

m. or n. (?), a pair of nail-scissors. — *Nakha-nishpāva*, as, m. or *nakha-nishpāvika* or *nakha-nishpāvi*, f. a kind of pulse. — *Nakha-pada*, am, n. the mark of a finger-nail, a scratch. — *Nakha-parṇi*, f. a species of plant (= *vrīṣṭīkā*). — *Nakha-pūjya-phalā*, f. = *nakha-nishpāva*. — *Nakha-pūshpī*, f. a species of grass (= *prīkkō*). — *Nakha-pūrvikā* or *nakha-phalīni*, f. = *nakha-nishpāva*. — *Nakha-bhīna*, as, ā, am, 'nail-divided,' scratched or torn off with a nail. — *Nakha-mūta*, as, m. 'nail-looser,' a bow. — *Nakham-pāda*, as, ā, am, nail-scalding, nail-scorching. — *Nakha-rajanī*, f. a species of plant and its fruit. — *Nakha-rajanī*, f. a nail-parer. — *Nakha-lekhaka*, as, m. a nail-painter. — *Nakha-lekhā*, f. a scratch; nail-painting. — *Nakha-rīleka*, as, m. a scratch; nail-painting (?). — *Nakha-rīsha*, as, ā, am, having venom in the nails or claws. — *Nakha-rīshkīra*, as, ā, am, tearing or rending with the claws; (as), m. a bird of prey. — *Nakha-rīksha*, as, m. a species of plant (= *nīla-vrīksha*). — *Nakha-vraja*, am, n. 'nail-wound,' a scratch. — *Nakha-sankha*, as, m. a small shell. — *Nakhāṅsu* ('*kha-an*'), us, m. elegance or brightness of the finger-nails. — *Nakhāṅka* ('*kha-an*'), am, n. 'nail-mark,' a scratch; a sort of perfume (= *vyāghra-nakhī*). — *Nakhāṅga* ('*kha-an*'), am, n. a kind of perfume (= *nali*). — *Nakhā-nakhī*, ind. nail against nail, (a fight with) mutual scratching, scratching one another. — *Nakhāyudha* ('*kha-āy*'), as, ā, am, 'claw-armed,' using the nails or claws as weapons; (as), m. an animal which uses its claws as weapons, any beast or bird having talons; a tiger; a lion; a cock; a monkey, &c. — *Nakhāyudha-tva*, am, n. the state of being claw-armed or of using claws as weapons. — *Nakhāri* ('*kha-ari*'), is, m., N. of one of the attendants of Siva. — *Nakhāli*, is, m. or *nakhālikā* ('*kha-āl*'), f. a small shell; [cf. *nakha-sankha*]. — *Nakhāśin* ('*kha-ās*'), ī, m. 'eating with claws,' an owl (as using its claws in feeding).

*Nakhaka*, as, m., N. of a Nāga-rāja.

*Nakhara*, as, ā, am, shaped like a claw, any pointed and curved instrument (as a knife, sword, &c.); (as, ā, am), m. f. n. a finger-nail, claw; (ī), f. a kind of perfume (= *nakhī*, = *kshudra-nakhī*). — *Nakharāyudha* ('*ra-āy*'), as, ā, am, 'claw-armed,' using claws as weapons; (as), m. a lion, tiger, any beast of prey; a cock. — *Nakharāhva* ('*ra-ah*'), as, m. fragrant oleander (= *hara-vīra*).

*Nakhālu*, us, m. = *nakha-rīksha*, q. v.

*Nakhin*, ī, inī, ī, having nails, armed with claws or talons, clawed; thorny, prickly; (ī), m. an animal or a beast with claws, especially the lion.

**नग** *na-ga*, as, m. (fr. *na-ga*, not moving, or said to be fr. rt. *dah* through change of *d* into *n*, Upādi-s. V. 61), a mountain; a symbolical expression for the number seven (because of the seven principal mountains; cf. *kula-parvata*); a tree; a plant in general; a serpent; the sun; (as, ā, am), not moving, immovable; [cf. *a-ga*]. — *Naga-ja*, as, ā, am, mountain, mountaineer; (as), m. 'mountain-born,' an elephant; (ā), f. a species of plant (= *kshudra-pāshāna-bhedā*). — *Naga-nadī*, ī, f. 'mountain-river,' N. of a river. — *Naga-nandīni*, f. an epithet of the goddess Durgā ('daughter of the mountain,' Durgā being in one of her characters the daughter of the personified Himālaya). — *Naga-patī*, is, m. 'chief of mountains,' the Himālaya range of mountains. — *Naga-bhīd*, t, m. 'rock-splitter' or 'tree-splitter,' a species of plant (= *pāshāna-bhedāna*), Plectantrhus Scutellaroides; an axe; a crow; Indra. — *Naga-bhū*, us, us, u, 'mountain-born,' mountain, mountaineer; (us), m. a species of plant = *kshudra-pāshāna-bhedā*, (more probably fem. like *naga-jā*). — *Naga-mārdhan*, ā, m. the crest or brow of a mountain. — *Naga-randhra-kara*, as, m. 'rending the mountains,' an epithet of Kārttkeya. — *Naga-vat*, ān, atī, at, possessing mountains, abounding in trees. — *Naga-vāhana*, as, m. 'whose vehicle is a mountain, mountain-borne,' an epithet of Siva.

— *Naga-svarūpīni*, f. a kind of metre consisting of four lines of eight syllables each. — *Nagāgra* ('*ga-ag*'), am, n. the summit or top of a mountain. — *Nagātana* ('*ga-at*'), as, m. 'moving about on trees,' a monkey. — *Nagādhipa* ('*ga-adh*'), as, m. 'chief of mountains,' the Himālaya. — *Nagādhirāja* ('*ga-adh*'), as, m. = the preceding. — *Nagāri* ('*ga-ari*'), is, m., N. of a man. — *Nagāvāsa* ('*ga-av*'), as, m. 'living on trees,' a peacock. — *Nagāśraya* ('*ga-ās*'), as, ā, am, living in or frequenting mountains; (as), m. a species of bulbous plant growing on mountains (= *hasti-kanda*). — *Nagāhwaya* ('*ga-āh*'), as, m., N. of a man. — *Nagendra* ('*ga-in*'), as, m. 'chief of mountains,' the Himālaya, Kailāsa. — *Nagēsa* ('*ga-īsa*'), as, m. 'chief of mountains,' N. of a particular mountain. — *Nagocēhrāya* ('*ga-uc*'), as, m. height or elevation of a mountain. — *Nagaukas* ('*ga-ok*'), ās, m. 'inhabiting a mountain or tree,' a lion; the fabulous animal Sarabha; a bird in general; a crow; [cf. *agaukas*].

**नगणा** *naganā*, f. a plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*; (also read *nagnā*.)

**नगर** *nagara*, am, ī (fr. *na-ga* ?), n. f. a town, city, (often appended to the names of cities in India or standing alone as a name.) According to Pāp. VIII. 4. 39, the initial *n* cannot be cerebralized [cf. *girī-nagara*]; at the end of adj. comps. the fem. may end in *ā* (e. g. *sa-grāma-nagarā medinī*, the earth with its villages and cities). — *Nagara-kōka*, as, m. 'a crow in a town,' an expression of contempt; [cf. *nagara-vāyasa*]. — *Nagara-kotī*, N. of a place; N. of a town at the foot of the Himālaya, Nagar-kot. — *Nagara-ghāta*, as, ā, am, town-destroying; (as), m. an elephant. — *Nagara-ghātaka*, as, m. the destroyer of a city. — *Nagara-jana*, as, m. towns-folk; a citizen. — *Nagara-dvāra*, am, n. the gate of a town, city-gate. — *Nagara-dhana-rīhāra*, as, m., N. of a Buddhist monastery. — *Nagara-patī*, is, m. the chief of a town. — *Nagara-pura*, am, n., N. of a town. — *Nagara-pradākshīnā*, f. carrying an idol round a city in procession; [cf. *pradākshīnā*]. — *Nagara-prānta*, as, m. the outskirts of a town. — *Nagara-mardin*, ī, m. 'town-crusher,' N. of a man. — *Nagara-mālin*, ī, inī, ī, garlanded with cities. — *Nagara-mustā*, f. = *nagarothā*; [cf. *nāgara-mustā*]. — *Nagara-rakshā*, ī, superintendence or government of a town. — *Nagararakshā-dhikṛita* ('*kshā-adh*'), as, ā, am, appointed to the government of a town. — *Nagara-rakshin*, ī, m. the governor or superintendent of a town, civic-guard, town-watchman. — *Nagara-vāyasa*, as, m. = *nagara-kāka*. — *Nagara-rāsin*, ī, inī, ī, inhabiting towns, dwelling in cities, citizen. — *Nagara-vāhya*, as, ā, am, situated without the town. — *Nagara-sammīta*, as, ā, am, equal to a town. — *Nagara-stha*, as, ā, am, city-dwelling; a resident in a city, a townsman, citizen, burgess. — *Nagara-svarūpīni*, f. a species of the Anu-shtubh metre. — *Nagara-hāra*, as or am, m. or n. (?), 'town-taking,' N. of a kingdom. — *Nagarādhipikṛita* ('*ra-adh*'), as, m. the superintendent or governor of a town. — *Nagarādhipa* ('*ra-adh*'), as, m. or *nagarādhipati*, is, m. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. — *Nagarādhyaksha* ('*ra-adh*'), as, m. the overseer or superintendent of a town. — *Nagarābhyaśa* ('*ra-abh*'), as, m. the neighbourhood of a city. — *Nagari-nirodha*, as, m., N. of the sixty-third chapter of the Kṛīṣṭa-khaṇḍa or second part of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa. — *Nagari-yukti*, is, f., N. of a chapter of the Yukti-kalpa-taru ascribed to King Bhōja. — *Nagari-rakshin*, ī, m. = *nagara-rakshin*. — *Nagari-raka*, as, m. 'town-crane,' a crow. — *Nagarothā* ('*ra-utthā*'), f. a species of plant = *nagara-mustā*; [cf. *nagarothā*]. — *Nagaropānta* ('*ra-up*'), am, n. suburb, skirts of a town. — *Nagaraukas* ('*ra-ok*'), ās, m. the inhabitant of a town, townsman. — *Nagarauśadhi* ('*ra-osh*'), is, f. the plantain, *Musa Sapientum* (= *kaḍāli*).

**नगरीया**, Nom. P. *nagarīyate*, &c., to have the appearance of a town, look like a town.

*Nagarin*, ī, m., N. of a man.

*Nagarīya*, as, ā, am, belonging to a town, civic, city, urban.

**नान** *nagna*. See under rt. *naj* below.

**नानहु** *nagnahu*, us, m. or *nagnahū*, us, m. ferment, a drug used for fermenting spirituous liquor.

**नाना** I. *nagnā*, f. (for 2. *nagnā* see *nagna* below), Ved. speech; (a various reading for *nanā*, q. v.)

**नयमार** *nāgha-māra*, as, m. (fr. *nagha*, a disease & *māra*), Ved. an expression for the plant *kushtha*.

*Nagh-rīsha*, as, ā, am, Ved. an epithet of plants.

**नघुष** *naghusha*, as, m. = *nahusha*, q. v.

**नह** *nankh*. See rt. *nakh*, p. 464, col. 3.

**नङ्ग** *nanga*, as, m. a lover, paramour.

**नचिकेतस** *na-ciketas*, ās, or *na-ciketa*, as, m., N. of a son of Vājaśravasa; [cf. *nācīketa*].

**नचिर** *na-cira*, as, ā, am, not long (in time), not of long duration; (am), ind. not long, for a short time; (ēa or āt or āya), ind. in no long time, in a short time, quickly, speedily, shortly, soon; [cf. *a-cira* and *mācīram*].

**नच्युत** *na-cyuta* = *a-cyuta*, q. v.

**नज** *naj* (allied to rt. *laj* = *lajj*, of which it appears to be another form only found in the past pass. part. *nagna* below), cl. I. A. *najate*, &c., to be ashamed, to be modest or bashful.

*Nagna*, as, ā, am, naked, nude, bare; uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate; (as), m. a naked mendicant; N. of Siva; a hypocrite (whose nakedness is a mere pretence); a Buddhist mendicant, = *kshapana-naka*; a bard accompanying an army; (2. *nagnā*), f. a naked, wanton woman; a girl before menstruation (and therefore allowed to go naked; cf. *nagnīkā*); the plant *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*; [cf. *nagāṅṅā*, I. *nagnā* above; Lith. *nāga-s*, 'naked'; Russ. *nagŭ*; Slav. *nago-ta*, 'nakedness'; Goth. *naqvaiths*; Old Iceland. *nakt-r*; Angl. Sax. *naeud*, *naeod*, *genaeyan*; Old Germ. *nachat*; Mod. Germ. *nacht*; Hib. *nocht*; Lat. *nudus*]. — *Nagnar-karāṇa*, as, ī, am, making naked. — *Nagna-jit*, t, m., N. of a prince of the Gandhāras, father of one of Kṛishṇa's wives; N. of an author of a work on architecture; of a poet. — *Nagna-tā*, f. or *nagna-tva*, am, n. nakedness, nudity. — *Nagnam-bhavishnu*, us, us, u, or *nagnam-bhāveuka*, as, ā, am, becoming naked, uncovering one's self in a shameless manner. — *Nagna-vṛitti*, is, f. 'the mendicant's commentary,' N. of a commentary on the Upādi-sūtras. — *Nagna-vrata-dhara*, as, m. 'observing the vow of a naked mendicant,' epithet of Siva. — *Nagnāta* or *nagnāṅṅā* ('*na-af*'), as, m. a man who wanders about naked, especially a Buddhist or Jaina religious mendicant. — *Nagnī-karāna*, am, n. making naked, undressing, stripping. — *Nagnī-kri*, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti*, *-kurute*, *-kartum*, to render naked, to convert into a naked mendicant. — *Nagnī-kṛita*, as, ā, am, made naked, undressed, stripped; converted into a naked mendicant.

*Nagnaka*, as, ikā, am, naked, wanton; (as), m. a naked mendicant, especially a Buddhist or Jaina ascetic; a bard; (ikā), f. a naked or wanton woman; a girl before menstruation.

*Nagnikā*, f. a naked woman; a girl before menstruation or about ten years old.

**नञ्** *nañ*, ind. (in grammar) the technical term for the negative particle *na*, q. v., negation. — *Nai-artha-nṛnaya*, as, m. 'inquiry into the meaning of the negative particle,' N. of a chapter of the grammatical work *Vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣhana-sāra* by Koṇḍa-bhaṭṭa. — *Nai-rāda-tippaṇī*, f. 'commentary