to paint, variegate; [cf. probably Old Germ. *hring, hringjan;* Angl. Sax. *hring.*]

Linga, am, n. (perhaps connected with rt. *lag*), a mark, sign, token, emblem, badge, anything which distinguishes or defines, distinguishing or discriminating mark, characteristic mark, characteristic, sectarian mark; a symptom, mark of disease; a false badge, any badge or mark assumed with a view to deceive; a spot, stain; a proof, evidence, means of proof, proof from a sure sign or token; (in logic) =*vyāpya,* the predicate of a proposition or the mark which characterizes the subject (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke, and fire has smoke,' smoke is the *linga*), inference, conclusion, reason, (*kāvya-linga,* a particular figure of speech in which the grounds of a statement are explained after the statement has been made); the sign of gender or sex, organ of generation; gender (in grammar, cf. *puṃ-linga*); the male organ; Śiva's genital organ or Śiva worshipped in the form of a Phallus, (this is usually of stone or marble, and set up in temples appropriated to Śiva; there were formerly twelve principal Śiva-lingas in India, of which two or three of the best known are Soma-nātha in Gujarāt, Mahākāla at Ujjayinī, Viśveśvara at Benares, &c.); the image of a god, an idol; the subtile frame or body which is not destroyed by death, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body [cf. *linga-śarīra, sūkshma-śº*]; =*prātipadika,* a nominal base, the crude form or base of a noun (shortened by Vopa-deva into *li*); (according to some) Prakṛiti or Pradhāna (i. e. the primary germ out of which all phenomena are evolved in the Sāṅkhya phil.); the effect or product (i. e. according to others, that which is evolved out of a primary cause, and becomes in its turn a producer, =*vyakta* in the Sāṅkhya phil.); the order of the religious student; N. of a Purāṇa, (see *linga-purāṇa.*) — *Linga-jā,* f. a kind of plant (=*liṅginī*). — *Liṅgatas,* ind. from a mark or sign, according to marks, &c. — *Liṅgato-bhadra, am,* n. epithet of a particular magical circle. — *Linga-tva, am,* n. the state of being a Liṅga or mark, &c. — *Linga-deha, as, am,* m. n. the subtile or primary body, see *linga-śarīra.* — *Linga-dvādaśa-vrata, am,* n., N. of a particular religious ceremony. — *Linga-dhara, as, ā, am,* wearing marks, carrying distinctive signs, (*mithyā-liṅgadhara,* wearing false marks, a hypocrite; cf. *suhṛil-lº.*) — *Linga-dhāraṇa, as, ī, am,* wearing a badge; (*am*), n. the act of wearing a badge or any characteristic mark, the wearing of a Liṅga or Phallus. — *Liṅga-dhārin, ī, iṇī, i,* wearing a badge, wearing the Liṅga of Śiva; (*ī*), m. = *liṅga-vat,* q.v.; (*iṇī*), f., N. of Dākshāyaṇī in Naimisha. — *Linga-nāśa, as,* m. loss of characteristic marks; a particular disease of the eyes, (loss of vision from cataract &c., considered to be a discoloration of the pupil); loss of the penis. — *Linga-parāmarśa, as,* m. the groping after or seeking for a sign or token (in logic), the consideration of a sign or characteristic (as that smokiness is a sign of fire). — *Linga-pīṭha, am,* n. the pedestal of a Liṅga. — *Linga-purāṇa, am,* n., N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (in which Śiva, supposed to be present in the Agni-liṅga or great fiery Liṅga, gives an account of the creation &c. as well as of his own incarnations in opposition to those of Viṣhṇu). — *Linga-pratishṭhā-vidhi, is,* m. rules for the establishment of a Liṅga. — *Linga-māhātmya, am,* n. the majesty or pre-eminence of the Liṅga, N. of a section of several Purāṇas. — *Linga-mūrti, is, is, i,* having the form of the Phallus (said of Śiva). — *Linga-lepa, as,* m., N. of a particular disease. — *Linga-vat, ān, atī, at,* having marks, possessed of signs or tokens; having various sexes or genders; furnished with a Liṅga or wearing a small representation of the Liṅga of Śiva round the neck or on one arm (applied as an epithet to a particular Śaiva sect, also called Jaṅgamas). — *Linga-vardhana, as, ī, am,* causing erections of the male organ; (*as*), m. Feronia Elephantum. — *Linga-vardhin, ī, inī, i,* causing erections; (*inī*), f. Achyranthes Aspera. — *Linga-viparyaya, as,* m. change of gender. — *Linga-viśesha-vidhi, is,* m. rules for the different genders, N. of a grammatical treatise ascribed to Vara-ruci. — *Linga-vritti, is, is, i,* making a livelihood by false appearance or assumed outward marks, hypocritical; (*is*), m. a religious hypocrite, one who assumes the dress &c. of an ascetic to gain a livelihood. — *Linga-vedī,* f. the pedestal of a Liṅga. — *Linga-śarīra, am,* n. the subtile body which accompanies the grosser in all its transmigrations and is not destroyed by death. — *Linga-śāstra, am,* n. a grammatical treatise on gender. — *Linga-sambhūtā,* f., N. of a particular plant. — *Linga-stha, as,* m. a religious student. — *Linga-hanī,* f. =*mūrvā.* — *Liṅgāgra* (°*ga-agº*), *as,* m. glans penis. — *Liṅgānuśāsana* (°*ga-anº*), *am,* n. the doctrine or laws of grammatical gender. — *Liṅgārćana* (°*ga-arº*), *am,* n. worship of the Liṅga or Phallus. — *Liṅgārćana-tantra, am,* n., N. of a Tantra work. — *Liṅgārćā-pratishṭhā-vidhi* (°*ga-arº*), *is,* m., N. of a work.

Liṅgaka at the end of an adj. comp. = *liṅga;* (*as*), m. the elephant or wood apple, Feronia Elephantum; [cf. *linga-vardhana.*]

Liṅgana, am, n. = *ā-liṅgana,* embracing, an embrace.

Liṅgin, ī, inī, i, having a mark or sign, wearing a distinguishing mark; having the character of, characterized by (at the end of a comp.); wearing or bearing the insignia (of any office or character), bearing false marks or signs, a hypocrite; only having the appearance or acting the part of (at the end of a comp.; cf. *dvija-lº*); having a right to wear signs or badges, one whose external appearance corresponds with his inner character; possessing or furnished with a Liṅga; having a subtile body; (*ī*), m. a Brāhman of a particular order, a religious student, an ascetic; N. of Parameśvara (as the sustainer of Liṅga or Pradhāna, cf. *liṅga,* col. 1); a worshipper of Śiva in the Phallic type; a hypocrite or pretended devotee; =*vyāpaka,* the subject of a proposition, that which possesses a characteristic mark (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke, and fire has smoke,' fire is the *liṅgin*); the cause or source (i. e. that original substance into which a Liṅga is resolved, see under *liṅga*); an elephant; (*inas*), m. pl., N. of a particular Śaiva sect [cf. *liṅga-vat*]; (*inī*), f. a particular plant. — *Liṅgi-vesha, as,* m. the dress or the insignia of a religious student (the skin, staff, bowl, &c.), the dress or appearance of a follower of Śiva.

Liṅgya, ind. = 2. *ā-liṅgya,* having embraced.

लिङ्गालिका *liṅgālikā,* f. a kind of mouse.

लिच्छवि *lićchavi,* N. of a regal race.

लिट् *liṭ,* a technical term in grammar for the terminations of the Reduplicated Perfect tense or for this tense itself.

लित्य *litya,* Nom. P. *lityati,* &c., to be little; to think little of.

लिधु *li-dhu,* (in grammar) a technical term for Nominal verbs, (said to be a contraction of *liṅga,* 'the crude base of a nonn,' and *dhātu,* 'a root.')

लिन्दु *lindu,* Ved. = *piććhala,* slimy, slippery.

लिप् *lip* (the later and classical form of rt. *rip*), cl. 6. P. A. *limpati, -te, lilepa, lilipe, lepsyati, -te, alipat, alipata* or *alipta, leptum,* to smear, besmear, anoint, daub, plaster, paint; to spread over, cover; to stain, soil, pollute, defile, contaminate; to inflame, kindle, burn: Pass. *lipyate,* to be smeared or anointed; to stick, cleave, adhere to: Caus. *lepayati, -yitum,* Aor. *alīlipat,* to cause to smear, &c.; to smear, anoint, cover; to cause to be covered or decorated: Desid. *lilipsati, -te:* Intens. *lelipyate, lelepti;* [cf. Gr. *λίπ-α, λίπ-ος, λιπαρό-s, λιπ-αρ-ής, λιπαρ-έ-ω, ἀ-λείφ-ω, ἄλειφ-αρ, ἄλειφα, λισσός:* Lat. *limpidus, lippus, li-no, li-mus, de-lībuo;* probably also *liquidus, liqueo:* Old Germ. *salba:* Goth. *salbôn:* Angl. Sax. *sealf:* Slav. *lep-i-ti, lep-u:* Lith. *limp-u, lip-ti, lip-u-s:* Hib. *laib, laibe,* 'mire, clay.']

Lipa, as, m. smearing, anointing, plastering.

Lipi, is, or *lipī,* f. smearing, besmearing, anointing, plastering, spreading over; painting, drawing; writing, transcribing, handwriting; the art of writing; written characters, the letters; a writing, written paper or book, manuscript, document, letter. — *Lipi-kara, as,* m. an anointer, white-washer, plasterer; a writer, scribe; an engraver. — *Lipi-kāra, as,* m. a writer, scribe, copyist. — *Lipi-jña, as, ā, am,* one who understands writing, one who can write. — *Lipi-nyāsa, as,* m. 'the act of putting down written characters,' writing, transcribing. — *Lipi-phalaka, am,* n. a writing-tablet, leaf for writing on. — *Lipi-śālā,* f. a writing-school. — *Lipi-sankhyā,* f. a number of written characters. — *Lipi-sajjā,* f. implements or materials for writing.

Lipikā, f. = *lipi,* a writing, written paper, &c.

1. *lipta, as, ā, am* (for 2. *lipta* see p. 868, col. 1), smeared, besmeared, anointed; stained, soiled, defiled; smeared with poison, poisoned, envenomed; eaten. — *Lipta-vat, ān, atī, at,* one who has smeared or anointed, &c. — *Lipta-hasta, as, ā, am,* having the hands smeared or stained. — *Liptāṅga* (°*ta-aṅgº*), *as, ā* or *ī, am,* having the body anointed with unguents, &c.

Liptaka, as, ā, am, smeared, covered with poison; (*as*), m. a poisoned arrow.

Limpa, as, m. smearing, anointing, plastering; (*as*), m., N. of one of Śiva's attendants.

Limpaṭa, as, ā, am, libidinous, lustful, lecherous; (*as*), m. a libertine; [cf. *lampaṭa.*]

Limpat, an, atī or *antī, at,* smearing, anointing, plastering.

Limpāka, as, m. an ass; a citron or lime tree; (*am*), n. the fruit of the lime tree, a citron.

Limpi, is, f. = *lipi,* a writing, &c.

Livi, is, or *livī,* f. writing, transcribing, a writing, &c., = *lipi.* — *Livi-kara* or *livin-kara, as,* m. a writer, scribe.

Lepa, as, m. the act of smearing, besmearing, daubing, anointing, plastering, anything smeared on, salve, ointment, unguent, plaster, mortar, chunam, white-wash; a coating of paint, &c.; the wipings of the hand after offering funeral oblations to three ancestors, (these wipings being considered as an oblation to paternal ancestors in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees); impurity, dirt, any grease or dirt sticking to vessels, &c., a spot, stain, pollution, defilement, moral impurity, sin; food, victuals. — *Lepa-kara, as,* m. plaster-maker, mortar-maker or plasterer, bricklayer, white-washer. — *Lepa-kāminī,* f. = *anjanī.* — *Lepa-bhāgin, ī,* m. 'sharing the Lepa,' a paternal ancestor in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees (Manu III. 216). — *Lepa-bhuj, k,* m. 'eating the Lepa,' = *lepa-bhāgin.*

Lepaka, as, m. a plasterer, bricklayer; one who moulds or models; (a form *lepaka* for *lepa* is found at the end of some comps., see *a-lº.*)

Lepana, as, m. olibanum, incense; (*am*), n. the act of smearing, besmearing, daubing, spreading on; anything smeared on, salve, ointment, plaster, mortar, white-wash; flesh, meat.

Lepanīya, as, ā, am, to be smeared or anointed, fit to be plastered.

Lepin, ī, inī, i, smearing or besmearing with, covering with; smeared with, covered with; (*ī*), m. a plasterer, bricklayer, one who moulds or models.

Lepya, as, ā, am, to be smeared or anointed; to be defiled, to be spotted or stained; moulded, modeled; (*am*), n. plastering, spreading or smearing ointment or mortar, making models, moulding, modeling. — *Lepya-kṛit, t,* m. one who makes models, a bricklayer, plasterer. — *Lepya-nārī,* f. (probably) a modeled figure of a woman. — *Lepya-*