विरम् *vi-ram*, cl. 1. P. *-ramati* (rarely also A. *-ramate*), *-rantum*, to cease or desist from, rest from (with abl.); to leave off or discontinue anything (especially applied to discontinuing a speech, e. g. *virarāma* or even *vaćanaṃ virarāma*, he ceased speaking), stop, pause, end, come to an end (e. g. *rātrir vyaraṇsīt*, the night ended): Caus. *-ramayati*, *-rāmayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to leave off or discontinue, make to cease or desist from; to bring to an end, finish.

Vi-rata, *as*, *ā*, *am*, ceased from, desisting from (with abl., e. g. *pāpād viratah*, ceased from sin), stopped, ceased (e. g. *virateshu munishu*, when the Munis had ceased speaking); rested, ended, concluded. — *Virata-prasaṅga*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, one who has left off a habit or practice, one whose occupation has ceased, having no occupation. — *Viratāśaya* (*°ta-āś°*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, one whose desires have ceased, one who has resigned worldly intentions.

Vi-rati, *is*, f. cessation, discontinuance, stop, rest, pause, end, term; indifference.

Vi-rama, *as*, m. ceasing, desisting, cessation; sunset.

Vi-ramat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, ceasing, desisting, resting, stopping; sporting or playing about.

Vi-ramita, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. the Caus.), made to cease, stopped.

Vi-ramya, ind. having ceased or desisted.

Vi-rāma, *as*, m. leaving off, cessation, rest, repose, discontinuance (of working, speaking, &c.); stoppage, stop, pause, pause of the voice, stoppage of sound; (in gram.) 'the stop,' N. of a small oblique stroke placed under a consonant to denote that it is quiescent, i. e. that it has no vowel inherent or otherwise pronounced after it, (this mark is sometimes used in the middle of conjunctions of consonants; but its proper use, according to native grammarians, is only as a stop at the end of a sentence ending in a consonant); end, conclusion, term; N. of Vishṇu.

विरल *virala*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (perhaps for *vilala*, possessing holes), having interstices, separated by intervals (whether of space or time); not close or compact, open in texture, not thick or dense, fine, thin, delicate; loose, relaxed, wide apart; rare, unfrequent; single; remote; little, few; (*am*), ind. rarely, seldom, unfrequently; (*am*), n. sour curds, coagulated milk (= *dadhi*). — *Virala-jānuka*, *as*, m. 'having knees wide apart,' a bandy-legged man. — *Virala-dravā*, f. gruel made of rice or other grain with the addition of ghee, &c. (= *ślakshṇa-yavāgū*). — *Viralāgata* (*°la-āg°*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, happening rarely, of unfrequent occurrence, rare. — *Virali-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to make rare, lessen, diminish. — *Viraletara* (*°la-it°*), *as*, &c., 'other than wide apart,' dense, thick, compact, close.

Viralita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, not compacted, not dense, (*a-viralita-kapolam*, ind. with closely-united cheeks.)

विरस् *vi-ras*, cl. 1. P. *-rasati*, *-rasitum*, to cry out, cry aloud, scream, shriek.

विरस *vi-rasa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, juiceless, sapless, flavourless, tasteless, insipid; painful; (*as*), m. pain.

विरह् *vi-rah*, cl. 1. 10. P. *-rahati*, *-rahayati*, *-rahitum*, &c., to abandon, desert, relinquish, leave.

Vi-raha, *as*, m. separation, parting, absence, (especially) the separation of lovers; separation from (with inst.); loneliness, distance; want; abandonment, desertion, cessation, relinquishment. — *Viraha-guṇita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, increased by separation. — *Viraha-ja* or *viraha-janita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, arising from or produced by separation. — *Viraha-jvara*, *as*, m. the anguish of separation. — *Viraha-vyāpad*, *t*, *t*, *t*, impaired or decreased by absence. — *Viraha-śayana*, *am*, n. a solitary couch or bed, i. e. one slept on alone. — *Virahādhigama* (*°ha-adh°*), *as*, m. experiencing the absence of any one, (according to Malli-nātha = *viraha-jñāna*.) — *Virahānala* (*°ha-an°*), *as*, m. the fire of separation. — *Virahārta* (*°ha-ār°*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, pained by the absence of a lover. — *Virahāvasthā* (*°ha-av°*), f. a state of separation or absence. — *Virahotkaṇṭhitā* (*°ha-ut°*), f. a woman who longs after her absent lover or husband, one distressed by the absence of her husband (said to be one of the incidental characters in a drama).

Vi-rahayat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, abandoning, relinquishing, deserting.

Vi-rahayya, ind. having abandoned, having forsaken, leaving.

Vi-rahita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, abandoned, deserted, forsaken, relinquished, left, left alone, solitary, lonely, retired or withdrawn from company, separated; devoid of, exempt from, bereft of, destitute of, free from (with inst. or at the end of a comp., and sometimes even with gen.).

Virahin, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, being separated from, absent (from another), apart from; lonely, solitary; (*iṇī*), f. a woman separated from her husband or suffering the pangs of absence from her lover; wages, hire.

विराग *vi-rāga*, &c. See p. 934, col. 3.

विराज् 1. *vi-rāj*, cl. 1. P. A. *-rājati* (in Ved. only P.), *-te*, *-rājitum*, to reign over, rule, govern (Ved. P.); to be illustrious or eminent, be conspicuous, appear to advantage, shine forth, shine out, shine, glitter; to appear as: Caus. *-rājayati*, *-yitum*, to cause to shine forth, make to glitter, fill with brightness, give radiance or lustre, brighten, illuminate.

2. *vi-rāj*, *t*, *t*, *t*, shining, radiant; (*t*), m. splendor, beauty; a man of the regal or military class; the first progeny of Brahmā, (according to Manu I. 32, &c., Brahmā having divided his own substance into male and female, produced from the female the male power Virāj, who then produced the first Manu or Manu Svāyambhuva, who then created the ten Prajāpatis; the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa states that the male half of Brahmā was Manu, and the other half Śatarūpā, and does not allude to the intervention of Virāj; other Purāṇas describe the union of Śata-rūpā with Virāj or Purusha in the first instance, and with Manu in the second; as a sort of secondary creator, Virāj is sometimes called Prajā-pati, while in Ṛig-veda X. 90, 5. he is represented as born from Purusha, and Purusha from him; in the Atharva-veda VIII. 10, 24, XI. 8, 30, Virāj is spoken of as a female, and regarded as a cow, being elsewhere, however, identified with Prāṇa); 'ruler of the various forms of bodies,' N. of Intellect located in and ruling over the collective aggregate of bodies, the consciousness which perceives collections or aggregates (in the Vedānta phil.); the body; N. of a son of Rādhā; of a district; (*t*), f. a particular Vedic metre consisting of four Pādas of ten syllables each, (in Ṛig-veda X. 130, 5. this metre is represented as attaching itself to Mitra and Varuṇa, and in Aitareya-Br. I. 4. Virāj is mystically regarded as 'food,' and invocations are directed to be made in this metre when food is the especial object of prayer.) — *Virāṭ-kāmā*, f. a Vedic form of the Sammā metre. — *Virāṭ-kshetra*, *am*, n., N. of a district. — *Virāṭ-pūrvā*, f. a Vedic form of the Tri-shṭubh metre. — *Virāṭ-suta*, *as*, m. 'son of Virāj,' epithet of a class of Pitṛis called Soma-sads (Manu III. 195). — *Virāṭ-sthānā*, f. a Vedic form of the Tri-shṭubh metre. — *Virāṭ-svarūpa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, consisting of Virāj, (applied to the Supreme Being.) — *Virāḍ-deha*, *as*, m. 'having the body of Virāj,' a term for the universe. — *Virāḍ-rūpā*, f. a Vedic form of the Tri-shṭubh metre (3 × 11 + 8 or rather + 7, giving forty syllables in all).

Vi-rāja, *as*, m. = 2. *vi-rāj*.

Vi-rājat, *an*, *antī* (ep. also *atī*), *at*, shining, splendid; handsome.

Vi-rājamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, shining, brilliant, splendid, handsome, gorgeous.

Vi-rājayat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, causing to shine, giving radiance or lustre to, brightening.

Vi-rājita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, illuminated, irradiated, splendid; made visible, manifested.

विराट *virāṭa*, *as*, m., N. of one of the midland or north-west districts of India (perhaps Berar); N. of an ancient king of a particular district in India, (the Pāṇḍavas being obliged to live in concealment during the thirteenth year of their exile, journied to the court of this king and entered his service in various disguises.) — *Virāṭa-ja*, *as*, m. = *rāja-paṭṭa*, a sort of inferior diamond (said to be found in the country Virāṭa). — *Virāṭa-parvan*, *a*, n., N. of the fourth book of the Mahā-bhārata (describing the adventures of the Pāṇḍu princes when living in the service of king Virāṭa).

Virāṭaka, *as*, m. a diamond of inferior quality.

विराणिन् *vi-rāṇin*, *ī*, m. (probably fr. rt. *raṇ* with *vi*), an elephant.

विराध् *vi-rādh*, cl. 4. P. *-rādhyati*, &c., *-rāddhum*, to lose or be deprived of anything (inst., Ved.); to hurt, offend, injure, do an injury: Caus. *-rādhayati*, *-yitum*, to oppose, thwart, be at variance, disagree.

Vi-rāddha, *as*, *ā*, *am*, opposed, thwarted; injured, hurt, offended, treated with disrespect, reviled, abused.

Vi-rāddhṛi, *dhā*, *dhrī*, *dhṛi*, opposing, thwarting; offending, injuring; abusive, calumnious.

Vi-rādha, *as*, m. opposition, prevention; vexation, annoyance; a kind of Rākshasa.

Vi-rādhana, *am*, n. the act of opposing, injuring, hurting; pain, agony, anguish.

Vi-rādhayat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, opposing, being at variance, disagreeing with.

Vi-rādhāna, *am*, n. pain (= *vi-rādhana*).

Vi-rādhyat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, opposing, thwarting; offending, annoying, injuring, being at variance.

विराल *virāla*, *as*, m. = *viḍāla*, a cat, q.v.

विराव *vi-rāva*. See p. 936, col. 1.

विरि *vi-ri* or *vi-rī* (see rts. 1. *ri*, *rī*), cl. 9. P. A. *-riṇāti*, *-riṇīte*, *-retum*, Ved. to cleave asunder, separate, cut to pieces, kill, destroy, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda IV. 19, 3. *vi-riṇāḥ* = *vy-ariṇāḥ* = *viśeshena hatavān asi*.)

विरिच् *vi-ric*, cl. 7. P. A. *-riṇakti*, *-rinkte*, *-rektum*, to empty, make empty, evacuate: Pass. *-ricyate*, to extend or be extended, reach out, surpass, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda IV. 16, 5. *vireći* = *ati-ririće*, *adhiko babhāva*); to be emptied or purged: Caus. *-recayati*, *-yitum*, to cause purging, purge, empty, make empty, cleanse, purify.

Vi-rikta, *as*, *ā*, *am*, evacuated, emptied, purged.

Vi-reka, *as*, m. purging, evacuation of the bowels; a purgative, cathartic.

Vi-recana, *am*, n. purging, evacuation of the bowels; a purgative. — *Virećana-dravya*, *am*, n. any purging substance or medicine.

Vi-rećita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, purged, emptied, evacuated.

Vi-recya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be purged or emptied.

विरिञ्च *vi-riṅća* or *vi-riṅćana*, *as*, m. a N. of Brahmā.

Vi-riṅći, *is*, m., N. of Brahmā; of Vishṇu; of Śiva.

विरिफित *vi-riphita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. deprived of the sound of *r;* pronounced or uttered with great effort.

विरिभ *vi-ribdha*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *ribh* with *vi*), sounded; (*as*), m. a note, tone, sound (= *svara*).

Vi-ribhita, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VII. 2, 18.

Vi-rebhita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, sounded, uttered.

विरिश् *vi-riś* or *vi-liś* (see rt. *riś*), cl. 6. A. *-riśate*, &c., Ved. to be dragged or rent apart, to be disarranged or disordered; to be torn off, break off, become rent or torn.

Vi-rishṭa, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. rent asunder, broken off, out of due order; (*am*), n. a defect in a sacrifice, (also written *vi-lishṭa*.)

विरी *vi-rī*. See *vi-ri* above.

विरु *vi-ru*, cl. 2. P. *-rauti*, *-ravīti*, *-ravitum*, to roar aloud, scream or shout out, cry, buzz, hum,