

mind; (as), m. disgust, abhorrence, detestation; 'the disgusting,' one of the eight Rasas; an epithet of Arjuna, = *bibhatsu*; (ā), f. (Ved.) loathing, abhorrence; disgust. — *Bibhatsa-tā*, f. loathsomeness, detestableness. — *Bibhatsā-rasa-nirdeśa*, as, m., N. of the 145th chapter of the Sārngadhara-padhāti.

Bibhatsu, us, us, u, loathing, detesting, feeling repugnance or abhorrence, disgusted, revolted; envious, emulous; (Sāy.) = *kampamāna*, *kampamānāvayava*; (us), m. an epithet of Arjuna.

बीरिट *bīriṭa*, as, m., Ved. (according to Yaska) the air; a crowd, multitude.

बीरिण *bīriṇa* in *dur-bīriṇa*, q. v.

बुक *buk*, ind. an onomatopoeic word. — *Buk-kāra*, as, m. the roaring of a lion; the cry of any animal.

बुक *buka*, see Gaṇa Prekshādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 80.

Bukin, ī, inī, ī, fr. *buka* above.

बुक *bukk*, cl. 1. P. *bukkati*, *bubukka*, *buk-kitum*, to bark; to sound; cl. 10. P. *bukkayati*, *-yitum*, to bark, yelp; to speak, talk; to give pain (?).

Bukka, as, ā or ī, am, m. f. n. the heart [cf. *vrikkā*] = *samaya* (perhaps an error for *hrīdaya*); (as), m. a goat. — *Bukka-mahīpati*, īs, or *bukka-bhūpāta*, or *bukka-rāya*, as, m., N. of two kings of Vijaya-nagara or Vidya-nagara; [cf. *bukkāṇa* below.] — *Bukkāgrāmāṇṣa* ('ka-ag'), am, n. the heart; (probably a compound incorrectly formed from blending the two equivalents *bukkā* = *agra-mānsam*.)

Bukkāṇa, as, m., N. of a king (the patron of Mādhavācārya and Sāyaṇācārya, see above).

Bukkan, ā, m. the heart.

Bukkana, am, n. the barking of a dog; the noise made by other animals.

बुक्कस *bukkasa*, as, m. a Cāṇḍāla, man of the lowest class [cf. *pukkaśa*, *pukkasa*]; (ī), f. = *kālī*, (perhaps) black colour; the indigo plant (= *pukkaśa*, *pukkasa*).

बुङ्ग *bung* (also written *vung*), cl. 1. P. *bungati*, &c., to forsake, desert, abandon.

बुट *buṭ*, cl. 1. 10. P. *boṭati*, *boṭayati*, &c., to hurt, kill.

बुड *bud*, cl. 6. P. *buḍati*, &c., to cover, hide, conceal, (in these senses a various reading for rt. *ḍud*, q. v.); to emit, discharge, (in these senses a various reading for rt. *puḍ*, q. v.)

बुडिल *buḍila* or *bulila*, as, m., Ved., N. of a man.

बुट् *buṭ* = rt. *bund*, q. v.

बुद्ध *buddha*, *buddhi*. See cols. 2 and 3.

बुद्बुद *budbuda*, as, m. (an onomatopoeic word imitative of the sound of a bubble rising to the surface of any fluid), a bubble in water (frequently the symbol of anything transitory); a bubble in general; an embryo five days old (Ved.); *nayana-b*, the pupil of the eye; (ā), f., N. of an Apsaras; (am), n. a particular disease of the eye. — *Budbuda-tva*, am, n. the being a (mere) bubble, existence as a bubble (attributed to an embryo five days old). — *Budbuda-yāsu*, us, us, u, Ved. frothy as a bubble, frothy, foamy; (or perhaps) one whose generative power is a mere bubble, impotent; (Sāy.) = *budbuda-vad yātri* or *vyāpana-sīla*.

बुध 1. *budh*, cl. 1. P. A. *bodhati*, *-te* (Ved. Impv. 2nd sing. *bodhi*, but this is often referred to rt. 1. *bhū*), *bubodha*, *bubudhe*, *bodhishyati*, *-te*, *abudhat*, *abodhit*, *abhutsat*, *abudha*, *bodhitum*, and more commonly cl. 4. A. (ep.

also P.) *budhyate* (*-ti*), *bubudhe* (part. *bubudhāna*), *bhotsyate*, *abodhi* or *abuddha* (1st sing. *abhutsi*, 1st pl. *abhutsmahī*, 2nd pl. *abuddhavam*), *bhut-sishṭa*, *boddhum* (Ved. *budhi*, Sāy. = *bodhe sati*; *budhanta*, *abudhram*, *bodhishat*, *bubodhas*; the original sense may have been 'to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom'; cf. *budhna*); to observe, mark, heed, regard, attend to (with acc. or gen.); to perceive, notice, become acquainted with, recognise; to know, understand, comprehend; to think, reflect; to deem, consider, regard as, esteem as (with two acc.); to recover consciousness (after a swoon or after sleep &c.), come to one's senses; to wake up, awake; to admonish: Caus. *bodhayati* (Ved. also *-te*?), *-yitum*, Aor. *abūbūdhat* (Ved. part. *bubudhāna*, q. v.; Pres. part. Pass. *bodhyamāna*, q. v.), to cause to observe or attend, excite the attention of (with acc.); to cause to know or understand, render intelligible, make known, inform, teach; to revive, re-animate, restore to life, to bring any one to his senses, cause to listen to reason, admonish, advise; to remind any one of anything (with two acc.); to raise, cause (a perfume); to wake, wake up, rouse; to wake (metaphorically), cause (a flower) to expand: Desid. *bubodhishati*, *-te*, *bubudhishati*, *-te*, *bubhutsate*, to wish to observe, desire to become acquainted with: Intens. *bobudhyate*, *bobodhi*: [cf. Zend *bud*, 'to observe, to awake': Gr. *πυθ-ἀνομα*, *ἐ-πυθ-ῶμα*, *πυθ-ο-μα*, *πυθ-ρι-σ*, *πυθ-σι-σ*, *πυθ-μα*, *πυθ-ῆν*, *πυθ-ῆς*: Lat. *fundus*: Goth. *bud*, 'to bid'; *biuda*, *bauth*, *budum*: Angl. Sax. *bytne*, *botm*, *beodan*, *boda*, *bodian*: Old Germ. *būtan*: Mod. Germ. *biete*, *gebiete*: Slav. *bud-i-ti*, 'he awakens'; *būd-ě-ti*, 'to wake': Russ. *bdju*, 'I wake'; *bodrit*, 'wakeful': Lith. *bund-ū*, inf. *budėti*, 'to wake'; *bud-rū-s*, 'wakeful'.]

Buddha, as, ā, am, recognised, observed; known, understood; completely conscious, enlightened, clever, wise, knowing; awakened, awake; (as), m. a wise or learned man, sage; (with Buddhists) one who is perfectly enlightened, the Wise, the Enlightened (i. e. one who by perfect knowledge of the truth is liberated from all existence, and who before his own attainment of Nirvāṇa or annihilation reveals to the world the method of obtaining it); the Buddha or 'Enlightened' *kar'* *εφοχη* whose original appellation was Śākya-muni or Śākya-siṅha, (he was born at Kapila-vastu, a city and kingdom at the foot of the mountains of Nepal, his father, Suddhodana, of the family of the Śākyas, being the king of that country, and his mother, Māyadevi, being the daughter of king Su-prabuddha; hence he belonged to the Kshatriya caste, and his name Śākya was really his family name, while that of Gautama was taken from the class or race to which his family belonged; his other names of Buddha, 'enlightened,' and Siddhārtha, 'one whose objects have been effected,' being probably given at a later period; he is said to have entered on his mission in the district of Magadha or Behār about the year 588 B. C. and to have died at Kuśī-nagara in Oude in the year 543 B. C.; there have been twenty-four Buddhas of the past, Śākya-muni or Gautama being only the last Buddha, i. e. the Buddha of the present cycle; according to the northern Buddhists he had been preceded by six other Buddhas; others enumerate four; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu); (am), n. knowledge. — *Buddha-kalpa*, as, m. Buddha's Kalpa, the present era (which has, according to some, had four Buddhas and is to expect another). — *Buddha-kshetra*, am, n. the district of a Buddha, a term applied to the neighbourhood in which a Buddha appears. — *Buddha-gayā*, f. 'Buddha's Gayā,' (with Buddhists) an epithet of the city Gayā (in Behār), where Śākya-muni and all the other Buddhas are said to have attained to true wisdom. — *Buddha-gupta*, as, m., N. of a prince; (also written *budha-gupta*). — *Buddha-guru*, us, m. a Buddhist spiritual teacher. — *Buddha-ghosha*, as, m., N. of a Buddhist celebrated for his learning, who lived at the beginning of the fifth century A. D. — *Buddha-carita*, am, n.

'the acts of Buddha,' N. of a work. — *Buddha-carita-kāvya*, am, n., N. of a work ascribed to Aśva-ghosha. — *Buddha-caritra*, am, n. 'the history of Buddha,' N. of a work. — *Buddha-cārya*, am, n. the acts or life of Buddha. — *Buddha-jāna*, am, n. Buddha's knowledge, the knowledge possessed by Buddha. — *Buddhajāna-srī*, īs, m., N. of a learned Buddhist. — *Buddha-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of a Buddha, the dignity of Buddha. — *Buddha-datta*, as, m. 'given by Buddha,' N. of a minister of king Caṇḍa-mahāsena. — *Buddha-dāsa*, as, m. 'slave of Buddha,' N. of a man. — *Buddha-dīs*, īs, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-deva*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-dravya*, am, n. 'the property of a Buddha,' (probably a term applied to the relics found in a Stūpa (q. v.). = *stauṇḍika*, q. v.; avarice, covetous accumulation (?)). — *Buddha-dvādasi-vrata*, am, n., N. of the forty-seventh chapter of the Vāraha-Purāṇa. — *Buddha-dharma*, as, m. the law of Buddha. — *Buddha-dharma-saṅgha*, ās, m. pl. Buddha, the law, and the congregation. — *Buddha-nandī*, īs, m., N. of the eighth Buddhist patriarch; (perhaps a wrong reading for *buddhānanda*). — *Buddha-paksha* (?), as, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-pāla*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-pāliṭa*, as, m., N. of a disciple of Nāgārjuna. — *Buddha-purāna*, am, n. 'Buddha's Purāṇa,' a term applied to the Laghulalita-vistara ascribed to Parāśara. — *Buddha-bhādra*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-bhūmi*, N. of a Buddhist Sūtra work. — *Buddha-mantra*, am, n. a Buddhist prayer or charm (= *dharma*). — *Buddha-mārga*, as, m. 'the path of Buddha,' the doctrines of Buddha, Buddhism. — *Buddha-mitra*, as, m., N. of the ninth Buddhist patriarch (who was a disciple of Vasu-bandhu). — *Buddha-rahishita*, as, m. 'guarded by Buddha,' N. of a man; (ā), f., N. of a woman. — *Buddha-rāja*, as, m., N. of a king. — *Buddha-vaśama*, am, n. 'the word of Buddha,' a term applied to the Buddhist Sūtras. — *Buddha-vat*, ān, āti, at, Ved. containing a form of the rt. 1. *budh*. — *Buddha-vana*, N. of a mountain. — *Buddha-vishaya*, as, m. = *buddha-kshetra*, q. v. — *Buddhaviśayāvātāra* ('ya-av'), N. of a work. — *Buddha-sāṅgīti*, īs, f., N. of a work. — *Buddha-siṅha*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Buddha-sena*, as, m., N. of a prince. — *Buddhāgama* ('dha-āg'), as, m. Buddha's Doctrine (personified). — *Buddhāṇḍaka*, a various reading for *buddhaidūka*, q. v. — *Buddhānusrīti* ('dha-an'), īs, f., N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — *Buddhānta* ('dha-an'), as, m., Ved. waking state or condition, the being awake. — *Buddhāvataṅsaka* ('dha-av'), N. of a work. — *Buddhāvātāra* ('dha-av'), as, m. 'Buddha's descent,' N. of a chapter of the Khaṇḍa-praśasta, a poem ascribed to Hanu-mat and treating of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu. — *Buddhaidūka* ('dha-eḍ'), as, m. a temple in which relics of Buddha are preserved (= *śaitya*). — *Buddhohita-saṅsārāmaya* ('dha-uk', 'ra-am'), as, m., N. of a Buddhist work. — *Buddhopāsaka* ('dha-up'), as, m. a worshipper of Buddha.

Buddhi, īs, f. perception, (of which five kinds are enumerated, or with *manas* six; cf. *indriya*, *buddhīndriya*); observation, intelligence, understanding, intellect, mind, wisdom, judgment, discernment; the power of forming and retaining conceptions and general notions; (in the Sāṅkhya phil.) Intellect (= *adhy-avasāya*, ascertainment) as the second Tattva coming next to and proceeding from *Mūla-prakṛiti* or A-vyakta [cf. *buddhi-tattva*]; comprehension, knowledge; presence of mind; an opinion, view, notion, idea, impression (e. g. *etayā buddhyā*, under this idea or impression); regarding, deeming; intention, purpose, plan, design (e. g. *buddhyā*, with a purpose, deliberately, purposely; *a-buddhyā*, unintentionally, undesignedly; *anartha-buddhi*, having evil designs, ill-intentioned; cf. *hita-b*); Intelligence personified as a daughter of Dakṣha and wife of Dharma and mother of Bodha; a kind of metre, the first line of which is 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0, and