Karbura [= *Cerberus f.*], 'spotted,' and Syāma, 'dark,' which guard the road to his abode: in the later mythology he is always represented as a terrible deity inflicting tortures, called *yātanā*, on departed souls: according to some the earlier legends point to the original meaning of his name being 'twin,' and make him a kind of first man, Yama and his twin sister Yamī being the first pair of beings born from Vivasvat, 'the Sun,' and his wife Saraṇyū; the seventh Manu, another form of the first man, being also born from the Sun, and so regarded as a brother of Yama, [see especially Ṛig-veda X. 10, part of which is ascribed to the authorship of Yama Vaivasvata, and cf. *Vaivasvata*]; Yama is, however, described as resisting sexual alliance with his sister; Yama is also regarded as the regent of the Nakshatra Apabharaṇī or Bharaṇī, see *yama-devatā*); N. of the author of a hymn to Vishṇu; of the author of a Dharma-śāstra; of the planet Saturn, (Saturn being regarded as the son of Vivasvat and Chāyā); of one of Skanda's attendants (mentioned together with Ati-yama); a crow [cf. *yama-dūtaka*]; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a class of deities with Buddhists; (*ī*), f., N. of Yama's twin sister, who is identified in Post-vedic mythology with the river goddess Yamunā; (*am*), n. a pair, brace, couple; (in gram.) the twin letter of any consonant, (when a nasal consonant follows immediately after one of the four other consonants in each class, the consonant preceding the nasal may be doubled, and the interposed letter is then called its *yama* or twin, thus in *kkṁ*, the interposed *k* is a *yama;* but this interposed letter is generally understood, and not written in practice); pitch of the voice, tone of utterance, key; (*as, ā* or *ī, am*), twin-born, twin, double, coupled, paired. — *Yama-kālindī*, f., N. of Saṅjñā (wife of the Sun and, according to one account, mother of Yama). — *Yama-kiṅkara, as*, m. Yama's servant, a messenger of death. — *Yama-kīṭa, as*, m. a wood-louse; an earth-worm. — *Yama-kīla, as*, m., N. of Vishṇu. — *Yama-ketu, us*, m. Yama's ensign or mark; a sign of death. — *Yama-koṭi, is*, or *yama-koṭī*, f., N. of a mythical town (fabled by astronomers to be situated 90° or 1235 Yojanas east of Laṅkā). — *Yama-kshaya, as*, m. Yama's abode. — *Yama-gāthā*, f. a verse or hymn treating of Yama. — *Yama-gīta, am*, n. 'the hymn of Yama (in praise of Vishṇu),' N. of the seventh chapter of the third book of the Vishṇu-Purāṇa, in which Yama instructs his ministers to keep clear of the worshippers of Vishṇu, that god's votaries being admitted by him to be exempt from his authority. — *Yama-ghaṇṭa, as*, m., N. of an astronomical Yoga. — *Yama-ghna, as*, m. 'destroying Yama or death,' epithet of Vishṇu. — *Yama-ja, as, ā, am*, twin-born; (*as*), m. a twin; (*au*), m. du. twins. — *Yama-jāta* or *yama-jātaka, as, ā, am*, = *yama-ja* above. — *Yama-jit, t*, m. 'conqueror of Yama,' N. of Śiva. — *Yama-jihvā*, f. 'Yama's tongue,' N. of a procuress (in Kathā-sarit-s. LVII. 59). — *Yama-tarpaṇa, am*, n. presenting libations to Yama on the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month Āśvina. — *Yama-tīrtha, am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Yamatva, am*, n. the being Yama, the name Yama. — *Yama-daṃshṭra, as*, m., N. of an Asura; of a Rākshasa; of a warrior on the side of the gods; (*ā*), f. Yama's tooth, (*Yamadaṃshṭrāntaraṃ gataḥ*, one who has fallen into the jaws of Yama or Death); (*ās*), f. pl. the last eight days of the month Āśvina and the whole of Kārttika considered as a period of general sickness. — *Yama-daṇḍa, as*, m. Yama's rod. — *Yama-dūta, as*, m. Yama's messenger or minister (employed to bring the souls of the dead to Yama's judgment-seat, and thence conduct them to their final destination); a crow (as boding evil or death); (*ī*), f., N. of one of the nine Samidhs. — *Yama-dūtaka, as*, m. Yama's messenger or minister; a crow; (*ikā*), f. Indian tamarind. — *Yama-devatā*, f., N. of the lunar asterism Bharaṇī as presided over by Yama, (also *am*, n.) — *Yama-daivata, as, ā, am*, having Yama for lord or ruler. — *Yama-druma, as*, m. 'Yama's tree,' Bombax Heptaphyllum. — *Yama-dvitīyā*, f., N. of the second day in the light half of the month Kārttika (when brothers and sisters dress up and exchange gifts and compliments in allusion to the attachment of Yama and his sister Yamī; cf. *bhrātṛi-dvitīyā*). — *Yama-dvīpa, as*, m., N. of an island. — *Yama-dhānī*, f. Yama's dwelling or abode. — *Yama-dhāra, as*, m. a kind of double-edged weapon. — *Yama-nakshatra, am*, n. Yama's asterism or lunar mansion, (see above under *yama.*) — *Yama-netra, as, ā, am*, Ved. having Yama as a guide or leader. — *Yama-pāśa, as*, m. the snare or noose of Yama. — *Yama-pura, am*, n. the city or abode of Yama, (see above under *yama.*) — *Yama-purusha, as*, m. Yama's servant or minister. — *Yama-prastha-pura, am*, n., N. of a town, where Yama was especially worshipped. — *Yama-priya, as, ā, am*, dear to Yama, beloved by Yama; (*as*), m. the Indian fig-tree, Ficus Indica. — *Yama-bhaginī*, f. 'Yama's sister,' the river Yamunā or Jumna. — *Yama-mārga, as*, m. Yama's road or path. — *Yamamārga-gamana, am*, n. the going or entering on Yama's road, receiving the recompense for one's actions. — *Yama-yātanā*, f. the torment or torture inflicted by Yama. — *Yama-ratha, as*, m. 'Yama's vehicle,' i.e. a buffalo. — *Yama-rāj, ṭ*, m. king Yama. — *Yama-rāja, as*, m. king Yama; N. of a physician. — *Yama-rājan, ā*, m. king Yama; (*ā, ā, a*), Ved. having Yama as king, subject to Yama. — *Yama-rājya* or *yama-rāshṭra, am*, n. Yama's kingdom, the dominion of Yama. — *Yamarkṣha* (°*ma-ṛik*°), *am*, n., Ved. a lunar mansion or asterism supposed to be under Yama or Saturn. — *Yama-loka, as*, m. Yama's world, the region of Yama. — *Yama-vat, ān, ati, at*, possessing restraint, one who governs himself or keeps the passions in subjection, self-restrained, temperate, moderate. — *Yama-vatsā*, f., Ved. a cow bearing twin calves. — *Yama-vāhana, as*, m. 'Yama's vehicle,' i. e. a buffalo. — *Yama-vishaya, as*, m. Yama's realm or empire. — *Yama-vrata, am*, n. a religious observance or vow made to Yama; Yama's method or manner (i. e. punishing offences without regard to persons or without partiality, as one of the duties of kings, see Manu IX. 307); N. of a Sāman. — *Yama-śikha, as*, m., N. of a Vetāla. — *Yama-śrāya, as*, m. the residence or place of resort of Yama, the Southern quarter. — *Yama-śreshṭha, as, ā, am*, among whom Yama is the chief or takes precedence (said of the Pitṛis). — *Yama-śva, as*, m. Yama's dog, (see under *yama.*) — *Yama-sadana, am*, n. Yama's seat or abode. — *Yama-sabha, as, ā*, m. f. Yama's council or court of justice, the tribunal of Yama. — *Yamasabhīya, as, ā, am*, relating to Yama's court of justice. — *Yama-sāt*, ind. to the power of Yama; *yamasāt kṛi*, to make over to Yama, deliver over to or devoted to Yama, sent to Yama. — *Yama-sādana, am*, n. Yama's seat or abode (= *yama-sadana*). — *Yama-sū, ūs*, f. bringing forth twins; (*ūs*), m. Yama's father, the Sun. — *Yama-sūkta, am*, n., Ved. a hymn in honour of Yama. — *Yama-sūrya, am*, n. a building with two halls or porches, one with a western, the other with a northern aspect. — *Yama-stoma, as*, m., N. of an Ekāha. — *Yama-svasṛi, sā*, f. 'Yama's sister,' N. of the river Yamunā (commonly called Jumna); N. of Durgā. — *Yama-hārdikā*, f., N. of one of Devī's female attendants. — *Yama-hāseśvara-tīrtha* (°*sa-īś*°), *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Yamātīrātra* (°*ma-at*°), *as*, m., Ved., N. of a Sattra of forty-nine days duration. — *Yamādarśana-trayodaśī* (°*ma-ad*°), f., N. of a particular thirteenth lunar day. — *Yamādarśanatrayodaśī-vrata, am*, n. a religious observance on the above day, (those who perform this are said to be exempted from seeing Yama.) — *Yamāditya* (°*ma-āt*°), *as*, m. a particular form of the sun. — *Yamānuga* (°*ma-an*°), *as, ā, am*, following Yama, being in attendance on Yama. — *Yamānucara* (°*ma-an*°), *as*, m. a servant or attendant of Yama. — *Yamāntaka* (°*ma-an*°), *as*, m. Yama (regarded) as the destroyer or god of death [cf. *kālāntaka*]; 'Yama's destroyer,' N. of Śiva; (*au*), m. du. Yama and the god of death. — *Yamāri* (°*ma-ari*), *is*, m. 'Yama's enemy,' N. of Vishṇu. — *Yamālaya* (°*ma-ā*°), *as*, m. Yama's abode. — *Yameśa* (°*ma-īśa*), *as, ā, am*, having Yama as lord or chief; (*am*), n. the Nakshatra Bharaṇī. — *Yameśvara* (°*ma-īś*°), *am*, n., N. of a Liṅga.

Yamaka, as, m. restraint, check, &c., = *yama*, (in this sense, according to some, *am*, n.); = *vrata*, a religious obligation or observance; a twin, one of a pair or couple, a fellow; scil. *sneha*, two similar greasy substances, oil and ghee; (*am*), n. (in medicine) a double band or bandage; (in artificial poetry) the repeating or setting in opposition in the same stanza of words or syllables different in meaning but similar in sound, a kind of play on words or paronomasia, (the following kinds are enumerated, *yuk-pāda-yamaka, a-yuk-pāda-y*°, *ādyanta-y*°, *pādādi-y*°, *pāda-madhya-y*°, *pādānta-y*°, *pādādi-madhya-y*°, *pādādyanta-y*°, *madhyānta-y*°, *kāñci-y*°, *garbha-y*°, *ćakravāla-y*°, *pushpa-y*°, *mahā-y*°, *mithuna-y*°, *vṛitta-y*°, *vipatha-y*°, *samudga-y*°, *sarva-y*°, *yamakāvalī-y*°); N. of a kind of metre, four times ∪∪∪∪; a couple of similar substances (as serum and marrow, oil and ghee); (*as, ā, am*), twin, twin-born, fellow, doubled, twofold. — *Yamaka-kāvya, am*, n., N. of an artificial poem ascribed to Ghaṭa-karpara. — *Yamaka-tva, am*, n. the being a Yamaka, (see above.)

Yamana, as, ī, am, restraining, curbing, taming, governing, managing; (*as*), m. the god Yama; (*am*), n. the act of restraining or holding, curbing; binding; the being restrained, stopping, ceasing, term, cessation, rest.

Yamala, as, ā, am, twin, one of a pair or couple, paired, doubled; (*as*), m. a term for the number two; (*au*), m. du. twins, a pair, couple, brace; (*ā*), f. a kind of hiccough; N. of a Tantra deity; of a river; (*ī*), f. a pair; a sort of dress consisting of two pieces (body and petticoat); (*am*), n. a pair. — *Yamala-śānti, is*, f. a purificatory ceremony after the birth of twins. — *Yamalārjuna* (°*la-ar*°), *au*, m. du. two Arjuna trees which obstructed the path of Kṛishṇa, when a child, and were uprooted by him, (according to Hari-vaṅśa 3449, his foster-mother Yaśo-dā had tied him to an *ulūkhala* or large wooden mortar, but such was the strength of the child that he not only dragged away the mortar but the twin Arjuna trees with which it came in contact; these trees were afterwards personified as the enemies of Kṛishṇa, and in the later mythology they are regarded as metamorphoses of Nala-kūbara and Maṇi-grīva, two sons of Kuvera.) — *Yamalārjunaka* (°*la-ar*°), *au*, m. du. = *yamalārjuna.* — *Yamalārjuna-bhañjana, as*, m. or *yamalārjuna-han, ā*, m. epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. — *Yamalodbhava* (°*la-ud*°), *as*, m. the birth of twins.

Yamasāna, as, ā, am, Ved. champing the bit, holding the reins or bridle; (Sāy. = *tṛiṇādikaṃ niyaććhat*, holding or champing grass, &c.)

Yamānikā or *yamānī*, f. Ptychotis Ajowan; [cf. *kshetra-y*°, *yavānikā.*]

Yamāya, Nom. A. *yamāyate, -yitum*, to represent or be like Yama, the god of death.

Yamika, am, n., with *agastyasya*, N. of a Sāman.

Yamita, as, ā, am, restrained, checked, curbed.

Yamin, ī, inī, i, restraining, curbing, controlling; (*ī*), m. one who restrains himself, a sage who has subdued his senses; (*inī*), f., Ved. bringing forth twins.

Yamishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. guiding or managing best, most skilful in restraining or guiding (horses).

Yamunā, f., N. of a river, commonly called the Jumna (personified as Yamī, the twin sister of Yama, q.v., and hence regarded as daughter of the Sun as well as sister of the seventh Manu or Manu Vaivasvata; this celebrated river rises in the Himālaya mountains among the Jumnotri peaks at an elevation of 10,849 feet, and flows for 860 miles