3rd pl. dadati (3rd pl. A. dadate); Impf. adadāt, adatta (3rd du. adattām, 3rd pl. adadus, A. adadata); Pot. dadyāt, dadīta (1st pl. A. dadīmahi, 3rd pl. dadīran); Impv. dadātu, dattām (2nd sing. dehi, A. datsva, 3rd du. dattām, 2nd pl. datta, 3rd pl. dadatu); Perf. dadau, dade (2nd sing. daditha or dadatha, 2nd du. dadathus, and pl. dada, 3rd pl. dadus, 3rd du. A. dadāte, part. dadivas, gen. dadushas); Fut. data, dasyati, te; Aor. adat, adita (3rd pl. P. adus, 1st sing. A. adishi, 3rd pl. adishata); Prec. deyāt, dāsīshta; (Ved. forms are Pres. 3rd sing. dati, 1st pl. dadmasi: Impf. 2nd pl. udadāta, adattana, 2nd sing. dadās, 3rd sing. dadāt, 2nd pl. dadāta; Impv. dātu, 2nd sing. daddhi; Perf. 3rd pl. A. with pra, dadrire, part. dadāvat, dadvat; Aor. dāt, 3rd du. dātām, 2nd pl. dāta, 3rd pl. dus, 3rd sing. A. adadishta, adedishta, 2nd sing. Let dadas. Ep. forms fr. 1. dad are 1st sing. Pres. dadmi, 3rd sing. dadati, te, 3rd pl. dadanti, te; Impf. 3rd sing. adadat; Impv. 2nd sing. dada, A. dadasva; Perf. 3rd sing. dadade, 3rd du. dadadate, 3rd pl. dadadire); dātum, Ved. inf. dātave, dātavai, dātos, dai in parā-dai; to give, bestow, grant, yield, impart, present, offer (usually with acc. of the thing and dat. gen. or loc. of the person, e. g. tat tasmai or tasya or tasmin dehi, give that to him); to deliver over, hand over; to give back, restore, return; to pay (e.g. $rinam\ d\bar{a}$, to pay a debt; dandam da, to pay a fine); to give away, give up, cede, sacrifice, devote, surrender (e. g. pranan or jīvitam dā, to give one's life; ātmānam dā, to sacrifice one's self; ātmānam khedāya dā, to give one's self up to grief); to give in marriage (with or without bhāryām, e. g. dadau kanyām tasmai bhāryām, he gave the maiden to him as wife; yasmai pitā tām dadyāt, to whomsoever a father may marry her); to communicate knowledge or advice, to teach (e.g. vidyām dā, to impart knowledge); to sell (with inst. of the price, e.g. gavām sahasrena da, to sell for a thousand cows); to permit, allow (e. g. vāshpo na dadāti tām drashtum, tears do not allow her to see); to place, put, apply (e.g. padam bhasma-ćaye dadau, he placed his foot on a heap of ashes). The root da may sometimes yield senses equivalent to 'to do,' 'make, 'cause,' 'perform,' 'bring about,' 'accomplish;' and the meanings of this root may be variously modified according to the nouns with which it is connected, as in the following examples: sokam da, to cause grief; vratam dā, to accomplish a vow; śrāddham dā, to perform the Srāddha; sanjnām dā, to make a sign; panthānam or mārgam dā, to give up the road, stand out of the way, allow to pass; avakāśam dā, to give room or space, allow to enter; yuddham or sangrāmam dā, to give battle, fight with; ajnam or adesam da, to give an order, to command; sandesam da, to give information; varam da, to grant a boon; asisho da, to grant or utter blessings; prati-vacas or prati-vacanam or $praty-uttaram\ da$, to give an answer; $sabdam\ d\bar{a}$, to make a noise, call out; $v\bar{a}\delta am\ d\bar{a}$ (with dat.), to address a speech to; satyam vaća da, to speak the truth; samayam da, to propose an agreement; sapam da, to utter a curse or oath; alinganam dā, to embrace; jhampam dā, to give a spring, to jump; anuyātrām dā, to accompany; talam or talan da, to slap with the palms of the hands, to shake hands; tala-prahāram dā, to strike with the palm &c.; tālam dā, to beat time with the hands; sanketakam da, to make an appointment with any one; prayogam da, to give a dramatic representation; vritim da, to inclose or fence in; darsanam or drishtim da, to show one's self, become visible, appear; drishtim or drisam or akshi or cakshur da (with loc.), to fix the eyes on, look at; nigadāni dā, to put on fetters; pāvakam dā, to set on fire; saram da, to move a chess-man; argalam dā, to draw a bolt, to bar; padam dā, to direct the steps; karnam da, to give ear, listen; mano da, to direct the mind to anything, think

upon. In some passages of the Veda the base dad (A. dadate) yields senses equivalent to 'to receive, carry,' 'convey,' 'bear,' 'hold,' 'keep,' 'preserve, to which some refer the part. datta, preserved; [cf. 5. da.] Caus. P. dapayati, -yitum, adidapat, to cause to give or to be given, to cause to bestow, present, &c. (with two acc.); to cause to be offered; to oblige to pay, make pay; to force to restore or return, to make surrender or deliver; to procure; to cause to do or perform or accomplish; to cause to put or apply, cause to be put on; to cause to speak or utter: Desid. P. A. ditsati, -te, (Ved.) didasati, to wish to give &c., to be ready to bestow &c.: Intens. dediyate, dadāti; [cf. rts. das, ra, la: Zend dā, 'to give;' dā-tar, dā-ta, 'giver;' dā-na, dā-thra, 'present:' Gr. δίδωμι = dadāmi, δο-τήρ, δωτήρ, δῶ-τι-s, δό-τι-s, δῶ-ρο-ν, δάνοs, δαπάνη from the Caus. dapayati: Lat. dă-re, dă-tor, dō-s, dōnu-m: Slav. da-mi=dad-mi; $da-r\bar{u}$, 'present;' $da-n\bar{i}$, 'tax:' Lith. $d\hat{u}-mi=dad-mi$, $d\hat{u}-ti-s$, dni-s, 'a gift:' Hib. daighim or dailim fr. daidim, 'l give:' Cambro-Brit. dodi, 'to give:' Angl. Sax. tidhe, tidhian.]
2. dā, ās, m., Ved. a giver; (at the end of comp.)

giving, granting; [cf. an-asva-dā, asva-dā, āyur-

dā, &cc.]

Dāka, as, m. a giver, donor, one who makes presents, especially to Brāhmans; the institutor of a sacrifice who employs and pays the officiating

1. data, Ved., said by some to = datta, 'given,' in tvā-dāta, q. v.; but the form dāta according to native authorities can only belong to 3. $d\bar{a}$ or 7. $d\bar{a}$.

Dātavya, as, ā, am, to be given or bestowed; ta be paid, payable; to be restored or returned; to be communicated or taught; to be given in marriage; to be placed upon or applied.

1. dati, is, f. giving. See dati-vara under 2.

dāti, p. 408, col. I.

Dātu-kāma, as, ā, am (fr. dātum inf. of 1. dā + kāma), wishing to bestow, desirous of giving.

I. dātri, tā, trī, tri, giving, bestowing, imparting, communicating, liberal; a giver, donor, imparter, lender, creditor, payer; teacher; [cf. kanyā-d², brahma-d², rina-d²; Gr. δωτήρ, δοτήρ; Lat. dator.] – Dātri-tā, f. or dātri-tva, am, n. the state of being a giver, liberality. - Dātri-nirūpana, am, n., N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. - Dātri-pura, am, n., N. of a town.

Dātva, as, m. a giver, donor; (am), n. a sacrificial ceremony; the performance of a sacrifice.

Dāda, as, m. (fr. base dad), a gift, donation, oblation, giving. - Dāda-da, as, m. a danor, giver of a gift.

Dādin, i, inī, i, giving, a giver.

1. dāna, as, m., Ved. a giver, giving; an offering, (according to Say .= datta or deya-bhūta, but thought by modern scholars to be the epithet of a horse); (am), n. giving, presenting; giving in marriage (e.g. hanyā-d°, q.v.); giving up, sacrificing (e.g. prāna-d°, q.v.); delivering, distributing; communicating, imparting, teaching, giving instruction (e.g. brahma-d', q.v.); a gift, present, donation (e.g. danam da, to offer a gift; cf. Lat. donum); special gift, oblation (e. g. udaka-d°, q. v.); adding, addition; liberality; bribery (one of the four means by which a king overpowers his enemies; cf. upāya); the fragrant fluid that flows from the temples of an elephant in rut (more probably connected with rt. 3. $d\bar{a}$; see 2. dāna, p. 408, col. 1); a kind of honey, (perhaps for dāta.) - Dāna-kalpa-taru, us, m., N. of a work mentioned in the Samskara-tattva by Raghunandana. - Dāna-kāma, as, ā, am, Ved. fond of giving, liberal. - Dāna-kulyā, f. the flow of fluid from an elephant's temples. — Dāna-kusumānjali (°ma-an°), N. of a poem. — Dāna-kaumudī, f., N. of the second part of the Kriyā-kaumudī. - Dāna-cyuta, as, m., N. of a man. - Dāna-tas, ind. through gifts, by liberality. - Dāna-darpaņa, N. of a work mentioned in the Samskara-tattva. - Dana-dharma, as, m. almsgiving, charitable acts, charity; the rules or practice

of alms-giving. - Danadharma-vidhi, is, m. 'the rules for alms-giving &c.,' N. of a chapter of the Skanda-Purāṇa. - Dāna-pati, is, m. 'a master of liberality,' an exceedingly liberal or munificent man; an epithet of A-krūra, who was kinsman of Kṛishṇa; N. of a Daitya. - Dāna-pattra, am, n. a deed of gift or conveyance. – Dāna-paddhatt, is, f., N. of a work on the sixteen chief oblations. – Dāna-pātra, am, n. 'an object of charity, one who deserves a gift, N. of a chapter of the Purana-sarva-sva. - Danapratibhāvya, am, n. security for payment of a debt &c. - Dāna-bhinna, as, ā, am, divided or made hostile by bribes. - $D\bar{a}na$ -yogya, as, \bar{a} , am, worthy of a gift, meriting a donation. - $D\bar{a}na$ -vajra, as, whose thunderbolt is liberality,' an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. - Dana-vat, ān, atī, at, having gifts, presenting gifts, liberal.

— Dāna-vielhi, is, m., N. of a chapter of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — Dāna-vīra, as, m. 'a hero in liberality,' an exceedingly liberal man. - Dana-vyatyāsa, as, m. 'perversion of gifts,' gift under error, giving to the wrong person. - Dana-vrata, as, a, am, devoted to liberality or benevolence; (as), m. pl. the inhabitants of Saka-dvipa. - Dana-sīla, as, ā, am, liberally disposed, liberal, generous, charitable, munificent; (as), m., N. of one of the translators of the Lalita-vistara in Tibetian. - Dāna-sāra, as, m. 'a hero in liberality,' N. of a Bodhi-sattva (= Sākya-muni in a former birth; cf. dāna-vīra). = Dāna-saunda, as, ī, am, 'intoxicated with giving,' exceedingly liberal. - Dana-sagara, as, m. the ocean of gifts,' N. of a work by Malamasa mentioned in the Samskāra-tattva by Raghu-nandana. - Dāna-stuti, is, f. 'praise of liberality,' N. of a kind of hymn. – Dāna-hīna, as, ā, am, deprived of gifts. – Dāna-hemādri ('ma-ad'), N. of a work on oblations written under the patronage of Hemādri. — Dānādhikāra (°na-adh°), as, m., N. of a short Buddhist work on alms-giving.

Dānaka, am, n. a mean, paltry, or miserable gift. Dānika, (at the end of comp.) relating or referring to a gift, liberality, giving instruction, &c. (e.g. adhyayana-d°, consisting in the giving of instruction or in reading; cf. vara-d' and udaka-d°).

Dānin, ī, inī, i, giving, liberal, benevolent; having gifts; [cf. agra-d'.]

Dānīya, as, ā, am, due, bestowable, worthy or

fit to be given; receiving gifts or oblations; (am), n. a thing to be given, gift, donation.

1. dānu, us, us, u, Ved. liberal; a donor, giver;

prosperity, contentment; air, wind.

Dapana, am, n. (fr. the Caus.), forcing or obliging

to give or pay, causing to restore.

Dāpanīya, as, ā, am, to be made to give or pay, liable to be amerced, subject to the payment of a fine (with acc. of the sum paid); to be caused to be given.

Dapayitarya, as, a, am, to be forced or obliged

to give or pay.

Dapayitva, ind. having caused or compelled to give or pay, having fined.

1. dāpita, as, ā, am, caused to be given, con-

demned to pay, fined; adjudged, to be paid by way of fine; assigned, awarded, entitled to receive a fine, any one to whom a fine is to be paid.

Dāpya, as, ā, am, = dāpanīya above.

1. dāman, ā, m. (for 2. and 3. dāman see p. 408, col. 2), Ved. a giver, donor; (a), n. giving, a gift; [cf. a-d' and su-d'] = 1. dāman-vat, ān, ati, at, furnished with gifts; [cf. 2. dāman-vat under 3. dāman, p. 408, col. 2.]

1. daya, as, a, am [cf. 2. daya, p. 408, col. 2], giving, presenting [cf. sata-do]; (as), m. a gift, present, donation; a special gift, a nuptial present, that which a bride and bridegroom receive on their marriage; alms to a student at his initiation &c.; delivering, delivery, handing over; (far other meanings given by same under 1. daya see 2. daya, p. 408, col. 2.)

1. dāyaka, as, ikā, am, giving, bestowing, presenting, granting; effecting; a giver, danor (e. g. visha-d°, ultara-d°, manoratha-d°, kānti-d°,