

arūśat : Desid. ruruśhātī : Intens. roruśyate, roroshī.

1. ruśat, an, atī or anti, at, hurting, injuring, vexing, displeasing; cursing, imprecating.

रुशङ्गु ruśangu, us, m., N. of a Rishi.

रुशत् 2. ruśat, an, atī or anti, at (probably to be regarded as a participle connected with rt. I. ruś), Ved. brilliant, bright, light-coloured, white; [cf. Gr. λευκός.] = Ruśat-paśu, us, us, u, Ved. having white cattle; (Śāy.) having brilliant rays or blazing with the oblation (= ruśad-rasmi or prakāśita-havis). = Ruśad-ūrmi, is, is, i, Ved. having glistening waves, having bright flames (said of Fire; Śāy. = dīpta-jvāla). = Ruśad-gu, us, us, u, Ved. having white or bright cattle; bright-rayed. (Śāy. = rocāmāna-rasmi); (us), m. a proper N. = Ruśad-ratha, as, ā, am, Ved. having a light-coloured carriage; (as), m. a proper N. = Ruśad-vatsa, as, ā, am, Ved. having a bright or white calf or offspring, (the Dawn is so called as parent of the Sun.)

रुशना ruśanā, f., N. of one of the wives of Rudra.

रुशम ruśama, as, m. a proper N.; (ā), f. a proper N., (Ruśamā is said to have contended with Indra as to which of the two would run fastest round the earth, and to have won by the artifice of only going round Kurukshetra.)

रुशेकु ruśeku, us, m., N. of a king.

रुष् 1. rush (connected with and in some forms and meanings identified with rt. ruś; allied also to ruksh in I. ruksha), cl. I. P. roshati, rurosha, roshishyati, aroshit or arushat, roshītum or roshītum, to hurt, injure, kill; to vex, annoy, displease, make angry, disgust; to take ill, be offended (Ved.); cl. 4. rushyati, to be vexed or annoyed; to be offended; to be cross or angry; to annoy, &c. : cl. 10. or Caus. roshayati, -yitum, Aor. arurushat, to vex, annoy, displease, irritate; to enrage, exasperate : Desid. ruruśhishati, ruroshishati : Intens. rorushyate, roroshī; [cf. probably Gr. λυσσα, λυσσάω, λυσσάινω, (perhaps also) ἀλυσσανάω, ἀλυκταίνω, ἀλαλύκτῆμαι; Goth. in-rauh-tjan.]

2. rush, f, f. anger, wrath, rage, fury, passion. Ruśhangu, us, m., N. of a Brāhmaṇ. Ruśhat, an, anti or atī (as if fr. rt. ruś), at, hurting, injuring, vexing, displeasing. = Ruśhad-yu, us, m., N. of a king.

Ruśhā, f. = 2. rush, anger, wrath, rage, fury. = Ruśhānvīta (\*śhā-an°), as, ā, am, filled with anger, full of wrath.

Ruśhīta, as, ā, am, injured; enraged, irritated, &c., = ruśhīta below.

Ruśhīta, as, ā, am, enraged, irritated, offended, angry, furious; (as), m., N. of a Muni.

Ruśhī, is, f. anger, wrath, rage, fury, passion. = Ruśhī-mat, an, atī, at, angry, &c.

1. rushya, ruśhya-mat, see Gaṇa Madhvādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 86.

2. rushya, ind. having irritated or enraged, &c. (Rāmāyaṇa II. 98, 12).

Ruśhyut, an, anti, at, being angry or offended.

Ruśh, f, m. one who hurts or injures, an injurer; one who irritates or enrages.

Ruśha, as, m. anger, rage, wrath, passion, fury. = Ruśha-tāmrāksha, as, ī, am, having eyes red with anger. = Ruśha-parīta, as, ā, am, filled with wrath. = Ruśha-maya, as, ī, um, consisting of anger, proceeding from fury. = Ruśha-vāhaṇa, as, ā, am, 'being a vehicle of anger,' bearing or feeling wrath (= āvūḍha-krodha). = Ruśhāśhepa (\*śha-āk°), as, m. (in rhetoric) angry expression of dissent, angry reproach, ironical taunt. = Ruśhāvaroha (\*śha-av°), as, m., N. of a warrior on the side of the gods in the war against the Asuras.

Ruśhaṇa, as, ī, am, angry, wrathful, passionate, easily enraged; enraged at or against, (kshatriya-

rośhaṇa, exasperated at the Kshatriyas); (as), m. a touch-stone; quicksilver; an arid or desert soil containing salt; Grewia Asiatica. = Ruśhaṇa-tā, f. the state of being easily enraged, proneness to anger, irritability, wrath.

Ruśhīta, as, ā, am, enraged, exasperated, irritated.

Ruśhin, ī, īni, ī, angry, wrathful, irritable, furious.

Ruśhīri, tā, trī, trī, an injurer; one who is vexed or angry, wrathful.

रुह 1. ruh (originally written rudh; cf. rt. I. rudh), cl. I. P. rohati (ep. also A. rohat), ruroha, roshyuti, arukshat (Ved. and ep. aruhat), rodhum (ep. rohītum, Ved. roshishyat, Pāṇ. III. 4, 10), to rise, mount upwards, ascend, climb; to spring up, shoot forth, sprout, germinate, to be produced or born; to grow, grow up, to be developed or formed, grow larger, increase, increase in size; to grow together, grow over, cicatrize, heal; to reach to, attain : Caus. rohayati or (in the later language) ropayati, -yitum, Aor. arūruhāt or arūrupat, to cause to ascend, raise up, elevate; to place in or on, fix, fasten; to deliver over, commit, entrust; to plant, sow, put in the ground; to cause to grow, cause to grow over or heal : Desid. ruruśhātī : Intens. rorushyate, rorohī; [cf. perhaps Gr. λαός, βασι-λεύς; perhaps Lat. rus, rursis : Goth. lūgan, jugga-lauths; lūdith, 'it grows'; lauths, 'a man' (gen. laudi-s) : Old Germ. lūt, 'a people'; lūti (= Mod. Germ. Leute), sumarlota, 'a twig'; ruota, 'a set, twig' : Old Sax. ruoda : Angl. Sax. rod : Slav. rod-i-ti, 'to bring forth'; na-rodu, 'a people' : Lith. lūdinu, 'to produce'; rudu, 'autumn' : Celt. rhodara, 'a kind of plant'; rod-ra, 'a tree' : Scot. ros, 'seed'; rosach, 'full of seed' : Hib. rosan, 'a shrub'; rud, 'a wood, forest'; ruadh, 'strength, value; strong'; romho, 'very much, great'; romhoide, 'greatness'; ruidh, 'running, a race'; roid, 'a race'; ruaidhneach, 'hair'; laidir, 'strong, stout'; laidireacht, laidireas, 'strength.']

2. ruh, f, f. rising, ascending, ascent, sprouting, germinating, growth; (at the end of a comp.) shooting up, germinating, growing, increasing; [cf. am-bho-r°, kshīti-r°, bhūmi-r°.]

Ruha, as, ā, am, rising, mounting, springing up, germinating, growing, sprouting, growing on, produced on (at the end of a comp., cf. panika-r°, bhūmi-r°, mahi-r°); mounted, ascended upon; (ā), f. bent grass, Panicum Dactylon.

Ruhaka, am, n. a hole, vacancy, cave, chasm; [cf. I. ropā.]

Ruhāṇa, as, ā, am, Ved. attaining, gaining; gaining over, delighting, (according to Śāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 32, 8. mano ruhāṇa = cītūm ārohat.)

Ruhvan, ā, m. a plant, tree.

Rūḍha, as, ā, am, mounted, risen, ascended; sprung up, born, produced; grown, grown up, increased; budded, blown; large, bulky, great, much; grown or spread about, diffused, commonly known, notorious; certain, ascertained; traditional, generally received, popular, customary, conventional, not to be etymologically resolved; having a special meaning or one not depending directly on the etymology (said of words); obscure. = Rūḍha-pranaya, as, ā, am, whose love or affection has grown strong. = Rūḍha-yoga, as, ā, am, whose Yoga or devotion has increased. = Rūḍha-yawanu, as, m. one who has attained to youth or adolescence. = Rūḍha-varṣa, as, ā, am, of a high family. = Rūḍha-vatana, am, n. = rūḍhī-śabda below. = Rūḍha-sauhrīda, as, ā, am, whose friendship is grown or increased, firm in friendship.

Rūḍhī, is, f. ascending, rising, rise, ascent; springing up, germination, birth, origin; growth, increase; fame, renown, notoriety; tradition, custom, traditional or customary usage, common currency, general prevalence, popular or conventional acceptance of words (as opposed to their direct etymological meaning); the employment of a word in a sense not borne out by its etymology. = Rūḍhī-

śabda, as, m. a word not etymologically derived, a word used in a conventional sense (as opposed to the etymological, thus śatru as a Rūḍhī-śabda means 'enemy,' but in its etymological sense 'a destroyer'). = Rūḍhīśabda-tā, f. the state of being used in a conventional sense (said of a word).

Rūḍhvā, ind. having ascended, having grown, &c. Roḍhri, 2. ropā, roha, &c. See pp. 854, 855.

रुहिरुहिका ruhiruhikā, f. = utkanṭhā; [cf. rana-ranaka.]

रुक्ष rūksh (more properly regarded as a Nom. fr. rūksha below; cf. rts. I. rush, rūsh, rūshīta), cl. 10. P. rūkshayati (according to Vopa-deva also rūkshāpayati), -yitum, Aor. arurūkshat, to be rough or harsh; to make dry or emaciated (Ved.); to soil, smear (Ved.).

Rūksha, as, ā, am (perhaps fr. rt. I. rush, q. v., but according to Upādi-s. III. 66. fr. rt. I. ruh; and according to others connected with rt. rūsh and rūshīta; sometimes written ruksha, see I. ruksha), rough, harsh (to the touch), not smooth or soft; rough to the taste, astringent, not bland; rough, rugged, uneven, difficult; harsh, cruel, unkind, uncontent, austere; firm, dry, arid, parched, emaciated; (as), m. a species of grass (= varaka); a tree [cf. rulwan, according to some for Prakṛit rūksha = vṛksha]; (ā), f. Croton Polyandrum or Croton Tiglium. = Rūksha-gandhaka, as, m. bdellium. = Rūksha-tā, f. or rūksha-tva, am, d. roughness, harshness, dryness, aridity, emaciation; harshness, unkindness, unfriendliness. = Rūksha-darba, as, m. a kind of grass. = Rūksha-patra, as, m. Trophis Aspera (= sāhoṭa). = Rūksha-pekham, ind., with rt. piśh, to pound dry, i. e. without adding butter or any liquid (Pāṇ. III. 4, 35). = Rūksha-priya, as, m. = piśhabhaushadha. = Rūksha-svādu-phala, as, m. a species of fruit tree. = Rūkshī-kri, cl. 8. P. -karoti, &c., to make rough or dry. = Rūkshī-kṛita, as, ā, am, made rough, soiled, besmeared, covered with, (pānsu-rūkshīkṛita, soiled or covered with dust; cf. rūshīta.)

Rūkshaṇa, as, ī, am, making dry or thin, attenuating (Ved.); (am), n. the act of making dry or thin; (in medicine) treatment for reducing fat or corpulence. = Rūkshaṇātmikā (\*ṇa-āt°), f. a species of grain (= lankā).

Rūkshīta, as, ā, am, made rough, rough; soiled, smeared; [cf. a-rūkshīta, rūshīta.]

रुखर rūkhara, ās, m. pl., N. of a Śaiva sect.

रुचक rūcaka, incorrect for ručaka, q. v.

रुद्ध rūḍha, rūḍhi. See col. 2.

रूप rūp (more properly regarded as a Nom. fr. rūpa below), cl. 10. P. rūpayati, &c., to form, mould, model, figure, represent, to represent on the stage, exhibit in pantomime or by gesture, act; to feign; to view, inspect, contemplate; (probably) to appear, (in this sense only A. rūpayate, see Vopa-deva XXII. 2.)

Rūpa, am, n. (according to Upādi-s. III. 28. fr. rt. I. ru, but probably fr. a base rūp for rop, Caus. of rt. I. ruh; at the end of an adj. comp. the fem. ends in ā), any outward appearance or phenomenon, any figure, shape, (rūpaṃ kṛi, to assume a form); any object of vision or visible object (as colour &c.); reflected form, image, representation, similitude, resemblance, semblance; the form of a noun or verb &c. (in grammar), an inflected form by declension or conjugation; a beautiful appearance, handsome form, mien, or figure, shapeliness, beauty, elegance, grace; natural state or condition, natural disposition, nature, essence, property, character, characteristic, peculiarity, feature, sign, symptom; kind, sort, species; mode, manner; a single specimen, type, copy, pattern, original, exemplar; discrete quantity, the number one, the arithmetical unit; integer number, (in this sense said to be plur.); known or absolute number, a known quantity (expressed in algebra by the first