

a vow. — *Payoshni-jāta*, f. an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. — *Payoshni*, f. (fr. *payas* and *ushna*), 'warm as milk,' N. of a river that rises in the Vindhya mountain.

Payasa, as, ā, am, Ved. full of juice or sap; (am), n. water; milk.

1. *payasya*, Nom. P. A. *payasyati*, -te, &c., to flow, be fluid.

2. *payasya*, as, ā, am, made of milk (curds, butter, cheese, &c.), milky; watery; (as), m. a cat; N. of one of the sons of Angiras; (ā), f. coagulated milk, curds (made by mixing sour with hot sweet milk); a shrub, Asclepias Rosea; N. of various plants (= *duḡdhikā*, *kākolī*, *kshūri-kākolī*, *svarna-kshūri*, *arka-pushpikā*, and *kutumbini-kshupa*); any plant yielding a milky sap, as the Euphorbia, the Asclepias, &c.

Payāya, Nom. A. *payāyate*, &c., to be fluid.

Payora, as, m. = *khadira*, Acacia Catechu.

पर *para*, as, ā, am (fr. rt. I. *pri*), or perhaps fr. *apa + ra*; declined optionally as a pronominal in abl. loc. sing. m. n. and nom. voc. pl. m., when it denotes relative position, e.g. abl. *paramāt* and *parāt*, loc. *paramin* and *pare*, nom. pl. m. *pare* and *parās*, Ved. *parāśas*, see Gram. 238. a), distant, remote, removed; opposite, ulterior, beyond, further, on the other side of (with abl. or rarely with gen., e.g. *Saragvāḥ pare tīre*, on the opposite or further bank of the Sarayū); past, antecedent, earlier, previous, former (Ved.); long past, ancient; subsequent, succeeding, following, future, next, after (with abl.); added; (at the end of a comp.) having as a following letter or sound (e.g. *ta-para*, having *t* as a following letter, followed by *t*); exceeding, left, remaining; very high or excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, highest, greatest, longest, most excellent, best, supreme, principal, chief, most complete, utmost (= Lat. *summus*, e.g. *param Brahma*, the Supreme Spirit); highest, latest (e.g. *paraḥ kālah*, the highest or latest times; *param āyuh*, the highest or last stage of human life; used at the end of comps. to denote having anything as the highest object, completely devoted to or occupied with or engaged or engrossed in or intent upon, e.g. *śintā-para*, occupied with reflection; *dhyanā-para*, engaged in meditation, whose highest object is meditation; *sukha-para*, extremely glad or happy; *śoka-para*, filled with grief, whose principal occupation is grief); strange, a stranger, other, another, different, varying, foreign, alien, inimical, hostile, estranged, adverse; exceeding, having a remainder or surplus (e.g. *param śatam*, more than a hundred); left over, left as a remainder; concerned or anxious for (with loc.); (as), m. an enemy, foe, adversary; (sc. *graha*) a subsidiary Soma-graha (Ved.); N. of a king of Kōśala with the patronymic *Āṅgāra* (Ved.); N. of a prince; (sc. *prāsāda* or *vāsa*) N. of the palace of Mitra-vindā; (as, am), m. n. the Supreme, Supreme Spirit, soul of the universe, the Absolute; (ā), f., N. of a plant (= *bandhyā-karkotakī*); N. of a river; (am), n. the highest or culminating point, acme, highest degree; final beatitude; the secondary or more remote meaning of a word; (in logic) one species of common property, that which comprehends many objects, genus; existence (regarded as the common property of all things); (am), ind. beyond, over (with abl., e.g. *param vijñānāt*, beyond human knowledge); after (with abl., e.g. *astamayāt param*, after sunset; *mataḥ param*, after me; *ataḥ param*, after this, after that, farther from hence, farther from here, farther on, hereupon, hereafter, next; *nāsmāt param*, no more of this, enough; *tataḥ param*, after that, thereupon); thereupon, thereafter (without an abl.); but, however; otherwise; rather; in a high degree, excessively, exceedingly, beyond measure, completely; most willingly; at the most, at the utmost; only; *yadi param*, if at all, perhaps, at any rate; (*ena*), ind. farther, beyond (with acc., e.g. *pareśmān pa-*

rañhī, pass by us); on the other side, thereupon; afterwards; after (with abl. or gen.); (*pare*), ind. afterwards, in future, farther; thereupon; [cf. *pāra*, *parā*; Zend *para*, 'before'; Gr. *πῆρᾱ*, *πῆρας*, *πῆρᾱν*, *περᾱλῶ*, *περᾱλο-ς*, *περᾱ-τη*, *Πειραιεῖ-ς*, *πῆρᾱρ*, *ἄ-περᾱλο-ς*; Lat. *peren-die*, *per-egre*, *per-per-a-m*; Goth. *fairra*, 'far'; Angl. Sax. *far*; Slav. *pol-ŕ*, 'the opposite border.']. — *Para-karma*, a, n. another's work, service for others. — *Parakarma-nirata*, as, m. engaged in service for another, a servant. — *Para-kalatra*, am, n. another's wife. — *Parakalatrābhigamana* ('*ra-abh*'), am, n. approaching the wife of another, intriguing with another man's wife, adultery. — *Para-kārya*, am, n. another's business, the affair of another. — *Para-kṛitī*, śs, f. the action or history of another. — *Para-krama*, as, m. Krama of the subsequent or second letter of a conjunction of consonants, (see *krama*). — *Para-kṛāṭin*, i, m., N. of a hero in the Mahā-bhārata who fought on the side of the Kurus. — *Para-kṛāntī*, śs, f. the greatest declination, inclination of the ecliptic. — *Parakshudrās*, f. pl. (probably) those verses of the Veda which are the shortest or excessively short. — *Para-kshetra*, am, n. another's field; another man's wife; another's body. — *Para-gata*, as, ā, am, being with another, present with another, relating to another. — *Para-gāmin*, i, inī, i, belonging to or relating to another, beneficial to another. — *Paraguna*, as, ā, am, advantageous or beneficial to another or to an enemy. — *Para-griha-vāsa*, as, m. dwelling in the house of another. — *Para-granthī*, śs, m. 'the extreme point of a limb,' an articulation, a joint. — *Para-glāni*, śs, f. reduction or subjugation of an enemy. — *Para-śakra*, am, n. the army of an enemy; a hostile prince. — *Para-śitta-jñāna*, am, n. knowing the thoughts of another. — *Para-śhānta*, as, m. the will of another; dependance; (as, ā, am), depending upon or subject to the will of another, dependant, subjected, subservient. — *Para-śhānda-val*, ān, atī, atī, dependant on the will of another, subjected, subservient. — *Para-śhānda*, am, n. a fault or flaw or defect in another. — *Para-ja*, as, ā, am, 'born of another,' strange, a stranger, (see *para-jāta*). — *Para-jana*, as, m. another person, a stranger, (opposed to *sva-jana*). — *Para-janman*, a, n. a future birth. — *Para-janmika*, as, ā, am, relating to a future birth or life. — *Para-jāta*, as, ā, am, born of another, nourished or maintained by a stranger, dependant on others for sustenance, adopted, fostered by strangers; dependant, servile, subjected; (as), m. a servant. — *Para-jṭta*, as, ā, am, conquered or subdued by another; nourished by a stranger, (for *para-jāta*, q. v.). — *Parai-ja*, as, m. an oil-press; froth, foam; the blade of a sword or knife, (in these three senses also read *parāñja*, q. v.); a sword or scymitar; (ā), f. the sound of instruments at a festival; (am), n. Indra's sword. — *Parai-jana*, as, m. an epithet of Varuṇa, 'regent of the waters.' — *Parai-jaya*, as, ā, am, conquering; (as), m. an epithet of Varuṇa. — *Parataḥ-posha*, as, ā, am, receiving food from another, nourished by another. — *Para-taṅgaṇa*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Para-tantra*, am, n. a rule, ritual or formula for another rite; (as, ā, am), dependant upon another, dependant, subject to another, subservient, obedient. — *Para-tama*, as, ā, am, highest, greatest, most excellent; farthest, &c. — *Para-tara*, as, ā, am, greater, higher, more; farther, &c. — *Para-tas*, ind. through or from another, (often taking the place of the abl. of *para*, e.g. *parato 'pi parusāsi*, and thou art greater than the greatest or higher than the highest; *svakāt parato vā grīhāt*, from his own house or that of another); farther, afterwards, behind, (often used in native grammars after locatives with the omission of the substantive verb, e.g. *śasāḍau parataḥ [satī]*, when the termination beginning with *śas* follows); after, over, beyond (with abl.); otherwise, differently. — *Para-tā*, f. comprehensiveness, absoluteness; highest degree. — *Para-tāpana*, as, m. 'pain-

ing enemies,' N. of a Marut. — *Para-tīrthika*, as, m., N. of a Brāhman. — *Para-tra*, ind. elsewhere, in another place, in a future state, in another world, in the other or next world; hereafter, in futurity; farther on, in the sequel (of a book). — *Paratra-bhṛta*, ue, m. 'one who stands in awe of futurity,' a pious or religious man. — *Para-tra*, am, n. the being distant or remote; the state of being consequent, consequence, the following (as of another letter in grammar), posteriority; separateness, difference, distinction; hostility; the being more excellent; (in logic) the nature of common or generic property; priority of place or time, proximity. — *Para-dāra*, ās, m. pl. another's wife. — *Paradāra-gamana* or *paradārābhigamana* ('*ra-abh*'), am, n. approaching the wife of another, adultery, adulterous intercourse or intrigue. — *Paradārābhimarsha* ('*ra-abh*'), as, m. contact with the wife of another, intriguing with another's wife. — *Paradārīn*, i, m. committing adultery with another man's wife, an adulterer. — *Paradāropasevana*, am, n. or *paradāropasevā* ('*ra-up*'), f. intriguing with another's wife. — *Para-duḥkha*, am, n. the pain or sorrow of another. — *Para-devatā*, f. the supreme or highest deity. — *Para-deśa*, as, m. a foreign country, the country of an enemy, (opposed to *sva-deśa*). — *Paradeśa-sevin*, i, inī, i, frequenting foreign countries, living abroad, travelling, a traveller. — *Paradeśin*, i, inī, i, foreign, exotic; (i), m. a foreigner; one residing abroad. — *Para-doshakīrtana*, am, n. the proclaiming of others' faults, scandal, calumny, censoriousness. — *Para-draavya*, am, n. another's property, the goods of another. — *Paradravyāpahāraka* ('*ya-ap*'), as, m. one who carries off the property of another, a thief, robber. — *Para-droha-karma-dhī*, śs, i, i, injuring another in deed or thought. — *Para-drohin*, i, inī, i, tyrannizing over another or over others; tyrannical. — *Para-dvेषin*, i, inī, i, hating others, hostile to another, inimical, adverse. — *Para-dhana*, am, n. another's wealth. — *Paradhanāsvādāna-sukha* ('*na-śv*'), am, n. feeding luxuriously at another's expense. — *Para-dharma*, as, m. another's duty or business, the duties of another caste. — *Paradhyāna*, am, n. intent meditation, absorption or abstraction in contemplation. — *Para-nindā*, f. reviling others. — *Para-nipāta*, as, m. (in gram.) the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; [cf. *pūrva-nipāta*]. — *Para-nirmita-vaśa-vartin*, i, m. 'obedient to the will of those who are transformed by others,' an epithet of a class of Buddhist deities. — *Paran-tapa*, as, ā, am, paining enemies, vexing or annoying others, subduing a foe, (said of heroes); (as), m. a conqueror; N. of one of the sons of Manu Tāmasa; of a prince of Magadha. — *Parapaksha*, as, m. the side or party of an enemy or adversary, &c.; (as), m., N. of a son of Anu. — *Para-patnī*, f. the wife of another or of a stranger. — *Para-pada*, am, n. high station, eminence; final emancipation. — *Para-parigraha*, as, m. 'another's retinue,' the family or dependants of another. — *Para-pāka*, as, m. anything cooked by another, another's food, the meal of a stranger. — *Parapāka-nivṛtta*, as, m. one who cooks his own food without observing the expiatory sacrifice for the five Sūnās or places of destruction of animal life. — *Parapāka-rata*, as, m. 'constant at another's meals,' one who lives upon others but observes the due ceremonies before cooking. — *Parapāka-ruṭī*, śs, m. a constant guest at others' tables. — *Parapīṇḍa*, am, n. another's cake, food given by another. — *Parapīṇḍāda* ('*ḍa-āda*'), as, ā, am, 'taking another's food,' feeding at another's cost or upon another's food; (as), m. a servant. — *Para-purañjaya*, as, ā, am, 'conquering an enemy's city or cities,' an epithet of heroes. — *Para-purusha*, as, m. 'the Supreme Spirit,' an epithet of Vishnu; another man, a stranger, the husband of another woman. — *Para-puṣṭa*, as, ā, am, fostered or nourished by a stranger; (as), m. the Kokila or Indian cuckoo; (ā), f. a female cuckoo; a harlot, a whore;