

also Lat. *divum, sub-divo.* — *Divya-kshas, ās, ās,* as (*kshas* fr. rt. 2. *kshī*), Ved. living in heaven, heavenly; (*ās*), m. epithet of Indra; [cf. *dyu-kshas*]. — *Divya-darsā, ās, m. pl., N.* of a school of the Atharva-veda. — *Divya-ratha,* wrong reading for *divi-ratha*, q. v. — *Divas-prithivya,* f. du. heaven and earth. — *Divya-apriś, k, k, k,* Ved. touching or reaching the sky, pervading the sky; (*k*), m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. — *Divokas, ās, m.* an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; the Cātaka; [cf. *divaukas*]. — *Divod-bhava* (*va-ud*), *as, ā, am,* born or produced in heaven or the sky, of heavenly origin; (*ā*), f. cardamoms. — *Divolkā* (*va-ud*), f. 'firebrand in the sky,' a meteor; [cf. *divyolkā*]. — *Divaukas* (*va-ok*), *ās, m.* an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; the Cātaka, *Cnuculus Melanoleucus*; a deer; a bee; an elephant; [cf. *divokas*]. — *Divaukasa, as, m.* an inhabitant of heaven, a deity.

Divan, ā, m. a day; [cf. *prati-d*].
Divasa, as, am, m. the sky, heaven; a day (generally *as, m.*); [cf. Lat. *diēs*; Old Germ. *zies-tac*; Angl. Sax. *twes-daeg*; Eng. *twes-day*; perhaps also Cambro-Brit. *diēv* and Hib. *día, 'day.'* — *Divasa-kara, as, m.* or *divasa-kṛit, t, m.* 'the day-maker,' the sun. — *Divasa-čara, as, ā, am,* going about in the day-time, (opposed to *nisā-čara*). — *Divasa-nātha, as, m.* 'the lord of day,' the sun. — *Divasa-bhartṛi, tā, m.* 'the supporter of day,' the sun. — *Divasa-mukha, am, n.* 'the beginning of day,' day-break, dawn. — *Divasa-mutrā, f.* 'day's coin,' a day's wages. — *Divasa-ri-gama, as, m.* the departure of day. — *Divasāyaya* (*sa-an*), *as, m.* 'the passing away of day,' evening. — *Divasāntara* (*sa-an*), *as, ā, am,* only one day old. — *Divasāvāsna* (*sa-av*), *am, n.* 'the close of day,' evening. — *Divasāvāra* (*sa-īs*), *as, m.* 'the lord of day,' the sun.

Divā, ind. by day, see 3. *div, p. 413, col. 2*; *a-divā, not* by day.

Divi, is, m. the blue jay, = *kikādivi*.

Divi, f. a species of insect, = *upa-jihvā, upadikā*.

1. *divya, Nom. P. divyati, &c., to* long for heaven.

2. *divya, as, ā, am,* divine, heavenly, celestial, (opposed to *pārthiva, kshamyā, bhāuma, &c.*); supernatural, wonderful, brilliant (as heaven); charming, beautiful, agreeable; (*as, m.*) barley; a fragrant resin, bdellium; a kind of animal (= *dhanvina*); N. of a prince; (*ā*), f., N. of several plants, Emlibia Officialis (= *haritaki*), Terminalia Chebula, Asparagus Racemosus (= *satāvāri*); cumin-seed (= *mahā-medā, brāhmī, śhūta-jiraka*); a kind of perfume (= *śveta-dūrvā, surā*); N. of an Apsaras; (*am*), n. divine or celestial nature, divinity; the celestial regions, the sky, heaven; an ordeal, (of which ten kinds are enumerated, viz. 1. Tulā, cf. *tulā-pari-khā*; 2. Agni, 'touching fire'; 3. Jalā, 'immersion in water'; 4. Viśa, 'poison'; 5. Kośā, q. v.; 6. Taṇḍulā, 'chewing rice-grains and ejecting them,' if they appear dry or blood-stained, they are a proof of guilt; 7. Taṇḍulā-māsha, 'taking a Māsha weight of gold out of heated oil'; 8. Phālā, 'holding a hot plough-share'; 9. Dharmādharma, 'drawing concealed images of Virtue and Vice out of a vessel filled with earth'; 10. Tulasī, 'holding the leaves of holy basil and after repeating a form of oath swallowing them'); an oath, adjuration, solemn declaration or promise; clothes; a sort of sandal; N. of a grammar. — *Divya-kaṭa, am, n., N.* of a town. — *Divya-kānana-darśana, as, ā, am,* in aspect like to a celestial grove. — *Divya-kārin, ī, m.* undergoing an ordeal, taking an oath. — *Divya-kundā, am, n.* 'the heavenly lake,' N. of a lake on the mountain Kshobhaka in Kāma-rūpa. — *Divya-gandha, as, ā, am,* having a divine odour; (*as, m.*) sulphur; (*ā*), f. large cardamoms; a kind of vegetable, = *mahā-candū*; (*am*), n. clothes. — *Divya-gāyana, as, m.* a divine songster, a Gandharva or heavenly minstrel. — *Divya-čakshus, us, n.* a divine eye, prophetic or supernatural vision, the faculty of seeing what is invisible by the human eye; (*us, us, us*), having divine or prophetic visions, heavenly-eye; d;

blind, i. e. using the mental instead of the physical eye; (*us*), m. a monkey; a kind of perfume. — *Divya-jāna, am, n.* supernatural knowledge. — *Divya-tattva, am, n.* 'heavenly truth,' N. of a work. — *Divya-tā, f.* heavenliness, heavenly or divine nature. — *Divya-tejas, ās, f.* 'having heavenly splendor,' a kind of plant; [cf. *brāhmī*]. — *Divya-darśana-vistṛta, as, ā, am,* renowned for a divine aspect. — *Divya-darśin, ī, inī, t,* having a divine vision. — *Divya-dṛś, k, k, k,* 'seeing heavenly things,' observing heavenly phenomena; (*k*), m. an astrologer. — *Divya-dcha, as, m.* a celestial body. — *Divya-dohada, am, n.* divine desire, the object of a deity's desire; (*as, ā, am*), fit for an offering or oblation. — *Divya-dharmin, ī, nī, i,* having a divine nature. — *Divya-nadi, f.* a heavenly stream. — *Divya-nāri, f.* a divine female, an Apsaras. — *Divya-pāñčāmṛta* (*čā-am*), *am, n.* 'the five divine ambrosias,' viz. ghee, milk, coagulated milk, honey, and sugar. — *Divya-pātala, f.* 'having a heavenly pale-red colour,' a kind of plant. — *Divya-pushpa, as, m.* fragrant oleander, = *karavīra*; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *mahā-dronā*). — *Divyapuskpikā, f.* a kind of Calotropis (= *lohita-varnārka-vriksha*). — *Divya-prabhāva, as, ā, am,* having celestial power. — *Divya-praśna, as, m.* inquiry into celestial phenomena, augury. — *Divya-māna, as, m.* measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. — *Divya-mānusha, as, m.* a demi-god, a being half divine and half human, a semi-divine being; (*as, ā, am*), divine and human. — *Divya-yamunā, f.* 'the heavenly Jumna,' N. of a river in Kāma-rūpa. — *Divya-ratna, am, n.* 'the heavenly gem,' the fabulous gem Cintā-maṇi. — *Divya-ratha, as, m.* 'a heavenly car,' the car or vehicle of any deity. — *Divya-rasa, as, m.* 'the divine fluid,' quicksilver. — *Divya-latā, f.* 'the divine creeper,' N. of the plant *Sansevieria Zeylanica* (= *mūrvā*).

— *Divya-vastra, as, ā, am,* 'having heavenly clothes,' clothed in celestial raiment, divinely dressed; (*as, m.*) a plant, commonly Sūrya-sobhā, a sort of sun-flower. — *Divya-vākya, am, n.* a celestial voice. — *Divya-śrotṛa, am, n.* 'a heavenly ear,' an ear which hears everything. — *Divya-sānu, us, m.* 'divine eminence,' N. of one of the Viśve-Devās. — *Divya-sāra, as, m.* 'having divine juice or resin,' N. of the tree Shorea Robusta. — *Divya-strī, f.* a divine female, an Apsaras. — *Divyāṅsu* (*ya-āṅsu*), *us, m.* the sun, 'having heavenly rays.' — *Divyānganā* (*ya-an*), *f.* a divine woman. — *Divyā-divya* (*ya-a-div*), *as, ā, am,* divine and not divine, partly human, partly divine; (*ā*), f. a demi-goddess (as Śītā, heroine of the Rāmāyana). — *Divyāvadāna* (*ya-av*), *am, n.* 'heavenly achievements,' N. of a Buddhist collection of legends. — *Divyodaka* (*ya-ud*), *am, n.* 'heavenly water,' rain-water, dew, &c. — *Divyopādūka* (*ya-up*), *as, ī, am,* divinely born, of heavenly birth or origin, celestial, divine. — *Divyauḡha* (*ya-ogha*), *as, m.* 'having divine energy,' N. of particular forms of Śiva (worshipped by the Tāntrikas).

Divyaka, as, m. a kind of serpent; another species of animal, = *dhanvina*; [cf. 2. *divya*].

Divyelaka, as, m. a kind of serpent (= *divyaka*?).

Div (acc. *dyuvam, dat. dive and dyuve*), Ved. gambling, gaming, playing with dice.

Divana, am, n. gambling, playing with dice; [cf. *devana*].

Divi, is, m. the blue jay; [cf. *divi, col. 1*].

Divyat, an, anti, at, playing, sporting, gambling.

Divyānāsa, as, ā, am, playing, sporting; throwing, darting, shooting.

दिविर *divira, as, m., N.* of a man.

— *Divira-kisora, as, m., N.* of a poet.

दिशु 1. *diś, cl. 3.* and in later Sanskrit cl. 6. P. (rarely A.) *āideshī, diśati, -te, didesa, didise, dekshyati, -te, adikshat, adikshata* (Ved. *adishāta, dēshum*, to point out, show, exhibit, produce, bring forward (as a witness in a court of justice); to assign; to bestow upon (with

gen.); grant, give, deliver; to pay (tribute); to direct, order, command (with inf.); to point to, denote: Pass. *diśyate*: Caus. *deśayati, -yitum, adīśat*, to show, point out, assign; to teach, communicate, tell, inform; to direct, order, command, govern; to confer: Desid. *didikshati, -te*, to wish to show, &c.: Intens. *dedīśate, dedekshī, (A.)* to exhibit exceedingly, show, show one's self, &c.; (P.) to order or direct urgently; [cf. Zend *diś*; Gr. *deik-nu-mi, deikelos, delē-is, deigma, dik-n, dik-ēn, diktron, deidiskomai, diškos*; Lat. *in-dicare, ju-dex, causi-dic-us, dic-ere*; Goth. *teih-an, taikns, taiknyan*; Angl. Sax. *tihian, tihhan, taecan, tācan, tācan, tier* for *tikker, tidd, tid*; Old Germ. *zeig-ōn, zit* for *zi-ōt, zeimyan*; probably also Lith. *ēnklas, 'a sign.'*]

2. *diś, k, f.* direction pointed at, point of the compass, quarter of the sky, cardinal point, quarter, region, place, space, part (e. g. *diśi diśi*, in all directions, in every quarter; *digbhya*, from all regions or quarters; *diśodīśas*, higher and thither: the four chief quarters or cardinal points are *prācī*, east; *dakṣiṇā*, south; *pratiā*, west; and *udīcī*, north: sometimes five are enumerated, i. e. the preceding four with *dhruvā*, q. v.: sometimes six or seven are given, but oftener eight, i. e. the four cardinal and the four intermediate quarters, S.E., S.W., N.W., and N.E., cf. *upa-diś*: or sometimes ten, viz. the preceding eight with *tiryak*, horizontally, and *urdhvam*, perpendicularly, or *adhas*, underneath, and *urdhvam*, overhead: *diśo daśa*, towards the ten quarters, i. e. in all directions; *diśām patī*, 'the lord of the quarters,' is a N. of Soma and Rudra in the Veda, cf. *dik-pati* below; in Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. VIII. the collective *diśas*, 'the regions or quarters,' is mentioned as one of the wives of the eight manifestations of Rudra); the numeral ten; side, party, people; a foreign or distant quarter or region, cf. *dig-āgata*; a hint, reference; precept, order, manner; manner of thinking, point of view, method of considering a subject; the mark of a bite; N. of a river. — *Dik-kanyā, f.* a region of the sky considered as a virgin or mistress. — 2. *dik-kara, as, m.* = *aruṇa*, q. v. = *sambhu*, q. v.; (*as, ī, am*), juvenile, youthful; [cf. 1. *dik-kara* atp. 412, col. 1.]. — *Dik-kara-vāini, f.* N. of a goddess; [cf. *dik-kāminī* and *dik-sundarī*]. — *Dikkarikā, f.* (fr. the next), N. of a river. — *Dik-karin, ī, m.* 'elephant of the quarter,' an elephant of one of the eight quarters or points, i. e. a mythical elephant standing in one of the four or eight regions of the sky and supporting with the others the earth; [cf. *dig-ibha, dig-gaja, dig-dāntin, dig-vāraṇa, din-nāga, din-māntana, diśā-gaja*]. — *Dik-kāntā, f.* or *dik-kāminī, f.* = *dik-kanyā*. — *Dik-kumāra, ās, m. pl.* the youths of the quarters; (with Jainas) a class of deities belonging to the Bhavanādīśas. — *Dik-čakra, am, n.* the circuit of the quarters of the compass, the horizon; the compass, the whole world; [cf. *din-maṇḍala*]. — *Dik-taṭa, as, m.* the horizon, the line of the horizon. — *Dik-tas, ind.* from the regions of the sky. — *Dik-pati, is, or dik-pāta, as, m.* the regent or guardian of a quarter of the world, (the guardian of the eight points are Indra of the east, Agni of the south-east, Yama of the south, Nirriti of the south-west, Varuṇa of the west, Vāyu or Marut of the north-west, Kuberā of the north, Iśāna or Śiva of the north-east; these are generally regarded as identical with the regents of the quarters, but other lists substitute Sūrya 'the sun' and Candra or Soma 'the moon' for Nirriti and Iśāna, and others again give the sun and moon and the six planets; cf. Manu V. 96, VII. 303.). — *Dik-patha, as, m.* 'the path of the horizon,' the surrounding region or quarter. — *Dik-pravibhāga, as, m.* a point, direction, quarter; [cf. *dig-bhāga* and *dig-vibhāga*]. — *Dik-sūta, am, n.* 'stake of the sky,' any inauspicious planetary conjunction as for the sun and Venus to be in the west, &c.; N. of particular days on which it is not allowed to travel in certain directions. — *Diksūla-lakṣhaṇa, āni, n. pl., N.* of a chapter of the