

## य

**य 1. ya**, the twenty-sixth consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet, being the semivowel of the vowels *i*, *ī*, and allied to the soft palatal consonant *j*, and having the sound of the English *y*, (in Bengal it is usually pronounced *j*).—*Yā-kāra*, as, m. the letter or sound *ya*.—*Yākūrādī-padu* ('*ra-ād*'), am, n. a word beginning with the letter or sound *ya*.

**य 2. ya**, (in prosody) a bacchic or foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long ones.

**य 3. ya**, the actual base of the relative pronoun in declension, though *yad*, q. v., is used as the base in comps. and in the derivative *yadiya*, (the declension follows that of the demonstrative pronoun *tad*, q. v., *y* being substituted for the initial letter of that pronoun throughout.)

**य 4. ya, as, m.** (in some senses fr. rt. *ī. yā*), one who goes or moves, a goer, mover; air, wind; a carriage; union, joining; restraining; fame, celebrity; barley; light, lustre; abandoning; N. of Yama; (*ā*), *f.* going, proceeding; a car, carriage; restraining, checking; religious meditation; getting, obtaining; N. of Lakshmi; pudendum muliebre.

**यक yak**, (in grammar) a term for the syllable *ya*, which is the sign of the Passive.

**यकन् yakam**, a defective word optionally substituted for *yakrit* in certain cases. See below.

**यकृत् yakrit, t, n.** (all the cases except the Nom. Voc. sing. du. pl., Acc. sing. du. are optionally formed from a base *yakan*, hence Acc. pl. *yakrinti* or *yakāni*, Inst. sing. du. pl. *yakritā* or *yaknā*, *yakrīdhāyām* or *yakabhyām*, *yakrīdhīs* or *yakabhis*, see Pān. VI. 1. 63, Vopa-deva III. 39, III. 165, Gram. 144), the liver; [cf. Gr. *hēpar*; Lat. *hepar*; (perhaps) Angl. Sax. *lifer*; Lett. *ak-ni-s*; Bohem. *jatra*, 'the liver.']=*Yakrit-kōsa*, as, am, m. n. the cyst or membrane enveloping the liver.—*Yakrid-ātmikā*, f. a kind of cockroach.—*Yakrid-udara* or *yakrid-dāya* or *yakrid-dāly-udara*, am, n. an enlargement of the liver.—*Yakrid-varṇa*, as, ā, am, liver-coloured, of the colour of liver.—*Yakrid-varin*, ī, m. Andersonia Rohitaka.—*Yakrin-medas*, as, n. liver and fat.—*Yakriloma*, ās, or *yakril-loman*, ānas, m. pl., N. of a people.

**यक्ष yaksh** (connected with rt. *ī. yaj*), cl. I. P. *yakshati*, (according to some originally) to move, stir (as a living being); to honour; cl. 10. A. *yakshayate*, *ayayakshata*, &c., to worship, honour; (according to Sāy. *pru-yakshanta* in Rīg-veda I. 132, 5 = *prakarshēna yajante*, they diligently worship.)

*Yaksha*, am, n. (the neut. form is found only in Ved.), a living supernatural being (or a being deserving of worship, cf. rt. *ī. yaj*), an unsubstantial or spiritual apparition, a ghost, spirit; (according to Sāy.) worship, adoration (= *pūjā*); sacrifice (= *yajña*); anything honoured or revered; (as), m., N. of certain mythical beings or demigods who, like the Guhyakas, are attendants on Kuvera, the god of wealth, and employed in the care of his garden and treasures, (they are variously described as sons of Pulastya, of Pulaha, of Krodhā, of Kāśyapa; or in Hari-vaṅśa 11794. as sprung from the feet of Brahmā; according to the Vāyu-Purāṇa they were descended from Khasā or Khasā, who had two sons, Yaksha and Rakshas, severally the progenitors of the Yakshas and Rākshasas; the Vishṇu-Purāṇa I. 5. narrates that they were produced by Brahmā as beings emaciated with hunger, of hideous aspect, and with long beards, and that crying out 'let us eat,' they were denominated Yakshas, [fr. *yaksh*, to eat]; in the Brahma-Purāṇa thirteen Yakshas are appointed

by Vishṇu as guardians of a particular city; though generally regarded as beings of a benevolent and inoffensive disposition, like the Yaksha described in Kālidāsa's Megha-dūta, they are nevertheless occasionally classed with Piśācas and other malignant spirits; the Buddhists give them a prominent position, describing them in some of their legends as cruel demons who feast on human flesh and have the power of raising storms; in others, as harmless beings who delight in songs, dances, &c.); a subdivision of a Vyantara (with Jainas); N. of Kuvera; of a Muni; of the palace of Indra; (*ī*), *f.* a female Yaksha; N. of Kuvera's wife; (as, ā, am), a Vedic word said to be formed fr. the Aor. of rt. *ī. yaj*, and used at the end of a comp.—*Yaksha-kardama*, as, m. an ointment or perfumed paste consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk, and kakkola, or, according to some, saffron, in equal proportions; (according to others the ointment also contains sandal-wood.)—*Yaksha-kūpa*, as, m. 'Yaksha-tank,' N. of a place.—*Yaksha-graha*, as, m. 'the being possessed by Yakshas,' N. of a particular kind of insanity.—*Yakshagraha-paripīḍita*, as, ā, am, afflicted with the preceding insanity.—*Yaksha-taru*, as, m. 'Yaksha-tree,' the Indian fig-tree.—*Yakshatā*, *f.* or *yaksha-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of a Yaksha, the being a Yaksha.—*Yaksha-dura*, N. of a district.—*Yaksha-dāsi*, *f.* N. of a wife of Sūdraka.—*Yaksha-drīś*, *k, k, k*, Ved. having the look or appearance of a Yaksha, having a living or visible appearance, bodily, corporeal, (but according to Sāy. = *utsavaśya drashitā*, a gazer or spectator at a festival).—*Yaksha-dhūpa*, as, m. the resin of Shorea Robusta; resin in general; incense.—*Yaksha-nāyaka*, as, m., N. of the servant of the fourth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpīṇī.—*Yaksha-pati*, īs, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera.—*Yaksha-pāla*, as, m., N. of a king.—*Yaksha-bali*, īs, m. an oblation to the Yakshas.—*Yaksha-bhrit*, *t, t, t*, Ved. 'Yaksha-bearing,' nourishing or supporting the Yakshas; receiving worship, receiving that which is honoured; (Sāy. = *pūjitaṃ havir-ādikam dadhānah*).—*Yaksha-malla*, as, m. (with Buddhists) N. of one of the five Lokeśvaras.—*Yaksha-rasa*, as, m. a kind of intoxicating drink.—*Yaksha-rāj*, *t, m.* 'king of the Yakshas,' N. of Kuvera; of Mañi-bhadra; a palæstrum or place prepared for wrestling and boxing.—*Yaksha-rāja*, as, m. 'Yaksha-king,' N. of Kuvera.—*Yaksharāt-puri*, *f.* N. of Alakā, the capital of Kuvera (supposed to be situated on mount Kailāsa).—*Yaksha-rātri*, īs, *f.* 'the night of the Yakshas,' N. of a Hindū festival (= *dīpālī*, q. v.).—*Yaksha-varman*, ā, m., N. of a commentator on Śikāṭayana.—*Yaksha-vitta*, as, ā, am, one whose property is like that of the Yakshas, one who has merely the guardianship of property and does not make use of it himself.—*Yakshasena*, as, m., N. of a king.—*Yaksha-sthala*, as, m. (?), N. of a place.—*Yakshānganā* ('*sha-an*'), *f.* a Yaksha woman.—*Yakshāngī* ('*sha-an*'), *f.* N. of a river.—*Yakshādhipya* ('*sha-adh*'), as, or *yakshādhipati* ('*sha-adh*'), īs, m. 'lord of the Yakshas,' N. of Vaisravana or Kuvera.—*Yakshāmalaka* ('*sha-ām*'), am, n. the fruit of a species of date called Piṇḍa-kharjūra.—*Yakshāvāsa* ('*sha-āv*'), as, m. 'the abode or residence of the Yakshas,' the Indian fig-tree.—*Yakshī-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of a female Yaksha, the being a Yakshī.—*Yakshendra* ('*sha-in*'), as, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera.—*Yakshes* ('*sha-is*'), *t, m.*, N. of the servants of the eleventh and eighteenth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpīṇī.—*Yakshesa* ('*sha-īśa*) or *yakshesvara* ('*sha-īś*'), as, m. a king of the Yakshas; N. of Kuvera.—*Yakshoḍumbaraka* ('*sha-ud*'), am, n. the fruit of the Ficus Religiosa.

*Yakshaka*, as, m. = *yaksha*, N. of certain mythical beings attending on Kuvera.

*Yakshana*, am, n. probably for *yakshana*, q. v.

*Yakshan*, probably for *yakshman*, q. v.

*Yakshin*, ī, īnī, ī, having life, living, really existing (said of Varuṇa); adorable, (Sāy. = *yajaniya*);

(*īnī*), *f.* = *yakshī*, a female Yaksha; N. of Kuvera's wife; a sort of female fiend attached to the service of Durgā and frequently, like a sylph or fairy, maintaining intercourse with mortals.—*Yakshīnī-tva*, am, n. the state or condition of a female Yaksha, the being a Yakshī.

*Yakshu*, us, m., avas, m. pl., N. of a family or race.

*Yakshma*, as, m. sickness, disease in general or N. of a large class of diseases (probably of a consumptive nature); pulmonary disease, consumption.—*Yakshma-nāsana*, as, ī, am, Ved. destroying or removing sickness; (as), m. the reputed author of the hymn Rīg-veda X. 161, (having the patronymic Prājāpatya.)

*Yakshman*, ā, m. pulmonary consumption, consumption, decline (= *śośha*, *hshaya*).—*Yakshma-grihīta*, as, ā, am, seized with consumption, afflicted with or suffering from consumption.—*Yakshma-grasta*, as, ā, am, attacked by consumption.—*Yakshma-graha*, as, m. a consumptive seizure, attack of consumption.—*Yakshma-ghni*, *f.* 'destroying consumption,' grapes, raisins.

*Yakshmin*, ī, īnī, ī, consumptive, phthisical; (*ī*), m. one who suffers from pulmonary consumption (Manu III. 154).

*Yakshmodhā*, *f.* a kind of sickness.

**यक्ष्य yakshya, yakshyamāna.** See under rt. *ī. yaj*.

**यज yan**, (in grammar) a term for the syllable *ya*, which is the sign of the Intensive.—*Yan-anta*, as, m. (in grammar) the Ātmanepada Intensive formed by reduplication and the addition of the syllable *ya*.—*Yan-luk*, the dropping or omission of *ya* (i. e. according to the theory of grammarians a blank substituted for the *ya* of the Intensive).—*Yanlug-anta*, as, m. the Paramaipada Intensive formed without *ya*.—*Yanlug-anta-sīromani*, N. of a treatise on the Intensive without *ya*.

**यञ्जत् yaśhat, yaśhamāna.** See under rt. *yam*, p. 809, col. 1.

**यञ्जन्त्स yaś-chandas.** See under *yad*.

**यज्** *ī. yaj*, cl. I. P. *A. yajati, -te*, Impv. *yajatu, yajātām* (2nd sing. P., Ved. *yakshī*, A. *yakshva*, 2nd pl. *yajadhva* for *yajadhvam*), Perf. *īyajā* (2nd sing. *īyajītha* or *īyashtha* or *yējītha*, 3rd du. *īyatuv*, 3rd pl. *īyus*), *īye* (3rd pl. *īyire*, 3rd du. *īyāna*, cf. Manu XI. 87), 1st Fut. *yajīshā*, 2nd Fut. *yakshyati, -te*, Aor. *ayākshī* (1st du. *ayākshva*, 1st pl. *ayākshma*, 3rd sing., Ved. *ayūt*, 2nd sing. *ayās*; other Vedic forms *yakshat*, *yakshatas*, *yakshatām*), *ayashla* (1st sing. *ayakshī*, 1st du. *ayakshvahi*, 1st pl. *ayakshmahī*, 3rd pl. *ayakshata*), Prec. *ījyāt* (3rd du. *ījyastām*, 3rd pl. *ījyāus*), *ayakshīshā* (2nd pl. *yakshīdhvam*), Cond. *ayakshyati, ayakshyata*, Infec. part. *īshṭvā* (*īshṭvīnam*, Pān. VII. 1. 48), Inf. *yashṭum* (cp. *ījītum*, Ved. *yashṭave, yajadhya*), to worship with sacrifices or oblations, make an offering or oblation, sacrifice, (in Ved. generally A. if the sacrificer makes the offering on his own account, in the later language properly P. when used with reference to the sacrificing priest, and A. when referring to the person who provides the sacrifice, see Scholiast on Pān. I. 3. 72, and Vopa-deva XXIII. 58); to sacrifice or make an oblation to a particular deity (with acc. of the deity to whom the sacrifice or offering is made, and inst. of the means by which the sacrifice or oblation is performed, e. g. *havishā yakshī devān*, worship the gods with an oblation; and dat. of the thing for which the offering is made, e. g. *yakshvā saumā-nasāya rudram*, worship Rudra for a sound understanding; also with dat. or even loc. of the person to whom the offering is made, or with *prati* after the acc.; rarely with acc. of the thing for which the offering is made, e. g. *yajante asya sakhyam*,