

tyakto-prāṇa, as, ā, am, ready to abandon life; willing to run all hazards, having relinquished all expectation of life as men on the forlorn hope. —Tyakto-lajja, as, ā, am, abandoning shame, shameless. —Tyakto-vat, ān, atī, at, having left, leaving, abandoning, &c. —Tyakto-vidhi, is, is, i, transgressing rules. —Tyakto-śrī, is, is, i, abandoned by fortune. —Tyaktāgni (‘ta-ag’), is, m. a Brāhman who has given up his household fire, one who neglects essential ceremonies.

Tyaktavya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned or released, to be left to one’s fate; to be removed or kept back; to be given up or sacrificed.

Tyaktu-kāma, as, ā, am, wishing to leave.

Tyaktṛi, tā, trī, trī, resigning, leaving, abandoning, giving up, sacrificing; an abandoner, forsaker.

Tyaktvā, ind. having left, abandoned, surrendered, &c.; leaving aside, disregarding, with exception of.

2. tyaj, k, k, k, (at the end of a comp.) leaving, abandoning, giving up, dying, risking one’s life; [cf. tanu-<sup>l</sup>].

Tyajāna, am, n. leaving, quitting, abandoning; giving; excepting, exclusion.

Tyajāniya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned, to be avoided, to be excepted, &c.

Tyajas, as, n., Ved. abandonment; difficulty, danger; alienation, estrangement, dislike, anger, aversion, envy; (Sāy.) a weapon or instrument causing abandonment; (ās, ās, as), m. f. n., Ved. offspring, a descendant.

Tyāga, as, m. leaving, letting go, abandoning, forsaking, parting from, deserting, renouncing, separation; discharging; dismissing; giving up, resigning; gift, donation, distribution; sacrificing one’s life; liberality, generosity, prodigality; secretion, exaction; a sage, one who separates himself from the world; [cf. ātma-<sup>l</sup>, tanu-<sup>l</sup>, deha-<sup>l</sup>]. —Tyāga-pattra, am, n. a bill of divorce. —Tyāga-maya, as, ī, am, consisting only in giving or in donation. —Tyāga-yuta, as, ā, am, liberal. —Tyāga-sīla, as, ā, am, disposed to give away, generous, liberal. —Tyāgasīla-tā, f. or tyāgasīla-tva, am, n. generosity.

Tyāgin, ī, inī, i, leaving, abandoning, renouncing; giving up, resigning; sacrificing; liberal; (ī), m. an abandoner, (often applied to the religious ascetic who abandons terrestrial objects, thoughts, &c.); a giver, a donor; a hero. —Tyāgi-tā, f. or tyāgi-tva, am, n. liberality, generosity.

Tyāgīma, as, ā, am, left, abandoned.

Tyājaka, as, ikā, am, one who leaves, abandons, expels; leaving, abandoning, &c.

Tyājita, as, ā, am, made to quit or abandon; caused to be disregarded.

Tyājya, as, ā, am, to be left or abandoned or quitted, to be avoided or shunned, to be expelled, to be removed; to be given up or relinquished or abstained from; to be sacrificed; to be excepted; (am), n. part of an asterism or its duration considered as unlucky.

त्यद् tyad, syas, syā, tyad (a pronoun composed of the base of the demonstrative pron. ta and the relative ya, and not found in the later language), Ved. that, that person or thing, (often used like the article in other languages, e.g. tyad vasu Paṇinām vidas, thou didst find that wealth, i. e. the wealth of the Paṇis); it is sometimes strengthened by *ēid* and often occurs in connection with other demonstratives; (tyad), ind., Ved. indeed, namely, as it is known, (always preceded by the particle ha, e.g. tvam ha tyad Indra Kutsam āvas, thou indeed, O Indra, didst help Kutsa); [cf. Old Germ. *dēr fr. dīar, f. dīu, acc. dīa = tyām, nom. pl. m. die = tye, f. dīo = tyās, n. dīu = tyāni*: to *syā* belongs Old Germ. *siu, acc. sīa*: Lith. and Slav. *sīs, sy, = syas; szi, sī, = syā*].

Tyatra, ind., Ved. at that place, there.

Tyatradya, as, ā, am, Ved. existing or being there.

Tyada, as, m. a son of that person; (am), ind. (at the end of an adv. comp.) = tyad.

Tyadāyani, is, m. a son of that person.

Tyā-dṛts, k, k, k, and tyā-dṛisa, as, ī, am, such a one as that.

त्र 1. tra, as, ā, am (fr. rt. *trai*), protecting (in comp.; see *ansa-<sup>l</sup>, anguli-<sup>l</sup>, ātapa-<sup>l</sup>, kaṭi-<sup>l</sup>*, &c.).

त्र 2. tra = tri, three, in *doi-tra*, q. v.

त्रंस trans, cl. 1. 10. P. *transati, transayati*, &c., to speak or shine.

त्रख trakh, cl. 1. P. *trakhati*, &c., to go, move.

त्रङ्क trank, cl. 1. A. *trankate*, &c., to go, move.

त्रङ्क trankh or trang, cl. 1. P. *trankhati* or *trangati*, &c., to go or move, (a various reading for *twang*); [cf. Hib. *tairgim*, ‘I escape’; *tairgeadh*, ‘going, passing’].

त्रङ्ग tranga, as, ā, m. f. a kind of town or N. of a town; the city of Hari-ścandra supposed to be suspended in the air; [cf. *dranka, dranga*, &c.].

त्रद trada, as, m. (fr. rt. *trid*), Ved. splitting, one who cleaves or opens; a creator; (Sāy.) = *tardayitri*, a killer or injurer (of enemies).

त्रद trad, cl. 1. P. *trandati*, &c., to act, perform functions; to endeavour, strive; to be busy.

त्रप trap, cl. 1. A. *trapate, trepe, trapishyate* and *trapayate, atrapishṭa* and *atrapta, trapitum* and *traplum*, to become perplexed or embarrassed, to be ashamed, to be modest: Caus. *trapayati* and *trapayati, -yitum*, to make perplexed or ashamed: Desid. *titrapishate* and *titrapisate*: Intens. *tātrapayate, tātrapiti*; [cf. Gr. *τρέπω, ἐν-τρέπω*; Lat. *turpis*, probably also *trepidus*, = Ved. *trīpra*, ‘hastening’; Lith. *trōpiyti*, ‘to throw’; Slav. *trepet*, ‘trembling’; probably Goth. *dreiban*; Angl. Sax. *drif-an, dref-an*].

Trapa, as, ā, m. f. (more commonly ā, f.), perplexity, embarrassment, bashfulness, shame, modesty; (ā), f. an unchaste woman (a shame to her family); family, race; fame, celebrity; [cf. Gr. *ἐν-τροπή*]. —*Trapā-nirasta*, as, ā, am, shameless, impudent. —*Trapānvita* (‘pā-an’), as, ā, am, modest, bashful, ashamed. —*Trapā-bhara*, as, ā, am, overcome with shame. —*Trapā-yukta*, as, ā, am, bashful, modest. —*Trapā-raṇḍā*, f. a harlot. —*Trapā-val, ān, atī, at*, modest, ashamed. —*Trapā-hina*, as, ā, am, shameless, immodest, impudent. —*Trapāmāya*, as, ā, am, being ashamed.

Trapita, as, ā, am, modest, bashful, ashamed.

Trapu, u, n. tin; lead; (tin is said to be called *trapu* from its contracting just before melting; cf. *lajjālu*, as a N. of the sensitive plant.) —*Trapu-karkaṭi*, f. a kind of cucumber, = *trapusi*. —*Trapu-karṇin, ī, inī, i*, having tin ear-ornaments; (ī), m. an epithet of Bbava-nandin.

Trapula, am, n. tin, lead.

Trapusha, as, m., N. of a merchant; a cucumber or melon; (ī), f. = *trapusi*; (am), n. cucumber, the fruit of the *Trapushī*; tin.

Trapus, us, n. tin; [cf. *trāpusha*].

Trapusa, am, n. cucumber, the fruit of the *Trapusi*; tin; (ī), f. *colocynthis* and other sorts of cucumber, = *mahendra-rāvuni, karkaṭi, pītapushpā*.

त्रपा trapāta, as, m., N. of a barbarous tribe.

त्रपिष trapishṭha, as, ā, am (superl. of *trīpra*), highly satisfied, much pleased or contented.

त्रपियु, ān, asi, as (compar. of *trīpra*), more satisfied, highly pleased.

त्रपुटी trapuṭi, f. small cardamoms; [cf. also *tri-putā* and *tri-puti*].

त्रपुस् trapus. See under rt. *trap* above.

त्रप्र trapra, am, n. (a various reading for *vapra*), lead.

त्रप्स्य trapsya, am, n. (said to be fr. rt. *trip*), thin or diluted curds; (according to some authorities written *drapsya* and *drapsa*.)

त्रय traya, as, ī, am (fr. *tri*), triple, threefold, consisting of three, divided into three parts, of three kinds, treble; (ī), f., scil. *vidyā*, the threefold knowledge, the triple science (i. e. sacred revelation in its threefold form of hymn, sacrificial formula, and song, afterwards represented by the Ṛig, Yajur, and Sāma Vedas), the three Vedas collectively (omitting the Atharvan, which is not of equal authority); a triad, three collectively, a triplet, three, (e.g. *śata-trayi*, 300); a matron, a married woman whose husband and children are living; intellect, understanding; N. of a plant (*Conyza Serratula*), = *soma-rājin*; (am), n. a triad, three collectively, three, *त्रयः*. —*Trayi-tanu*, us, m. an epithet of the Sun (having the three Vedas for a body, either as celebrated in the Vedas or because the Sāma-veda and portions of the other Vedas are said to have proceeded from the Sun); an epithet of Siva. —*Trayi-dharma*, as, m. the duty enjoined by the Vedas (i. e. the forms of sacrifice &c. prescribed by them). —*Trayi-maya*, as, ī, am, consisting of the three Vedas, containing them, resting on them, &c. —*Trayi-mukha*, as, m. a Brāhman (‘having the three Vedas in his mouth’). —*Trayi-vidā*, as, ā, am, Ved. knowing the triple science; [cf. *trayi* and *traivida*].

Trayas, nom. pl. of *tri*, three, (used in comp. with a following decad, except *asiti* which takes *tri*. The other decads, except ten, twenty, and thirty, may also take *tri* for + 3.) —*Trayah-pancāśat*, t, f. fifty-three; [cf. *tri-pancāśat*]. —*Trayah-shashṭi*, is, f. sixty-three; [cf. *tri-shashṭi*]. —*Trayah-saptati*, is, f. seventy-three; [cf. *tri-saptati*]. —*Trayas-catvāriṅśat*, as, ī, am, the forty-third. —*Trayas-catvāriṅśat*, t, f. forty-three; [cf. *tri-catvāriṅśat*]. —*Trayas-triṅśat*, as, ī, am, the thirty-third; joined with thirty-three (e.g. *trayastrīṅśam śatam*, 133); consisting of thirty-three; celebrated with the Stoma which consists of thirty-three parts or syllables, containing that Stoma, &c. —*Trayas-triṅśat*, t, f. thirty-three. —*Trayas-triṅśati*, is, f., Ved. thirty-three. —*Trayastrīṅśa-pati*, is, m. the chief of the thirty-three gods, an epithet of Indra. —*Trayastrīṅśa-stoma*, as, ā, am, Ved. containing the *Trayastrīṅśa-stoma*. —*Trayas-triṅśin, ī, inī, i*, containing thirty-three. —*Trayo-daśa*, as, ī, am, the thirteenth; joined with thirteen or having thirteen added (e.g. *trayodaśam śatam*, 113); consisting of thirteen; (ī), f. the thirteenth day of the lunar fortnight; a kind of gesticulation mentioned in the *Purāṇa-sarva-sva*. —*Trayodaśaka*, consisting of thirteen; (am), n. the number thirteen. —*Trayodaśa-dhā*, ind. into or in thirteen parts. —*Trayo-daśan*, a, m. f. n. pl. thirteen; [Gr. *τρεις-καὶ-δεκα* for *τρεις*°; cf. Lat. *tredecim* for *tres-decem*; Lith. *trylika* fr. *trydika*]. —*Trayodaśama*, as, ī, am, the thirteenth. —*Trayodaśavidha*, as, ā, am, of thirteen kinds. —*Trayodaśika*, happening on the thirteenth day of the half-moon. —*Trayo-daśin, ī, inī, i*, Ved. containing thirteen. —*Trayo-navati*, is, f. ninety-three; [cf. *tri-navati*]. —*Trayoviṅśa*, as, ī, am, the twenty-third; consisting of twenty-three. —*Trayo-viṅśati*, is, f. twenty-three. —*Trayo-viṅśatika*, as, ī, am, consisting of twenty-three. —*Trayoviṅśati-tama*, as, ī, am, the twenty-third. —*Trayoviṅśati-dhā*, ind. in twenty-three parts, in twenty-three ways, &c.

त्रययय्य trayayāyya, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to Sāy.) = *trātavya*, to be protected.

त्रयोदशन् trayo-daśan. See *trayas* above.

त्रय्यारुण trayyārūṇa, as, m., N. of a prince, a son of Tri-dhanva; a son of Uru-kshaya; N. of the Vyāsa in the fifteenth Dvāpara.