(at the end of comps. translatable by 'employed about,' 'engaged in'), mode of life [cf. *vāgurā-v°*]; activity, cause or instrument of activity; treatment, respectful treatment; livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence (often at the end of comps., cf. *uñcha-v°*; the means of subsistence for a Brāhman are said in Manu IV. 4. to be, 1. *ṛita*, 'true,' i. e. lawful gleaning; 2. *a-mṛita*, 'not deadly,' i. e. unsolicited alms; 3. *mṛita*, 'deadly,' i. e. solicited alms; 4. *pra-mṛita*, 'very deadly,' i. e. agriculture; 5. *satyānṛita*, 'true and false,' i. e. trade, traffic; 6. *śva-vṛitti*, 'dog-maintenance,' i. e. servitude; this last should never be engaged in, the preceding two, i. e. agriculture and trade, only in times of distress); wages, hire; customary allowance, perquisite, fee; mode of thinking, course of ideas; style, force, character, style in composition (especially dramatic style, said to be of four kinds, viz. 1. Kaiśikī, 2. Bhāratī, 3. Sātvatī, 4. Ārabhaṭī, q.q.v.v.; the first three are described as suited to the Śṛingāra, Vīra, and Raudra Rasas respectively, the last as common to all); comment, commentary, explanation, exposition, gloss; general character or force of a word; (in grammar) a complex formation which requires resolution or explanation (as distinguished from a simple or uncompounded form, e. g. any word formed with Kṛit or Taddhita affixes, any compound and even duals and plurals which are regarded as Dvandva compounds, of which only one member is left, and all derivative verbs such as desideratives &c.); a measure of the voice in reciting or chanting, (of which, according to the Prātiśākhyas, there are three, viz. *vi-lambitā*, *madhyamā*, and *drutā*); N. of a commentary by Sa-nandana. — *Vṛitti-karshita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, distressed for (want of) a livelihood (Manu VIII. 411; according to Kullūka = *bhṛity-abhāvena pīḍitaḥ*). — *Vṛitti-ccheda*, *as*, m. taking away the means of subsistence, confiscation of a patrimony, deprivation of an hereditary office. — *Vṛitti-tā*, f. or *vṛitti-tva*, *am*, n. state of being or residing or being contained in, state of existence, state, condition [cf. *anāyatta-v°*]; mode of subsistence, profession. — *Vṛitti-dāna*, *am*, n. the giving of maintenance. — *Vṛitti-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, possessing means of subsistence; abiding; having a particular way of thinking. — *Vṛitti-lābha*, *as*, m. discovery of the concurrent (in phil.). — *Vṛitti-vaikalya*, *am*, n. deficiency or lack of means of subsistence, want of a livelihood. — *Vṛitti-stha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being in any state or condition or employment; (*as*), m. a chameleon (= *saraṭa*). — *Vṛitti-hetu*, *us*, m. cause or means of subsistence. — *Vṛitty-anuprāsa*, *as*, m. alliteration suited to any style or expression. — *Vṛitty-artha-bodhaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, indicating the meaning of a complex formation, (see under *vṛitti* above.) — *Vṛitty-artham*, ind. for the sake of subsistence, in order to sustain life. — *Vṛitty-upāya*, *as*, m. means of subsistence.

2. *vṛitya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (for 1. see p. 956, col. 1), to be abided or stayed or remained, &c.

वृत 3. *vṛit*, cl. 4. A. *vṛityate* (according to others also cl. 1. *vartate*), to choose, like, &c., generally used in an old Intens. form *vā-vṛityate*, (see *vāvṛit*, which is classed by native grammarians among simple roots.)

2. *vṛitta*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (perhaps incorrect for *vṛita*), chosen, selected, appointed, &c.

वृत्र *vṛitra*, *as*, m. (probably fr. rt. *vṛi*; according to Uṇādi-s. II. 13. fr. rt. 1. *vṛit*), 'the coverer, hider, obstructer (of rain),' N. of the Vedic personification of an imaginary malignant influence or demon of darkness and drought (supposed to take possession of the clouds, causing them to obstruct the clearness of the sky and keep back the waters; Indra is represented as battling with this evil influence, and the pent up clouds being poetically pictured as mountains or castles are shattered by his thunderbolt and made to open their receptacles; as a Dānava or demon, Vṛitra is the son of Danu, q.v., and is often associated with other evil spirits, such as Ahi, Śushṇa, Namuci, Pipru, Śambara, Uraṇa, whose malignant influences are generally exercised in producing darkness or drought); a cloud (in general); darkness; a mountain; an enemy; sound, noise; a wheel; N. of Indra (?); (*am*), n. a wicked person, an enemy. — *Vṛitra-khāda*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. 'Vṛitra-devouring,' destroying Vṛitra; (*as*), m. a devourer of enemies, epithet of Bṛihas-pati. — *Vṛitra-ghnī*, f., N. of a river. — *Vṛitra-tara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. causing great darkness, (Sāy. = *atiśayena lokānām ārarakaḥ* or *vṛitrair āvaraṇaiḥ śatrūn tarati yaḥ*, i. e. overcoming enemies with darkness, Ṛig-veda I. 32, 5.) — *Vṛitra-tur*, *ūr*, m., Ved. 'Vṛitra-conquering,' epithet of Indra, conquering enemies (in general). — *Vṛitra-tūrya*, *am*, n., Ved. conquering enemies, destruction of enemies; battle (= *saṅgrāma* according to Naigh. II. 19). — *Vṛitra-dviṣh*, *ṭ*, m. 'enemy of Vṛitra,' epithet of Indra. — *Vṛitra-bhojana*, *as*, m. a kind of pot-herb (commonly called Samaṭh, described by some as a sort of cucumber, = *gaṇḍīra*). — *Vṛitra-vadha*, *as*, m. 'the killing of Vṛitra,' N. of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth chapters of the Bhūmi-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa; of the seventy-ninth chapter of the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa. — *Vṛitra-śatru*, *us*, m. 'enemy of Vṛitra,' epithet of Indra. — *Vṛitra-hatya*, *am*, *ā*, n. f., Ved. the slaying of Vṛitra, (Ṛig-veda VIII. 89, 5.) — *Vṛitra-hatha*, *as*, m., Ved. slaying Vṛitra, slaying enemies. — *Vṛitra-han*, *ā*, m. 'Vṛitra-killer,' epithet of Indra; killer of enemies, victorious. — *Vṛitrahan-tama*, *as*, m., Ved. 'most mighty slayer of Vṛitra,' epithet of Indra; a very victorious person. — *Vṛitrāri* (°*ra-ari*), *is*, m. 'enemy of Vṛitra,' Indra.

वृथा *vṛithā*, ind. (said to be fr. rt. *vṛi*; according to some for *vara-thā*), without trouble, (in Ṛig-veda IX. 76, 1 = *an-āyāsena*); without pain, without difficulty, with ease, easily (Ved.); without necessity, unnecessarily, uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain; unprofitably; foolishly, idly, wantonly, falsely; wrongly, incorrectly; vain, purposeless, useless, fruitless; (if compounded with articles of food, *vṛithā* is said to mean 'hot'); [cf. Gr. *ῥεῖα*, *βρᾶ*, *ῥᾳ*, *ῥᾴστος*, *ῥᾳδιος*, &c.] — *Vṛithā-kathā*, f. idle talk, nonsense. — *Vṛithākāra* (°*thā-ākṛ°*), *as*, m. a false form, mere appearance, empty show. — *Vṛithā-kula-samācāra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, whose family and practices are low. — *Vṛithāghāta* (°*thā-āgh°*), *as*, m. striking uselessly, killing unnecessarily. — *Vṛithā-janman*, *a*, n. useless or unprofitable birth. — *Vṛithātyā* (°*thā-aṭ°*), f. going or strolling about in an idle manner, travelling for pleasure (regarded as a vice in a king; Manu VII. 47). — *Vṛithā-dāna*, *am*, n. useless or improper gift, a gift that may be annulled (or if promised, not made good, as a gift promised to courtezans, wrestlers, or money lost at play, &c.; according to some there are sixteen kinds of these gifts). — *Vṛithā-paśu-ghna*, *as*, m. the slayer of an animal wrongly or unnecessarily (i. e. not for sacrifice). — *Vṛithā-pratijña*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, one who makes a promise rashly. — *Vṛithā-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati*, &c., to be in vain, to be useless, to be frustrated. — *Vṛithā-bhoga*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, enjoying in vain or to no purpose. — *Vṛithā-mati*, *is*, *is*, *i*, foolish-minded, wrong-minded. — *Vṛithā-māṃsa*, *am*, n. 'useless flesh,' i. e. flesh not destined for the gods or Pitṛis, (the eater of such flesh is said to be born as a goblin); (*as*), m. one who eats such flesh. — *Vṛithālambha* (°*thā-āl°*), *as*, m. cutting or plucking unnecessarily, (Manu XI. 144.) — *Vṛithā-vādin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, speaking falsely. — *Vṛithā-śrama*, *as*, m. vain exertion, useless labour. — *Vṛithā-shāh*, *-shāṭ*, m., Ved. one who easily overcomes or conquers, (Sāy. = *anāyāsena śatrūṇām abhibhavitā*, Ṛig-veda I. 63, 4.) — *Vṛithā-saṅkara-jāta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, born in vain by the mixture of different castes, one who neglects to perform his duties. — *Vṛithotpanna* (°*thā-ut°*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, born or produced in vain.

वृद्ध *vṛiddha*. See col. 3.

वृद्धि 1. *vṛiddhi*, *is*, f. (fr. a form *vṛidh* for rt. *vardh*; for 2. *vṛiddhi* see under rt. 1. *vṛidh*), cutting off, abscission; (in law) forfeiture, deduction.

वृध 1. *vṛidh* (perhaps developed out of *vi-ridh*), cl. 1. A. (in Fut., Aor., and Cond. also P.; in Ved. and ep. P. also in other forms; sometimes confounded in occasional forms with rt. 1. *vṛit*), *vardhate* (Ved. P. *vardhati*, *vṛidhati*), Perf. *vavṛidhe* (Ved. P. *vavardha*), 2nd Fut. *vardhishyate* and *vartsyati* (identical with 2nd Fut. of rt. 1. *vṛit*), Aor. *avardhishṭa* and *avṛidhat*, Cond. *avardhishyata* and *avartsyat* (identical with Cond. of rt. 1. *vṛit*), *vardhitum* (Ved. Inf. *vṛidhe*, *vṛidhase*, *vāvṛidhadhyai*), to increase, augment, cause to grow, make larger or stronger, raise, prosper, make to prosper, (in these active senses generally Ved. and always P.); to exhilarate, make joyful, inspirit, animate (Ved. P.); to increase, grow, become larger or stronger, prosper, be or become prosperous, (in these neuter senses generally A. except in the Vedic forms *vṛidhati*, *vavardha*, &c., and except in Fut., Aor., and Cond., which may be also P. in the classical language); to continue, last; to rise, ascend; to become joyful, have cause for congratulation: Caus. *vardhayati*, *-te* (also *vardhāpayati*), *-yitum*, Aor. *avīvṛidhat*, *avavardhat*, to cause to increase or grow, increase, augment, amplify, enhance, make larger or stronger, cause to prosper, make powerful, raise, exalt, to make joyful, gladden; (according to some) to speak; to shine: Desid. *vivardhishate*, *vivṛitsati*: Intens. *varīvṛidhyate*, *varīvṛidhīti*; [cf. Zend *vared*, *vareda*: Gr. *βλάσ-τη*, *βλασ-τό-s*, *βλασ-άν-ω*, *βλωθ-ρό-s*, *βραδυ-ός*, *βαδυ-ός*, *βίζα*; *ἄλσος*: (perhaps) Lat. *grandis*: Goth. *valdan*, *vaur-ts*, 'a root:' Old Germ. *wurza*: Angl. Sax. *waldan*, *vridian*, *weald*: Slav. *vladun*, *vlas*, 'hair:' Hib. *folt*, 'hair;' *fridh*, 'a forest;' (perhaps) *for-bairt*, 'increase, profit.']

Vṛiddha, *as*, *ā*, *am* (compar. *jyāyas* or *varshīyas*, superl. *jyeshṭha* or *varshishṭha*, q.q.v.v.), increased, augmented; grown up, full grown, duly expanded; old, aged, advanced in years, ancient, mighty, great, large; accumulated, heaped; wise, learned; (*as*), m. an old man or one past seventy; a sage, saint; a respectable man; a male descendant (= *gotra*); a proper N.; = *vṛiddha-dāraka* below; (*ā*), f. an old woman (either one past childbearing or one with grey hair); a female descendant; (*am*), n. (in grammar) a word having a Vṛiddhi vowel in the first syllable; benzoin. — *Vṛiddha-kāka*, *as*, m. 'large crow,' a sort of crow or raven. — *Vṛiddha-kāla*, *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Vṛiddha-krama*, *as*, m. rank due to age. — *Vṛiddha-gangā*, f., N. of a river (commonly called the Buḍi Gangā). — *Vṛiddha-gautama*, 'the old Gautama,' N. of an ancient recension of Gautama's law-book. — *Vṛiddha-tama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, oldest, most venerable. — *Vṛiddha-tā*, f. or *vṛiddha-tva*, *am*, n. old age, senility. — *Vṛiddha-dāraka*, *as*, m. or *vṛiddha-dāru*, n. a kind of convolvulus or climbing plant (= *ćhagalā*, *ṛikshagandhā*). — *Vṛiddha-dvija-rūpin*, *ī*, *iṇī*, *i*, bearing the form of an old Brāhman. — *Vṛiddha-nagara*, *am*, n., N. of a town. — *Vṛiddha-nābhi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, 'large-naveled,' having a prominent navel, pot-bellied, corpulent. — *Vṛiddha-pradhāna*, *as*, m. a paternal great-grandfather. — *Vṛiddha-prapitāmaha*, *as*, m. a paternal great-grandfather; (*ī*), f. a paternal great-grandmother. — *Vṛiddha-pramātāmaha*, *as*, m. a maternal great-grandfather; (*ī*), f. a maternal great-grandmother. — *Vṛiddha-balā*, f. a kind of plant (= *mahā-samangā*). — *Vṛiddha-bhāva*, *as*, m. the state of being old, old age. — *Vṛiddha-mata*, *am*, n. an ancient precept, a precept of ancient sages. — *Vṛiddha-manu*, *us*, m. 'the old Manu,' an ancient recension of the Mānava-dharma-śāstra; [cf. *vṛihan-manu*.] — *Vṛiddha-mahas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. having increased or mighty splendor, endowed with great strength, very mighty. — *Vṛiddha-yājñavalkya*, a particular recension of Yājñavalkya's law-book. — *Vṛiddha-rāja*, *as*, m. a kind of dock or sorrel (= *amla-vetasa*). — *Vṛiddha-vasishṭha*, 'the