to paint, variegate; [cf. probably Old Germ. hring,

hringjan; Angl. Sax. hring.]

Linga, am, n. (perhaps connected with rt. lag), a mark, sign, token, emblem, badge, anything which distinguishes or defines, distinguishing or discriminating mark, characteristic mark, characteristic, sectarian mark; a symptom, mark of disease; a false badge, any badge or mark assumed with a view to deceive; a spot, stain; a proof, evidence, means of proof, proof from a snre sign or token; (in logic) =vyāpya, the predicate of a proposition or the mark which characterizes the subject (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke, and fire has smoke,' smoke is the linga), inference, cooclusion, reason, (kāvya-linga, a particular figure of speech in which the grounds of a statement are explained after the statement has been made); the sign of gender or sex, organ of generation; gender (in grammar, cf. pum-linga); the male organ; Siva's genital organ or Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus, (this is usually of stone or marble, and set up in temples appropriated to Siva; there were formerly twelve principal Siva-lingas in India, of which two or three of the best known are Soma-nātha in Gujarāt, Mahākāla at Ujjayinī, Viśveśvara at Benares, &cc.); the image of a god, an idol; the subtile frame or body which is not destroyed by death, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body [cf. linga-sarīra, sūkshma-s°]; = prātipadika, a nominal base, the crude form or base of a noun (shortened by Vopa-deva into li); (according to some) Prakriti or Pradhāna (i.e. the primary germ out of which all phenomena are evolved in the Sānkhya phil.); the effect or product (i. e. according to others, that which is evolved out of a primary cause, and becomes in its turn a producer, = vyakta io the Sankhya phil.); the order of the religious student; N. of a Purāņa, (see linga-purāṇa.) - Linga-jā, f. a kind of plant (= linginī). - Lingatas, ind. from a mark or sign, according to marks, &c. - Lingato-bhadra, am, n. epithet of a particular magical circle. - Linga-tva, am, n. the state of being a Linga or mark, &c. - Linga-deha, as, am, m. n. the subtile or primary body, see lingaśarīra. - Linga-dvādaśa-vrata, am, n., N. of a particular religious ceremony. - Linga-dhara, as, ā, am, wearing marks, carrying distinctive signs, (mithyā-lingadhara, wearing false marks, a hypocrite; cf. suhril-l'.) - Linga-dhāraṇa, as, ī, am, wearing a badge; (am), n. the act of wearing a badge or any characteristic mark, the wearing of a Linga or Phallus. - Linga-dhārin, ī, inī, i, wearing a badge, wearing the Linga of Siva; (i), m. = linga-vat, q.v.; (ini), f., N. of Dākshāyanī in Naimisha. - Linga-nāśa, as, m. loss of characteristic marks; a particular disease of the eyes, (loss of vision from cataract &c., considered to be a discoloration of the pupil); loss of the penis. - Linga-parāmarśa, as, m. the groping after or seeking for a sign or token (in logic), the consideration of a sign or characteristic (as that smokiness is a sign of fire). - Linga-pitha, am, n. the pedestal of a Linga.
- Linga-purāṇa, am, n., N. of one of the eighteen Puranas (in which Siva, supposed to be present in the Agni-linga or great fiery Linga, gives an account of the creation &cc. as well as of his own incarnations in opposition to those of Vishnu). -Linga-pratishthā-ridhi, is, m. rules for the establishment of a Linga. - Linga-māhātmya, am, n. the majesty or pre-eminence of the Linga, N. of a section of several Puranas. - Linga-murti, is, is, i, having the form of the Phallus (said of Siva). - Linga-lepa, as, m., N. of a particular disease. - Linga-vat, an, atī, at, having marks, possessed of signs or tokens; having various sexes or genders; furnished with a Linga or wearing a small representation of the Linga of Siva round the neck or on one arm (applied as an epithet to a particular Saiva sect, also called Jangamas). - Linga-vardhana, as, i, am, causing erections of the male organ; (as), m. Feronia Elephantum. - Linga-vardhin, î, inī,

i, causing erections; (ini), f. Achyranthes Aspera. - Linga-viparyaya, as, m. change of gender. - Linga-visesha-vidhi, is, m. rules for the different genders, N. of a grammatical treatise ascribed to Vara-mci. - Linga-vritti, is, is, i, making a livelihood by false appearance or assumed outward marks, hypocritical; (is), m. a religious hypocrite, one who assumes the dress &c. of an ascetic to gain a livelihood. - Linga-vedī, f. the pedestal of a Linga. -Linga-sarīra, am, n. the subtile body which accompanies the grosser in all its transmigrations and is not destroyed by death. - Linga-sastra, am, n. a grammatical treatise on gender. - Linga-sambhūtā, f., N. of a particular plant. - Linga-stha, as, m. a religious student. - Linga-hanī, f. = mūrvā. - Lingagra (°ga-ag°), as, m. glans penis. - Lingānuśāsana (°ga-an°), am, n. the doctrine or laws of grammatical gender. — Lingārćana (°ga-ar°), am, n. worship of the Linga or Phallus. - Lingarćana-tantra, am, n., N. of a Tantra work. - Lin-gārćā-pratishļhā-vidht (°ga-ar°), is, m., N. of

Linguka at the end of an adj. comp. = linga; (as), m. the elephant or wood apple, Feronia Elephantum; [cf. linga-vardhana.]

Lingana, am, n.= ā-lingana, embracing, an

embrace.

Lingin, i, ini, i, having a mark or sign, wearing a distinguishing mark; having the character oi, characterized by (at the end of a comp.); wearing or bearing the insignia (of any office or character), bearing false marks or signs, a hypocrite; only having the appearance or acting the part of (at the end of a comp.; cf. dvija-l'); having a right to wear signs or badges, one whose external appearance corresponds with his inner character; possessing or furnished with a Linga; having a subtile body; (i), m. a Brāhman of a particular order, a religious student, an ascetic; N. of Paramesvara (as the sustainer of Linga or Pradhana, cf. linga, col. 1); a worshipper of Siva in the Phallic type; a hypocrite or pretended devotee; = vyāpaku, the subject of a proposition, that which possesses a characteristic mark (as in the proposition 'there is fire because there is smoke, and fire has smoke,' fire is the lingin); the canse or source (i.e. that original substance into which a Linga is resolved, see under linga); an elephant; (inas), m. pl., N. of a particular Saiva sect [cf. linga-vat]; (ini), f. a particular plant. - Lingi-vesha, as, m. the dress or the insignia of a religious student (the skin, staff, bowl, &c.), the dress or appearance of a follower of Siva.

Lingya, ind. = 2.  $\bar{a}$ -lingya, having embraced.

लिङ्गालिका lingālikā, f. a kind of mouse.

लिखावि lićchavi, N. of a regal race.

ਲਿਟ lit, a technical term in grammar for the terminations of the Reduplicated Perfect tense or for this tense itself.

লিভা litya, Nom. P. lityati, &c., to be little; to think little of.

ਲਿਖੂ li-dhu, (in grammar) a technical term for Nominal verbs, (said to be a contraction of linga, 'the crude base of a nonn,' and dhātu, 'a

लिन्द् lindu, Ved. = pićchala, slimy, slip-

of rt. rip), cl. 6. P. A. limpati, -te, lilepa, lilipe, lepsyati, -te, alipat, alipata or alipta, leptum, to smear, besmear, anoint, daub, plaster, paint; to spread over, cover; to stain, soil, pollute, defile, contaminate; to inflame, kindle, burn: Pass. lipyate, to be smeared or anointed; to stick, cleave, adhere to: Caus. lepayati, -yitum, Aor. alilipat, to cause to smear, &c.; to smear, anoint, cover; to cause to be covered or decorated: Desid. lilipsati, -te: Intens. lelipyate, lelepti;

[cf. Gr. λίπ-α, λίπ-οs, λιπαρό-s, λιπ-αρ-ήs, λιπαρέ-ω, ἀ-λείφ-ω, ἄλειφ-αρ, ἄλειφα, λισσόs: Lat. limpidus, lippus, li-no, li-mus, de-libuo; probably also liquidus, liqueo: Old Germ. salba: Goth. salbôn: Augl. Sax. sealf: Slav. lep-i-ti, lep-u: Lith. limp-u, lip-ti. lip-u-s: Hib. laib, laibe, 'mire, clay.']

Lipa, as, m. smearing, anointing, plastering. Lipi, is, or lipi, f. smearing, besmearing, anointing, plastering, spreading over; painting, drawing; writing, transcribing, handwriting; the art of writing; written characters, the letters; a writing, written paper or book, manuscript, document, letter. - Lipikara, as, m. an anointer, white-washer, plasterer; a writer, scribe; an engraver. - Lipi-kāra, as, m. a writer, scribe, copyist. - Lipi-jna, as, a, am, one who understands writing, one who can write. - Lipinyāsa, as, m. 'the act of putting down written characters,' writing, transcribing. - Lipi-phalaka, am, n. a writing-tablet, leaf for writing on .- Lipiśālā, f. a writing-school. - Lipi-sankhyā, f. a number of written characters. - Lipi-sajjā, f. implements or materials for writing.

Lipikā, f. = lipi, a writing, written paper, &c.

I. lipta, as, a, am (for 2. lipta see p. 868, col. 1), smeared, besmeared, anointed; stained, soiled, defiled; smeared with poison, poisoned, envenomed; eaten. - Lipta-vat, an, atī, at, one who has smeared or anointed, &c. - Lipta-hasta, as, a, am, having the hands smeared or stained. - Liptanga ("ta-an"). as, a or i, am, having the body anointed with unguents, &c.

Liptaka, as, ā, am, smeared, covered with poison; (as), m. a poisoned arrow.

Limpa, as, m. smearing, anointing, plastering; (as), m., N. of one of Siva's attendants. Limpața, as, ā, am, libidinous, Instful, lecherous;

(as), m. a libertine; [cf. lampata.]

Limpat, an, atī or antī, at, smearing, anointing, plastering.

Limpāka, as, m. an ass; a citron or lime tree; (am), n. the fruit of the lime tree, a citron.

Limpi, is, f. = lipi, a writing, &c.

Livi, is, or livi, f. writing, transcribing, a writing, &c.,=lipi.-Livi-kara or livin-kara, as, m. a

Lepa, as, m. the act of smearing, besmearing, danbing, anointing, plastering, anything smeared on, salve, ointment, nnguent, plaster, mortar, chunam, white-wash; a coating of paint, &c.; the wipings of the hand after offering funeral oblations to three ancestors, (these wipings being considered as an oblation to paternal ancestors in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees); impurity, dirt, any grease or dirt sticking to vessels, &c., a spot, stain, pollntion, defilement, moral impurity, sin; food, victuals. - Lepa-kara, as, m. plaster-maker, mortar-maker or plasterer, bricklayer, white-washer. - Lepa-kāminī, f. = anjanī. - Lepa-bhāgin, ī, m. 'sharing the Lepa,' a paternal ancestor in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees (Manu III. 216). - Lepa-bhuj, k, m. 'eating the Lepa,' = lepa-bhāgin.

Lepaka, as, m. a plasterer, bricklayer; one who moulds or models; (a form lepaka for lepa is found

at the end of some comps., see  $a-l^{\circ}$ .)

Lepana, as, m. olibannm, incense; (am), n. the act of smearing, besmearing, danbing, spreading on; anything smeared on, salve, ointment, plaster, mortar, white-wash; flesh, meat.

Lepaniya, as, ā, am, to be smeared or anointed, fit to be plastered.

Lepin, ī, inī, i, smearing or besmearing with, covering with; smeared with, covered with; (i), m. a plasterer, bricklayer, one who monlds or models.

Lepya, as, ā, am, to be smeared or anointed; to be defiled, to be spotted or stained; moulded, modeled; (am), n. plastering, spreading or smearing ointment or mortar, making models, moulding, modeling. - Lepya-krit, t, m. one who makes models, a bricklayer, plasterer. - Lepya-nārī, f. (probably) a modeled figure of a woman. - Lepya-