arūruśat: Desid. *rurukshati:* Intens. *roruśyate, roroshṭi.*

1. *ruśat, an, atī* or *antī, at,* hurting, injuring, vexing, displeasing; cursing, imprecating.

रुशङ्गु *ruśangu, us,* m., N. of a Ṛishi.

रुशत् 2. *ruśat, an, atī* or *antī, at* (probably to be regarded as a participle connected with rt. 1. *ruć*), Ved. brilliant, bright, light-coloured, white; [cf. Gr. λευκός.] — *Ruśat-paśu, us, us, u,* Ved. having white cattle; (Sāy.) having brilliant rays or blazing with the oblation (= *ruśad-raśmi* or *prakāśita-havis*). — *Ruśad-ūrmi, is, is, i,* Ved. having glistening waves, having bright flames (said of Fire; Sāy. = *dīpta-jvāla*). — *Ruśad-gu, us, us, u,* Ved. having white or bright cattle; bright-rayed, (Sāy. = *rocamāna-raśmi*); (*us*), m. a proper N. — *Ruśad-ratha, as, ā, am,* Ved. having a light-coloured carriage; (*as*), m. a proper N. — *Ruśad-vatsa, as, ā, am,* Ved. having a bright or white calf or offspring, (the Dawn is so called as parent of the Sun.)

रुशना *ruśanā,* f., N. of one of the wives of Rudra.

रुशम *ruśama, as,* m. a proper N.; (*ā*), f. a proper N., (Ruśamā is said to have contended with Indra as to which of the two would run fastest round the earth, and to have won by the artifice of only going round Kurukshetra.)

रुशेकु *ruśeku, us,* m., N. of a king.

रुष् 1. *rush* (connected with and in some forms and meanings identified with rt. *ruś;* allied also to *ruksh* in 1. *ruksha*), cl. 1. P. *roshati, rurosha, roshishyati, aroshīt* or *arushat, roshitum* or *roshṭum,* to hurt, injure, kill; to vex, annoy, displease, make angry, disgust; to take ill, be offended (Ved.); cl. 4. *rushyati,* to be vexed or annoyed; to be offended; to be cross or angry; to injure, &c.: cl. 10. or Caus. *roshayati, -yitum,* Aor. *arūrushat,* to vex, annoy, displease, irritate; to enrage, exasperate: Desid. *rurushishati, ruroshishati:* Intens. *rorushyate, roroshṭi;* [cf. probably Gr. λύσσα, λυσσάω, λυσσαίνω, (perhaps also) ἀλυσταίνω, ἀλυκταίνω, ἀλαλύκτημαι; Goth. *in-rauhtjan.*]

2. *rush, ṭ,* f. anger, wrath, rage, fury, passion.

Rushangu, us, m., N. of a Brāhman.

Rushat, an, antī or *atī* (as if fr. rt. *ruś*), *at,* hurting, injuring, vexing, displeasing. — *Rushad-gu, us,* m., N. of a king.

Rushā, f. = 2. *rush,* anger, wrath, rage, fury. — *Rushānvita* (°*shā-an*°), *as, ā, am,* filled with anger, full of wrath.

Rushita, as, ā, am, injured; enraged, irritated, &c., = *rushṭa* below.

Rushṭa, as, ā, am, enraged, irritated, offended, angry, furious; (*as*), m., N. of a Muni.

Rushṭi, is, f. anger, wrath, rage, fury, passion. — *Rushṭi-mat, ān, atī, at,* angry, &c.

1. *rushya, rushya-mat,* see Gaṇa Madhvādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 86.

2. *rushya,* ind. having irritated or enraged, &c. (Rāmāyaṇa II. 98, 12).

Rushyut, an, antī, at, being angry or offended.

Rosh, ṭ, m. one who hurts or injures, an injurer; one who irritates or enrages.

Rosha, as, m. anger, rage, wrath, passion, fury. — *Rosha-tāmrākṣha, as, ī, am,* having eyes red with anger. — *Rosha-parīta, as, ā, am,* filled with wrath. — *Rosha-maya, as, ī, um,* consisting of anger, proceeding from fury. — *Rosha-vāhana, as, ā, am,* 'being a vehicle of anger,' bearing or feeling wrath (= *ārūḍha-krodha*). — *Roshākshepa* (°*sha-ā*°), *as,* m. (in rhetoric) angry expression of dissent, angry reproach, ironical taunt. — *Roshāvaroha* (°*sha-av*°), *as,* m., N. of a warrior on the side of the gods in the war against the Asuras.

Roshaṇa, as, ī, am, angry, wrathful, passionate, easily enraged; enraged at or against, (*kshatriya-roshaṇa,* exasperated at the Kshatriyas); (*as*), m. a touch-stone; quicksilver; an arid or desert soil containing salt; Grewia Asiatica. — *Roshaṇa-tā,* f. the state of being easily enraged, proneness to anger, irritability, wrath.

Roshita, as, ā, am, enraged, exasperated, irritated.

Roshin, ī, iṇī, i, angry, wrathful, irritable, furious.

Roshṭṛi, ṭā, ṭrī, ṭṛi, an injurer; one who is vexed or angry, wrathful.

रुह् 1. *ruh* (originally written *rudh;* cf. rt. 1. *rudh*), cl. 1. P. *rohati* (ep. also A. *rohate*), *ruroha, rokshyuti, arukshat* (Ved. and ep. *aruhat*), *roḍhum* (ep. *rohitum,* Ved. *rohishyai,* Pāṇ. III. 4, 10), to rise, mount upwards, ascend, climb; to spring up, shoot forth, sprout, germinate, to be produced or born; to grow, grow up, be developed or formed, grow larger, increase, increase in size; to grow together, grow over, cicatrize, heal; to reach to, attain: Caus. *rohayati* or (in the later language) *ropayati, -yitum,* Aor. *arūruhat* or *arūrupat,* to cause to ascend, raise up, elevate; to place in or on, fix, fasten; to deliver over, commit, entrust; to plant, sow, put in the ground; to cause to grow, cause to grow over or heal: Desid. *rurukshati:* Intens. *roruhyate, roroḍhi;* [cf. perhaps Gr. λαό-s, βασι-λεύ-s: perhaps Lat. *rus, rur-is:* Goth. *liugan, jugga-lauths; liudith,* 'it grows;' *lauths,* 'a man' (gen. *laudi-s*): Old Germ. *liut,* 'a people;' *liutī* (= Mod. Germ. *Leute*), *sumarlota,* 'a twig;' *ruota,* 'a set, twig:' Old Sax. *ruoda:* Angl. Sax. *rod:* Slav. *rod-i-ti,* 'to bring forth;' *na-rodu,* 'a people:' Lith. *liudinu,* 'to produce;' *rudu,* 'autumn:' Celt. *rhodara,* 'a kind of plant;' *rod-ra,* 'a tree:' Scot. *ros,* 'seed;' *rosach,* 'full of seed:' Hib. *rosan,* 'a shrub;' *rud,* 'a wood, forest;' *ruadh,* 'strength, value; strong;' *romho,* 'very much, great;' *romhoide,* 'greatness;' *ruidh,* 'running, a race;' *roid,* 'a race;' *ruaidhneach,* 'hair;' *laidir,* 'strong, stout;' *laidireacht, laidireas,* 'strength.']

2. *ruh, ṭ,* f. rising, ascending, ascent, sprouting, germinating, growth; (at the end of a comp.) shooting up, germinating, growing, increasing; [cf. *ambho-r*°, *kshiti-r*°, *bhūmi-r*°.]

Ruha, as, ā, am, rising, mounting, springing up, germinating, growing, springing from, growing on, produced on (at the end of a comp., cf. *paṅka-r*°, *bhūmi-r*°, *mahi-r*°); mounted, ascended upon; (*ā*), f. bent grass, Panicum Dactylon.

Ruhaka, am, n. a hole, vacuity, cave, chasm; [cf. 1. *ropa.*]

Ruhāṇa, as, ā, am, Ved. attaining, gaining; gaining over, delighting, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 32, 8. *mano ruhāṇa* = *cittām ārohat.*)

Ruhvan, ā, m. a plant, tree.

Rūḍha, as, ā, am, mounted, risen, ascended; sprung up, born, produced; grown, grown up, increased; budded, blown; large, bulky, great, much; grown or spread about, diffused, commonly known, notorious; certain, ascertained; traditional, generally received, popular, customary, conventional, not to be etymologically resolved; having a special meaning or one not depending directly on the etymology (said of words); obscure. — *Rūḍha-praṇaya, as, ā, am,* whose love or affection has grown strong. — *Rūḍha-yoga, as, ā, am,* whose Yoga or devotion has increased. — *Rūḍha-yauvanu, as,* m. one who has attained to youth or adolescence. — *Rūḍha-vaṃśa, as, ā, am,* of a high family. — *Rūḍha-vacana, am,* n. = *rūḍhi-śabda* below. — *Rūḍha-sauhṛida, as, ā, am,* whose friendship is grown or increased, firm in friendship.

Rūḍhi, is, f. ascending, rising, rise, ascent; springing up, germination, birth, origin; growth, increase; fame, renown, notoriety; tradition, custom, traditional or customary usage, common currency, general prevalence, popular or conventional acceptation of words (as opposed to their direct etymological meaning); the employment of a word in a sense not borne out by its etymology. — *Rūḍhi-śabda, as,* m. a word not etymologically derived, a word used in a conventional sense (as opposed to the etymological, thus *śatru* as a Rūḍhi-śabda means 'enemy,' but in its etymological sense 'a destroyer'). — *Rūḍhiśubda-tā,* f. the state of being used in a conventional sense (said of a word).

Rūḍhvā, ind. having ascended, having grown, &c.

Roḍhṛi, 2. *ropa, roha,* &c. See pp. 854, 855.

रुहिरुहिका *ruhiruhikā,* f. = *utkaṇṭhā;* [cf. *raṇa-raṇaka.*]

रूक्ष् *rūksh* (more properly regarded as a Nom. fr. *rūksha* below; cf. rts. 1. *rush, rūsh, rūshita*), cl. 10. P. *rūkshayati* (according to Vopa-deva also *rūkshāpayati*), *-yitum,* Aor. *arurūkshat,* to be rough or harsh; to make dry or emaciated (Ved.); to soil, smear (Ved.).

Rūksha, as, ā, am (perhaps fr. rt. 1. *rush,* q. v., but according to Uṇādi-s. III. 66. fr. rt. 1. *ruh;* and according to others connected with rt. *rūsh* and *rūshita;* sometimes written *ruksha,* see 1. *ruksha*), rough, harsh (to the touch), not smooth or soft; rough to the taste, astringent, not bland; rough, rugged, uneven, difficult; harsh, cruel, unkind, uncouth, austere; firm, dry, arid, parched, emaciated; (*as*), m. a species of grass (= *varaka*); a tree [cf. *ruhvan,* according to some for Prākṛit *rukkha* = *vṛiksha*]; (*ā*), f. Croton Polyandrum or Croton Tiglium. — *Rūksha-gandhaka, as,* m. bdellium. — *Rūksha-tā,* f. or *rūksha-tva, am,* n. roughness, harshness, dryness, aridity, emaciation; harshness, unkindness, unfriendliness. — *Rūksha-darbha, as,* m. a kind of grass. — *Rūksha-pattra, as,* m. Trophis Aspera (= *śākhoṭa*). — *Rūksha-pesham,* ind., with rt. *pish,* to pound dry, i. e. without adding butter or any liquid (Pāṇ. III. 4, 35). — *Rūksha-priya, as,* m. = *ṛishabhaushadha.* — *Rūksha-svādu-phala, as,* m. a species of fruit tree. — *Rūkshī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. *-karoti,* &c., to make rough or dry. — *Rūkshī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* made rough, soiled, besmeared, covered with, (*pāṃsu-rūkshīkṛita,* soiled or covered with dust; cf. *rūshita.*)

Rūkshaṇa, as, ī, am, making dry or thin, attenuating (Ved.); (*am*), n. the act of making dry or thin; (in medicine) treatment for reducing fat or corpulence. — *Rūkshaṇātmikā* (°*ṇa-āt*°), f. a species of grain (= *laṅkā*).

Rūkshita, as, ā, am, made rough, rough; soiled, smeared; [cf. *a-rūkshita, rūshita.*]

रूखर *rūkhara, ās,* m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect.

रूचक *rūćaka,* incorrect for *rućaka,* q. v.

रूढ *rūḍha, rūḍhi.* See col. 2.

रूप् *rūp* (more properly regarded as a Nom. fr. *rūpa* below), cl. 10. P. *rūpayati,* &c., to form, mould, model, figure, represent, to represent on the stage, exhibit in pantomime or by gesture, act; to feign; to view, inspect, contemplate; (probably) to appear, (in this sense only A. *rūpayate,* see Vopa-deva XXII. 2.)

Rūpa, am, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 28. fr. rt. 1. *ru,* but probably fr. a base *rūp* for *rop,* Caus. of rt. 1. *ruh;* at the end of an adj. comp. the fem. ends in *ā*), any outward appearance or phenomenon, form, figure, shape, (*rūpaṃ kṛi,* to assume a form); any object of vision or visible object (as colour &c.); reflected form, image, representation, similitude, resemblance, semblance; the form of a noun or verb &c. (in grammar), an inflected form by declension or conjugation; a beautiful appearance, handsome form, mien, or figure, shapeliness, beauty, elegance, grace; natural state or condition, natural disposition, nature, essence, property, character, characteristic, peculiarity, feature, sign, symptom; kind, sort, species; mode, manner; a single specimen, type, copy, pattern, original, exemplar; discrete quantity, the number one, the arithmetical unit; integer number, (in this sense said to be plur.); known or absolute number, a known quantity (expressed in algebra by the first