

धर्बक dharbaka, as, m., N. of a son of Ajāta-śatru.

धर्म dharma. See p. 449, col. 3; p. 451, col. 3.

धर्मण dharmaṇa, as, m. a kind of snake; a kind of tree.

धर्मापुत्र dharmiputra, as, m. an actor, a player; (also read dhātri-putra.)

धर्म dharsha, as, m. (fr. rt. dhṛish), boldness, insolence, overbearing conduct, daringness, impudence, licentiousness, pride, arrogance; impatience; violation (of a woman); injury, wrong, insult; restraint; a eunuch; [cf. dharsha-vara.] — Dharshakārīnī, f. a violated virgin. — Dharsha-vara, as, m. a eunuch superintending the women's apartments; (probably wrong reading for varsha-dhara.)

Dharshaka, as, ā, am, attacking, assailing, assaulting, violating, overbearing; seducing; (as), m. a seducer, adulterer; a dancer, actor; mime, mummer.

Dharshaṇa, as, ā, am, offending, hurting, injuring, assaulting; (am, ā), n. f. assault, affront, insult, outrage; offence; violation, rape, seduction; bad treatment; overbearingness; contempt, disrespect, contumely, abuse; arrogance; copulation; (ī), f. or (is), f. a wanton or unchaste woman, a harlot.

Dharshaṇīya, as, ā, am, liable to be attacked or assaulted, easily assailable or conquerable, violable.

Dharshita, as, ā, am, violated; overpowered, overcome, smitten, ill-treated; (am), n. contumely, pride, insolence; copulation, cohabitation; (ā), f. an unchaste woman.

Dharshin, ī, īnī, ī, attacking, assaulting, ill-treating, treating badly; audacious, overbearing; proud, arrogant; cohabiting; (īnī), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, a harlot; [cf. dharshaṇī.]

धलराध dhalaraḍa, as, m. a kind of small thorny tree, commonly called Dhala-ānkaḍā.

धलिल dhahila, N. of a valley in which the capital of Udyāna is said to have been situated.

धव dhav (connected with rts. i. dhāv and dhanv), cl. 1. A. dhavate, &c., Ved. to run, flow; [cf. Gr. θέω, θέσμαι, θόος, βοθ-θέω, वो-θής.]

धव 1. dhava, as, m. the plant Grislea Tomentosa (=madhura-tvaca).

धव 2. dhava, as, m. (said by some to be fr. rt. i. dhūī), a man; a husband [cf. sa-dhavā and vi-dhavā]; a possessor, master, lord; a rogue, a cheat; N. of a Vasu (probably incorrect for dhara).

धवनी dhavanī, f. a kind of plant, Desmodium Gangeticum or a similar species.

धवर dhavara, am, n. a particular high number.

धवल dhavala, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. 2. dhāv), white, dazzling white, of a shining white colour; handsome, beautiful; (as), m. white (the colour); an old bull, an excellent ox; a kind of camphor (=cina-karpūra); the plant Grislea Tomentosa (=dhava); N. of one of the elephants of the quarters; N. of a Rāga or mode of music, (according to Bharata, the eighth son of Hindolaraḡa); (ā or ī), f. a white cow; (ī), f. a kind of disease (perhaps only whiteness of the hair); N. of a river; (am), n. white pepper; a kind of metre consisting of 4 × 13 short syllables and 1 long (=dhavalānka; cf. udāya-dh°). — Dhavala-girī, ī, m. 'the white or snowy mountain' (commonly dhoulā-girī or dola-girī), N. of one of the highest peaks of the great snowy range of the Himalayas, lat. 29. 11, long. 82. 59. — Dhavala-griha, am, n. a house whitened with chnnam or stucco, a palace. — Dhavala-tva, am, n. whiteness. — Dhavala-paksha, as, m. 'white-winged,' a goose; the light

half of the month, the fortnight of the moon's increase. — Dhavala-purāna-samuḍāya, as, m., N. of a work. — Dhavala-mṛittikā, f. 'white earth', chalk. — Dhavala-yāvanāla, as, m. white Yāvanāla. — Dhavalānka ('la-an°), am, n. = dhavala, a species of the Ati-dhṛiti metre. — Dhavali-kṛita, as, ā, am, made white, whitened, whited. — Dhavalī-bhūta, as, ā, am, become white. — Dhavalotpala ('la-uf°), am, n. the white esculent water-lily.

Dhavalita, as, ā, am, made dazzling white, whitened, white.

Dhavalīman, ā, m. whiteness, white colour, white.

धवायक dhavānaka, as, m. (fr. rt. i. dhū), air, wind.

Dhavitavya, as, ā, am, Ved. to be fanned. Dhavitra, am, n. a Pankhā or fan (made of antelope's skin or leather, and used especially for blowing a sacrificial fire).

धा 1. dhā, cl. 3. P. A. dadhāti, dhatte

(1st pl. dadhmas, 2nd dhattha, 3rd dadhāti; 1st sing. A. dadhe, 2nd dhatse, 3rd dhatte, 2nd du. dadhāte, 3rd du. dadhāte, 3rd pl. dadhate); Impf. adadhāt, adhatta (2nd du. P. adhattam, 2nd pl. adhatta, 3rd pl. adadhvas; 2nd sing. A. adhattās, 3rd pl. adadhata); Pot. dadhyāt, dadhīta; Impv. dadhātu, dhattām (2nd sing. dhehi, 2nd du. dhattom, 3rd du. dhattām, 2nd pl. dhatta, 3rd pl. dadhatu; 2nd sing. A. dhatsva, 2nd pl. dhaddhvam, 3rd pl. dadhattām); Perf. dadhau, dadhe (2nd sing. dadhītha or dadhātha, 1st pl. dadhīma, 2nd pl. dadha, 3rd pl. dadhus; 3rd pl. A. dadhīre); Fut. dhātā; dhāsyati, -te; Aor. adhāt, adhīta (3rd pl. A. adhishata); Prec. dheyāt, dhāshīṣta; (Ved. forms are, Pres. 1st pl. P. dadhmasi, 3rd pl. dadhanti, 2nd sing. A. dadhase, 3rd sing. dadhe or dadhate, 3rd du. dadhete, 2nd pl. dadhādhve; Impf. 2nd sing. P. dadhas, 3rd sing. dadhat, dadhāt, 1st pl. dadhāma, 3rd pl. dadhan; Let, Impf. 2nd du. P. dadhathas; Pot. 1st sing. dheyām, 2nd sing. dhāyis, 1st pl. dhema, 2nd pl. dhetano; Impv. 3rd sing. dhātu, 2nd pl. dhāta, dhattana, dadhāta, dadhātana, 3rd pl. dhāntu, dadhantu, 2nd sing. A. dhishva; Perf. 2nd sing. A. dhishhe, 3rd pl. dadhre, dhire; Aor. 1st sing. P. dhām, 2nd sing. dhās, 3rd sing. dhāt, with prati also dhat, 3rd pl. dhus; 1st pl. A. adhimahi, dhimahi, see under 1. dhī; Let, Aor. 3rd sing. P. dhāti, 2nd du. P. dhāsathas, A. dhethe, dhātthe, 1st pl. A. dhāmāhe, 2nd pl. P. dhāsatha, 3rd pl. dhāsus); dhātum (Ved. inf. dhātave, dhātavai, dhātos, dhai in vayo-dhai, dhām in prati-dhām, dhīyadhīyāi), to put, place, set, lay; put in, lay on or upon (with loc., e. g. teshū daḍḍam dadhāti, he lays the stick on them, i. e. punishes them); to place in any state or condition; to bring, convey, lead towards (Ved.); to cause to obtain, cause (Ved.); to fix upon, direct towards (with dat. or loc.), fix or direct the mind (manas or matim), fix the thoughts or attention (samādhim) on (dat. or loc.), make up the mind to do anything (dat., loc., or inf.), to resolve upon; to bestow anything (acc.) upon a person (loc., dat., gen.), grant, confer, present, give; to put in possession; to appoint, fix, constitute; to make, render, produce, generate; to cause, create; to perform, do, undertake; to hold, take hold of, seize; to keep, preserve; to bear, wear, put on (clothes); to sustain, support, maintain; to accept, take, receive, obtain, get; to conceive (in the womb); to take possession of, assume, have, possess; to show, exhibit (A.); to incur, undergo; Pass. dhīyate, to be put or placed or laid; to be arranged; to be contained in; to be fixed (as the thoughts), to resolve (e. g. me dhīyate matim, my opinion or resolution is); Caus. dhāpāyati, -yitum, Aor. adidhāpat, generally with prepositions [cf. antar-dhā, api-dhā, abhi-dhā, avadhā, &c.]; Desid. dhītsati, -te (Ved. didhishati), to wish to give or present (Ved.); to wish to place or put; to wish to obtain, strive to gain, &c.; Intens. dedhīyate, dadhāti; [cf. Zend dā, 'to

put, make;] dā-ta-m, 'law; dā-man, 'creature'; Gr. τι-θη-μι, θέ-μα, θέ-σι-ς, θε-σ-μός, θέ-μι-ς, θε-μέ-λι-ο-ν, θέ-με-θλο-ν, θής, θήσσα, θή-κη, θώκος, θάκος; Lat. fūmulus, famīlia, -do in ab-do, con-do, per-do, ven-do, pessum-do, cre-do = srad-dadhāmi: Osc. fau-ma, 'house (?)', fam-el = famīlia: Goth. fa-dē-s, dē-ths, 'deed', in missa-dēths, 'a crime; dōm-s, 'judgment': Angl. Sax. don, 'to do; dema, 'a judge; dom, 'judgment': Old Sax. dō-m, 'I do; = dadhāmi: Old Germ. tō-m, 'I do': Old Eng. -de in ask-e-de = 'asked'; Mod. Germ. -te in such-te: Lith. de-mi, de-du, 'I put'; Slav. dō-yun, 'I do; de-lo, 'work'; Hib. deamaim, 'I do; dan, 'work.')

2. dhā, ās, ās, am, (at the end of an adj. comp.) placing; holding; containing, having; causing, &c., see khye-dhā, čano-dhā, dhāma-dhā, dhīyan-dhā, &c.; (ās), m. a placer; a holder, container, possessor, &c.; a N. of Brahmā; of Brihas-pati; (ās), f. the act of placing or holding, &c., (at the end of comp., cf. tiro-dhā and dur-dhā). The affix dhā after numerals is thought by some to be an old inst. from this dhā; [cf. the use of i. dhātu after numerals.]

(Dhāka, as, m. an ox; a receptacle, reservoir (= ā-dhāra or according to another reading ā-hāra); food, boiled rice; a post.

1. dhātu, us, m. (for 2. dhātu see p. 453, col. 3), that which is placed or laid, a deposit, layer (Ved.); a constituent or essential part, an ingredient, (thus guṇa, string, is the dhātu of a rope made of several strings); part, portion, (sometimes used at the end of an adj. comp. like the English 'fold', see tri-dhātu, sapta-dh°); an element, primary or elementary substance, primitive matter (of which five are usually reckoned or with Brahma six, thus enumerated by Yājñavalkya III. 145: 1. Brahma, the eternal spirit; 2. kha or ākāśa, ether; 3. anīla, air; 4. tejas, fire; 5. jala, water; 6. bhū, earth: the Buddhists substitute Vijiāna for Brahma: the eighteen elements or dhātu-lokas of the southern Buddhists are the five organs of sense with manas, the six qualities observed by these, and six ideas produced by these six qualities); constituent element or essential ingredient of the body, primary or essential fluid or juice, a secretion, (the number of which is variously given as seven or ten; these Dhātus are distinct from the five elements of which the body also consists, and are sometimes regarded as Rasas, i. e. secretions or fluids; they are chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen, to which must be added hair, skin, and sinews, if ten are reckoned); a humor or affection of the body (viz. phlegm, wind, and bile); a bone; (according to some) any one of the five organs of sense; any one of the five properties or qualities of the elements observed by the organs of sense (viz. sound, tangibility, colour, flavour, smell, see under guṇa); a primary element of the earth or of mountains, a mineral, fossil, metal, ore; a fluid mineral of a red colour; the primary element of words, a verbal root; [cf. upa-dh°, kāma-dh°, giri-dh°, &c.]; — Dhātu-kāya, as, m. 'body of elements', N. of a Buddhist work by Pūrṇa. — Dhātu-kāśīsa or dhātu-kāśīsa, am, n. red sulphate of iron. — Dhātu-kuśala, as, ā, am, skilled in metals, a metallurgist, mineralogist. — Dhātu-kriyā, f. metallurgy, mineralogy. — Dhātu-kshaya, as, m. waste of the bodily humors, any mortal disease. — Dhātukshaya-kāsa, as, m. a consumptive cough. — Dhātu-garbha, as, m. a receptacle for Buddhist relics, a dagop, (according to some da-gop = dhātu-gopa). — Dhātu-grāhinī, ī, m. calamine. — Dhātu-ghoshā, f., N. of a work on the verbal roots. — Dhātu-ghna, am, n. sour gruel prepared from the fermentation of rice-water. — Dhātu-candrikā, f. 'elucidation of roots', N. of a grammatical work by Kavi-candra. — Dhātu-ja = dhātuka, bitumen. — Dhātu-dīpikā, f. 'elucidation of roots', N. of a commentary by Durgā-dāsa on Vopa-deva's collection of roots. — Dhātu-drāvaka, 'dissolving metals,' borax, tinsel. — Dhātu-nāsana, am, n. 'destroying the humors, sour gruel; [cf. dhātu-ghna.]; — Dhātu-nyāya-manjūshā, f., N. of