

— *Lilā-vajra*, *am*, n. an implement or instrument shaped like a thunderbolt. — *Lilā-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, possessed of grace or beauty, graceful, beautiful, charming; (*atī*), *f*. a beautiful and charming woman, a wanton woman; N. of Durgā; of the wife of the Asura Maya; of a merchant's daughter (in the Hitopadeśa); a kind of metre; N. of a section of the Siddhānta-sīromani; of a well known treatise on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry by Bhāskara Ācārya; of an elementary treatise on the Vaiśeṣhika philosophy (= *nyāya-P*), q. v.; of a work on medicine. — *Lilāvātara* ('*lā-av*'), *as*, *m*. the descent (of Vishnu on the earth) for his own amusement. — *Lilāvāuhūta* ('*lā-av*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, gracefully waved about. — *Lilāvāpī*, *f*. a pleasure-tank or lake. — *Lilā-veśman*, *a*, *n*. a pleasure-house; [cf. *lilāgāra*.] — *Lilā-suka*, *as*, *m*. 'pleasure-parrot,' N. of the poet Vilva-mangala. — *Lilā-sādhyā*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be effected with ease. — *Lilā-svātma-priya*, *as*, *m*. N. of an author held in esteem by the Tāntrikas or worshippers of Durgā. — *Līlodyāna* ('*lā-ud*'), *am*, *n*. a pleasure-garden, pleasure-grounds.

Lilāya, *Nom*. P. A. *lilāyati*, *-yate*, *-yitum*, to play, sport, amuse one's self.

Lilāyat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, or *lilāyamāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, playing, sporting, dallying, sporting wantonly.

Lilāyita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, done playfully or sportively, written sportively; (*am*), *n*. play, sport, amusement.

Lilōpavati (?), *f*. a kind of metre, four times

लुक *l. luk*, an artificial root probably meaning 'to meet together,' and apparently only invented to explain *lukeśvara*; the forms *lukishyasi* and *lukitasya* being also given.

Lukeśvara ('*ka-iś*'), *am*, *n*. N. of a Tīrtha.

लुक *l. luk* (probably fr. Pass. of rt. *luñc*; cf. *luć* below; the loc. c. however is *luki*, not *lući*), a technical term or symbol in grammar to express 'the dropping out' or 'disappearance' of Pratyayas or affixes; (it is properly regarded as a substitute for an affix, preventing the appearance of any other affix in its place, and neutralizing the effect which this affix would have had on the base; the symbols *luk*, *lup*, and *slu* are distinguished from *lopa*, q. v., and are called *lu-mat*, as containing the syllable *lu*.)

लुङ् *lun*, a technical term or symbol in grammar for the termination of the Aorist or Third Preterite or for that Tense itself.

लुङ्ग *lunga* = *mātuhunga*, a citron.

लुञ्च *luñc*, cl. 1. P. *luñcati*, *luñcā*, &c., to pluck, pull, tug, tear, pare, peel; to pull or pluck out, pull off, tear off; Pass. *luñcyate*, to be plucked or pulled out, &c.; [cf. probably Lat. *rumicare*; Old Germ. *luhhan*; Angl. Sax. *lyccan*; (according to some) Slav. *luc-i-ti*; Goth. *raupja*; Mod. Germ. *raufe*.]

Luć, *k*, *f*. plucking out or off, cutting off; dropping out; [cf. 2. *luk*.]

Lućitvā, *ind*. having plucked or pulled out; having torn off.

Luñca, *as*, *ā*, *am*, pulling or tearing out, one who plucks or pulls.

Luñcaka, *as*, *ikā*, *am*, one who plucks or pulls out, a tearer, &c. [cf. *keśa-P*]; (*as*), *m*. (perhaps) a kind of grain.

Luñcana, *am*, *n*. the act of plucking, tearing, pulling out, &c.

Luñcita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, plucked, pulled, plucked out, &c.; peeled. — *Luñcita-keśa*, *as*, *m*. 'having the hair torn out,' N. of a Jaina ascetic (so called as pulling out the hair of the head and body by way of mortification).

Luñcitvā, *ind*. having plucked or pulled out, &c.; [cf. *lućitvā*.]

लुञ्ज *luñj* = rt. 2. *laij*, q. v.

लुट *l. luṭ* [cf. rts. *ruṭ*, *l. luṭh*], cl. 1. A. *luṭate*, &c., to repel, resist, oppose; to suffer pain, be affected with grief; to shine; cl. 10. P. *luṭayati*, to speak; to shine.

लुट *l. luṭ* [cf. rt. 2. *luṭh*], cl. 1. 4. P. *luṭati*, *luṭyati*, *luṭoṭa*, *aloṭit* or *aluoṭat*, *loṭitum*, to roll, roll about, roll on the ground, wallow; to be connected or in contact with (?); cl. 1. A. *luṭate*, &c., to go (according to Naigh. II. 14): Caus. *luṭayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *alulōtat* or *alulōtat*. *Loṭana*, *am*, *n*. rolling, wallowing, tumbling.

लुट *l. luṭ*, a technical term or symbol in grammar for the terminations of the First Future or for that Tense itself.

लुट *l. luṭh*, cl. 1. P. *luṭhati*, *luṭoṭha*, *aluthat*, *loṭhitum*, to strike, knock down; cl. 1. A. *luṭhate*, *luṭhe*, *aloṭhishṭa*, to resist, oppose, repel; to suffer pain; to go (according to Naigh. II. 14); cl. 10. P. *luṭhayati* [cf. rt. *luṭh*], to rob, plunder, steal, pillage, sack.

लुट *l. luṭh*, cl. 6. P. *luṭhati*, *luṭoṭha*, *aluthat*, &c., *luṭhitum*, to roll, roll about, move about, move to and fro, roll on the ground, wallow, welter; to roll down; to agitate, move, stir, (in this sense = rt. *luḍ*): Caus. *luṭhayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *alulōṭhat* or *alulōṭhat*, to cause to roll, make to move to and fro: Desid. *luṭhishṭate*, to wish to roll, intend to roll, to be on the point of rolling; [cf. Hib. *luith*, 'I move, hasten.']

Luṭhat, *an*, *atī* or *antī*, *at*, rolling, rolling on the ground, falling down; flowing, trickling (?).

Luṭhana, *am*, *n*. the act of rolling, rolling or wallowing on the earth, rolling on the ground with sorrow. — *Luṭhaneśvara-tīrtha* ('*na-iś*'), *am*, *n*. N. of a Tīrtha.

Luṭhamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, rolling, moving to and fro.

Luṭhita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, rolled, rolled down, rolling on the ground (as a horse &c.); fallen; (*am*), *n*. the rolling on the ground (of a horse).

Luṭheśvara ('*tha-iś*'), *am*, *n*. N. of a Tīrtha.

Loṭha, *as*, *m*. rolling, rolling on the ground.

Loṭhana, *as*, *m*. a proper N.

लुड *luḍ* (= rt. *luḍ*, cf. rts. 2. *luṭ*, 2. *luṭh*), cl. 1. P. *luḍati*, &c., to agitate, move about, stir, churn, disturb; cl. 6. P. *luḍati*, &c., to adhere, be attached; to cover: Caus. *luḍayati*, &c., to set in motion, agitate, disturb.

Luḍana, *am*, *n*. the act of agitating or disturbing.

Luḍayat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, agitating, disturbing.

Luḍita, *as*, *ā*, *am* [cf. *lobita*], agitated, troubled.

Luḍyamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being agitated, being stirred.

लुण्ड *luṇḍ* [cf. rts. *ruṇḍ*, *ruṇṭh*, 1. *luṭh*, *luṇḍ*], cl. 1. P. *luṇṭati*, &c., to rob, plunder; cl. 10. P. *luṇṭayati*, &c., to rob, plunder; to peel, (for rt. *luñc*); to disregard, despise.

Luṇṭaka, *as*, *m*. a kind of vegetable; a proper N.

Luṇṭā, *f*. robbing; rolling; (for *luṭhana*, q. v.)

Luṇṭāka, *as*, *m*. a robber, thief; a crow.

Luṇṭita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, robbed, plundered; peeled, (for *luñcita*.)

लुण्ठ *luṇṭh* (= rt. *ruṇṭh*), cl. 1. P. *luṇṭhati*, &c., to go; to stir up, agitate, excite, set in motion (= rts. 2. *luṭh*, *luḍ*); to be idle; to be lame; to repel, resist; to steal, rob, plunder, pillage [cf. rts. *ruṇṭ*, *luṇṭ*, 1. *luṭh*]: Caus. *luṇṭhayati*, to rob, steal, plunder, sack; to peel, (for rt. *luñc*.)

Luṇṭhaka, *as*, *m*. a robber, plunderer.

Luṇṭhat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, stirring up, exciting, agitating; rolling, (for *luṭhat*.)

Luṇṭhana, *am*, *n*. the act of plundering, pillaging.

Luṇṭha-nadī, *f*. N. of a river.

Luṇṭhayat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, plundering, pillaging.

Luṇṭhā, *f*. robbing, pillaging, &c.; rolling, &c., (for *luṭhana*, q. v.)

Luṇṭhāka, *as*, *m*. a robber; a crow.

Luṇṭhi, *iś*, *f*. plundering, pillaging, sacking.

Luṇṭhita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, plundered, pillaged, robbed, stolen; peeled, (for *luñcita*.)

Luṇṭhi, *f*. = *luṭhana*, q. v.

लुण्ड *luṇḍ* (= rts. *ruṇṭ*, *luṇṭ*, 1. *luṭh*), cl. 1. 10. P. *luṇḍati*, *luṇḍayati*, &c., to rob, plunder.

लुण्डिका *luṇḍikā*, *f*. a ball, round mass (of anything); proper behaviour, fitting conduct.

Luṇḍi, *f*. proper behaviour, becoming conduct, acting and judging rightly.

Luṇḍi-kri, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to roll into a ball, roll up, roll together. — *Luṇḍi-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, made into a ball, rolled up together.

लुण् *luṇṭh* [cf. rts. 1. *luṭh*, 1. *luṭ*], cl. 1. P. *luṇṭhati*, &c., to strike, hurt, kill; to afflict; to suffer pain.

लुप *lup* (a later form of rt. 1. *rup*), cl. 6. P. A. *lumpati*, *-te*, *lulopa*, *lulupe*, *lopsyati*, *-te*, *alupat*, *alupta*, *loptum*, to break, fracture, violate, break in pieces, cut, cut off, mutilate, destroy, injure, spoil; to seize, pounce upon; to rob, plunder, take away, deprive of; to suppress, elide, erase, cause to disappear; cl. 4. P. *lupyati*, *lulopa*, *lopishyati*, *loptitum*, to be suppressed or destroyed [cf. *lupyate* below]; to disturb, bewilder, perplex, confound [cf. rt. *luḅh*, with which *lup* appears to be connected; see *lulupa*]: Pass. *lupyate*, Aor. *alopi*, to be broken or violated; to be suppressed or lost, be elided, suffer elision, disappear (in grammar): Caus. *lupyayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *alulopat* or *alulopat*, to cause to break or violate; to break, infringe, violate, offend against, thwart, injure; to omit, neglect, miss; to cause to swerve from (with abl.): Desid. *lulupate*, *-te*, *lulopishati*, &c.: Intens. *lolupyate*, *lolopti*, to confound, disturb, bewilder, perplex; [cf. Gr. *λυπ-ρό-ς*, *λυπ-ή*, *λυπ-έ-ω*, *λυπη-ρό-ς*, perhaps also *Ὀλυμπος*: Lat. *rupp-o*: Old Germ. *raubon*: (probably) Goth. *raupjan*, 'to pull out': Angl. Sax. *reaf*, *reafian*: Old Norse *riff*: Lith. *rup-e-ti*, *rup-u-s*: Slav. *lom-i-ti*: Hib. *reubaim*, 'I tear, lacerate'; *reuban*, 'plundering, robbery'; *lomaim*, 'I shear, shave, make bare.']

2. *lup*, falling or dropping out, suppression, elision, cutting off, rejection, (*lup* is one of the three technical terms for grammatical elision classed with *luk*, q. v.; it is especially applicable to a Taddhita affix, implying its disappearance and preventing the appearance of any other affix in its place.)

Lupta, *as*, *ā*, *am*, broken, violated, injured, destroyed; robbed, plundered, deprived of; omitted, left off, neglected; suppressed, cut off, elided (in grammar), rejected, fallen or dropped out, disappeared, lost, obsolete, disused; (*am*), *n*. stolen property, plunder, booty. — *Lupta-tā*, *f*. the state of being cut off or elided, disappearance, suppression, non-existence. — *Lupta-dharma-kriya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, excluded from or deprived of religious ordinances. — *Lupta-pada*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, wanting (whole) words. — *Lupta-piṇḍōdaka-kriya* ('*da-ud*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, deprived of funeral rites. — *Lupta-pratibha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, deprived of reason. — *Lupta-risarga-tā*, *f*. the dropping of Visarga. — *Luptopama* ('*ta-up*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, wanting or falling in the particle of comparison; (*ā*), *f*. (in rhetoric) a mutilated or elliptical simile (the conjunction expressing comparison being omitted), a metaphor.

Luppyamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being broken, being cut off, being perplexed or confused.

Lopa, *as*, *m*. breaking, violation, fracture, mutilation, cutting off, destruction; robbing, plundering, stealing, deprivation, want, deficiency, loss, interruption, intermission, omission, separation, disappearance, dropping or falling out, rejection, annulling, cancelling, crasure, grammatical elision, (*lopa* is the technical term for elision generally as distinguished from the terms *lup*, *slu*, *luk*, which are only appli-