

राष्ट्री *rāshṭrī*, f., Ved. a female ruler or sovereign or proprietress; (Sāy.) = *rājāna-silā*; a form *rāshṭrī*, m., is found in Rīg-veda VI. 4, 5 (according to Sāy.) = *rājya-vat*, possessing a kingdom, a sovereign.

राश्ट्रिया *rāshṭriya*, as, ā, am, belonging to a country or kingdom; (as), m. a king's brother-in-law.

रास् 1. *rās* (connected with rt. 1. *ras*), cl. 1. A. *rāsate*, *rarāse*, *rāsītum*, to scream, cry, yell, howl (said of animals); to sound, make any cry or noise; Intens. *rārāseyate*.

रास्यमāna *rāsya-māna*, as, ā, am, crying aloud, uttering loud lamentations.

रासा *rāsa*, as, m. uproar, confused noise, din; noise, sound in general; N. of a particular rustic dance (in this sense probably connected with *lāsa*, *lāsya*, q. v.), a kind of circular dance practised by cowherds, (especially) that in which Kṛishna and the Gopis engaged; any sportive game or festive amusement, amorous pastime, play in general; (according to some also) speech; a chain. — **रासा-krīdā**, f. a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishna and the cowherdesses. — **रासा-māṇḍala**, am, n. Kṛishna's circular dance or dancing-ground. — **रासा-yātrā**, f. a festival in honour of Kṛishna and his dances with the Gopis on the full moon of the month Kārtika. — **रासे-rasa**, as, m. (*rāse*, loc. c.), the dance described above; pastime, sport, festive mirth; a company, assembly, party; love, desire, sentiment; the sixth night after delivery when the family sit up all night (?); alchemy; [cf. *rāsa*.] — **रासotsava** ('*sa-ut*'), as, m. the Rāsa festival or festive dances.

रासाका *rāsaka*, as, am, m. n. a kind of drama or dramatic entertainment.

रासाभा *rāsabha*, as, ā, am, sounding, braying; neighing (applied in Rīg-veda III. 53, 5, to the horse of Indra); (as), m. an ass, jackass, donkey, (in Rīg-veda I. 34, 9, 1. 116, 2. the chariot of the Aśvins is said to be drawn by a single ass, and other authorities mention two asses, but in other places their car is described as drawn by golden-winged, falcon-like, swan-like horses); (ē), f. a she-ass. — **रासाभु-dhūvara**, as, ā, am, ass-grey, grey as an ass, light brown. — **रासाभा-yukta**, as, ā, am, yoked with asses, drawn by asses. — **रासाभा-vandini**, f. Arabian jasmine. — **रासाभा-sena**, as, m., N. of a king. — **रासाभūvāva** ('*bha-ūr*'), as, m. the braying of asses. — **रासाभūruṇa** ('*bha-ar*'), as, ā, am, brown as an ass.

रास्या *rāsya* in *go-rāsya*, as, m., N. of Kṛishna.

रास् 2. *rās*, a form of rt. 1. *rā*, to give, (to which forms like *rāsate*, *arāsata*, *rāsān*, *rāsāt* are sometimes referred; see Naigh. III. 20.)

रासान *rāsana*, as, ī, am (fr. *rasanā*), relating to the tongue, perceptible by the tongue, pertaining to the sense or organ of taste, savoury, palatable.

रासभ *rāsabha*. See above.

रासायन *rāsāyana*, as, ī, am (fr. *rasāyana*), relating to an elixir, &c.

रासान *rāsna*, f. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 15, fr. rt. 1. *ras*), a girdle (Ved.; cf. *rasanā*); N. of two plants, Mimosa Octandra, a thorny shrub; the ichneumon plant; a sort of perfume.

रासानā, f., Ved. a small girdle or band.

रासानवा, as, ā, am, Ved. having a girdle, girdled, girt.

रास्य *rāsya*, Ved. (according to Sāy. on Rīg-veda V. 43, 14) a sacrificial ladle (= 2. *juhū*).

रास्यी *rāsya*, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to Sāy.) holding the sacrificial ladles, &c.

रास्यिन *rāsya*, as, ā, am (according to Sāy. either fr. rt. 1. *ras* or rt. *rap*), Ved. sounding forth praise, praising.

राहश्रति *rāhakshati*, is, m. a patronymic.

राहित्य *rāhitya*, am, n. (fr. *rahita*), the

being without anything, the being destitute of, freedom from anything, destitution, destituteness (at the end of a comp., e. g. *kṛipā-rāhitya*, the being without compassion).

राहिल *rāhila*, as, m. a proper N.

राहु *rāhu*, us, m. (said to be fr. rt. *rah*; probably connected with rts. *rabh*, *grabh*), 'the looser' or 'the seizer,' N. of a Daitya or demon who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses, (according to the common myth he was a son of Vipra-citti and Sighikā, and had four arms, his lower part ending in a tail; he was the instigator of all mischief among the Daityas, and when the gods had produced the Amṛta or nectar from the chummed ocean, he disguised himself like one of them and drank a portion of it, but the Sun and Moon having detected his fraud and informed Vishnu, the latter severed his head and two of his arms from the rest of his body; the portion of nectar he had swallowed having secured his immortality, the head and tail were transferred to the stellar sphere, the head wreaking its vengeance on the Sun and Moon by occasionally swallowing them for a time, while the tail, under the name of Ketu, gave birth to a numerous progeny of comets and fiery meteors: in astronomy Rāhu is variously regarded as a dragon's head, as the ascending node of the moon, or as one of the planets); an eclipse or (rather) the moment of occultation or obscuration; the regent of the south-west quarter. — **राहु-gata**, as, ā, am, Ved. 'gone to Rāhu,' darkened, obscured, eclipsed. — **राहु-grasana** or **राहु-grahaya**, am, n. 'seizure or swallowing by Rāhu,' an eclipse of the sun or moon. — **राहु-śhattra**, am, n. green ginger. — **राहु-darśana**, am, n., Ved. 'appearance of Rāhu,' an eclipse. — **राहु-parvana**, a, n. the day or period of an eclipse. — **राहु-piḍā**, f. 'oppression by Rāhu,' an eclipse. — **राहु-pūjā**, f. the worship of Rāhu. — **राहु-bhedin**, ī, m. 'severing Rāhu,' epithet of Vishnu. — **राहु-mūrdha-bhid**, t, or **राहु-mūrdha-hara**, as, m. 'decapitator of Rāhu,' epithet of Vishnu. — **राहु-ratna**, am, n. Rāhu's jewel, N. of a kind of jewel. — **राहु-saṃsparśa**, as, m. contact with Rāhu, i. e. an eclipse of the sun or moon. — **राहु-sūta**, am, n. the birth or appearance of Rāhu, an eclipse of the sun or moon. — **राहु-śchishṭa** ('*hu-ut*') or **राहु-śrishṭa** ('*hu-ut*'), am, n. 'left or despised by Rāhu,' a shalote, Allium Ascalonicum.

राहवि, is, m. a patronymic from Rāhu.

राहुला, as, m., N. of a son of Sākya-muni; of a son of Suddhodana; of a minister of Hiouentsang. — **राहुला-sū**, ās, m. father of Rāhula, i. e. Sākya-muni.

राहुलका, as, m., N. of a poet.

राहुलता (?), as, m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch.

राहुगण *rāhugaṇa*, as, m. (fr. *rahugaṇa*), Ved. a patronymic of Gotama; (*ās*), m. pl. of the following word.

राहुगण्या, as, m. a patronymic.

रि 1. *ri* (connected with rts. 1. *rī*, 4. *rī*), cl. 6. P. *riyati*, *rirāya*, *reshyati*, *arāishūt*, *retum*, to go, move; cl. 5. P. *riyoti*, &c., to hurt [cf. rt. 4. *rī*]; cl. 9. P. A. *riṇāti*, *riṇāte*, &c., to go, move; to draw out, drive out, set free, expel; to separate, (according to Sāy. on Rīg-veda III. 60, 2. *arimita* = *yojanūt* *prāpitavantak*); to emit; to bestow, grant; to hurt, injure, kill; to be injured (A.); to howl, &c. [cf. rt. 1. *rī*]: Caus. *rāyayati*, *yitum*, Aor. *arīyayāt*; Desid. *rirīshati*; Intens. *rerīyate*, *rerīyati*, *vereti*.

रिनात, an, atī, at, Ved. injuring, hurting; setting free.

रि 2. *ri*, at the end of adj. comps.; [cf. *atī-ri*, *bṛihad-ri*.]

रि 3. *ri* (a contraction of *riśhabha*), the second note of the Hindū gamut.

रिःफ *riḥpha*, am, n. (fr. Gr. *ῥιφή*), Ved. epithet of the twelfth astrological house.

रिक्त *rikta*, *riktha*, &c. See below and p. 846, col. 1.

रिक्कन् *rikvan*, ā, m., Ved. = *stena*, a thief (according to Naigh. III. 24).

रिक्षा *rikshā*, f. a nit (= *likshā*); a mote in a sun-beam.

रिख *rikh* (connected with rts. *rinkh*, *ring*, *rakh*, *rankh*), cl. 1. P. *rekhati*, &c., to go, move (so given by Vopa-deva, but by other grammarians identified in this sense with rt. *rinkh* below); cl. 6. P. (not in use, but apparently the original form of rt. *likh*, cl. 6. *likhati*, q. v.), to scratch, scrape, write; [cf. *rekhā*; cf. also Gr. *ἐπέχθω*.]

रिख *rinkh* (connected with rts. *rikh*, *rakh*, *rankh*, *ring*, *rany*), cl. 1. P. *rinkhati*, &c., to go, move, creep, crawl (said of young children); to go slowly; to slip.

रिक्खा, as, m. See under *rinkhā* below.

रिक्खाणा, am, n. the act of crawling, creeping (said of children who creep on all fours).

रिक्खā, f. creeping, sliding; dancing; one of a horse's paces; a horse's hoof; deceiving, disappointing, (according to some also as, m. in the previous senses); the plant *Carpopogon Pruriens*.

रिङ्ग *ring* (connected with rts. *rang*, *rinkh*, &c., see above), cl. 1. P. *ringati*, &c., to go, move, creep, crawl (said of young children), to move slowly or with difficulty; to slip: Caus. *ringayati*, &c., to cause to creep.

रिंगणा, am, n. the act of moving, creeping, crawling (= *rinkhāṇa*); slipping, sliding; deviating (from rectitude, &c.).

रिंगत, an, anti, at, creeping, crawling, moving.

रिंगमāna, as, ā, am, creeping, crawling, slipping.

रिंगि, is, f. going, moving, motion.

रिंगिता, am, n. motion, surging (of waves).

रिंगिन, ī, inī, ī, creeping, crawling (said of young children).

रिच *ric*, cl. 7. P. A. *riṇakti*, *rinkte*, *riveca*, *riṛice*, *rekshyati*, -te, *aricāt* or *arāikshūt* (Vedic forms *aricēti*, *arāik*), *arikta* (1st sing. *arikshi*), *rektum*, to empty, make empty, evacuate, clear, purge, remove, separate, divide; to resign, give up, deliver up, part with, sell, (but according to Sāy. on Rīg-veda IV. 24, 9. 'to recover, get back'); to leave, leave behind, bequeath; cl. 10. 1. P. *reḥayati*, *reḥati*, &c., to divide, separate; to disconnect, disjoin; to leave, abandon; to join, mix: Pass. *riḥyate*, Aor. *areḥi*, to be emptied, &c.; to be deprived of, lose, be freed from; to be destroyed, perish: Caus. *reḥayati*, *yitum*, Aor. *aricāt*, to cause to empty, make empty; to discharge, emit (as breath); to abandon, give up: Desid. *ririkshati*, -te: Intens. *rerīcyate*, *rerikṭi*; [cf. Zend *ric*; Gr. *λεῖπω*, *λεῖπών*-α, *λεῖμμα*, *λεῖψα*-ο, *λεῖψός*; Lat. *linguo*-o, *re-linguo*-o, *re-lingu-u-s*, *lic-e-t* (Osc. *lik-i-tud* = *lic-e-to*), *lic-e-o-r*]; Goth. *laib-a*, *bi-laib-jan*, *af-lif-nan*, *leihan*; Old Germ. *bi-lib-en*; Mod. Germ. *bleibe*; Angl. Sax. *lyfan*, *be-lifan*, *lafan*, *lan*, *lwanan*; Lith. *lek-u*, *lik-ti*, *lek-as*, *pa-laiki-s*.]

Rika (?), am, n. the heart, mind; law, litigation. **Rikta**, as, ā, am, emptied, cleared, purged; empty, void; unloaded, unburdened; hollow, hollowed (as the hands); having nothing, poor, indigent; vain, worthless, valueless; epithet of one of the four wagtails (employed in augury); free from, devoid of, deprived of, destitute of, without; (*ā*), f., scil. *tīthi*, epithet of the fourth, ninth, or fourteenth days of the lunar fortnight; (*am*), n. an empty