

**परंपरीण** *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

**परवत्** *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितम् S. 3. 2; भगवन्-परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्यं परवानसि त्वम् R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mā. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Mā. 6. -4 Devoted to.

**परवत्ता** Subjection to another, dependence; न हि सुलभवियोगा कर्तुमात्मप्रियाणि प्रभवति परवत्ता V. 5. 17.

**परञ्जः** 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जम् Indra's sword.

**परशः** A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

**परशुः** [ परं-शृणाति, शू-कु डिच्च; cf. Uṇ. 1. 34 ] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -2 of Gaṇeśa. -3 a soldier armed with an axe. -मुद्रा a kind of pose in Tantrasāstra. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. [ While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Reṇukā at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see जमदग्नि). Some time after this, king Kārtavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Paraśurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Paraśurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kṣatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kṣatriyas as he was, defeated by Rāma, son of Daśaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauñcha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kārtikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain; cf. Gīt 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पथिसि शामतभवतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे । ] -चनम् N. of a certain part of hell.

**परश्व (स्व) धः** A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसाराम् R. 6. 42.

**परस्** *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than; परोरजः सवितुर्जातवेदः Bhāg. 5. 7. 14. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण *a.* very black. -पुसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. -शत *a.* more than a hundred; स जवेन पतन् परःशतानां पततां व्रात इवारवं बितेने Ki. 13. 26; Śi. 12. 50. -श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

**परस्तात्** *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

**परस्पर** *a.* 1 Mutual; परस्परस्य मर्माणि ये न रक्षन्ति जन्तवः । त एव निधनं यान्ति वल्मीकोदरसर्पवत् ॥ Pt. 3. 186; परस्परां विस्मयन्ति लक्ष्मीमालोक्यांचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. -2 (pl.) Like one another; Mb. 12. -*pron., a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परेः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्यम् 1. 40; 3. 24. *Note*:— The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'one another', 'by, from' or 'to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see परस्परं भावयन्तः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. -Comp. -अदिन् *a.* consuming one another; परस्परादिनस्तेनाः (भवन्ति) Ms. 12. 59. -ज्ञः a friend. -विलक्षण *a.* mutually opposing; परस्पर-विलक्षणा गुणविशेषाः Sāñ. K. 36. -व्यावृत्तिः *f.* mutual exclusion. -स्थित *a.* standing opposite to one another.

**परस्मैपदम्, -परस्मैभाषा** 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated; आत्मनेपदनिमित्तहीनाद् धातोः परस्मैपदं स्यात्.

**परा** *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards'. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:— 1 killing, injuring & (पराहत). -2 going (परागत). -3 seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4 prowess (पराक्रान्त). -5 direction towards (परावृत्त). -6 excess (पराजित). -7 dependence (पराधीन). -8 liberation (पराकृत). -9 inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10 setting aside, disregarding.

**पराक्** See पराच; पुनरासाद्य संरब्ध उपकोष्ठा पराक् स्थितः Bhāg. 10. 15. 31.

**पराक** *a.* Small. -कः 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance; यत्तात्मनोऽप्रमत्तस्य द्वादशाहमभोजनम् । पराको