

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टः [लिष्-त्तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. -**Comp.** -**भेदनः** an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipping; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. -2 Tasting. -3 A lambative, an electuary. -4 Food. -5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. -**ही** A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहनः Borax.

लेह्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -**ह्य** 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Parāṅgas.

लैंगिक a. (की f.) [लिंग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. -2 Inferred (अनुमित).

-**कः** A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

लोक I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिते) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकिते) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोकः [लोकयतेऽसौ लोक-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. भूलोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यर्लोक or ब्रह्मर्लोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अताल, वितल, सुताल, रसाताल, तलाताल, महाताल and पाताल). -2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहर्लोक in this world (opp. परत्र). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिर्भलायः खिद्यसे लोक-हेतोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. -5 A collection, group, class, company;

आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or चक्षान तेन क्षिप्रताललोकः 7. 3. -6 A region, tract, district, province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) लोकवचु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिदा-शेषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). -8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); यद्योक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः निज्जा लोकाच्च लौकिककाः, प्रियतद्विज्ञा दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिके-ष्विति प्रयुजते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकप्रज्ञात; so °विद्विष्ट). -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** space, sky. -**अति-य** a. extraordinary, supernatural. -**अतिशय** a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -**अधिक** a. extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वे पंडितराजर-जितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -**अधिपः** 1. a king. -2. a god or deity. -**अधिपतिः** a lord of the world. -**अनुरागः** 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -**अंतरं** 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गन्-याप् &c. 'to die.' -**अपवादः** public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादी बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -**अभिभाविन्** a. 1. overcoming the world. -2. pervading the whole world (as light). -**अभ्युद्वः** public weal or welfare. -**अयनः** N. of Nārāyaṇa. -**अलोकः** N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोक-द्वयाहत्वं धर्मेराशिः शालीनं वा धाम नाल प्रस-ङ्गे Si. 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṅ-ḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visi-

ble and the invisible world. -**आचारः** common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शालेषु कुशला लोकाचार-विवा जैतः Pt. 5. 43. -**आत्मन्** m. the soul of the universe. -**आदिः** 1. the beginning of the world. -2. the creator of the world. -**आयत** a. atheistical, materialistic. (-त्तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārṣvāka. (-त्तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). - (यातिकः) an atheist, a materialist. -**ईशः** 1. a king (lord of the world). -2. Brahman. -3. quick-silver. -**उक्तिः** f. 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. -2. common talk, public opinion. -**उत्तर** a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -**एकबधुः** an epithet of Sākya-muni. -**एषणा** desire for heaven. -**कंदक** 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa; see कंदक. -**कथा** a popular legend. -**कर्तृ**, -**कृत्** m. the creator of the world. -**कल्प** a. 1. resembling the world. -2. regarded by the world. (-ल्पः) a period or age of the world. -**कांत** a. liked by the people, popular; V. 5. 21. -**कारणकारणः** an epithet of Siva. -**गतिः** f. actions of men. -**गाथा** a song handed down among people. -**चक्षुस्** n. the sun. -**चारिचं** the ways of the world. -**जननी** an epithet of Lakshmi. -**जित्** m. 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. any conqueror of the world. -3. a sage. -**ज्ञ** a. knowing the world. -**ज्येष्ठः** an epithet of Buddha. -**तत्त्व** knowledge of mankind. -**तंत्र** course of the world. -**तुषारः** camphor. -**त्रयं**, -**त्रयी** the three worlds taken collectively; उरुषातलो; कचयकंदके ऽपि R. 14. 73. -**द्वारं** the gate of heaven. -**धातुः** a particular division of the world. -**धातु** m. an epithet of Siva. -**नायः** 1. Brahman. -2. Vishṇu. -3. Siva. -4. a king, sovereign. -5. a Buddha. -**नेतृ** m. an epithet of Siva. -**पः**, -**पालः** 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता म-रुतां ब्रह्मणवाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R.