

ed to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैनपर, धितापर &c. —रः 1. Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यत् परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. —2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यच्चिह्नता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. —2 The Supreme spirit. —3 Final beatitude. —4 The secondary meaning of a word. —4 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e. g. इच्छी is पर with respect to a घट. Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17. —2. after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Ms. 100; भाग्या-यत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. —3. thereupon, thereafter. —4. but, however. 5. otherwise. —6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. —7 most willingly. —8. only. —9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति M&l. 2. 2. —2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधानि किं विद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. —3. after (with abl.). स्तन्य-त्यागात्परेण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अय तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. —2. in future. —Comp. —अग्रं the hinder part of 'the body'. —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —अदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness. —अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंतः final death. (—ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (—न्नं) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. —2. prior and posterior. —3. before and beyond,

earlier and later. —4. higher and lower, best and worst. (—रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (—रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e. g. इच्छी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhashà P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. —2. depending on, subject to. —3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रार्थनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोहं Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्रं &c. —4. connected with —5. leading or conducive to. (—णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. —2. essence, sum. —3. Ved. going away, departure, exit. —4. firm devotion. —अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning. —2. intended or designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थं); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सत्तामगणीः Subhâsh.; R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थे-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थं); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वाद्विपरार्धपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. —अर्थ्य a. 1. being on the farther side or half. —2. most distant in number; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्थ्यः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (—र्यं) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. °दृष्ट a. knowing both the past

and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —भागमः attack of an enemy. —भाञ्चित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—त्तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्केदिन् m. a thief, robber. —इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईदः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशो पाण्डित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—त्तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः f. inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् a. 1. being with another. —2. relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण a. beneficial to another. —ग्रन्थिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः f. subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरतीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six itis, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छंद a. dependent. (—दः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज a. stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात a. 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a