वक्रम va-krama, as, m. (for ava-krama), flight, retreat.

वक्रय va-kraya, as, m. (for ava-kraya, q. v.), price.

वक्रोलक vakrolaka, as, m., N. of a village; (am), n., N. of a town.

वक्षन vakvan. See p. 878, col. 1.

वक्षस vakvasa, as, m. a particular intoxi-

वस vaksh (closely connected with rt. 2. uksh, q.v.), cl. 1. P. (Ved. also A.) vakshati, vavaksha, (in the Veda only the following Perfect forms are found, vavaksha, vavakshitha, vavakshus, vavakshe, vavakshire), vakshitum, Ved. to grow, increase, become tall; to accumulate; to be great or strong, to be powerful, (according to Say. on Rig-veda l. 64, 3. vavakshuk=prāpayitum ićchanti, they wish to bring; 11. 22, 3. vavukshitha = vodhum ićchasi, thou desirest to support, as if fr. rt. 1. vah); to be angry: Caus. vakshayati, &c., Ved. to make grow, cause to increase, cause to be strong; [cf. Zend ukhs, 'to grow: Gr. auf- $\omega$ , auf- $\Delta \nu$ - $\omega$ , auf- $\eta$ , auf- $\eta$ - $\sigma$ 1-s, au η-μα: Lat. ras-tus: Goth. vahs-ja, vahs-tu-s: Angl. Sax. weaxan: Lith. augu, auks-tas: Hib. fasaim, 'I grow;' fasamhuil, 'growing.']

Vakshana, as, ī, am, Ved. (perhaps) strengthening, refreshing; (am), n. the breast; (perhaps) refreshment, strengthening, (according to Say. on Rig-veda VI. 23, 6. vakshanāni = vāhakāni stotrant, as if fr. rt. 1. vah); fire (according to Say. on Rig-veda V. 19, 5); (ās), f. pl. the stomach, abdomen, interior, (perhaps connected with rt. 1. vah); the sides, flank; the bed of a river; (according to Naigh. I. 13)=nadī, a river.—Vakshaņe-sthā, ās, ās, am, Ved. being in fire, (Sāy.—

vahnau sthita.)

Vakshani, is, is, i, Ved. (perhaps) strengthening, making strong.

Vakshatha, as, m., Ved. the act of strengthening, invigorating; growing, increasing; growth,

Vakshas, as, n. (according to some originally pakshas), strength (Ved.); the breast, bosom, chest, (in this sense perhaps fr. rt. 1. vah); (ās), m. an ox, bullock; [cf. perhaps Lat. pectus; Hib. uchd, 'the breast.'] - Vakshah-sammardinī, f. a wife (as pressing or reclining on her husband's breast). - Vakshah-sthala or vakshas-sthala, am, n. the place of the breast, the breast, bosom, heart. - Vakshas-tatāghāta (°ta-āgh°), as, m. a blow on the chest; [cf. tața.] - Vaksho-grīva, as, m., N. of a son of Viśva-mitra. - Vaksho-ja, as, m. or au, m. du. chest-born, the female breast; [cf. ura-ja.] - Vaksha-mandalin, i, m., scil. hasta, a position of the hands in dancing. - Vaksho-ruh, t, or vuksho-ruha, as, m. 'chest-growing,' the female breast.

Vakshī, f., Ved. (according to Sāy.) flame; [cf.

vakshana above.]

वस् vakshu, the Oxus.

वस्यमाण vakshyamāṇa. See p. 878, col. 1.

ate vakh or vankh, cl. 1. P. vakhati, vakhitum or vankhitum, to go, move, move about; [cf. Lat. vacillo; Old Germ. wankôn, wanchôn.]

वगला vagalā or vagalā-mukhī, f. a goddess worshipped by the Tantrikas.

चगाह va-yāha, as, m. (for ava-gāha), bathing, ablution.

Va-gāhya, ind. having bathed, bathing, dipping into; having entered.

वान vagnu, vagvanu. See p. 878, col. 1.

वया vaghā, f., Ved. a kind of noxious animal.

vank (probably connected with rt. vank; cf. rt. vak, with which rt. vank is identical; cf. also rt. vang), cl. 1. A. vankate, vankitum, to go or proceed crookedly, be crooked; to go; [cf. Gr. άγκή, ἄγκος, άγκων, άγκύλος, ἄγκυρα, (probably) őkvos: Lat. angulus; vacillare, vacare, vacuus: Old Germ. winkil, waga, wagon, waga, wank, wankon : Angl. Sax. vincel, wag, woh, wog, wo, wancol: Lith. wingis.]

Vanka, as, m. the bend or elbow of a river, the winding course of a stream; crookedness;  $(\bar{a})$ , f. the punimel of a saddle. - Vanka-sena, as, m. a kind of tree (=vuka).

Vankataka, as, m., N. of a mountain.

Vankara, as, m. = vanka, the bending of a river. Vankālakāćārya (°ka-āć°), as, m., N. of an astronomer.

Vankālā, f., N. of a place.

Vankiņī, f. a kind of plant (= kola-nāsikā).

Vankila, as, m. a thorn.

Vanku, us, us, u, Ved. going crookedly, (Say. on Rig-veda I. 51, 11 = vakra-gamana-sīla; but Rig-veda V. 45, 6 = vana-gāmin, going to the wood); going hurriedly, hastening (according to

Vankya, as, ā, am, crooked, curved, flexible, pliant.

Vankri, is, m. a rib, the rib of any animal (as of a horse, ox, &c.); the ribs of a building; the timber of a roof; a particular musical instrument.

वङ्गण vankshana, am, n. (probably connected with vakshana under rt. vaksh), the groin, the pubic and iliac regions; the joint of the thigh.

बङ्ख vankshu, us, f. a small arm or branch of the Ganges [cf. vanka, vanku]; the Oxus; [cf. vakshu.]

as vankh=rt. vakh, q. v.

वहर vankhara, as, ā, am,= ćāru; (us), m. a proper N.

as vang [cf. rt. vank], cl. 1. P. vangati, vangitum, to go; to go lamely,

वङ्ग vanga, as, m. Bengal proper or the eastern parts of the modern province; N. of the son of Bali; of a king of the lunar race (regarded as the common ancestor of the people of Bengal); cotton; the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena; (ās), m. pl. the inhabitants of the above country; (am), n. tin; lead; [cf. Hib. ban, 'copper.'] - Vanga-ja, am, n. brass, red-lead. - Vanga-jivana, am, n. silver. - Vanga-deśa, as, m. the country of Bengal. - Vanga-sena, as, m. = vanka-sena; a proper N. -Vanga-senaka, as, m. the Sesbana Grandiflora. - Vangāri (°ga-ari), is, m. yellow orpiment.

Vangana, as, m. the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena; [cf. vanga.]

Vangīya, see Gaņa Gahādi to Pāņ. IV. 2, 138.

बङ्गला vangalā, f., N. of a particular Ragini or modification of a musical mode, (see

Vangāla, as, m., N. of the son of the Rāga or musical mode called Bhairava; (i), f., N. of the wife of the Rāga Bhairava, (see rāga.)

Vangālikā, f. = vangālī. Vangulā, f. = vangulā above.

विद्गिरि vangiri, is, m., N. of a king.

बद्गद vangrida, as, m., Ved., N. of a demon.

वड्ड vangh, cl. 1. A. vanghate, vanghitum, to go; to begin moving; to begin; to move swiftly; to blame or censure.

वङ्ग vangha, as, m. a kind of tree.

vaćmi, &c., see Gram. 650; Ved. also cl. 3. P. vivakti, 1st sing. vivakmi, as if fr. a form vak; said to be also cl. I. P. vaćati), uvāća (Ved. [pra]vaváča, Rig-veda I. 67, 4), we (2nd sing. űcishe, Ved. [pra]vavakshe), vakshyati, -te, avočata avočata (other anomalous forms fr. the base voć are voćasi, roćanti, voćama, voćes, voćema, &c., vaća, voćatu, vaće, voćanta, voćeva, voćemahi), vaktum (Ved. vaktave, vaktos), to say, speak, (punar vać, to speak again, answer, reply); to tell, declare, utter, (sometimes with a double acc., e. g. tam idam vākyam uvāća, he spoke this speech to him); to mention, describe; to call, name; to recite, repeat; to announce, proclaim, publish; to speak ill of, revile (with acc.): Pass. ucyate, Aor. avāći, to be said or spoken; to be spoken about; to be told; to be admonished; to be called or named, &c.; to be regarded as, pass for: Caus. vāćayati, -yitum, Aor. avīvaćat, to cause to say or speak, order to speak; to cause to be recited, cause (anything written) to be uttered or pronounced, to read; to say, tell, declare; to promise: Desid. vivakshati, &c., to desire to say or speak, &c.: Pass. of Desid. vivakshyate: [cf. Gr. επ (for  $f \in \pi$  for  $f \in \kappa$ ) in είπ-ο-ν, έπ-οs, ὅψ, ὅσσα, ἐν-οπ-ή, θεό-προποι, πέπρωται: Lat. νὄc-arc, νοχ, νόc-is, in-vī-tare, con-viciu-m : Old Germ. wah-an, gawah-anian, gi-wah-t: Mod. Germ. er-wähnen: Old Pruss. en-wack-e-mai, 'we invoke;' en-wacke: Hib. faighim, 'I speak, talk;' faigh, 'a prophet;' faighle, faighleadh, 'words, talk.']

Vaktavya, as, ā, am, to be spoken or uttered, fit or proper to be said; to be named or called; to be spoken to or addressed; to be spoken about or against, having a bad name or reputation, blamable, reprehensible, vile, low, base, bad; liable to be called upon for an account, answerable, accountable, responsible; subject, dependent; (am), n. a rule, precept, sentence, dictum, aphorism, speech; speaking; reproach, censure. — Vaktavya-tā, f. or vaktavya-tva, am, n. the state of being fit or proper to be said or spoken about, the state of being spoken against, the having a bad name or reputation, reproachableness, blamableness, reprehension, blame; responsibility; subjection, dependence.

Vakti, is, f., Ved. speech; [cf. ukti.]

Vaktu, us, m. (according to Sāy. = parusha-vākyānām vaktri), a speaker of harsh language, reviler; (but according to modem scholars vaktave in Rig-veda VII. 31, 5. is a Vedic infin.)

Vaktu-kāma, as, ā, am (vaktu for vaktum), intending to speak, desirous of speaking, about to speak. Vaktu-manas, as, as, as (vaktu for vaktum), having a mind to speak, being about to speak.

Vaktri, tā, trī, tri, one who speaks, a speaker; speaking, saying, loquacious, talkative; speaking well or sensibly, eloquent, learned, wise; speaking truly, honest, sincere;  $(t\bar{a})$ , m. a speaker, orator, expounder, teacher; [cf. Lat. auctor.] - Vaktri-tā, f. or vaktri-tva, am, n. ability to speak, talkativeness, eloquence, elocution. - Vaktritva-sakti, is, f. ability to speak, eloquence.

Vaktrika, as, ā, am, at the end of an adj. comp. = vaktri.

Vaktra, am, n. the organ of speech, the mouth; the face; a muzzle, snout, proboscis, beak, &c.; the point (of an arrow), the spout of a jug or vessel; beginning, commencement; (in algebra) the initial quantity or first term of a progression; a sort of metre containing four times eight syllables (said to be like the sloka); a sort of garment; the root of Tabernæmontana Coronaria; [cf. perhaps Lat. latrare for vactrare. — Vaktra-lhura, as, m. 'mouth-hoof,' a tooth. — Vaktra-ja, as, m. 'spring from the mouth (of Brahmā),' a Brāhman. — Vaktratāla, am, n. a musical instrument played with the mouth; (said to mean also 'making a noise by striking the mouth with the hand at the moment of uttering sound.') - Vaktra-tunda, as, m. 'having a provac, cl. 2. P. (in the non-conjugational tenses also A.), vakti (1st sing. dala, am, n. a part of the mouth, the palate.