

*Rathin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, having or possessing a chariot or carriage, going in a car, travelling or riding in a carriage; consisting of chariots; accustomed to chariots (said of horses, Ved.); belonging to carriages; (*i*), m. an owner of a carriage, lord of chariots; a warrior who fights from a chariot; (*inī*), f. a number of carriages or chariots.

*Rathina*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, possessing a carriage, riding in a chariot.

*Rathira*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, possessing a carriage or chariot, going in a carriage; hastening, quick, speedy; (*as*), m. a warrior.

*Rathirāya*, Nom. P. *rathirāyati*, &c., Ved. to go quickly, hasten; (Sāy.) to possess a chariot.

*Rathirāyat*, *an*, *anti*, *at*, Ved. hastening; having chariots.

*Rathī* (a Vedic word formed fr. *ratha*, and used as both adj. and subst.; *rathyam* acc. sing., *rathyas* acc. pl.), one going by chariot, one who is furnished with a chariot or carriage; forming a cart-load, as much as a cart will carry, carried on a waggon, belonging to a chariot; a carriage-driver, coachman, charioteer, a warrior who fights from a chariot; a guide, leader, master, lord. — *Rathī-tama*, *as*, m., Ved. chief or best of charioteers, (Sāy. = *atīśayena rathin* or *atīśayena rahṣitī*). — *Rathī-tara*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, a better or superior charioteer; (*as*), m., N. of a preceptor; (*ās*), m. pl. his descendants.

*Rathikara*, *as*, m. a proper N.

*Rathiya*, Nom. P. *rathiyati*, &c., to desire a chariot; to go or travel in a chariot.

*Rathiyat*, *an*, *anti*, *at*, Ved. desiring a chariot; going in a chariot.

*Rathya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, belonging or relating to a carriage or chariot, accustomed to a carriage; delighting in roads (?); (*as*), m. a carriage or chariot-horse, (also *ā*, f.); a part of a chariot; (*ā*), f. a road for carriages, high-road, main road, a place where several roads meet; a number of carriages or chariots, assemblage of cars; (*am*), n., Ved. carriage equipments or harness, chariot trappings, a wheel or any part of a carriage; (perhaps) a chariot-race or contest with chariots; a conveyance, carriage (?). — *Rathya-caryā*, f. = *ratha-caryā*, q.v. — *Rathyūvasarpaṇa* ('*yā-av*'), *am*, n. walking down a road. — *Rathyopasarpaṇa* ('*yā-up*'), *am*, n. walking to a road.

**र** *rad*, cl. I. P. *radati*, *rarāda*, *raditum*, to scratch, scrape; to split, chop, divide, tear, break, rend; to gnaw; to dig; to open (a road &c., Ved.); to guide, lead, conduct (Ved.); to convey anything to any one, give, dispense (Ved.); [cf. Lat. *rad-o*, *rod-o*, *ros-trum*, perhaps *radius*; probably Goth. *letan*; Angl. Sax. *lætan*.]

*Rada*, *us*, *ā*, *am*, scratching, scraping, splitting, rending, tearing, gnawing; (*as*), m. the act of scratching or gnawing, &c.; a tooth; an elephant's tusk; a symbolical expression for the number thirty-two. — *Rada-śhāda*, *as*, m. 'tooth-covering,' a lip; [cf. *danta-śhāda*.] — *Radānkura* ('*da-an*'), *as*, m. the point of a tooth. — *Radā-vasu*, *us*, *us*, u, Ved. dispensing wealth.

*Radana*, *as*, m. a tooth, tusk; an elephant's tusk; (*am*), n. the act of splitting, tearing, rending, gnawing.

— *Radana-śhāda*, *as*, m. = *rada-śhāda*, a lip.

*Radanikū*, f. a proper N.

*Radanin*, *i*, m. 'tusked,' an elephant.

*Radin*, *i*, m. 'tusked,' an elephant.

**र** *radda*, *as*, m., N. of the eleventh Yoga.

**र** *raddha*, *raddhri*. See col. 2.

**र** *rady*, cl. I. P. *radyati*, &c., to be firm.

**र** *radh* or *randh*, cl. 4. P. *radhyati*, *randhana* (1st pl. *randhīma* or *redhīma*), *rathishyati* or *rathyati*, *aradhat* or *arandhat* (Vedic forms *rāradhīma*, *radham*, *radhāma*, *randhī*, *randhīe*), Inf. *raddhūm*, *radhī-tum*, *randhī-tum*, to become subject to any one (dat.), to be subdued (Ved.); to be destroyed,

perish (Ved.); to be completed or matured [cf. rt. *rādhi*]; to bring into subjection, subdue; to oppress, injure, hurt, torment, kill: Caus. P. *randhāyati* (Ved. also A. -*te*), -*yitum*, Aor. *ararandhat* (Ved. *rīradhat*), to make subject, subdue; to pain, torment, oppress, hurt, injure, destroy, bring to nothing; to cook, prepare food: Desid. *rīradhī-shati* or *rīratsati*: Intens. *rāradhyate*, *rāradhī*, to give into the power of, hand over to; [cf. Lat. *lædo*; Angl. Sax. *rendan*.]

*Raddha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, subdued, hurt, injured.

*Raddhri*, *dhā*, m. one who subdues or oppresses, a subduer, conqueror, oppressor, tormentor.

*Radhita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, injured, hurt.

*Radhitrī*, *tā*, *trī*, *trī*, injurious, hurtful.

*Radhra*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (said to be fr. rt. *radh*, but in the first sense perhaps fr. a form *radh* = rt. *radh* or *rādhi*, q.v.); cf. Zend *aredra*, Ved. prosperous, happy, rich, wealthy, liberal; worshipping or gaining the favour of the gods; injuring, (Sāy. = *samriddha* or *rādha* or *ārādha* or *hīnsaka*). — *Radhra-śhāda* or *radhra-śhāna*, *as*, m., Ved. bestowing wealth, assisting or encouraging the prosperous; driver or impeller of enemies, (Sāy. = *samriddhā-nām preraka* or *hīnsakānām śhāda*). — *Radhra-tura*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. (according to some) = *radhra-śhāda* above, (according to Sāy. on Rīg-veda VI. 18, 4. *radhra-turāḥ* is gen. c. of *radhratur*, a subduer, injurer, &c.)

*Randhaka*, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, subduing, destroying.

*Randhana*, *as*, *i*, *am*, one who destroys, a destroyer; (*am*), n. the act of destroying or annihilating; the act of cooking, preparation or dressing of food.

*Randhanāya*, Nom. P. *randhanāyati*, &c., Ved. to make subject, deliver into the power of, (Sāy. = *vasī-krī*.)

*Randhas*, *ās*, or *randhasa*, *as*, m., N. of a man belonging to the family of Andhaka.

*Randhi*, *is*, f. subjection, subjugation (Ved.); the being prepared or cooked; cooking.

*Randhita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, subdued; destroyed; cooked, dressed (as food).

*Randhisha*, *as*, m., Ved. = *hantri*, a destroyer (Vājasaneyi-s. VIII. 55).

**र** *ran* 1. *ran* = rt. *rap*, q. v.

*Ranti*, *is*, m., Ved. (according to some) a fighter, warrior, (but according to Sāy. *ranti* = *ramanāya*, *ramaṇa-śīla*, delighting, taking pleasure, as if fr. rt. *ram*, see 2. *ranti* at p. 833, col. 3.)

*Rantya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. (according to some) agreeable, pleasant, (perhaps to be connected with rt. *ram*, but in Rīg-veda X. 29, 3. another reading has *ranhya*.)

**र** *ran* 2. *ran* in Rīg-veda I. 120, 7, according to Sāy. = *rātārau* = *dātārau*, 'givers,' as if pres. part. of rt. *rā*, the sing. being substituted for the dual.

**र** *rantavya*, *ranti*, *rantri*. See p. 833.

**र** *rantu*, *us*, f. a way, road; a river.

**र** *rantya*. See above.

**र** *randalā*, f., N. of Sañjiā (wife of the Sun).

**र** *randh* = rt. *radh*, q. v.

*Randhaka*, *randhana*, &c. See above.

**र** *randhra*, *am*, n. (rarely also *as*, m.; said to be fr. rt. *radh*, probably connected with rt. *rad*), a slit, split, opening, fissure, aperture, hole, chasm, vent, cavity, (nine openings are usually reckoned in the human body, viz. two in the nose, eyes, and ears respectively, one in the mouth, urethra, and anus, and there is an imaginary tenth opening in the skull); a symbolical expression for the number nine; N. of a particular part of a horse's head; a defect, fault, flaw, imperfection, weak part, assailable point; N. of the eighth astrological mansion. — *Ran-*

*dhra-kanṭha*, *as*, m. a species of plant (= *jāla-varvāraka*). — *Randhra-prahārin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, attacking the weak places (of an enemy). — *Randhra-bubhru*, *us*, m. a rat. — *Randhra-vaṅsa*, *as*, m. a hollow bamboo. — *Randhrāgata* ('*ra-āg*'), *am*, n. a disease which attacks the throat of horses. — *Randhrānusārīn* ('*ra-an*') or *randhrānveshin* ('*ra-an*'), *i*, *inī*, *i*, looking out for flaws, picking holes, seeking for weak or assailable points; [cf. *chidrānveshin*.] — *Randhrānveshāna* ('*ru-an*'), *am*, n. the act of seeking for weak places, picking holes, searching for flaws. — *Randhrāpekshin* ('*ra-ap*'), *i*, *inī*, *i*, watching for weak or assailable places, spying out holes, looking out for an assailable point.

**र** *rap* [cf. rt. *lap*], cl. I. P. *rapati*, *rarāpa*, &c., Ved. to talk (frivolously), chatter; to murmur; to praise, (Sāy. *arapāt* = *astaut*): Intens., Ved. *rārapiti*, to make a loud crackling noise.

*Rāpya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be said or spoken.

**र** *rapas*, *as*, n. [cf. *repas*], defect, fault, sin; hurt, injury, (Sāy. = *pāpa*, but Rīg-veda I. 69, 4. *rapāsi* = *bādhakāsi* *rākshasādīni*, disturbing or injurious *Rākshasas*, &c.)

**र** *rapsh*, a Vedic root, only occurring in the pres. part. below and with the preps. *pra* and *vi*; [cf. *vi-raps*.]

*Rapsād-ūdhan*, *ā*, *ō* or *dhmī*, a, Ved. having a full or distended udder, (Sāy. = *mahodhaska*.)

**र** *rapsu* (according to Mahī-dhara) = *rāpa*.

*Rapsudā*, *da*, in Rīg-veda VIII. 72, 12 (the meaning is obscure).

**र** *raph* or *ramph*, cl. I. P. *raphati*, *ramphati*, &c., to go [cf. rt. *raph*]; to injure, hurt, kill; [cf. rt. *riph*, *riph*; cf. also Lat. *rep-o*, *serp-o*.]

*Raphita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. injured, hurt.

**र** *rabdhri*. See below.

**र** *rabh* (originally connected with rts. *grabh*, *labh*), cl. I. A. (in poetry also P.) *rabhate* (-*ti*), *rebhe*, *rapsyate*, *arabdhā*, *rabdhum*, to seize, take (Ved.); to take hold of, clasp, embrace; to desire vehemently, regret; to act rashly: Pass. *rabhyate*, *arambhi*: Caus. *rambhayati*, -*yitum*, Aor. *ararambhat*: Desid. *ripsate*: Intens. *rārabhyate*, *rārambhi*, *rārabdhī*; [cf. Gr. *βάρβανος*, *λαμβάνω*: Lat. *rabies*, *robur*: Goth. *arbaiths*, *līban*: Angl. Sax. *earfedh*, *earfodh*, *leafan*, *līfan*, *lybban*, (perhaps also) *a-rēfan*, 'to bear'; 'a-rēfanan', 'to take away': Old Germ. *laba*, *labōn*.]

*Rabdhri*, *dhā*, *dhri*, *dhri*, seizing, taking hold of; beginning [cf. *ā-rabh*]; who or what seizes, &c.

*Rabha*, *as*, m., N. of an ape (in Rāmāyaṇa IV. 33, 14).

*Rabhas*, *as*, n. violence, impetuosity, (*rabhasā*, with impetuosity, violently), zeal; force, energy, power, strength, strengthening food, oblation (Ved.). — *Rabhas-val*, *ān*, *ati*, *at*, Ved. possessing impetuosity, violent, impetuous, zealous. — *Rabho-dā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. bestowing strength or force, (Sāy. = *balasya dātri*.)

*Rabhasa*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. *rabhas* above), impetuous, violent, rapid, fierce, wild; eager; powerful, strong, energetic; strengthening, invigorating (Ved.); joyful; (*as*), m. violence, impetuosity, vehemence, haste, speed, velocity, precipitation, (*rabhasāt* or *rabhasena*, with violence, impetuously, in great haste, quickly); passion, anger, ill temper, rage; passionate fondness; joy, pleasure; regret, sorrow; N. of a magical incantation recited over weapons; of a Dānava; of a king (son of Ramba); of a lexicographer; of a Rākshasa; of an ape (in Rāmāyaṇa IV. 39, 7). — *Rabhasa-pāla*, *as*, m., N. of a lexicographer.

*Rabhasāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. = *rabhasa*, impetuous, violent, rapid.