

composition. — *Vākya-prayoga, as, m.* employment or application of speech or language. — *Vākya-vaśānā, f.* the arrangement or construction of sentences, syntax.

— *Vākya-vajra-vishama, as, ā, am,* rough or course by (using) thunderbolt-like words. — *Vākya-vinyāsa, as, m.* the arrangement or order of a sentence, syntax. — *Vākya-vistāra, as, ā, am,* skilled in speech, eloquent. — *Vākya-śeṣa, as, m.* the remainder of a speech (i. e. anything intended to be said but left unsaid). — *Vākya-sāra, N.* of a work. — *Vākya-sudhā, f., N.* of a philosophical treatise ascribed to Śaṅkarācārya. — *Vākya-stha* or *vākya-sthā, as, ā, am,* being or contained in a sentence; attentive to what is said. — *Vākya-sphoṭa, see sphoṭa.* — *Vākya-rtha ('ya-ar'), as, m.* the meaning of a word or sentence. — *Vākya-lāpa ('ya-l'), as, m.* talking, conversation.

Vāgara, as, m. a sage, holy man, one desirous of final emancipation; a scholar, Paṇḍit, learned Brāhmaṇ; a hero, brave man, intrepid or fearless person; certainty, ascertainment; a whetstone; an obstacle, impediment, obstruction; submarine fire; a wolf.

Vāgāru, us, us, u (said to be fr. *vāc*, compounded with *aru* fr. rt. 4. *r̥, q. v.*), breaking promise or faith, disappointing, a dissembler, deceiver.

Vāgāsani, is, m. a Buddha.

Vāgmin, i, inī, i, speaking much, loquacious, talkative, verbose, wordy; speaking well, eloquent; (i), n., N. of Vṛjibha-pati (preceptor of the gods). — *Vāgmī-tā, f.* or *vāgmī-tva, am, n.* loquacity, eloquence.

Vāgya, as, ā, am, speaking little, speaking cautiously or humbly (perhaps fr. *vāc* + *ya* fr. rt. *yam*; cf. *vāg-yata*); speaking truly; (as), m. modesty, humility, self-disparagement; doubt, alternative (?). — *Vāgya-tas, ind.* silently.

Vācaka, as, ā, am, speaking, declaratory, explanatory, expressive of, significant, expressing, signifying; verbal, expressed by words; (as), m. a speaker, reader; a significant sound, word; a messenger. — *Vācaka-tā, f.* or *vācaka-tva, am, n.* expressiveness, significance. — *Vācaka-pada, am, n.* an expressive or significant word, explicit term.

Vācana, am, n. the act of reciting or reading, recitation; the act of relating or declaring, proclamation, declaration; [cf. *svasti-v'*].

Vācanaka, am, n. an enigma, riddle.

Vācanika, as, i, am, verbal, expressed by words, textual.

Vācā, f. speech; a holy word, sacred text; an oath. *Vācāta, as, ā, am,* talkative, talking much or idly. *Vācāla, as, ā, am,* talkative, chattering, talking much or idly; boasting.

Vācika, as, ā, or i, am, verbal, oral; communicated by speech or by word of mouth, (*pārushye danḍa-vācīke*, the two violences, whether by blows or speech, i. e. assault and slander); (am), n. news, tidings, intelligence. — *Vācika-patra, am, n.* a letter, dispatch; a newspaper, gazette. — *Vācika-hāraka, as, m.* 'news-conveyer,' a letter, epistle; a messenger, courier.

Vācīn in *jāti-vācīn, i, inī, i,* expressing genus, generic; [cf. *jāti-vācaka*].

Vācya, as, ā, am, to be spoken or said, proper to be said; to be spoken against or gainsayed, blamable, censurable, vile, bad, contemptible, low, outcast; to be predicated (of anything), attributive, adjective, declinable as an adjective, taking three genders; (as), m. a patronymic of the Rishi Prajā-pati; (am), n. that which may be said of anything; blame, censure; (in gram.) a predicate; the voice of a verb (e. g. *kartari-vācya*, the active voice; *karmani-vācya*, the passive voice). — *Vācya-śtra, as, ā, am,* fanciful in sense (as poetry). — *Vācya-tā, f.* or *vācya-tva, am, n.* blamableness, blame, reproach; ill repute, infamy; the quality of being predicible; conjugation. — *Vācya-vajra, am, n.* 'thunder of words,' boisterous or severe language; [cf. *vāg-vajra*]. — *Vācya-rtha ('ya-ar'), as, m.* expressed meaning (in rhetoric).

Vācya-māna, as, ā, am, being made to speak; being read aloud.

वाच *vāca, as, m.* a plant. See *madana*.

वाज *vāja, as, m.* (fr. rt. *voj*), strength, vigour, energy (Ved.); food, sacrificial food (Ved.); wealth (Ved.); speed; a month, (Śāy. on Rīg-veda III. 27, 1. *vājāh* = *nāsāh*); battle, conflict, contest, (according to Naigh. II. 17; *vāje vāje*, in every conflict); a wing; a feather, the feather of an arrow [cf. *grīdhra-v'*, *śitra-v'*, *pattra-v'*]; sound; N. of a Muni; of one of the Ribhus or sons of Su-dhanvan, see *ribhu*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of certain semi-divine or deified personages of the family of Vāja and closely connected or identified with the Ribhus, see *ribhu*; (*am*), n. ghee or clarified butter; an oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony; rice or food in general; water; an acetous mixture of ground meal and water left to ferment; a Mantra or prayer concluding a sacrifice; [cf. perhaps Eng. *wing*]. — *Vāja-karman, ā, ā, a,* Ved. performing mighty works. — *Vāja-gandhya, as, ā, am,* Ved. having the smell of strength, i. e. having a little strength. — *Vāja-dāvan, ā, ā, a,* Ved. granting food, (Śāy. = *anna-prada*). — *Vāja-draviṇas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. possessing strength or food. — *Vāja-pati, is, m.,* Ved. lord of strength or food, &c. — *Vāja-pastya, as, ā, am,* Ved. in whose house there is food, having a house abounding in food or overflowing with plenty. — *Vāja-peya, as, am, m. n.* (said to be fr. *vāja*, 'an acetous mixture of meal and water,' + *peya*, 'to be drunk' by the gods), a particular sacrifice; N. of the sixth book of the Sata-patha-Brāhmaṇa. — *Vāja-pramāha, as, ā, am,* famous or illustrious for wealth, (Śāy. = *dhanair prakriṣṭam mahas tejo yasya* or *dhanair pramahaniya*). — *Vāja-prasūta, as, ā, am,* produced in a sacrifice. — *Vāja-bharman, ā, ā, a,* Ved. bearing food or strength. — *Vāja-bhojīn, i, m.,* Ved. a particular sacrifice; see *vāja-peya*. — *Vājam-bhara, as, ā, am,* Ved. bearing food or oblations; a patronymic of Sapti, (in this case written *vājambhara*). — *Vāja-ratna, as, ā, am,* rich in food, &c.; having agreeable food, &c. — *Vāja-śravaś, ās, ās, as,* Ved. bestower of food (said of Agni). — *Vāja-samī, is, is, i,* or *vāja-sā, ās, ās, am* (see rt. *san*), Ved. granting food or strength. — *Vāja-sātama, as, ā, am,* Ved. a liberal dispenser of food. — *Vāja-sāti, is, f.,* Ved. the granting of strength or food; gaining food; a sacrifice; war, battle (as yielding spoil); (*is, is, i*), granting food or strength. — *Vāji-kara, as, ā, or i, am,* strengthening, stimulating, aphrodisiac. — *Vāji-karaṇa, am, n.* the act of strengthening or stimulating, excitement of amorous desires by aphrodisiacs, &c.

Vājaya [cf. rt. *vāj*, cl. 10], Nom. P., Ved. *vājayati, -yitum*, to desire or ask for strength or food; to worship, (according to Naigh. III. 14 = *arētati*).

Vājayat, an, anti, at, Ved. desiring food or strength, (Śāy. = *annam iśchat*).

Vājayu, us, us, u, Ved. desiring or asking for strength or food.

Vājasaneyya, as, m. (according to the Śabda-k.). N. of a Vedic work compiled by Janam-ejaya, afterwards destroyed through the curse of Vaiśampāyana, (according to the Matsya-Purāṇa a dispute arose between Janam-ejaya and Vaiśampāyana in consequence of the former's patronage of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajur-veda founded by Yājñavalkya in opposition to Vaiśampāyana, the author of the Black or Taittiriya branch); a follower of the sect of the Vājasaneyins. — *Vājasaneyya-brāhmaṇa, am, n.* a Brāhmaṇa of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajur-veda.

Vājasaneyaka, as, m. a Vājasaneyin; (*am*), n. a text of the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā.

Vājasaneyin, i, m. a member of the sect of the Vājasaneyins, a follower of the White Yajur-veda; a N. of Yājñavalkya. — *Vājasaneyi-sākhā, f.* the branch or sect of the Vājasaneyins. — *Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā, f.* 'the collection of the Vājasaneyins,' (i. e. the collection of hymns of the White Yajur-veda ascribed to the Rishi Yājñavalkya and called 'white' or *śukla* to distinguish it from the Black or Dark Yajur-veda, which was the name given to the oldest collection or Taittiriya-saṃhitā [q. v.] of the Yajur-veda, because in this last, the separation between the Saṃhitā or collection

of Mantras and the Brāhmaṇa portion is greatly obscured, and the two are blended together; whereas the White Saṃhitā is clearly distinguished from the Brāhmaṇa; it is divided into 40 Adhyāyas with 303 Anuvākas, comprising 1975 sections or Kaṇḍikās: the legend relates that the Yajus in its original form was taught by the Rishi Vaiśampāyana to his pupil Yājñavalkya, but that the latter having incurred his teacher's anger was made to disgorge all the texts he had learnt, which were then picked up by Vaiśampāyana's other disciples in the form of partridges [see *taittiriya-saṃhitā*]; Yājñavalkya then hymned the Sun, who gratified by his homage, appeared in the form of a *vājīn* or horse, and consented to give him fresh Yajus texts, which were not known to his former master; those who studied these texts were called *Vājīns* from the shape assumed by the Sun.)

Vājīn, i, inī, i, Ved. possessing strength, possessed of food or sacrificial food, possessing wings; swift, powerful, strong, impetuous, quick; hastening (to aid others); epithet of the horse in general and of the representations of the Sun in the shape of a horse (see *Dadhī-krā, Dadhī-krāvan, Tārksya*); of Indra; of Bṛihas-pati and other gods; (i), m. a horse; a follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajur-veda; an arrow; a bird; a plant, *Justicia Adhena-toda*; (*īnas*), m. pl. N. of the Ribhus (Rīg-veda IV. 37, 4); (*inī*), f. food (Ved.); a mare; N. of Ushas (goddess of the dawn); of the mother of Bharad-vāja. — *Vāji-gandha, as, m.* the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*, (also written *vājigandhaka*). — *Vāji-tā, f.* or *vāji-tva, am, n.* the state of having strength or food or wings; the state or nature of a horse. — *Vāji-danta* or *vājīdantaka, as, m.* the plant *Justicia Adhena-toda*. — *Vājini-vat, ān, ati, at,* Ved. possessed of *Vājini*, i. e. of food, &c. (the adj. being used for the substantive), yielding nutriment; possessed of sacrifices; abounding in worship or prayers (which are offered at dawn), highly honoured; (*ati*), f. epithet of Ushas (goddess of the dawn); of Sarasvatī (goddess of speech or eloquence). — *Vājini-vasu, us, us, u,* Ved. lord of wealth; (Śāy.) abiding in the sacrificial rite; rich in food (said of Indra, Agni, Vāyu, and the *Āsvins*). — *Vājini-tama, as, ā, am,* Ved. very strong or vigorous. — *Vāji-prishtha, as, m.* the globe-amaranth. — *Vāji-bhakska, as, m., N.* of a plant, chick-pea. — *Vāji-bhūmi, is, f.* a place where horses are bred or a spot abounding in or suitable for horses. — *Vāji-bhojana, as, m.* 'affording food to horses,' a sort of kidney-bean (= *mudga*). — *Vāji-mat, ān, m.* a kind of cucumber, (see *paṭola*). — *Vāji-medha, as, m.* the horse sacrifice; [cf. *śva-medha*]. — *Vāji-sāta, f.* 'horse-house,' a stable.

Vājina, am, n. impetuosity, prowess, a heroic act, heroism (Ved.); a conflict, contest (Ved.); the scum of curdled milk; curd of two-milk whey or whey from which the curds have been separated.

Vājineya, as, m., Ved. the son of *Vājini*, i. e. Bharad-vāja.

वाञ्छ *vāñch* [cf. rt. *vāñksh*], cl. 1. P.

(sometimes also A.) *vāñchati (-te)*, *vavāñcha, avāñchit, vāñchitum*, to desire, wish; to wish for, ask for, seek after, pursue; Pass. *vāñch-yate*, Aor. *avāñchi*, to be wished, &c.: Caus. *vāñchayati, -te*, Aor. *avavāñchat*, to cause to wish, &c.; [cf. Old Germ. *wunsc*, 'wish'; *wunskian*, 'to wish'; Angl. Sax. *wiscan*: Eng. *wish*].

Vāñchaka, as, ā, am, wishing, desiring; a wisher, &c.

Vāñchat, an, anti, at, wishing, desiring.

Vāñchana, am, n. the act of desiring, wishing.

Vāñchaniya, as, m. to be wished for, desirable.

Vāñchā, f. wish, desire; desire for (with loc. Kīrat. IV. 25). — *Vāñchā-siddhi, is, f.* the accomplishment of a wish.

Vāñchita, as, ā, am, wished, desired, longed for; wishing, desiring; (*am*), n. wish, desire.

Vāñchitavya, as, ā, am, to be wished or desired, desirable, &c.