, ind., Ved. from a Yajus; in relation to a Yajus; on the authority of the Yajur-veda. — *Yajush-ṭū*, f. or *yajush-ṭva, am*, n., Ved. the state of a Yajus. — *Yajush-pati, is*, m. 'lord of the Yajus,' N. of Vishṇu. — *Yajush-pātra, am*, n., see Gaṇa Kaskādi to Pāṇ. VIII. 3, 48. — *Yajush-mat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. any rite accompanied with a sacrificial formula, (*yajushmatya iṣhṭakās*, a term for certain bricks used in building the sacrificial altar.) — *Yajus-sāt*, ind. to the state of a Yajus. — *Yajūdara* (*yajus + udara*), *as*, m., Ved. 'Yajus-bellied, having the Yajus for a belly,' epithet of Brahman.

Yajña, as, m. prayer, devotion, homage, praise, (used in the older language with these meanings; cf. Zend *yaśna*); worship of a deity, respect or reverence for a deity, act of worship or devotional act in general, (the five most important acts of devotion which ought to be performed daily by every twice-born man are *bhūta-y°, manushya-y°, pitṛi-y°, deva-y°, brahma-y°*, q. q. v. v.; cf. *mahā-y°*); a sacrifice (this is the most common sense of the word), any offering or oblation, (*ćintā-yajña*, a sacrifice in thought, mental offering); Sacrifice (personified); a form of Vishṇu; N. of a son of Rući by Ākūti; of Indra under Manu Svāyambhuva; (according to native authorities also) N. of Agni; = *ātman; Yajña prājāpatya*, N. of the reputed author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 130. — *Yajña-karman, a*, n. a sacrificial act, sacrificial rite or ceremony; (*ā, ā, a*), occupied or engaged in a sacrifice. — *Yajña-kalpa, as, ā, am*, resembling or like a sacrifice, of the form or nature of an offering. — *Yajña-kāma, as, ā, am*, Ved. 'sacrifice-loving,' desiring sacrifice, eager for worship. — *Yajña-kāra, as, ī, am*, occupied or engaged in a sacrifice. — *Yajña-kāla, as*, m. 'sacrifice-time,' a season for sacrifice; N. of the last lunar day in each half of a month. — *Yajña-kīlaka, as*, m. 'sacrifice-post,' the post to which the victim is fastened. — *Yajña-kuṇḍa, am*, n. a hole in the ground for receiving the sacrificial fire. — *Yajña-kṛit, t, t, t*, 'sacrifice-doing,' worshipping, performing or arranging a sacrifice, employed or occupied in a sacrifice; causing or occasioning sacrifices; (*t*), m. an epithet of Vishṇu; a priest conducting a sacrifice; N. of a king. — *Yajña-kṛintatra, am*, n. a fragment or portion of a sacrifice. — *Yajña-ketu, us*, m., Ved. (perhaps) one who is conversant with sacrifice; having the sacrifice for a mark or sign, the announcer of a sacrifice, (Sāy. = *yajñaḥ prajñāpako yasya*); N. of a Rākshasa (in Rāmāyaṇa VI. 18, 14). — *Yajña-kopa, as*, m., N. of a Rākshasa. — *Yajña-krata, us*, m. a sacrificial rite or ceremony in honour of the gods; a