

geha, am, n. = *jatu-griha.* — *Jatu-putraka, as, m.* a man at chess or backgammon &c. (coloured with lac). — *Jatu-mañi, is, m.* a mole, a natural mark on the body. — *Jatu-mukha, as, m.* a kind of rice. — *Jatu-rasa, as, m. lac, the dye.* — *Jatu-vesmadāha, as, m.* the conflagration of the house of lac. — *Jatu-vesman, a, n.* = *jatu-griha, q. v.* — *Jatū-karna, as, m., N.* of a man; (a various reading for *jātukārpa.*) — *Jatv-aśmaka, am, n.* red arsenic; [cf. *silā-jatu.*]

Jatuka, am, n. lac, see jatu; Asa Fœtida [cf. *jātukā*]; (*ā*), f. lac; a kind of fragrant plant or tree, = *jatu-kṛt, jātikā, jānī, &c.*; also = *parpaṭi; a bat*; [cf. *jatunī, jātikā, āsma-jatuka.*]

Jatunī, f. a bat.

Jatūkā, f. a kind of fragrant plant; a bat.

जत्रु *jatru, us, u, m. n.* (said to be fr. rt. *jan*;) in the earlier language m. and pl. only), the continuations of the vertebrae; (in later Sanskrit) the collar-bone, clavicle; *ūrdhva-jatru, the part of the body above the collar-bone.*

Jatruka, am, n. the collar-bone, the clavicle.

जन *jan, cl. I. 3. P. janati, jājanti, jājana, jānīshyati, jānitum,* to generate, beget, (in these senses Ved.); cl. 4. A. *jāyate, jājīe, jānīshyate, ajaniṣṭa* and *ajani, jānitum* (Ved. *janitos*), to be born or produced, to come into existence; to grow (as plants &c.); to be born again; to be, become, take place, happen; to be possible, applicable, suitable, &c.; to be born for or destined for anything (with acc., e. g. *taṃ lokam jāyate*, he is born for that world, Ved.): Caus. *janayati, -te, ajjānat, jānāyitum* (Ved. *janayitavati*), to generate, beget, bring forth, produce, create, cause, occasion; to cause to be born; to assign, procure: Desid. *jijānīshati*: Intens. *jānjanyate* and *jājāyate, jānjanti, jājāti*; [cf. Gr. *γίνομαι*; Lat. *gigno, genui, (g)nascor*; Hib. *genim, 'I beget, generate*; Lith. *gemū*; Goth. *kin* in *keima, kaim*; Germ. *Kind, &c.*]

Jana, as, m. a created being, a creature, a living being, man; a person or individual in general, (used collectively in sing. as well as in pl., e. g. *daivyo janah* or *divyo janah*, the gods collectively; often at the end of a compound, e. g. *preshya-jana*, a servant; *svajana-jana*, a relation; *dāsa-jana*, a slave; *sakhī-jana*, a female friend); people, race, tribe, subjects, nation (e. g. *pañcā janāh*, the five races of men or nations; cf. *carshani* and *krishṭi*); the person nearest to the speaker (hence *ayam janah* = this person, these persons, often = I, myself, we ourselves; cf. *hic homo*); a common person, one of the people; the world beyond the Mahar-loka, the heaven of deified mortals or the people living in it [cf. *janaloka*]; N. of a man with the patronymic *Sārkarā-kshya*; (*ā*), f. birth, production; [cf. *antahpura-jana, itara-jana, kula-jana, guru-jana, tiro-jana, &c.*; cf. also Hib. *duine*, man either male or female; Goth. *qvinō*; Slav. *schena.*] — *Janamāsa, as, ā, am, Ved.* subduing all creatures, epithet of Indra. — *Jana-kalpa, as, ā, am,* containing ceremonial ordinances for mankind, (*janakalpā rīcāh*, applied to several verses of the Atharva-veda); similar to mankind. — *Janan-gama, as, m.* a Cāṇḍāla, a man of a low or degraded tribe; [cf. *jalān-gama.*] — *Jana-śakshus, us, n.* the eye of all creatures, the sun; [cf. *jagac-śakshus.*] — *Jana-tā, f.* a number of men, an assemblage of people, a community; people, subjects; mankind, manhood; birth, generation. — *Jana-traya, am, n.* three persons. — *Jana-trā, f.* (for *jala-trā*?) an umbrella, a parasol. — *Jana-deva, as, m.* a king. — *Janan-tapa, as, m., N.* of a man. — *Jana-pada, as, m.* a community, nation, people (sing. or pl.); the people (as opposed to the sovereign); an empire, an inhabited country; man, mankind; [cf. *janā-pada.*] — *Janapadādhipa ('da-adh'), as, m.* the ruler of a people or empire, a prince, a king. — *Janapadāyuta ('da-āy'), as, ā, am,* crowded with people, populous. — *Janapadin, ī, m.* the ruler of

an empire, a prince, king. — *Janapadesvara ('da-is'), as, m.* the lord of a country. — *Jana-pravāda, as, m.* 'the talk of men,' rumour, report. — *Jana-priya, as, ā, am,* fond of mankind; philanthropic; (as), m. an epithet of Siva; coriander-seed; the tree *Morunga Hyperanthera, = śobhājīana.* — *Jana-bhāksha, as, ā, am, Ved.* devouring men; (Sāy.) loving men or to be loved by men. — *Jana-bhṛt, t, t, Ved.* supporting men. — *Jana-maraka, as, m.* 'men-killer,' an epidemic disease. — *Jana-maryādā, f.* popular observance, established usage. — *Janam-ējaya, as, m.* 'causing men to tremble,' N. of a celebrated king to whom Vaiśampāyana recited the Mahā-bhārata, (he was great-grandson to Arjuna, as being son and successor to Parikshit, who was son of Abhi-manyu, who was son of Arjuna); N. of a son of Kuru; of a son of Puru; of Purañ-jaya; of Soma-datta; of Su-mati; N. of a Nāga. — *Jana-mohin, ī, inī, t,* infatuating men. — *Jana-yopana, as, ā, am, Ved.* impeding or perplexing men, causing them to suffer; (Sāy.) gladdening men. — *Jana-rañjana, am, n.* gratifying the people, courting popular favour. — *Jana-rava, as, m.* rumour, report; calumny, scandal. — *Jana-rāj, t, or jana-rājan, ā, m., Ved.* king of men, ruler of men. — *Jana-loka, as, m.* one of the seven Lokas or divisions of the universe, the fifth or next above Mahar-loka, where the sons of Brahmā and other pious men reside; [cf. *janas.*] — *Jana-vallabha, as, ā, am,* agreeable to men; a favourite with men, fond of men; (as), m., N. of a plant, = *śveta-rohita.* — *Jana-vāda, as, m.* 'the talk of men,' news, rumour, report, scandal; [cf. *janē-vāda* and *jano-vāda.*] — *Jana-vādin, ī, m., Ved.* a talker, news-monger, gossip, tattler. — *Jana-vid, t, t, t,* possessing men. — *Jana-vyavahāra, as, m.* popular practice or usage. — *Jana-śrī, ī, is, ī, Ved.* coming or going to men; epithet of Pūshan. — *Jana-śruti, as, ā, am,* known among men; (as), m., N. of a man; (*ā*), f., N. of a woman. — *Jana-śruti, is, f.* rumour, news, tidings, intelligence. — *Jana-saṅg-sād, t, f.* an assembly of men. — *Jana-sankshaya, as, m.* destruction of men. — *Jana-sambādha, as, ā, am,* densely crowded with people (a place). — *Jana-stha, as, ā, am,* living or abiding among men. — *Jana-sthāna, am, n.* 'the resort of demons,' N. of a part of the Daṇḍaka forest in the Dakhin. — *Janasthāna-ruha, as, ā, am,* growing in Janasthāna. — *Janākirna ('na-āk'), as, ā, am,* crowded with people. — *Janādāra ('na-ād'), as, m.* popular usage or custom, propriety, decorum, good conduct. — *Janātiga ('na-at'), as, ā, am,* superhuman, superior. — *Janādhitāna ('na-adh'), as, m.* supreme lord of men, a king; an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Janādhipa ('na-adh'), as, m.* a ruler of men, a prince, a king. — *Janānta ('na-an'), as, m.* a place removed from men, an uninhabited place; a region; personal proximity; an epithet of Yama, the destroyer of men. — *Janāntika ('na-an'), am, n.* secret communication, whispering, speaking aside to another; (*am*), ind. (as a stage-direction) speaking aside, aside. — *Janāyana ('na-ay'), as, ā, am, Ved.* leading to men. — *Janārāva ('na-ar'), as, m.* 'ocean of men,' a large concourse of people, a caravan. — *Janārtha-sabda ('na-ar'), as, m.* a family appellation, a gentile noun. — *Janārādana ('na-ar'), as, m.* an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (exciting or agitating men); N. of several men. — *Janārādana-vibudha, as, m., N.* of the author of a commentary called Bhāvārtha-ātpikā. — *Janāv ('na-av), as, m., Ved.* a preserver or protector of mankind. — *Janāśana ('na-as'), as, m.* 'man-eater,' a wolf. — *Janāśraya ('na-ās'), as, m.* an asylum or shelter for men, an inn, caravansary. — *Janāśhak* (in some forms *janā-sah*), *śhāt, f, t, Ved.* subduing men. — *Janendra ('na-in'), as, m.* the prince or lord of men, a king. — *Jana-vāda, as, m.* rumour, report; [cf. *jana-vāda.*] — *Janesa* or *janēsvara ('na-is'), as, m.* lord of men, a king. — *Janeshta ('na-ish'), as, ā, am,* desired or praised by mankind; (as), m. a kind of jasmine (*mudgara*); (*ā*), f., N. of a fragrant plant, = *jatukā*; N. of a medicinal plant, =

vriddhi; turnerick, = *haridrā*; the flower of *Jasminum Grandiflorum, = jāti-pushpa.* — *Janodāharaṇa ('na-ud'), am, n.* 'laudation of men,' glory, fame. — *Janau, cf. jānāv.* — *Janaugha ('na-ogha), am, n.* a multitude of people, a crowd, a mob.

Janaka, as, ikā, am, generative, generating, begetting, producing, causing; (as), m. a father, a progenitor; N. of two kings of Vidcha or Mithilā, one a son of Mithi and father of Udāvasu, the other a son of Hrasva-roman and father of Rāma's wife Sitā, who is therefore called *Janaka-tanayā, Janaka-nandinī, Janaka-sutā,* and *Janakātmajā*; N. of a disciple of Bhagavat and of several others; (*ās*), m. pl. the descendants of Janaka; (*ikā*), f. a daughter-in-law [cf. *jani* and *jani*]; a mother. — *Janakākāra, as, m.* 'the one-eyed Janaka,' N. of a man. — *Janaka-bandra, as, m., N.* of several persons. — *Janaka-tā, f.* or *janaka-tva, am, n.* generativeness, productiveness, paternity. — *Janaka-bhadra, as, m., N.* of a man. — *Janaka-rāja, as, m., N.* of a man. — *Janaka-saptarātra, as, m., N.* of a Saptāha. — *Janaka-sinhā, as, m., N.* of a man. — *Janakātmajā ('ka-āt'), f.* see above. — *Janakēsvara-tirtha ('ka-is'), am, n., N.* of a Tirtha.

Janat, ind. a sacred exclamation used in religious ceremonies (like *om &c.*) without any definite meaning.

Janana, as, ī, am, generating, begetting, producing, causing; (as), m. a parent, progenitor, a creator; (*ī*), f. a mother; a queen-mother; a bat; lac; N. of several plants, = *jani, yūthikā, katukā, māñishikā*; tenderness, compassion; (*am*), n. birth, production, causation, coming into existence, life (e. g. *pūrvē janane*, in a former birth, i. e. in a former life); race, lineage, family; [cf. *indra-janana* and *medhā-janana.*]

Janani, is, f. = *janani*, a mother; birth; N. of a plant, = *jani*.

Jananiya, as, ā, am, to be produced, produced. *Janayat, an, anti, at,* begetting, generating, engendering, producing.

Janayati, is, f., Ved. generation, engendering, production.

Janayanta, as, ā, am, generating, producing. *Janayitavya, as, ā, am,* to be engendered, generated, produced.

Janayitri, tā, trī, trī, generating, begetting, producing, who or what produces; (*tā*), m. a progenitor, a father; (*trī*), f. a mother.

Janayishnu, us, m. a progenitor.

Janar. See janas below.

Janas, as, n., Ved. race, class of beings; (Sāy.) generator, parent; (as) or *janar*, ind. (before soft letters generally *janar*), N. of one of the seven worlds or divisions of the universe; see *jana* and *janaloka*. — *Jano-loka, as, m.* the world described above.

Jani, is, or jani, f. a woman, wife, mother; any female animal, (in the Veda perhaps metaphorically = the fingers, e. g. *janibhiḥ samiddha*, kindled by the fingers); the wife of a son or brother's son; birth, production; birthplace; a kind of fragrant plant; [cf. Hib. *gean*, 'a woman'; Goth. *qveins, qveins*; Eng. *queen.*] — *Jani-kāma, as, ā, am, Ved.* wishing for a wife. — *i. jani-tva* or *jani-tvana, am, n.* the state of a wife, wedlock, conjugal state. — *Jani-dā, ās, ās, am, Ved.* giving a wife. — *Jani-nilikā, f., N.* of a plant, = *maha-nili.* — *Jani-mat* or *jani-vaṭ, ān, atī, at, Ved.* having a wife, relating to women.

Janika, as, ā, am, producing, generating. *Janita, as, ā, am,* engendered, begotten; produced, occasioned; occurring. — *Janita-svana, as, ā, am,* making a noise, sounding. — *Janitodyama ('ta-ud'), as, ā, am,* making exertion, energetic.

Janitavya, as, ā, am, to be born or produced. *Janitri, tā, m.* a father, progenitor; (*trī*), f. a mother; [cf. Lat. *genitor*; Gr. *γενέτωρ, γενετήρ*; Hib. *genteilr*, 'a begetter, sower, planter'; Lat. *genitrix*; Gr. *γενετρα.*]

Janitra, am, n., Ved. a birthplace, place of origin, home; origin, generative or procreative matter; N. of a Sāman; (*āni*), n. pl. parents, relatives.