

चूण cūṇ, cl. 10. P. cūṇayati, -yitum, to contract; to close or shrink.

चूत cūta, as, m. the mango tree, *Mangifera indica*; the anus; [cf. *cūta*.]

Cūtaka, as, m. the mango tree; a small or shallow well; [cf. *cūdaka*.]

Cūti, is, f. the anus.

चूर cūr, cl. 4. A. cūryate, cūcure, cūritum, to burn.

चूरी cūri, f. (a various reading for *cūri*), a small well.

Cūrikā, f. = *cūri*, above.

चूरु cūru, us, m. a kind of worm.

चूर्ण cūrṇ (perhaps more properly regarded as a nom. fr. *cūrṇa* below), cl. 10. P. cūrṇayati, -yitum, to reduce to powder or flour, to crumble, pulverize, grind, pound, knead, crush, bruise, split, crumple; [cf. Hib. *coirneach*, 'a part'; *crinim*, 'I gnaw, bite.']

Cūrṇa, as, am, m. n. (said to be connected in the first instance with *rt. car*), powder, any minute particle of substance; flour; aromatic powder, pulvil, pounded sandal; pounded camphor; (as), m. chalk, lime. — **Cūrṇa-kāra**, as, m. a lime-burner, maker of lime, considered as a man of mixed caste. — **Cūrṇa-kuntala**, as, m. a lock of hair, a curl, curly hair. — **Cūrṇa-khaṇḍa**, as, am, m. n. a pebble, gravel, hardened fragments of earth or brick; limestone nodule, known in India by the name of *Concar* or *karkara*. — **Cūrṇa-tā**, f. or **cūrṇa-tva**, am, n. pulverulence, comminution, the state of dust or powder. — **Cūrṇa-pada**, am, n. a peculiar exercise or movement, walking backwards and forwards at various paces. — **Cūrṇa-pārada**, as, m. vermilion. — **Cūrṇa-mushī**, is, f. a handful of powder or perfume. — **Cūrṇa-yoga**, ās, m. pl. a fragrant compound, perfumed powder: [cf. *vāsa-yoga*.] — **Cūrṇa-śas**, ind. in powder, (ground) to powder (e. g. *cūrṇaśaḥ kri*, to reduce to powder). — **Cūrṇa-sākāṅka** ('ka-an'), as, m. a kind of vegetable; [cf. *gaura-svarṇa*.]

Cūrṇaka, as, m. grain fried and pounded; a kind of grain belonging to the class called *Shashṭika*; (am), n. a fragrant powder; a kind of easy prose not abounding in compound words; expounding in prose the purport of a foregoing verse, giving the order or interpretation of the words; [cf. *cūrṇikā*.]

Cūrṇana, am, n. rubbing, pounding, pulverizing.

Cūrṇi, is, f. (said by some to come fr. *rt. car*), a sum of 100 karpadas or cowries, i. e. the small shell *Cypraea Moneta*, used as a coin; (is or ī), f., N. of Patañjali's great commentary or *Mahā-bhāṣya*, on the *Sūtras* of Pāṇini, perhaps so named because Patañjali notices every minute point of difficulty in Pāṇini's grammar [cf. *eka-cūrṇi*]; a selection or picking out of an unanswerable argument; (ī), f., N. of a river near the *Grāma Rāṇāghaṭṭa*. — **Cūrṇi-kri**, t, m. an epithet of Patañjali, the author of the *Mahā-bhāṣya*; an annotator, commentator in general.

Cūrṇikā, f. fried and pounded rice, or grain of any kind; a kind of cake; a sort of metre; a kind of easy prose; [cf. *cūrṇaka*.]

Cūrṇita, as, ā, am, ground, pulverized, pounded, reduced to dust or powder; bruised, smashed.

Cūrṇin, ī, inī, ī, made or mixed up with anything powdered or pounded, covered with it.

Cūrṇi-kri, cl. 8. P. A. -karoti, -kurute, -kartum, to reduce to dust or powder, pulverize, pound, grind, beat to pieces, bruise, smash. — **Cūrṇi-kṛita**, as, ā, am, pulverized, ground.

Cūrṇi-bhū, cl. 1. P. -bhavati, -bhavitum, to become dust or powder, fly off into minute particles. — **Cūrṇi-bhavat**, an, anti, at, becoming dust or pulverized, crumbling.

चूर्ति cūrṭi, is, f. (fr. *rt. car*), going.

चूल cūla, as, m. (= *cūḍa*, q. v.), N. of a

man; (ā), f. an upper room, a room on the top of a house; a crest, see *cūḍā*; the top part or crest of a comet; [cf. *uc-cūla*; cf. also Gr. *σκόλλυς*.]

Cūlikā, ās, m. pl., N. of a people; (ā), f. the crest or comb of a cock; the root of an elephant's ear; N. of a metre; a particular part or division of a drama, the body of a drama, the inferior personages of the drama collectively; title of a *Jaina* work forming one of the five parts of the *Dṛiṣṭi-vāda*; (am), n. cakes of flour fried with ghee. — **Cūlikā-paiśāci**, f., N. of a particular dialect in the drama. — **Cūliko-paniśad** ('kā-up'), t, f. title of an *Upaniśad*.

Cūlin, ī, inī, ī, having a crest (as a bird) or an ornament on the head; (ī), m., N. of a *Rishi*.

चूष cūsh, cl. 1. P. cūshati, cūcūsha, cūshishyati, cūshitum, to suck, suck out: Pass. *cūshyate*, to be sucked up or dried up (by internal inflammations &c.); Caus. *cūshayati, -yitum*, to suck up; [cf. Lat. *sugere, succus*; Germ. *saugen*; Iceland. *siuga*.]

Cūshaniya, as, ā, am, capable of being sucked. **Cūshā**, f. a leathern girth; a girdle; sucking (?); [cf. *būshā*.]

Cūshita, as, ā, am, sucked, sucked up. **Cūshya**, as, ā, am, to be sucked, suckable; (am), n. anything that can be sucked.

Cosha, as, m. sucking, suction; burning (of the skin), heat, inflammation, dryness; drying up.

Coshaya, am, n. sucking, suction.

Coshya, as, ā, am, to be sucked out; [cf. *cūshya*.]

चृत् cṛit, cl. 6. P. cṛitati, cācārtā, cārtishyati or cārtayati, cārtitum, to tie, connect together; to hurt, wound, kill; cl. 1. 10. P. cārtati, cārtayati, &c., to light, kindle; (a various reading for *chrid*.)

चृप् cṛip, cl. 1. 10. P. cārpātī, cārpayati, &c., to light, kindle; (a various reading for *chrid*.)

चेक ceka, as or am (?), m. or n. (?), N. of a country.

चेकित cekita, &c. See under 4. *cit*.

चेक्रिय cekriya, as, ā, am (fr. Intens. of *rt. I. kri*), doing much or often, active, industrious.

चेचेत् cecet (cet-cet), ind. an interjection; hush! be quiet!

चेट ceta, as, m. (fr. *rt. cit*), a servant, a slave, (*garbha-ceta*, a slave by birth); (ī), f. a female servant or slave.

Cetaka, as, m. a servant, a slave, a minister who fulfils an appointed duty; a paramour; (*ikā*), f. a female slave or servant, a servant girl, a little maid-servant.

Ceḍa, as, m. (for *ceta* above), a servant; (ī), f. a female servant or slave.

Ceḍaka, as, m. a servant; (*ikā*), f. a female servant.

चेत् cet. See *ced* below.

चेतक cetaka. See p. 325, col. 2.

चेतय्य cetavya. See p. 322, col. 2.

चेतस् cetas, &c. See p. 325, col. 2.

चेतसक cetasaka, ās, m. pl., N. of a place.

चेतिष्ठ cetishṭha, as, ā, am, Ved. (superl. of *citra*, q. v.), very brilliant &c., especially an epithet of *Agni*.

चेत् cetri, cetyā. See 2. and 3. *ci*, p. 322.

चेद् ced (originally 2. *ca + id*), a compound particle, never found at the beginning of a sentence or verse. In the *Veda* it is sometimes used as a conjunction, like the simple *ca*, in the sense of 'and,' 'also,' 'even.' But in *Vedic* as well as classical *Sanskrit* the most usual sense of *ced* is 'if,' 'although,' 'provided that,' 'when,' and in these senses it may

be joined with the present indicative (e. g. *mahyaṃ ced dadāt tat*, if he gives that to me); or with the future (e. g. *trishyaṃ cet tyakishyati*, if he shall abandon avarice); or with the conditional (e. g. *vṛishṭis ced abhaviṣyat*, if there should have been rain); or with the potential (e. g. *gacched cet*, if he should go); or with the perfect (e. g. *sa cen mānāra*, when he died); or with a participle (e. g. *kartavyam cet priyam mahyam*, if a kindness is to be done to me). It should be observed that in the *Veda* the verb which depends on *ced* retains its accent.

The negative particle *na* may be prefixed to *ced* either immediately or separated from it (e. g. *na ced vacah karishyati* or *na karishyati ced vacah*, if he should not make a speech); and frequently the negative *no* is used in connection with *ced*, the verb being understood (e. g. *dūram apasara no ced dhantavyo 'st mayā*, depart to a distance, if not, i. e. if thou departest not, thou art to be killed by me). Sometimes *no ced* = *api na*, would that not! (e. g. *no ced evaṃ kuryāt*, would that he did not so!). Rarely *yadi* and *ced* are joined together, when *ced* may be translated by 'that is,' 'that is to say,' 'namely' (e. g. *yadi ced rājyam avāpsyati*, if, that is, he shall obtain the kingdom). In the argumentative writings of native commentators *ced* preceded by *iti* and followed by *na* is often placed at the end of an object's statement (e. g. '*Rig-vedam adhyemi*' *ityādi vākyaṃ pramāṇam iti cen na*, if it be urged that the text 'I peruse the *Rig-veda*' is a proof, no, it is not so). *Attha ced*, but if; [cf. *ned*.]

चेदार cedāra, as, m. (a wrong reading for *vedāra*), a lizard, a chameleon.

चेदि cedi, ayas, m. pl., N. of a people who lived in *Bandela-khaṇḍa* (*Bundelkhand*) and were renowned in epic poetry for their attachment to ancient laws and institutions; their capital was *Suktimatī*, and some of their kings were *Vasu Upari-cara*, *Sa-bāhu*, *Dhriṣṭa-ketu*, *Dama-ghosha*, *Sīsu-pāla*, &c.; their ancestor who was a son of *Kaiśika* or *Uśika* is also called *Cedi*; their country is supposed by some to be the same as the modern *Chandail*. — **Cedi-pa**, as, m. a prince of the *Cedis*. — **Cedi-pati**, is, m. a N. of *Vasu Upari-cara*; a N. of *Sīsu-pāla*. — **Cedi-bhūbhṛit**, t, or **cedi-rāja**, as, m. a N. of *Sīsu-pāla*, a king of the *Cedayas* slain by *Kṛiṣṇa*; see *sīsu-pāla*.

चेदिक cedika, ās, m. pl., N. of a people living in the south-east of *Madhya-dēśa*.

चेय ceya. See 1. *ci*, p. 322, col. 2.

चेर cera, N. of a kingdom in the south of *India*.

चेरु ceru, us, us, u (rt. *car*), Ved. performing a holy work.

चेल cel, cl. 1. P. celati, to shake or tremble; to go or move; [cf. *cal*, *cell*, *kel*, *khel*, *vel*.]

चेल cela, am, n. (fr. *rt. cil*): according to the scholiasts also *celi*, f.), cloth, clothes, a garment, raiment; (at the end of a comp. *cela*, as, ī, am, expresses) vile, wicked, bad (e. g. *bhāryā-cela*, am, n. the garment or the mere outward appearance of a wife, a bad wife); [cf. *caila*; cf. also *caille*, 'a veil or cowl.'] — **Cela-gangā**, f., N. of a river. — **Cela-prakṣhālaka**, as, m. a washerman. — **Celāsaka** ('la-ās'), as, m. a moth.

Celikā, f. a particular part of a woman's dress, a corset, a bodice, stays.

चेलक celaka, as, m., N. of a man.

चेलान celāna, as, m. a kind of cucumber, commonly *celānā*; [cf. the following.]

चेलाल celāla, as, m. a kind of cucumber, *Cucumis Sativus*.