

anxiety or fear. — *Nashātman* (‘*ā-āl*’), *ā, ā, a*, deprived of mind or sense. — *Nashāpti-sūtra* (‘*ā-ar*’), *as, ā, am*, n. booty, plunder. — *Nashārtha* (‘*ā-ar*’), *as, ā, am*, one who has lost his property, reduced to poverty. — *Nashāsānka* (‘*ā-ās*’), *as, ā, am*, destitute of fear, fearless, dauntless. — *Nashāsū* (‘*ā-asū*’), *us, u, u*, Ved. one whose vital spirits have disappeared. — *Nashēndu-kalā* (‘*ā-in*’), f. the day of new moon when it rises invisible. — *Nashēndriya* (‘*ā-in*’), *as, ā, am*, one who has lost his organs of sense, deprived of one’s senses. — *Nashāishin* (‘*ā-esh*’), *ī, inī, ī*, seeking any lost object. — *Nashāishya*, *am, n.* the act of seeking what has been lost.

*Nashī, is, f.* loss, destruction, ruin.

**नशाक** *naśāka, as, m.* a species of crow.

**नश** *nashā.* See p. 473, col. 3.

**नस्** 1. *nas* (the alternative form for *asmān* acc. pl., for *asmābhyaṃ* dat. pl., and for *asmākam* gen. pl. of the first personal pronoun *asmad*, q. v.); *us, to, us, of us*; (*nas* is an enclitic and has no accent.)

**नस्** 2. *nas*, cl. 1. A. *nasate, nese, nasitā*, &c., Ved. to approach, to go towards, to join; to copulate (especially as husband and wife); (said to mean also) to be crooked or curved; to bend; to be fraudulent; [cf. Gr. *νέ-ω-μαι, νί-σ-ο-μαι, νόσ-το-ς*, probably also *ναιω* for *ναι-γ-ω, ξ-ναι-σ-σ-α, ξ-ναι-σ-θ-ν-ν*.]

**नस्** 3. *nas*, f. (probably fr. rt. *snā*, to bathe, or *snu*, to flow, the initial *s* being dropped; cf. *nav*; *nas* is defective in nōm. voc. sing. du. and pl., acc. sing. du., but may be optionally substituted for *nāsikā*, q. v., in the acc. pl. and remaining cases, e. g. *nasas* or *nāsikās, nasā* or *nāsikayā, nobhyām* or *nāsikābhyaṃ*; only the weak cases *nasā, nāsī, nasos*, however, appear to occur), the nose; [cf. *nāsā, nāsikā*; Lat. *nasus, naris*.] — *Nāh-kshudra, as, ā, am*, small-nosed. — *Nastāh-karman, a, n.* ‘the putting into the nose,’ taking snuff. — *Nas-tas*, ind. from the nose, into the nose. — *Nasy-ota, as, ā, am* (fr. *nasi* loc. sing. + *ota*), led by a string through the septum of the nose, fastened by the nose, furnished with a nose-ring; an ox or other animal led by a string through the septum of the nose. — *Nas-val, ān, ati, at*, Ved. having a nose.

*Nasa* (at the end of an adj. comp.) = 3. *nas*, the nose, see *un-n°, urū-n°, kumbhī-n°, khara-n°, go-n°, dru-n°, &c.*; (*ā*), f. the nose.

*Nasi*, the nose (?), in *kumbhī-n°*, q. v.

*Nasta, as, m.* the nose; (*ā*), f. a hole bored in the septum of the nose, cf. *nastaka, nastīta*; (*am*), n. a sternutatory, snuff. — *Nastakarana, am, n.* a kind of instrument used by the Bhikshus for injecting the nose. — *Nasta-tas*, ind. (perhaps only = *nas-tas* with reduplicated affix *tas*), from the nose, out of the nose. — *Nastota* (‘*ta-ota*’), *as, m.* an ox led by a string through his nose; (also read *nasy-ota*; see under 3. *nas*.)

*Nastaka, as, m.* a hole bored in the septum or bridge of the nose of cattle for draught.

*Nastita, as, ā, am*, nozzled, having a hole bored in the septum of the nose, an ox or any other draught animal with a string through its nose, (the sort of rein usually employed in India.)

*Nasya, as, ā, am*, belonging or relating to the nose, nasal, in the nose; (*ā*), f. the nose; the string through the nose of an animal [cf. *nasya*]; (*am*), n. the hairs in the nose; a sternutatory, snuff. — *Nasya-vidhi, is, m.* ‘rules about sternutatories,’ N. of the twenty-seventh chapter of the medical work *Sām-gadhara-samhitā*.

**नसंविद्** *na-samvid, t, f.* unconsciousness; forgetfulness.

**नसुकर** *na-sukara, as, ā* or *ī, am*, not easy to be done.

**नह** 1. *nah*, cl. 4. P. A. *nahyati, -te, na-nāha, nehe, naddhā, natyati, -te, anātsi, anaddha, naddhum*, to bind, tie, bind on, bind round, put on, gird round, bind together; A. to put on one’s self, dress, put on armour, arm one’s self; Caus. *nāhayati, -yitum, Aor. anīnahat*, to cause to bind or tie together, to cause to put on: Desid. *nīnatsati, -te*: Intens. *nānahyate, nānaddhi*; [cf. Gr. *νέ-ω, νή-θ-ω, νή-μα, νή-σι-ς, νή-τρο-ν, νέ-ω*, Intens. *νη-νέ-ω, νη-έ-ω*] — Lat. *ne-o, ne-men, ne-tu-s, nec-t-o, nevu-s*: Old Germ. *nā-an, nāw-an, nāh-an*, ‘to sew; *nā-dal, needle; nah, near*: Goth. *nehta, a needle; nehva, near*: Angl. Sax. *naedl, needle; neah, neh-st, nearra*: Eng. *nigh*: Mod. Germ. *nāh-en, nad-el, nah, nach, ge-nug*: Hib. *nasgaim, ‘I bind; nas, a tie.’*

2. *nah, t, f.*, Ved. a bond, tie; [cf. *akshā-n°*.]

*Naha* in *dru-ṇaha, q. v.*

*Nahana, am, n.*, Ved. a bolt, a nail or connecting beam in a wall.

*Nahyamāna, as, ā, am*, being bound, tied, or fettered.

**नहि** *na-hi*, ind. for not, surely not, certainly not, by no means, not at all; *na-nahī*, certainly not; (*nahī* is sometimes strengthened in the Veda by other particles, e. g. *nahy arga, nahī nu, nahī sma*). — *Nahī-mātra, as* or *am, m.* or *n. (?)*, a particular high number; [cf. *na-mātra*.]

**नहुस्** *nahus, us, m.* a man, one who does not belong to one’s own immediate community, a neighbour [cf. *nābhī*; Mod. Germ. *nahe*]; (collectively) the neighbourhood.

*Nahusha, as, m.*, Ved. = *nahus*, a man; N. of a son of Manu and author of a Rīg-veda hymn; N. of an ancient king, one of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purū-ravas, father of Yayāti, who took possession of Indra’s throne in heaven for a time, but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent; (according to others) a son of Ambarisha, father of Nābhāga; N. of a serpent-demon; N. of a Marut; an epithet of Kṛishṇa-Vishṇu; [cf. *naghusha, nāhusha, nāhushi*.] — *Nahusha-śarīta, am, n.* ‘the life of Nahusha,’ N. of the 112th chapter of the Bhūmi-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Nahushākhyā* (‘*sha-ākh*’), *am, n.* the plant Tabernemontana Coronaria (= *tagara-pushpa*). — *Nahushātmaja* (‘*sha-āt*’), *as, m.*, N. of a king, the son of Nahusha, also called Yayāti.

*Nahush tara, as, ā, am*, Ved. nearer (?), nearer than a neighbour.

*Nahushya, as, ā, am*, Ved. belonging to a descendant of Nahus, belonging to a man in general, human; (*as*), m. a man.

**ना** *nā*, ind. = *na*, no, not.

**नाक** *nāka, as, m.* (said to be fr. *na + āka*, where there is no unhappiness), heaven, the vault or ceiling of heaven, the upper sky, the firmament, sky, atmosphere, ether, paradise, (often in the Veda with *divo*, gen. of 3. *div*, or with *utama* or *trītiya*; cf. *tri-nāka, tri-diva*: in Vājasaneyi-samhitā XVII. 67, the scale upwards is given as follows, 1. *Prithivī*, earth; 2. *Antariksha*, atmosphere; 3. *Div*, sky; 4. *Divo-nāka*, upper sky; 5. *Svar-jyotis*, heaven of light or sphere of the luminaries); the sun (?); N. of a Maudgalya; N. of a mythical weapon of Arjuna; (*as, ā, am*), ‘painless (?),’ N. of a dynasty. — *Nāka-āra, as, ā, am*, walking in the sky (as the Pitris). — *Nāka-nātha, as, m.* or *nāka-nāthaka, as, m.* ‘guardian of the sky,’ an epithet of Indra. — *Nāka-nāyaka, as, m.* ‘chief of the sky,’ an epithet of Indra. — *Nākanāyaka-purohita, as, m.* ‘Indra’s chief priest,’ an epithet of Bṛihaspati. — *Nāka-pūta, as, m.* guardian or lord of the sky. — *Nāka-prihātha, am, n.* ‘sky-ceiling,’ the upper sky, the uppermost heaven. — *Nāka-prihātha, as, ā, am*, being in the highest heaven. — *Nāka-loka, as, m.* the heavenly world. — *Nāka-vaṇitā, f.* ‘a nymph of heaven,’ an Apsaras.

— *Nāka-sad, l, t, t*, resting in the firmament, inhabiting the sky; (*t*), m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; (*as*), m. pl., N. of nine Ekāhas; (*t*), f., N. of an Ishtakā. — *Nākapagā* (‘*ka-āp*’), f. the river of heaven, the heavenly Gangā. — *Nākesa* (‘*ka-īsa*’), *as, m.* ‘the lord of the sky,’ an epithet of Indra. — *Nākesvara* (‘*ka-īs*’), *as, m.* ‘the lord of heaven,’ a god. — *Nākakasa* (‘*ka-ak*’), *as, m.* ‘whose dwelling is the sky,’ an inhabitant of heaven, a god.

*Nākin, ī, m.* a deity, god (as dwelling in Nāka). — *Nāktī-nātha, as, m.* ‘chief of the gods,’ an epithet of Indra.

**नाकु** *nāku, us, m.* (said to be fr. rt. *nam*), an ant-hill or mole-hill, a burrow; a mountain; N. of a Muni or saint. — *Nāku-sadman, ā, m.* a snake.

**नाकुल** *nākula, as, ī, am* (fr. *nakula*), relating or belonging to an ichneumon, ichneumon-like, similar to an ichneumon; (*as*), m. a patronymic from Nakula [cf. *nākulī*]; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ī*), f. the ichneumon plant, a particular plant supposed to furnish the ichneumon or mungoose with an antidote when bitten in a conflict with a snake [cf. *gundhā-nākulī, nakuleshitā*]; a sort of pepper, Piper Chaba (= *čavya*); the root of the Seemul tree (= *kukkūṣi-kanda*) and several other plants, as *yava-tiktā, śveta-kanta-kūri, sarpa-gandhā*. — *Nākulāndhya* (‘*la-an*’), *am, n.* ‘ichneumon blindness,’ a kind of weakness of sight.

*Nākulī, is, m.* a descendant of Nakula, a patronymic of Satānikā.

**नाक्र** *nākra, as, m.*, Ved. an aquatic animal; [cf. *nakrā*.]

**नाक्षत्र** *nākshatra, as, ī, am* (fr. *nakshatra*), belonging to the constellations or lunar asterisms, starry, sidereal; (*am*), n. a month computed by the moon’s passage through the twenty-seven mansions, or one of thirty days of sixty Ghaṭis each.

*Nākshatrika, as, ī, am*, relating or belonging to the lunar asterisms, sidereal; (*as*), m. a month of twenty-seven days, each day being the period of the moon’s passage through a lunar asterism; (*ī*), f. the state or condition to which a person is subjected agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

**नाग** *nāga, as, m.* (perhaps for original *snāga*; Angl. Sax. *snaca*; Eng. *snake*; or connected with *naga*, a mountain, or *nagna*, naked; said to be fr. rt. 1. *dh* through change of *d* into *n*), a snake in general, especially the spectacle-snake or cobra capella, Coluber; a Nāga or fabulous serpent-demon so called, having a human face with the tail of a serpent, (the race of these beings is said to have sprung from Kadṛū, wife of Kaśyapa [or from Su-rasā], in order to people Pātāla, one of the regions below the earth, their city is called Bhoga-vatī); an elephant; a shark (= *tantu-nāga*); a cruel or tyrannical person; (at the end of a comp.) ‘an elephant of a man,’ any great or pre-eminent person; N. of several plants, the small tree with fragrant blossoms, Mesua Roxburghii [cf. *nāga-keśara*]; *Rottlera Tinctoria* (= *pun-nāga*); a Cyperus (= *mustaka*); Piper Betel; a poisonous plant (see *nāga-stokaka*); a cloud; a peg or nail projecting from a wall to hang anything upon; one of the five airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation; N. of the number seven, (probably to be referred to seven mythical serpents, but eight principal Nāgas are mentioned); N. of a Sādhyā; of a Buddhist teacher; of a king of Āryāvarta, contemporary of Samudra-gupta; N. of a dynasty consisting of nine or seven princes; N. of several men; N. of a mountain; of a district; (*ī*), f. a female Nāga; a female elephant; (*am*), n. tin; lead; one of the astronomical periods called Karāṇas, (it is one of those termed *dhrūva*, q. v., or invariable, and corresponds to the last half of Amāvāsya or new moon); the effects of that period on anything done or happening during it; (*as, ī, am*), formed or consisting of snakes, serpentine, snaky; relating to serpents or serpent-demons;