struggle, contention; fatigue, labour; exercise, exertion, manliness, manly effort, athletic or gymnastic exercise (e.g. playing with heavy clubs, drawing a bow with a chain in place of a string, alternate rising and falling at full length on the ground, &c.); business, occupation; a difficult passage or impassable defile, any difficulty. - Vyāyāma-sīla, as, ā, am, accustomed to exertion or exercise, fond of taking exercise, active, robust, athletic.

Vyāyāmika, as, ī, am, relating to exercise or

exertion, gymnastic, athletic.

Vyāyāmin, ī, inī, i, taking exercise, undergoing fatigue, active, athletic.

Vy-āyāmya, ind. having made exertion or effort, having taken exercise, having practised gymnastics, having made to undergo exercise or exertion.

व्यायुज् vy-ā-yuj (vi-ā-), cl. 7. P. A. -yunakti, -yunkte, -yoktum, to disunite, separate, part, become disunited.

Vy-āyujya, ind. having disjoined or separated.

Vy-ayoga, as, m. a kind of dramatic representation or composition in one act (belonging to the Prakarana class, and describing some military or heroic exploit in which no part of the interest is derived from female participation, the sentiment of love being thereby excluded).

यार्थ vy-ā-rabdha, as, ā, am (fr. rt. rabh with a and vi), Ved. held on every side, upheld, maintained, properly carried into effect.

আল vyāla, as, ā, am (connected with vyāda, q. v.), wicked, villainous, bad; cruel, fierce; vicious; (as), m. a villain, cheat, rogue; a snake; a beast of prey; a tiger; a hunting leopard; a vicious elephant; a king; N. of Vishnu; a species of the Dandaka metre; (1), f. a female snake; [cf. Old Germ. and Angl. Sax. al.] - Vyāla-khadga, as, m. = vyāla-nakha below. - Vyāla-gandhā, the ichneumon plant (=nākulī). - Vyāla-grāha, as, m. a snake-catcher. - Vyāla-grāhin, i, m. a snake-catcher, one who lives by catching and exhibiting snakes. - Vyāla-jihvā, f. a kind of plant (= mahā-samangā). - Vyāla-tama, as, ā, am, very fierce or cruel. - Vyāla-danshtra, as, m. a kind of plant (=go-kshura). - Vyāla-nakha, as, m. a kind of medicinal herb with a fragrant root (in Hindī called baghnahā = vyāghra-nakha).-Vyālapattrā, f. a kind of cucumber (=ervāru).-Vyālapāṇi-ja, as, m. = vyāla-nakha. - Vyāla-bala, as, m. = vyāla-nakha. - Vyāla-mṛiga, as, m. a fierce animal, wild stag; a hunting leopard. - Vyāla-rūpa, as, m. epithet of Siva. - Vyāla-vat, ind. like a serpent; like a beast of prey .- Vyālāyudha (°la- $\bar{a}y^{\circ}$), as, am, m. n. a sort of vegetable perfume (= vyāla-nakha, nakhī, vyādāyudha).

Vyālaka, as, m. a vicious elephant.

यालम् vy-ā-lamb, cl. 1. A. -lambate, -lambitum, to hang down; to stay behind, linger, delay. Vy-ālamba, as, m. the red Ricinus or castor-oil

व्यालिख vy-ā-likh (vi-ā-), cl. 6. P. -likhati, -lekhitum, to scratch or scrape against, rub against, touch, graze; to make an incision, scratch, draw lines, write.

Vy-ālikhat, an, atī or antī, at, scratching, scraping, piercing; touching, grazing, extending to; drawing lines, deliceating.

यालीन vy-ālīna, as, ā, am (fr. rt. lī with ā and vi), clinging or sticking close together, clustering, dense, thick.

चालुइ vy-ā-luḍ, Caus. -loḍayati, -yitum, to stir about, agitate.

Vy-ālodita, as, ā, am, = mathita, stirred about, agitated.

याल्प vy-ā-lup (vi-ā-), cl. 6. P. -lumpati, -loptum, to take away, carry off, remove: Pass.

-lupyate, to be broken asunder or destroyed, be divided, be removed, to disappear.

चाल vy-ā-lū (vi-ā-), cl. o. P. A. -lunāti, -lunite, -lavitum, to cut off, cut away

Vy-ūlūna, as, ā, am, cut off. - Vyālūna-mūrdhaja, as, a, am, one who has the hair cut off.

चालोल vy-ālola, as, ā, am, rolling about, quivering, tremulous, shaking, waving. - Vyālola-kuntala-kalāpa-vat, ān, atī, at, having dishevelled locks of hair.

व्याकि vyāli = vyādi, q. v.

व्यावकलन vy-āvakalana, am, n. = vy-avakalana, subtraction (in arithmetic).

Vy-āvakalita, as, ā, am, subtracted.

व्यावक्रोशी vy-āvakrośī, f. (fr. rt. kruś with ava, a, and vi), mutual abuse or imprecation.

च्यावप् vy-ā-vap (vi-ā-), cl. 1. P. A. -vapati, -te, -vaptum, to sow, scatter, strew, (according to some the Ved. vyāvapāti, Pāņ. III. 1, 34, is for

व्यावभाषी vy-āvabhāshī, f. (fr. rt. bhāsh with ava, a, and vi), mutual abuse or imprecation; [cf. vy-āvakrosī above.]

चावर्गे vy-ā-varņ (vi-ā-), cl. 10. P. -varnayati, -yitum, to enumerate, describe, narrate. Vy-avarnya, ind. having narrated in detail.

व्यावते vy-āvarta. See col. 3.

व्यावल् vy-ā-valg (vi-ā-), cl. 1. P. -valgati, &c., to jump, skip, leap; to gallop; to move quickly about, quiver, throb, be agitated.

Vy-āvalgat, an, antī, at, jumping, leaping, &c.;

throbbing, being agitated.

Vy-āvalgita, as, ā, am, jumped, moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक vyāvahārika, as, ī, am (fr. vyavahāra), relating to business or practice or action, practical, active; belonging to judicial procedure, judicial, legal; what has to be dealt with or is practised or intended for use, practicable, customary, usual, current; (as), m. a counsellor, minister; (am), n. use. - Vyāvahārika-tva, am, n. practicalness; the state of belonging to the period of action.

व्यावहारी vy-āvahārī, f. (fr. rt. hri with ava, ā, and vi), mutual seizing or taking (Vopa-deva XXVI. 177).

व्यावहासी vy-āvahāsī, f. (fr. rt. has with ava, a, and vi), mutual derision, reciprocal laughter.

व्याविध vy-ā-vidha, as, ā, am (see 2. vidha), of various kinds, multifarious, omnigenous.

व्यावृ vy-ā-vṛi (vi-ā-), cl. 5. 9. 1. P. A. -vrinoti, -vrinute, -vrināti, -vrinīte, -varati, -te, -varitum, -varitum, to cover over, conceal; to obstruct, stop; to choose, select; to open, (but forms like vyāvar in Ved. are referred to vi-vri, q.v.)

Vy-āvriņvāna, as, ā, am, concealing or hiding one's self.

Vy-āvrita, as, ā, am, covered over, screened; obstructed; excluded, excepted, (perhaps for ryāvritta); uncovered, opened, (in this sense vi is rather privative.)

Vy-āvriti, is, f. covering, screening; exclusion; [cf. vy-āvritti.]

1. vy-āvritya, ind. having covered over; having obstructed or stopped.

व्यावृज् vy-ā-vṛij (vi-ā-), cl. I. P. -varjati, &c., -varjitum, to exclude from; to divide or separate into parts.

Vy-āvrijya, ind. having separated or divided.

यान्त vy-ā-vrit (vi-ā-), cl. 1. A. (in certain tenses also P., see rt. I. vrit), -vartate, -vartitum, to become separated or singled out from (with inst.); to become separate or distinct, keep apart; to be split asunder or opened; to turn away from, become averted, go away, depart; to roll or turn back, return; to turn round, go round, revolve; to go down, set (said of the sun); to come to an end, cease, perish: Caus. -vartayati, -yitum, to separate from (with inst. or abl.); to turn away, turn out, set aside, exclude, put aside, lay down, remove, take away, destroy, overrule, annul; to throw down, throw about, strew; to turn about or round, cause to revolve; to retract; to exchange, substitute one for another, to contrive (?): Pass. of Caus .- vartyate, to be excluded, &c.: Desid. -vritsate, to wish to separate from, &c.

Vy-āvarta, as, m. separating from, selecting, revolution, going round; encompassing, surrounding, enclosing; ruptured navel, umbilical hernia (= nābhi-

Vy-āvartaka, as, ikā, am, separating from, excluding, excepting; turning away from; turning round; encircling, encompassing. - Vyāvartaka-tā, f. state of excluding, exclusion.

Vy-āvartana, am, n. the act of turning round or away, rolling round, revolving; a volute, fold, band;

encompassing, surrounding.

Vy-āvartamāna, as, ā, am, becoming separated from, keeping apart from; turning away; desisting, ceasing; turning back.

Vy-āvartita, as, ā, am, made to turn away, made to desist, made to revolve; exchanged.

Vy-avartya, as, a, am, to be excluded or excepted. Vy-āvritta, as, ā, am, separated or singled out from; excluded, excepted, free from (with inst.); opened, split asunder; turned away from, turned back, returned, desisted, desisting, ceased; turned round, revolved; encompassed, surrounded; fenced, screened, (probably for vy-avrita); praised, hymned (?). - Vyavritta-gati, is, is, i, turned back from a course, desisting from any course of action. - Vyāvrittatva, am, n. the being separated or excluded from, &cc.; the being non-extensive, (defined to be alpa-desa-vrittitvam, the existing in few places, i. e. comprising but few individuals, said of a species in relation to its genus; opposed to adhika-deśavrittitvam, the characteristic of a genus viewed in relation to the species it contains.) - Vyāvritta-deha, as, ā, am, having the body severed or split asunder.

- Vyāvritta-buddhi, is, f. 'limited conception,' the conception of a class denoting few individuals, i.e. of a class contained in a higher class. - Vyāvritta-siras, ās, ās, as, having the head turned round.

Vy-āvritti, is, f. separation from, selecting, selection, choice, (perhaps for vy-āvriti); exception, exclusion, rejection; turning away; rolling back; rolling round, surrounding; screening, (perhaps for vyāvriti); praise, eulogium.

2. vy-avritya, ind. having separated from, having parted with (with inst.), having turned or rolled away, having turned back.

व्याव्यथ् vy-ā-vyadh (vi-ā-), cl. 4. P. -vidhyati, -vyaddhum, to throw about; to brandish, wave about.

Vy-aviddha, as, a, am, thrown or tossed about, dishevelled; glancing or darting in all directions;

Vy-avidhya, ind. having brandished or waved about.

चास vy-āsa, vyāsa-tīrtha, &c. See p. 978.

वासझ vy-ā-sanj (vi-ā-), el. I. P. -sajati, -sanktum, to attach firmly to, fasten on; to adhere separately or severally.

Vy-āsakta, as, ā, am, firmly attached to or connected with, adhering closely to (any one or anything), devoted to, intent on, occupied with; inhering separately; detached, disjoined, (in this sense vi is privative); bewildered, confused.

Vy-āsanga, as, m. excessive attachment, close adherence, devotion or addiction to, resting or sitting on; close attachment (of the thoughts), attention, assiduous application, diligent study; addition; detachment, separation, (in this sense vi is privative); perplexity, confusion.