

[cf. Lith. *navya-s*; Goth. *niuyi-s.*] — *Navya-mata-vicāra*, as, m. = *navāna-mata-vicāra*. — *Navyavat*, ind. like new, ever new (?).

Navyas. See *naviyas*, p. 472, col. 3.

नव 2. nava, as, m. (fr. rt. 4. *nu*), praise; paegyric, celebration. (For 1. *nava* see p. 472, col. 2.)

Navana, am, n. the act of praising, laudation.

Navishfi, is, f, Ved. a song of praise, hymn; (Sāy.) a new sacrifice or oblation, (as if fr. 1. *nava*.)

2. *navya*, as, ā, am, Ved. to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, deserving of praise. — *Navya-var-dhamāna*, as, m., N. of an author.

नवत 1. navata, as, m. (for 2. see col. 2), an elephant's painted or variegated housings; woollen cloth; a cover, blanket, wrapper.

नवनं navan, m. f. n. pl. (said to be fr. rt. 4. *nu*), nine; [cf. Zend *navan*, 'nine'; Gr. *ἐννέα*, *ἐνα-το-ς*, *ἐννα-το-ς*, *ἐνατο-ς*, *ἐννά-κίς*; *ἐνδκίς*, *ἐνδκίς*, *ἐνα-κόσιον*, *ἐννα-κόσιον*, *ἐννῆ-κόριον*, *ἐννῆ-κόριον*; Lat. *novem*, *nōnu-s*, *nov-ienis*, *nōnā-gintio*, *non-genti*; Goth. *nūn*, 'nine'; *nūn-da*, 'the ninth'; Angl. Sax. *nigan*, 'nine'; Old Germ. *nūn*; Mod. Germ. *neun*: Old Pruss. *nevīn-is*, 'the ninth'; Slav. *devan-ŭ*, 'nine'; Lith. *devyn-i*, 'nine', *n* changed into *d* as in *dėbes-is*, 'a cloud', from Sanskrit *nabhas*; *devīn-ta-s*, 'the ninth'; Hib. *naoi*, 'nine'; Cambro-Brit. *nav*, 'nine'.] — *Navakāṅḍikā-bhāshya*, am, n. 'commentary of nine sections', N. of a commentary on Kātyāyana's *Śrāddha-sūtras* by Nīlāsura. — *Nava-kṛitās*, ind., 9 times. — 2. *nava-graha*, ās, m. pl. the 9 planets, or sun, moon, five planets, and the ascending and descending nodes. — *Navagraha-mantra*, ās, m. pl. 'hymns or prayers to the 9 planets (?)', N. of a work. — *Navagrahasānti*, is, f. propitiation of the 9 planets. — *Nava-gva*, as, ā, am, Ved. ninefold, consisting of 9; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a mythological family often associated with that of Angiras and described as sharing in Indra's battles, regulating the worship of the gods, &c.; (*ās*), m. one of the family called *Nava-gvas*; [cf. *daśa-gva*, *daśagvin*.] — *Navāvat-vāriṅsa*, as, ī, am (fr. the following), the 49th.

— *Nava-śatvāntu*, t, ī, 49. — *Nava-tantu*, us, m., N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra. — *Navatrinśa*, as, ī, am (fr. the following), the 39th. — *Nava-trinśat*, t, ī, 39. — *Nava-daśa*, as, ī, am (fr. the following), the 19th; consisting of 19. — *Nava-daśan*, a, m. f. n. pl., 19. — *Nava-dīdhiti*, is, m. 'nine-rayed', Mars, the planet or its deified regent; [cf. *navārcis*.] — *Nava-durgā*, f. Durgā in her 9 forms (viz. *kumārīkā*, *tri-mūrti*, *kalyāṇī*, *rohīṇī*, *kālī*, *caṅḍikā*, *sūmbhavī*, *durgā*, *bhadrā*). — *Nava-dolā*, f. a litter borne by 9 men. — *Nava-dvāra*, as, ā, am, 'nine-doored', having 9 gates; an epithet of the body, which has 9 apertures or outlets, as the nostrils, ears, mouth, &c.; [cf. *nava-mukha*.] — *Nava-dhū*, ind. divided into 9 parts, ninefold, in 9 ways, 9 times. — *Nava-navati*, is, f., 99; (in the Veda the number 99 is used for any large number.) — *Nava-navati-tama*, as, ī, am, the 99th. — *Nava-pañcāśa*, as, ī, am (fr. the following), the 59th. — *Nava-pañcāśat*, t, ī, 59. — *Nava-paṅ*, *pāt*, *paṅ*, *pat*, Ved. having 9 feet, consisting of 9 feet. — *Nava-bhāga*, as, m. the 9th part, especially of an asterism or of a lunar mansion; [cf. *navāṅsa*.] — *Nava-mukha*, as, ī, am, having 9 apertures or openings; [cf. *nava-dvāra*.] — *Nava-ranga*, am, n. gift to five and acceptance by four persons of the best *Kāyastha* families (?). — *Navaranga-kula*, as, ā, am, having the privilege of marrying into 9 distinct families (?). — *Nava-ratna*, am, n., 9 precious gems, viz. a pearl, ruby, topaz, diamond, emerald, lapis lazuli, coral, sapphire, and one called *Go-medā*, (these 9 jewels are supposed to be related to the 9 planets); the 9 jewels, i. e. the 9 men of letters at the court of Vikramāditya were *Dhanvantarī*, *Kshapanaka*, *Amara-siṅha*, *Sanku*, *Veṭāla-bhaṭṭā*, *Ghaṅga-karpara*, *Kālī-dāsa*, *Vararūci*, and *Varāha-mihira*; N. of a collection of 9 verses.

— *Nava-ratha*, as, m., N. of a son of Bhīma-ratha and father of Daśa-ratha. — *Nava-rātra*, as, m. or *navarātrika*, am, n. a period of 9 days; a Soma sacrifice with 9 *Sutyā* days; 9 days in the middle of the *Gavām-ayana*; (*am*), n. the period of 9 days from the first of the light half of month *Āśvina* to the 9th, devoted to the worship of Durgā. — *Nava-rāśika*, the rule of proportion with 9 terms comprising four proportions. — *Navārca* ('*va-riśa*'), as, ā, am, Ved. consisting of 9 verses. — *Navāriṅsa*, as, ī, am (fr. the following), the 29th. — *Navāriṅsati*, is, f., 29. — *Nava-rīdha*, as, ā, am, ninefold, consisting of 9 parts. — *Nava-vyūha*, as, m. an epithet of Vishṇu; [cf. *śatur-vyūha*.] — *Navāśakti*, is, m. 'having 9 faculties,' an epithet of Siva or Vishṇu. — *Nava-sata*, am, n., 109. — *Navāsata-tama*, as, ī, am, the 109th. — *Nava-sās*, ind., 9 by 9, by nines. — *Nava-sāyaka*, as, m. a N. given to any of 9 inferior classes, viz. cowherd, gardener, oilman, weaver, confectioner, water-carrier, potter, blacksmith, and barber. — *Nava-śaṭka*, as, ā, am, consisting of 9 x 6 (strings &c.). — *Nava-śaṣṭī*, is, f., 69. — *Navaśaṣṭī-tama*, as, ī, am, the 69th. — *Nava-saptati*, is, f., 79. — *Navasaptati-tama*, as, ī, am, the 79th. — *Nava-saptadaśa*, as, m., N. of an *Ātirātra* ('containing 9 *Saptadaśa-stotras*'). — *Navasāhasānka-cūrita*, am, n. 'the 9 or the new (fr. 1. *nava*) deeds of king *Sāhasānka*', N. of a *Campi* composed by Śrī-harsha. — *Navāṅsa* or *navāṅśika* ('*va-āṅ*'), as, m. a 9th, a 9th part, especially of an asterism or lunar mansion; [cf. *nava-bhāga*.] — *Navāṅśaka-pa*, as, m. the regent of a *Navāṅśaka*. — *Navāṅśa-nātha*, as, m. the regent of a *Navāṅśa*. — *Navāṅgā* ('*va-āṅ*'), f. a species of plant (= *karkaṭa-śringī*). — *Navāṅgā* ('*va-āṅ*'), am, n. a medicinal preparation of iron, containing 9 parts of iron. — *Navārcis* ('*va-ar*'), is, m. 'nine-rayed,' the planet Mars or its deified personification. — *Navāsīti* ('*va-as*'), is, f., 89. — *Navāsīti-tama*, as, ī, am, the 89th. — *Navāha* ('*va-aha*'), as, m. a period of 9 days; a Soma sacrifice with 9 *Sutyā* days; 9 days in the middle of the *Gavām-ayana*; [cf. *navarātra*.]

3. *nava* = *navan*, nine, in *tri-nava*, q. v.

2. *nava*, as, ā, am, consisting of 9; (*am*), n. the aggregate of nine, nine.

2. *navata*, as, ī, am, the 90th; [cf. *eka-n*, *śatur-v*, *śatur-n*, *tri-n*, *dvā-n*, *dvi-n*.]

Navati, is (according to lexicographers also *navati*), f., 90. — *Navati-tama*, as, ī, am, the 90th. — *Navati-dhanus*, us, m., N. of an ancestor of *Sākya-muni*. — *Navati-dhā*, ind. ninetyfold. — *Navati-ratha*, as, m., N. of an ancestor of *Sākya-muni*. — *Navati-sas*, ind. by nineties, ninety by ninety.

Navatika, f. (fr. *navati*), a paint-brush containing 90 hairs.

Navama, as, ī, am, the 9th; (*ā*), f., scil. *tithi*, the 9th day of a lunar half month. — *Navamāṅsa* ('*va-āṅ*'), as, m. = *navāṅsa*, q. v.

Navamaka, as, ikā, am, the 9th.

Navin, ī, inī, ī, consisting of 9, composed of 9.

नवपट्टिक *nava-patirikā*, f. (fr. 1. or 2. *nava*?), a particular sport described in the *Kāma-sūtra* by *Vātsyāyana*.

नवर *navara*, a particular number.

नवरम् *navaram*, ind. only.

नविपुला *na-vipulā*, f. a kind of metre.

नवेदस् *navedās*, ās, ās, as, Ved. cognizant, observing, perceiving; appreciating; an observer; appreciator (with gen. of the object); [cf. *ko-vida*.]

नव्य 1. and 2. *navya*. See p. 472, col. 3; and col. 1. of this page.

नश 1. *naś* (related to rt. *naksh*; cf. rt. 1. *aś*), cl. 1. P. A. *naśati*, -*te*, Aor. *ānaś* or *ānak*, &c. (Pāp. VI. 4. 73, but these forms may be referred to rt. 1. *aś*), Ved. to reach, attain,

obtain; to meet with, find: Caus. *naśayati*, &c., to cause to obtain or meet with; [cf. Lat. *nanctescor*.] 1. *naśa* in *dū-ṇaśa*, *dur-ṇaśa*, q. v.; [cf. 1. *nāśa*.]

नश 2. *naś*, cl. 1. 4. (more usually cl. 4.) P. *naśati*, *naśyati* (ep. also -*te*), *nanāśa* (3rd pl. *neśus*), *naśitū*, *naśishū* (according to *Vopa-deva* also *naṅgdhā*), *naśishyati*, *naśishyati*, *anaśat*, *aneśat*, *naśitum*, *naśishum*, to be lost, disappear, to become invisible, to vanish; to perish, be destroyed, wane; to escape, run away; to come to nothing, be frustrated, be unsuccessful: Caus. *naśayati* (ep. also A. *naśayate*), -*yitum*, Aor. *aninaśat*, to cause to disappear, make invisible; to cause to perish, suffer to perish, destroy, efface; to violate, deflower; to cause to be lost, to lose; to forget; to extinguish (as a fire); to drive away, cause to fly away; to disappear (in *mā vyāghrā ninaśur vanāt*, let not the tigers disappear from the forest, *Mahā-bh.*, *Udyoga-p.* 862): Desid. *ninaśishati*, *ninaśishati*: Intens. *nānaśyate*, *nānaśishī*; [cf. Zend *naśu*, 'a corpse'; *naś-ista*, 'very destructive'; Gr. *νεκ-υ-ς*, *νεκ-υ-ια*, *νεκ-ρ-ος*, probably *vōso-s*; *vōso-s* for *vofo-s*, like *svv* for *šuv*: Lat. *nex*, *nece-are*, *noc-ēre*, *noxa*, per-nicēs, *ve-ne-nu-m* for *ve-nec-nu-m*: Goth. *navi-s*, *navi-s*, 'a corpse,' for *nag-u-s* or *nah-u-s*.]

3. *naś*, k, k, k, or t, t, t, disappearing; perishing; [cf. *jva-n*.]

2. *naśa*, as, m. destruction; perishing; [cf. 2. *nāśa*.]

Naśana, am, n. disappearing, vanishing; perishing; escaping.

Naśitri, tā, tri, tri, one who disappears; perishing, being lost; destroying, a destroyer; [cf. *naśishtri*.]

Naśyat, am, anti, at, perishing, decaying, being destroyed; waning, wasting. — *Naśyat-prasūti*, is, is, ī, whose offspring perishes; (*is*), f. a woman who brings forth a dead child. — *Naśyat-prasūtīkā*, f. a female bearing a dead child.

Naśvara, as, ī, am, perishing, perishable; destructible; transitory, evanescent, subject to decay; destructive, mischievous. — *Naśvara-iva*, am, n. perishableness, transitoriness; destructiveness.

Nashā, as, ā, am, lost, disappeared, disappearing; vanished, invisible, lost sight of; perished, destroyed, ruined, spoiled, wasted, annihilated, dead; run away, fled; deprived, debauched; deprived of (at the beginning of a comp.). — *Nashā-candra*, as, m., N. of the fourth day in both halves of the month *Bhādra*. — *Nashā-śetana*, as, ā, am, one who has lost consciousness, unconscious, fainted, insensible, swooning away, losing one's senses. — *Nashā-śeṣhā*, as, ā, am, one who has lost the power of motion; unconscious, fainted, insensible. — *Nashā-śeṣhā-tā*, f. unconsciousness, insensibility, fainting, swooning. — *Nashā-janman*, a, n. 'the lost nativity,' subsequent calculation or casting of a lost nativity. — *Nashā-jūtaka*, am, n. = *nashā-janman*; N. of the thirteenth *Adhyāya* in *Varāha-mihira's* *Laghu-jātaka*. — *Nashā-driśhī*, is, is, ī, one who has lost his sight, blind. — *Nashā-mati*, is, is, ī, one who has lost his intellects. — *Nashā-mārgaṅga*, am, n. seeking any lost object. — *Nashā-rājya*, am, n., N. of a district to the north-east of *Madhya-dēśa*. — *Nashā-rūpa*, as, ā, am, one whose form is lost or no more seen; (*ā*), f., scil. *anushṭubh*, a variety of the *Anu-śtubh*. — *Nashā-viśa*, as, ā, am, Ved. (a snake &c.) that has lost (its) venom. — *Nashā-vīja*, as, ā, am, destitute of the seminal secretion, without the power of procreating, impotent. — *Nashā-vedana*, as, ī, am, finding a lost object. — *Nashā-samsmṛiti*, is, is, ī, one who has lost his memory, unmindful, forgetful. — *Nashā-saijya*, as, ā, am, one who has lost his consciousness. — *Nashā-smṛiti*, is, is, ī, one who has lost his memory, forgetful. — *Nashāgnī* ('*ta-āṅ*'), is, m. a *Brahman* or household who whose fire has been extinguished or who has lost his consecrated fire. — *Nashātankam* ('*ta-āt*'), ind. without