Rathin, ī, iṇī, i, having or possessing a chariot or carriage, going in a car, travelling or riding in a carriage; consisting of chariots; accustomed to chariots (said of horses, Ved.); belonging to carriages; (ī), m. an owner of a carriage, lord of chariots; a warrior who fights from a chariot; (*iṇī*), f. a number of carriages or chariots.

Rathina, as, ā, am, possessing a carriage, riding in a chariot.

Rathira, as, ā, am, possessing a carriage or chariot, going in a carriage; hastening, quick, speedy; (*as*), m. a warrior.

Rathirāya, Nom. P. *rathirāyati,* &c., Ved. to go quickly, hasten; (Sāy.) to possess a chariot.

Rathirāyat, an, antī, at, Ved. hastening; having chariots.

Rathī (a Vedic word formed fr. *ratha,* and used as both adj. and subst.; *rathyam* acc. sing., *rathyas* acc. pl.), one going by chariot, one who is furnished with a chariot or carriage; forming a cart-load, as much as a cart will carry, carried on a waggon, belonging to a chariot; a carriage-driver, coachman, charioteer, a warrior who fights from a chariot; a guide, leader, master, lord. — *Rathī-tama, as,* m., Ved. chief or best of charioteers, (Sāy. = *atiśayena rathin* or *atiśayena raṇhitṛi.*) — *Rathī-tara, as, ā, am,* a better or superior charioteer; (*as*), m., N. of a preceptor; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants.

Rathīkara, as, m. a proper N.

Rathīya, Nom. P. *rathīyati,* &c., to desire a chariot; to go or travel in a chariot.

Rathīyat, an, antī, at, Ved. desiring a chariot; going in a chariot.

Rathya, as, ā, am, belonging or relating to a carriage or chariot, accustomed to a carriage; delighting in roads (?); (*as*), m. a carriage or chariot-horse, (also *ā*, f.); a part of a chariot; (*ā*), f. a road for carriages, high-road, main road, a place where several roads meet; a number of carriages or chariots, assemblage of cars; (*am*), n., Ved. carriage equipments or harness, chariot trappings, a wheel or any part of a carriage; (perhaps) a chariot-race or contest with chariots; a conveyance, carriage (?). — *Rathya-caryā,* f. = *ratha-caryā,* q.v. — *Rathyāvasarpaṇa* (°*yā-av*°), *am,* n. walking down a road. — *Rathyopasarpaṇa* (°*yā-up*°), *am,* n. walking to a road.

रद् *rad,* cl. 1. P. *radati, rarāda, raditum,* to scratch, scrape; to split, chop, divide, tear, break, rend; to gnaw; to dig; to open (a road &c., Ved.); to guide, lead, conduct (Ved.); to convey anything to any one, give, dispense (Ved.); [cf. Lat. *rad-o, rod-o, ros-trum,* perhaps *radius;* probably Goth. *letan;* Angl. Sax. *lætan.*]

Rada, as, ā, am, scratching, scraping, splitting, rending, tearing, gnawing; (*as*), m. the act of scratching or gnawing, &c.; a tooth; an elephant's tusk; a symbolical expression for the number thirty-two. — *Rada-cchada, as,* m. 'tooth-covering,' a lip; [cf. *danta-cchada.*] — *Radāṅkura* (°*da-aṅ*°), *as,* m. the point of a tooth. — *Radā-vasu, us, us, u,* Ved. dispensing wealth.

Radana, as, m. a tooth, tusk; an elephant's tusk; (*am*), n. the act of splitting, tearing, rending, gnawing. — *Radana-cchada, as,* m. = *rada-cchada,* a lip.

Radanikā, f. a proper N.

Radanin, ī, m. 'tusked,' an elephant.

Radin, ī, m. 'tusked,' an elephant.

रद्द *radda, as,* m., N. of the eleventh Yoga.

रद्ध *raddha, raddhṛi.* See col. 2.

रद्य *rady,* cl. 1. P. *radyati,* &c., to be firm.

रध् *radh* or *randh,* cl. 4. P. *radhyati, rarandha* (1st pl. *rarandhima* or *redhma*), *rathishyati* or *ratsyati, aradhat* or *arandhat* (Vedic forms *rādhus, radham, radhāma, randhi, randhis*), Inf. *raddhum, radhitum, randhitum,* to become subject to any one (dat.), to be subdued (Ved.); to be destroyed, perish (Ved.); to be completed or matured [cf. rt. *rādh*]; to bring into subjection, subdue; to oppress, injure, hurt, torment, kill: Caus. P. *randhayati* (Ved. also A. *-te*), *-yitum,* Aor. *ararandhat* (Ved. *rīradhat*), to make subject, subdue; to pain, torment, oppress, hurt, injure, destroy, bring to nothing; to cook, prepare food: Desid. *riradhishati* or *rīratsati:* Intens. *rāradhyate, rāraddhi,* to give into the power of, hand over to; [cf. Lat. *lædo;* Angl. Sax. *rendan.*]

Raddha, as, ā, am, subdued, hurt, injured.

Raddhṛi, dhā, m. one who subdues or oppresses, a subduer, conqueror, oppressor, tormentor.

Radhitu, as, ā, am, injured, hurt.

Radhitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, injurious, hurtful.

Radhra, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. *radh,* but in the first sense perhaps fr. a form *radh* = rt. *ṛidh* or *rādh,* q.v.; cf. Zend *aredra*), Ved. prosperous, happy, rich, wealthy, liberal; worshipping or gaining the favour of the gods; injuring, (Sāy. = *samṛiddha* or *rādhaka* or *ārādhaka* or *hiṃsaka.*) — *Radhra-ćoda* or *radhra-ćodana, as,* m., Ved. bestowing wealth, assisting or encouraging the prosperous; driver or impeller of enemies, (Sāy. = *samṛiddhānām preraka* or *hiṃsakānāṃ ćodaka.*) — *Radhra-tara, as, ā, am,* Ved. (according to some) = *radhra-ćoda* above, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VI. 18, 4. *radhra-turaḥ* is gen. c. of *radhratur,* a subduer, injurer, &c.)

Randhaka, ās, ikā, am, subduing, destroying.

Randhanā, as, ī, am, one who destroys, a destroyer; (*am*), n. the act of destroying or annihilating; the act of cooking, preparation or dressing of food.

Randhanāya, Nom. P. *randhanāyati,* &c., Ved. to make subject, deliver into the power of, (Sāy. = *vaśī-kṛi.*)

Randhas, ās, or *randhasa, as,* m., N. of a man belonging to the family of Andhaka.

Randhi, is, f. subjection, subjugation (Ved.); the being prepared or cooked; cooking.

Randhita, as, ā, am, subdued; destroyed; cooked, dressed (as food).

Randhisha, as, m., Ved. = *hantṛi,* a destroyer (Vājasaneyi-s. VIII. 55).

रन् 1. *ran* = rt. *raṇ,* q.v.

1. *ranti, is,* m., Ved. (according to some) a fighter, warrior, (but according to Sāy. *ranti* = *ramamāṇa, ramaṇa-śīla,* delighting, taking pleasure, as if fr. rt. *ram,* see 2. *ranti* at p. 833, col. 3.)

Rantya, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to some) agreeable, pleasant, (perhaps to be connected with rt. *ram,* but in Ṛig-veda X. 29, 3. another reading has *raṇhya.*)

रन् 2. *ran* in Ṛig-veda I. 120, 7, according to Sāy. = *rātārau* = *dātārau,* 'givers,' as if pres. part. of rt. 1. *rā,* the sing. being substituted for the dual.

रन्तव्य *rantavya, ranti, rantṛi.* See p. 833.

रन्तु *rantu, us,* f. a way, road; a river.

रन्त्य *rantya.* See above.

रन्दला *randalā,* f., N. of Saṅjñā (wife of the Sun).

रन्ध् *randh* = rt. *radh,* q.v.

Randhaka, randhana, &c. See above.

रन्ध्र *randhra, am,* n. (rarely also *as,* m.; said to be fr. rt. *radh,* probably connected with rt. *rad*), a slit, split, opening, fissure, aperture, hole, chasm, vent, cavity, (nine openings are usually reckoned in the human body, viz. two in the nose, eyes, and ears respectively, one in the mouth, urethra, and anus, and there is an imaginary tenth opening in the skull); a symbolical expression for the number nine; N. of a particular part of a horse's head; a defect, fault, flaw, imperfection, weak part, assailable point; N. of the eighth astrological mansion. — *Randhra-kaṇṭa, as,* m. a species of plant (= *jālavarvāraka*). — *Randhra-prahārin, ī, iṇī, i,* attacking the weak places (of an enemy). — *Randhra-babhru, us,* m. a rat. — *Randhra-vaṃśa, as,* m. a hollow bamboo. — *Randhrāgata* (°*ra-āg*°), *am,* n. a disease which attacks the throat of horses. — *Randhrānusārin* (°*ra-an*°) or *randhrānveshin* (°*ra-an*°), *ī, iṇī, i,* looking out for flaws, picking holes, seeking for weak or assailable points; [cf. *ćhidrānveshin.*] — *Randhrānveshaṇa* (°*ra-an*°), *am,* n. the act of seeking for weak places, picking holes, searching for flaws. — *Randhrāpekshin* (°*ra-ap*°), *ī, iṇī, i,* watching for weak or assailable places, spying out holes, looking out for an assailable point.

रप् *rap* [cf. rt. *lap*], cl. 1. P. *rapati, rarāpa,* &c., Ved. to talk (frivolously), chatter; to murmur; to praise, (Sāy. *arapat* = *astaut*): Intens., Ved. *rārapīti,* to make a loud crackling noise.

Rāpya, as, ā, am, to be said or spoken.

रपस् *rapas, as,* n. [cf. *repas*], defect, fault, sin; hurt, injury, (Sāy. = *pāpa,* but Ṛig-veda I. 69, 4. *rapāṃsi* = *bādhakāni rākshasādīni,* disturbing or injurious Rākshasas, &c.)

रप्श *rapś,* a Vedic root, only occurring in the pres. part. below and with the preps. *pra* and *vi;* [cf. *vi-rapś.*]

Rapśad-ūdhan, ā, ī or *dhnī, a,* Ved. having a full or distended udder, (Sāy. = *mahodhaska.*)

रप्सु *rapsu* (according to Mahī-dhara) = *rūpa.*

Rapsudā, du., in Ṛig-veda VIII. 72, 12 (the meaning is obscure).

रफ् *raph* or *ramph,* cl. 1. P. *raphati, ramphati,* &c., to go [cf. rt. *rarph*]; to injure, hurt, kill; [cf. rts. *riph, ṛiph;* cf. also Lat. *rep-o, serp-o.*]

Raphita, as, ā, am, Ved. injured, hurt.

रभ् *rabdhṛi.* See below.

रभ् *rabh* (originally connected with rts. *grabh, labh*), cl. 1. A. (in poetry also P.) *rabhate (-ti), rebhe, rapsyate, arabdha, rabdhum,* to seize, take (Ved.); to take hold of, clasp, embrace; to desire vehemently, regret; to act rashly: Pass. *rabhyate, arambhi:* Caus. *rambhayati, -yitum,* Aor. *ararambhat:* Desid. *ripsate:* Intens. *rārabhyate, rārambhīti, rārabdhi;* [cf. Gr. *ῥάννυμι, λαμβάνω*: Lat. *rabies, robur:* Goth. *arbaiths, liban:* Angl. Sax. *earfedh, earfodh, leofian, lifian, lybban,* (perhaps also) *a-refian,* 'to bear;' *a-ræfnan,* 'to take away:' Old Germ. *laba, labôn.*]

Rabdhṛi, dhā, dhṛi, dhṛi, seizing, taking hold of; beginning [cf. *ā-rabh*]; who or what seizes, &c.

Rabha, as, m., N. of an ape (in Rāmāyaṇa IV. 33, 14).

Rabhas, as, n. violence, impetuosity, (*rabhasā,* with impetuosity, violently), zeal; force, energy, power, strength, strengthening food, oblation (Ved.). — *Rabhas-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. possessing impetuosity, violent, impetuous, zealous. — *Rabho-dā, ās, ās, am,* Ved. bestowing strength or force, (Sāy. = *balasya dātṛi.*)

Rabhasa, as, ā, am (fr. *rabhas* above), impetuous, violent, rapid, fierce, wild; eager; powerful, strong, energetic; strengthening, invigorating (Ved.); joyful; (*as*), m. violence, impetuosity, vehemence, haste, speed, velocity, precipitation, (*rabhasāt* or *rabhascna,* with violence, impetuously, in great haste, quickly); passion, anger, ill temper, rage; passionate fondness; joy, pleasure; regret, sorrow; N. of a magical incantation recited over weapons; of a Dānava; of a king (son of Rambha); of a lexicographer; of a Rākshasa; of an ape (in Rāmāyaṇa IV. 39, 7). — *Rabhasa-pāla, as,* m., N. of a lexicographer.

Rabhasāna, as, ā, am, Ved. = *rabhasa,* impetuous, violent, rapid.