

one's presence; cf. *puṇya-darśana*); a view or theory prescribed in a system or book (e.g. *Sāstra-darśanāt*, in the manner prescribed in the *Sāstras*); experiencing; seeing in the mind, mental or spiritual vision, foreseeing, divining; contemplating; a vision, a dream; apprehension, judgment; discernment, understanding, intellect; knowledge, religious knowledge; opinion; intention; doctrine, demonstration, a *Sāstra*, a N. applied to the six recognized systems of philosophy (viz. 1. Pūrva-mīmāṃsā, usually called *Mīmāṃsā* by Jaimini; 2. Uttara-mīmāṃsā, usually called *Vedānta* by Vyāsa or *Bādarāyaṇa*; 3. Nyāya by Gotama; 4. Vaiśeṣika by Kaṇāda; 5. Sāṅkhya by Kapila; 6. Yoga by Patañjali; cf. *tarka*); virtue, moral merit; the eye; a mirror [cf. *ā-d*]; a sacrifice, oblation [cf. *danta-d*]; (ī), f. a kind of insect (= *taila-kīṭa*). — *Darśana-patha*, as, m. 'the path of the sight'; the range of sight or view, horizon. — *Darśana-pāla*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Darśana-pratibhū*, īs, m. bail or surety for appearance. — *Darśana-pratibhāva*, am, n. surety for appearance, bail. — *Darśana-bhūmi*, īs, f. the region or range of perception; (with Buddhists) one of the periods in the life of a *Srāvaka*. — *Darśana-tālasa*, as, ā, am, longing to see, ardently desirous of beholding. — *Darśanepu* ('na-īp'), us, us, u, anxious to see. — *Darśanojjvalā* ('na-uj'), f. 'of brilliant aspect,' great white jasmine. — *Darśanapanishad* ('na-up'), t, f., N. of an Upanishad.

Darśanīya, as, ā, am, visible, to be seen; observable, perceptible, conspicuous; worthy of being seen, good-looking, beautiful, agreeable, handsome; to be made to appear before a court of justice, to be produced in court; (as), m. *Aselepias Gigantea*. — *Darśanīya-tama*, as, ā, am, most worthy of being seen, very beautiful. — *Darśanīya-mānta*, ī, inī, ī, thinking one's self good-looking, vain, conceited.

Darśayitū-kāma, as, ā, am, wishing to show. — *Darśayitri*, tā, trī, trī, showing, exhibiting, displaying, a shower, exhibitor, director, instructor, showman, guide; (tā), m. a warder, usher, door-keeper.

Darśayitvā, ind. having shown or exhibited, having made manifest.

Darśayishyat, an, anti, al, intending or proposing to show or explain.

Darśita, as, ā, am, shown, displayed, exhibited, exposed to view; explained; seen, understood; visible, apparent. — *Darśita-val*, ān, ati, al, having shown or explained or taught.

Darśin, ī, inī, ī, (at the end of comp.) seeing, a spectator, looking, looking at, inspecting, observing, examining, perceiving, apprehending; knowing, understanding; seeing or knowing (the hymns of the *Veda*); experiencing, looking, appearing, having an aspect; causing to see, showing, exhibiting, teaching, causing to experience or suffer; [cf. *anīti-d*, *amogha-d*, *kehana-d*, *pāpa-d*, &c.] — *Darśitea*, am, n. the state of seeing &c.

Darśivas, ān, m. (perf. part. fr. rt. 1. *drś*) without reduplication; always at the end of comp., and usually at the end of a verse), a seer, one who has seen, one who sees or knows or understands (e.g. *Arjuna-darśivan*, one who has seen Arjuna; cf. *dirgha-d*).

Darśya, as, ā, am, Ved. worthy of being shown or exhibited; worthy of being seen, conspicuous.

दल (connected with rt. *drī*), cl. 1.

P. dalati, *dadāla*, *adālit*, *dalitum*, to burst open, split, crack, to be divided, to fly open, open in chinks, open (as a bud or blossom), expand, blossom: Caus. *dalayati* and *dālayati*, -yitum, to cause to burst, to split or tear or open, tear asunder; to cut, divide, split, pierce; to wither; [cf. Lith. *dalis*, 'a part'; *dallykas*, 'a fragment'; *daliyū*, 'to divide'; Goth. *dails*, 'a part'; Old Germ. *tail*, *teil*; *tīlon*, *tīligōn* = Caus. *dalayami*: Lat. *dolo*: Hib. *dail*, 'a share'; *dailim*, 'I deal out'; *duil*, 'partition'; *duilleann*, 'a spear.']

Dala, am, n. (according to lexicographers also as, m.), a piece torn or split off; a part, a portion, a fragment, a rent, side [cf. *aṣṭa-dala*]; a degree;

a half, the half (e.g. *aḥar-dala*, mid-day); a sheath, scabbard; a small shoot, blade, petal, leaf (i. e. what unfolds itself; often occurring at the end of names of plants, the fem. being *dalā*; cf. *udumbara-d*, *karhaṣa-d*, *kāma-khadga-d*, *kshāra-d*); the blade of anything (as of a knife &c.); a clump, lump, heap, quantity; a detachment, body of men; dividing, tearing, cutting, splitting, &c.; an adulteration or alloy; (as), m., N. of a prince; (ī), f., see *dali* below; [cf. Hib. *duille*, 'a leaf.'] — *Dala-kapāta*, as, m. a folded petal or leaf. — *Dala-konala* = *kamala*, the lotus (Nelumbium). — *Dala-kosha*, as, m. 'having young shoots incased in sheaths,' a sort of jasmine (J. Pubescens). — *Dala-ja*, am, n. 'produced by small bees' or 'produced from young shoots,' a kind of honey; [cf. *dāla*.] — *Dala-taru*, us, m. = *tādī*, a kind of paini, *Corypha Taliera*. — *Dala-nīrmoha*, as, m. a kind of birch (lit. 'leaf-shedding'), the bark of which is used for hookahs &c. (= *bhūrja-pattra*). — *Dala-pati*, īs, m., N. of a prince. — *Dala-pushpā*, ī, f. a fragrant plant, the leaves of which surround the flower, *Pandanus Odoratissimus* (= *ke-lakū*). — *Dala-mālinī*, f. a kind of cabbage. — *Dala-sas*, ind. in pieces or fragments (e.g. *dalaśo yā*, to go or fall to pieces). — *Dala-sālinī*, f. a species of pot-herb (= *kaśīka-sāka*). — *Dala-sāyāsī* (ī), f. white basil. — *Dala-sārṇī*, f. = *kenuka*, a species of pot-herb, (probably) = *dala-sālnī*. — *Dala-sūcī*, īs, m. a thorn. — *Dala-snaśā*, f. the fibre or vein of a leaf. — *Dalākhyā* ('la-ākh'), as, m., N. of a particular constellation (subdivisions of which are *Ahi* and *Māla*). — *Dalāgra-lohita*, as, or am, m. or n. (?), a sort of spinnage. — *Dalāḍhaka* ('la-āḍh'), as, m., N. of several plants, *Pistia Stratiotes* (= *priśnī*); a kind of jasmine (= *kunda*); wild sesamum; *Mesua Ferrea* (commonly *Nageśar*); *Acacia Sirissa* (= *sirīsha*); red chalk (= *gaurika*); foam (= *phena*); cuttle-fish bone; a moat, a ditch; a *Sūdra*; the head man of a village (?), the driver of an elephant (?); an elephant's ear; a hurricane, a high wind. — *Dalāḍhya* ('la-āḍh'), as, m. mud, especially on the banks of a river; [cf. *dalāḍhaka*.] — *Dalāmala* ('la-am'), am, n., N. of several plants, = *damanaka* and *maruvaka*; *Vangueria Spinosa* and *Artemisia*. — *Dalāmāla* ('la-am'), am, n. sorrel. — *Dali-kṛti*, as, ā, am, divided, bisected, halved. — *Dale-gandhi*, īs, m. ('fragrance in the leaf'), N. of a plant, *Echites* Scholarius; [cf. *sapta-parṇa*.] — *Dalodbhava* ('la-ud'), am, n. a kind of honey; [cf. *dala-ja* and *dāla*.]

Dalat, an, anti, al, splitting, bursting open, rending; being torn or cut. — *Dalad-dhṛidaya*, as, ā, am (*dalat* + *hṛidaya*), broken-hearted, cut to the heart, &c.

Dalana, as, ī, am, splitting, tearing asunder or in two, breaking to pieces, cutting, dividing; (ī), f. a clod of earth [cf. *dali*]; (am), n. bursting; tearing, rending, breaking, crushing, cutting to pieces, grinding.

Dalanīya, as, ā, am, to be broken or destroyed or trodden down.

Dali, īs, f. (according to some also *dali*), a clod of clay or earth; [cf. *dalanī* and *dalana*.]

Dalika, am, n. timber, a piece of wood.

Dalita, as, ā, am, burst, split, broken, torn, rent; torn asunder, cut to pieces, wounded; opened, unfolded, expanded, blown, full blown; divided in two, bisected, halved; divided into degrees, distributed; driven asunder, scattered; trodden down; crushed; destroyed; manifested.

Dalim, ī, inī, ī, having pieces, leaves, &c.

Dalmi, īs, m. Indra's thunderbolt; an epithet of Indra; [cf. *darma*, *darmin*, *dālmā*.] — *Dalmimat*, ān, ati, al, having a thunderbolt.

दल्प *dalopa*, as, m. a weapon; a sacred or religious book (= *śāstra* for *śāstra*); gold.

दल्भ *dalbha*, as, m. a wheel; fraud, dishonesty, sin; N. of a Rishi; [cf. Hib. *dalbh*, 'falsehood.']

Dalbhya, as, m., N. of an ancient preceptor.

दव *dava*, as, m. (fr. rt. 2. *du*), fire, burning, heat; fever, pain; a wood on fire, a forest conflagration; a wood, a forest; [cf. *dāva*; cf. also *Cambro-Brit. davr*, 'burning.']] — *Dava-dagdhaka*, as, or am, m. or n. (?), a kind of grass (= *ro-hiṣha*). — *Dava-dahana*, as, m. the fire in a burning forest. — *Davāgni* ('va-ag'), īs, or *davā-nala* ('va-an'), as, m. a wood on fire, a forest conflagration; [cf. *davāgni*.]

Davathu, us, m. fire, heat; pain, anxiety, vexation, distress; inflammation of the eye.

दवय *davaya* (fr. *dava*, substituted for *dūra* in the same manner as in *davīyas*, *davīshtha*), Nom. P. *davayati*, -yitum, to make distant, remove.

Davayat, an, anti, al, removing, making distant, distancing, placing at a distance.

Davīshtha, as, ā, am (superl. fr. *dūra*), very remote, very distant.

Davīyas, ān, asi, as (compar. fr. *dūra*), more or very remote, more distant.

दश *daś*. See 2. *daś*, p. 396, col. 1.

दशन *daśan*, a, m. f. n. pl. (said to be fr. rt. 2. *daś*), ten; [cf. Gr. *deka*; Lat. *decem*; Goth. *taihun* for *tihun*; Armor. *dek*; Hib. *deagh*, *deich*; Lith. *deszimtis*, *deszim-t*, *deszim-t*; Slav. *desyaty*.]

— *Daśa-kaṅṭha* or *daśa-kandhara*, as, ā, am, ten-necked; (as), m. an epithet of Ravana. — *Daśa-kaṅṭha-jit*, t, m. or *daśakan/hāri* ('tha-ari), īs, m. an epithet of Rāma. — *Daśa-kanyā-tīrtha*, as, m. 'the Tīrtha of the ten virgins,' N. of a Tīrtha.

— *Daśa-karman*, āni, n. pl. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. — *Daśa-karma-paddhati*, īs, f., N. of a work on the ten ceremonies. — *Daśa-kāma-ja-ryasana*, am, n. ten vices (see *Manu VII. 47*) arising from love of pleasure, viz. hunting, gambling, sleeping by day, fault-finding, lust, drunkenness, dancing, singing, playing, and useless travel. — *Daśa-kumārā-carita*, am, n. 'the adventures of the ten princes,' N. of a book of stories by Daṇḍin. — *Daśa-kṣitī-garbhā*, as, or am, m. or n. (?), N. of a Buddhist *Sūtra* work. — *Daśa-kṣhira*, as, ā, am, mixed with ten parts of milk; (am), n. a compound of ten parts of milk mixed with one part of some other substance. — *Daśa-gaṇī*, f. ten classes collectively. — *Daśa-gitīkā*, f., N. of an astronomical work, i. e. 'the ten poems of Ārya-bhaṭṭa.' — *Daśa-guṇa*, as, ā, am, ten-fold, ten times larger, ten times more; (am), ind. ten times, ten-fold. — *Daśa-grāma*, am, n. a district or collection of ten villages.

— *Daśagrāma-pati*, īs, m. a magistrate or chief of ten villages. — *Daśagrāmīn*, ī, m. the head man of ten villages. — *Daśa-grāmī*, f. a collection of ten villages; a municipality or corporation of ten villages. — *Daśa-grīva*, as, ā, am, ten-necked; (as), m., N. of a demon; of an enemy of Vṛjisha, who is the Indra of the eleventh *Manv-antara*; an epithet of Ravana; N. of a son of Dama-goshha. — *Daśa-gra*, as, ā, am, Ved. going in ten ways, one who observes a ten-days rite or conducts sacrifices for ten months; going to completion in ten months; a N. applied to the Maruts; also to the family of the *Angirāsas*. — *Daśa-grīn*, ī, inī, ī, ten-fold, going ten ways; (Sāy.) going for ten (leagues). — *Daśa-ḥṛjoti* and *daśa-ḥṛjotis*, īs, m., N. of a son of Su-bhrāj. — *Daśa-dāśin* or *daśan-dāśin* or *daśā-dāśin*, ī, inī, ī, Ved. consisting of repeated decads. — *Daśa-dīś*, k, f. the ten quarters of the heavens (including that overhead and underneath). — *Daśa-dyu*, us, m., Ved. (according to Sāy.) N. of a person. — *Daśa-dhanus*, us, m., N. of one of the ancestors of Śākya-muni. — *Daśa-dhā*, ind. in ten parts, into ten parts, ten-fold, in ten ways. — *Daśa-pa*, as, m. a chief of ten villages; [cf. *daśagrāma-pati*.] — *Daśa-paśu*, us, us, v, Ved. prepared or intended for ten oxen. — *Daśa-pāḍī*, f., N. of a grammatical work. — *Daśa-pāra-nitā-dhara*, as, ā, am, possessing the ten *Pāra-nitās* or perfections; (as), m. a Buddha or Buddhist saint. — *Daśa-pārśva*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people.