B, 5/2

350

CARDA Man-thabs = 2 N phra-ma or BNU khram-pa पुक्स, पुकार vile language; mean, vulgar conversation; abuse.

द्राप्त्रियम् nan-hdebs-pa to curse, execrate; अञ्चादन्यस्य to curse by means of witcheraft; cf. अद्

รรรา ที่an-na-wa the bad.

८६ व I: nan-pa कु, धूर्त, चएड, सन्द, शह, खन, कुटिन bad; miserable; poor; wicked; ugly; also a scoundrel, slanderer, rogue; the vile, vulgar, low, mean.

54'4 II: 1. excrement; ordure; manure: द्रवाया त्वा प्राचित तुन त्वा व्यवस्था । by the use of manure the soil becomes very fertile.

Syn. क्षेत्रवृहेंदास mi-gtsan-ma; क्षुवाय इक्ष्मुवयु-pa (Mnon.).

द्र्य मह्द्र्य nan-pa brjod-pa अभ्याख्यान to blaspheme.

द्रुप्यम्बद्धः रेद्रस् नीवम-pa ghah-rens a stiffnecked villain (*Etsii. 13*).

दर् य द्वाद वर्षेषस्य nan-pa dpun-bsdebs conspirators; evil-minded men who intrigue, form a league to do mischief to others.

エス 資本 我 Nan-spon shyes= 5円 見ちちかきる or ব্যস্ত্রির Paras'u Rāma; রুণাতর্মানীর the son of Rdul-can-ma (Mnon.); an epithet of S'ukra and also of the planet Venus (यावर प अ६स).

+ ८४.3 nan-bu in earlier Tibetan the word ANS was used in the place of the modern expression ধুৰ or ধুৰ বৃত্ত্, my humble or little self.

रुप्त fian byu-wa धिक्कृत reproached; deceived; cheated.

८४ हु ham-şmra चपनाप, निक्रव notoriety; bad reputation; disgrace.

द्रदार्भेश्राम् मुख्य nan-bzos ma-byas-pa चनमार-कृत not reclaimed; made useless.

दब्राम्पं han-gyo=धुव्राध or 절레 hypocrisy (Milon.); दन वर्षे उन (or वर्षे झु दन य उन

कुकटिक 1. a hypocrite; a fox. 2. of a low caste.

८५ रे८४ अ also ८८ रे८४ अ दुईरा procrastinating, delaying; always throwing a duty or anything to a distance.

ददः रेज nan-rog= ८५ हेर nan-raed.

दर्'यम han-lam= यद'य र्नर'व 1. bad habit. indulgence in any kind of work, behaviour. or eating, of a degrading nature. 2. n. of a place in Tibet ($Deb. \P, 2$).

द्र ने nan-çi अपस्त्य death from starvation or from an accident or epidemic or plague, etc.; any person or animal that has died from starvation.

द्र सेव nan-sel that which removes the defilement and purifies: ८व सेव देश पह गु.न. त्राय प्रा के हाथे केरा। han-sel is a term for water and also for tufts of kuçu and dub grass (Mnon.).

दब्धः nan-son अपाय those actually gone to damnation.

হর প্র nan-gso to feed and foster persons or animals that have suffered from starvation.

รฐาที่an-hrullow and destitute; delapidated; decomposed: भै सेर प्रव क्या इस हिन् "(agricultural) tenants who have become scattered and destitute" (Rtsii.).

スメンスガス nam-dkar grey colour; not very white.

८४। योचा nam-grog= न्याप्त अस ravines with precipitous eroded banks, which are impassable and inhospitable in aspect. Acc. to Cs. a torrent; see to Sch. the bank of a river grown ridge and steep by having been gradually washed out by currents.

दम र्जुवा हेन य ham-grog chen-po महासा poetic name of Tibet which is called মে শুব্ ই, the country of deep ravines

दक्ष'य *nam-pa* दक्ष 1. arrogance. 2. गइर a ravine.

Lar মার্থি তার nam-mthon-can হাদ্যাকা a proud, bumptious person; one who assumes the appearance of greatness.

and drinking (Jä.).

Upper Tsang with a fort and monastery subject to Tashi-lhunpo.

てみら nam-ru n. of a disease (Med.).

SN PT Nam-çin n. of a snake-demigod of the nether regions.

মে'র্বাথ nam-çugs=মম'র্বাথ as a matter of course; by one's own force (of nature) or accord.

মান্ত্ৰ গিam-çod 1.= মুনাইন হুচল-hog upper and lower: ইন্থানইন্ট্রেমান্ত্র মুমানি ! thence spreading over inundated the upper and lower parts (of the country) (A. 92).
2. n. of a place in Lhokha—the southeastern district of the province of Ū (Loń. 5 ঠ): আন্ত্রিয়ার the lower part of মুমানি (Loń. 5 ঠ). আন্ত্রিয়ার the lower part of মুমানি (Loń. 5 ঠ). ব্যান্ত্রিয়ার কি.চ. ব্যান্ত্রিয়ার বিভাগের ব্যানিক বিভাগের ব

দেশ front surface; forepart, esp. of the leg, the shin-bone, also knuckle; অপুন্ন forearm; কান্ত্ৰ lower part of the leg; ইন্দ্ৰ acc. to Ju. an appellation for both. 2. termin. of ন 'to one's self'; নে মুহ্ৰ আছুলাই; ন মুহ্ৰ কান্ত্ৰ কান্ত

55.35 nar-skad the sound of the roaring of lions, etc.

ing, e.g., in old age (Thgy.); 55 35 nar-

glad hoarseness and phlegm (Med.); ኽግፕኣካ gre-wa ñar-wa a hoarse throat (Med.; Jä.); ኣፕኣጓርጓኒክ a hoarse groaning.

মে খুবাৰ nar-ṣnabṣ mucus of the nose.

スペン nar-pa stalk of plants (Med.).

도ዲ ሻ ńar-wa 1. strength; vigour; hardness (of steel); ኳ ጃጣካ ቻ ደዳ ዓይል ቯ gri-sogs-kyi ńar-hjam-po the hard or soft temper of (the metal of) knife; etc. 2. cold; frost; cold wind (Mil.); (cf. ደሜ) ደዲ ጀርባ to steel; to temper.

মন তার nar-can 1. strong; vigorous. 2. ductile; মন প্র id., মান্দ্রম্, strong-minded; মন মান্দ্রম্, weak; soft.

মেন নিল-po grim; strong; ferocious, (of beasts) (Jä.).

strength: 542.42 sbst. 1. valour and strength: 542.42 str

হন এইল *nar-hbol* strong in quality; হবি অইল ব্যাহ্ম এইল ইজিব য the red colour of tea is its strength.

impetuous (Sch.). 2. strong, powerful, e.g., a powerful protection (Mil., Jä.).

22.484, v. 22 1

মেনি nal-wa সন, আয়ান fatigue; weariness; resp. সুমেন also উম্মান্থ परিসন; ধুন্ম মেন or মানুগান tired mentally; বিসাল, জন, সাল to be fatigued, wearied; prostrate with exercise of the body.

Syn. ar. ar. a thań-chad-pa; 59.4 dub-pa; ra:59.4 nal-dub-pa (Mnon.).

ह्य नेतृ य nal-rken-pa (५५ nad) किन्तास a kind of disease. [1. a kind of white leprosy. 2. weariness, languor]S.

Farate by fatigue.

ह्याबहुन्य nal-hjug-pa vb. a. to tire; to cause to be weary.

रवाध्यम hal-steys 1: a rest; a sort of wooden crutch to support a load on the back while resting in a standing posture.

इया भ्रेषाय in: or इया द्वाय a bench or seat inviting repose.

Syn. पह पा besti-wa; ह्र्प sdod-pa (Mñon.).
- पा पुराप nal-dub-pa intensive form of

হৰ ইন *fial-phof* fatigued; become tired. হৰ্ম *fial-med* অসাল not wearied; untired; untiring.

Σα'ε¥ nal-htsho refreshment.

মৰ শ্ৰ' ন *fial-gso-wa* lit. to cure weariness; to take rest: বিস্থান, বিবান, বিবনি rest, resting.

द्रथण्डस hal-gsos अमण met. for an ascetic. दें hi num. fig. 34.

5' nu 1. num. fig. 64. 2. v. 5' nuwa.

5'ৰ গান-wa বাইন, ক্লাহন to cry; to weep; pf. হুম, resp. বুজাবা। হুমাবাই জাই ম, tears that have been shed (Dzl.); পাক্র হুমাবা weeping without cause; hysterical weeping (Med.); হুমাবা গান-wa-po a weeper; হুমাবা গান-mkhan id.

६७६५ ñu-hdod करदिपति wishing to cry; going to weep.

 $\S \ \widetilde{\S} \ \widetilde{n}u\text{-}bro$ was about to cry or weep.

5. १९५५ *full-bod* 1. bewailing; crying or weeping loudly. 2. रौरव n. of a hell: 5. १६५६ क्यू महारौरव the hell greater in suffering than *Rawava*.

54 $\tilde{n}u$ -rdsi W. sbst. a loud crying; bawling out; lamenting $(J\ddot{a}.)$.

55 nu-ru teal.

5.5.484.4 hu-ru hjug-pa to cause to weep.

5' gx' sq hu-çur-can acc. to Sch. a child that is continually crying.

55 H hud-mo a sob (Cs.; Schr.).

5्याय nug-pa=५६० grunt; to snore; to pur.

5-মন্ত্র *nur-sgra-can* that which grunts; a pig; a yak.

5र'य जur-pa चन्नवाक duck, esp. the red wild duck, Anas nyroca.

Syn. শ্বি-দ্ব প্রম çin-rtalni-lus; প্রমি-জ ১৯
likhor-lo-can; শ্রীম-শ্রীম ট্রীস gñis-gñis-spyod;
১৯ ক ক মি-হর্ম mtshan-mo-hbral; প্রস্থাপ্র hdodpa-ldan; ঠিশ co-ka; প্রমাক্রম্মানীম প্রম hdobchags gser-ldan (Mnon.).

5ম্প্রিস্থ nur-pa chen-po 1. sheldrake. 2. n. of a celebrated Lama of Tibet mentioned in the Mnon (Deb.).

5x' \(\tilde{n}ur\)-ua to grunt (of pigs and yaks).

5 mur-ka as red as fire; fiery-red (Ja.).

इस्श्लेष शाम-इक्रामुं क्याय is described ss चुर पुत्र कुं अर्थ द्वर सेर reddish yellow; saff-ron-colour.

চুম্মুশ্সি nur-smrig gos the robe of an ordained monk which ought to be, but is not often so in Tibet, of orange-colour; he who wears the reddish-yellow; a Buddhist mendicant dressed in reddish-yellow clothes.

हर ध्वेष हेन ये nur-smrig chen-po=हर ध्रुष व्यक्ति कषायरहतिक a great Buddhist monk; a monk who is great on account of his orange robe. È ne num. fig. 94.

ইং fied আছে pers. pron. first person, sing in C. for ম', I; ইং'ট্ট my or mine; ইং'্রুমন ট্ট our.

ইና ንና ned-nid= ইና ነኞ ላ, ইና ኣጜ I myself ; we ourselves.

ইং শ্ৰিম ned-gnis we two; ইং মুধ শাধুন we three brothers.

देन इसमा ned-rnams, देन उन, देन हैं, देन देन are variously used for the plural of देन to signify we.

देर दह ned-ran I, or I myself.

ইশ্'ম্'ব্ *fes-kha-rag* n. of place in Tibet (Deb. শ 25).

ইংশ্ব গ্ৰন্থ কৰে, মূব, নিবল্লি, নিয়ন certain, true, sure, firm; also truth, reality, certainty: ব্ৰাক্ত কৰে বিশ্ব কৰি কুলাই পাইল I ask you to communicate to me something certain, i.e., authentic news: ৭৯ নাইল death is certain (Jä.); ইমাৰ্শ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কৰি কিছ-pa to be sure of a mathematical calculation, i.e., to hold it as a certain result.

Syn. परेक्ष bden-pa; भे पशु प mi-bslu-wa; इत्याम जिक्ष rdsun-po ma-yin-pa (Minon.).

े देश हुन शेंट्ड-khyab निर्मार; = हुन हुन खेल खेल हैं दर प्र मुळेल्ड ब the proportion of space inside a country to that which is outside, whether large or small; हुन हेर् प्र मेश देश पर हुन प that which is fully encompassed or covered over by another object is called khyab-byed.

देश च्रेंच nes-grol (ne-dol) निर्माच, खर्ग = देश वर च्रेंच, i.e., व्हेंद्र चर्द्द द्द द्द हुन बहुब बश च्रंब। liberation from the transmigratory existence, disease, and suffering.

देश वर्षे नंश्कर-hgro transmigration; देश पर वर्षे दर्भ स्वर्षे देश द्वा देट अवश्व । return to another state of existence after death, either to hell or heaven, or to any nonearthly place.

ইম বুল nes-rgyal = ইম এন বুল নিজামে certain victory; triumph. ১ম এই সুমান এম triumph over enemies, the devil and misery, is described as nes rgyal.

ইমান্ত্ৰ nes-sgra নিছাৰ a real sound; মান্ত্ৰ আইমান্ত্ৰিপ্ৰাৰ্থ্য any sound that has made an impression in the mind.

ইম'ৰ্থুম nes-sgrogs নিৰ্মাণ emphasis; any proclamation; reading letters or sacred writings loudly that there may not be any mistake about them.

देश देर के निष्कु-cher-med it is not quite sure; I do not know for certain.

देश वहना थ nes-hjugs-pa चाचास assurance; to assure; र्ना पर्र वृत्य परे यश सन्य यादेश वहन प to enter on good and bad actions.

RNREMN hes-hjoms fully subduing an enemy, the devil, etc.

देश वर्ष्ट्र nes-brjod a true and authoritative expression; देश वर्ष्ट्र ग्रे २ व हेर स्त्वेद, च्च् the Rig Veda; true sayings or revelations.

ইম গ্ৰহ nes-nam the certain fall or degeneration.

ইম'ব্য nes-dag নিম্মান: ; = ইম'ব্য'ব্য purification; cleansing; সুরিব্য'র মান্মার্থ ব্যাব sure cleansing of faults, defilements, stains, sins, etc.

देश देन hes-don नीताय ;= देश पर्वे देन or देन इस प certain and true meaning or import; also immediate or absolute knowledge of the truth. देश पहिन्द तिहान्ति चणक = देश पर पहिन्द anything that gives sure pain: ध्रुप पहिन्द पहिन्द कार्य पहिन्द कार्य प्रतिहास के दूर हैं अस्ट से प्रतिहास कार्य कार्य sufferings which like fire and rays of the sun burn with certainty.

ইম'রু ে nes-snan=5ইম'র্ন'মের্ড্রে or ৭২'ব hdra-ba similar things; also similarity in things (Mnon.).

देश-ध-ठत्र nes-pa-can real; actual.

દેશપૈફ ર્ફ જિલ્ફ-pa ñid-du in reality; truly; in truth; really.

देश परे पुराव nes-pahi phun-po नियतस्त्र स् = देश प वश्य रहे all things perceivable and realisable: ५२८ त नह्म में पुराव देश हैं । देश देश वेर मुन्न पुराव हैं पुराव वश्य रहे प्रमुखा पञ्जी । for example, rūpaskandha signifies all that has been transmuted into bodily form collected together.

देश यह *nes-pur* चवाय, नून adv. certainly; surely; really; to be sure.

Syn. ब्रॅंड अंट्याय gor-ma chag-pa (Mñon.).

देश पर गुन भेन तरह-par kun-sbyin चपादान removal; देश पर रच्चे म गुन थ भेन प्रवस्त giving in charity to all living beings; भर रूट में द्रिश च गुन देश पर भेन देश or consists in giving over one's properties to others.

ইম'ব্হ'ব্ৰ্থ্ব nes-par dgah-wa perfect satisfaction; to be really pleased.

देश यर व्युपाश निष्कु-par hgugs निष्कृषित the act of bringing under one's own sure pos-

session or power any wished-for property or person by the exercise of occult powers.

देश पर रशुर न nes-par hgyur-wa= अ देदस प नियाम the future; that will be; that is destined to come.

देश पर वर्षे व nes-par hgro-wa निस्तर्थ to go to certainty, i.e., to Nirvāṇa or emancipation from the sufferings of the world.

Pletely victorious; to bring a certain thing or person under one's command or control.

কিংশং ঘন্তা নিছ্s-par brgal-wa, = মধ্য প্রত্থ নিভাব one who has arrived at a sure conclusion; one who has attained to an absolute state; one who has been saved or emancipated.

हेश पर पाई १ थ nes-par-geod-pa lit. to cut sure; to make certain; स्वयसम्ब something that will certainly happen; हैश पर ई६ nes-par-chod to prevent the occurrence of ominous events by means of mystical charms.

દેશ પર ૧૬૧૫ nes-par-hjug-pa to establish firmly.

ইম্প্রস্থার জিছ-par māan-byaছ = দুম্ মুম্ম্প anything promised; an undertaking (Māon.).

देश पर हें गुरु प nes-par rtogs-pa or है है द्वाप निद्धपण true investigation; same as वेग्स पर हेंग्स प खनकचाना, to arrive at the truth of a thing or in a wider sense to reflect on the true signification or import of a word or expression, as to whether the right conclusion has been arrived at, etc.

देश पर पहुन्य nes-par brtan-pa भूत, निषाप certainty; the state free from sin; the state of reality.

देश पर पहुत्र प nes-par bstan-pa शास्त्र established religion or doctrine.

देश यर पाई र अर्थ र nes-par gnod-mdsad lit. one who really does mischief; निमास an epithet of a deity of wrathful mien.

ইম্পের্বর্থমান *nes-par <u>brnags-pa=</u>ইম্পের* হ্যাস্থ্য to be convinced of a thing or occurrence; conviction.

देश पर शुरुष प nes-par spans-pa प्रतिनिसर्गे perfect renunciation.

ইম'ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰম'ৰ nes-par byed-pa to fix, settle, establish; to make certain.

े देश पर विज्ञाप *nes-par hbyin-pa* नेर्घाणिक to be evolved; to draw or pull out.

देश पर वश्चर प्रशापन ने ष्क्रस्थत ;= विराय प्रशापन प्रशापन प्रशापन हें । based upon the certain liberation from transmigratory existence; acc. to Schtr. deliverance from the round of transmigration.

देश पर विदे द्वा देश पर स्थान पर स्थान के स्था के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान

देश पर हुँर nes-par-sbyor मंविनियोजन permanently-engaged or fully-employed.

देश पर ९हेंद्र थ nes-par-hdsin-pa प्रतिनिर्द्धारण holding firmly; to be convinced.

देशपर वहर *nes-par-bzun* विनीत lit. held fast; brought under discipline.

देश यह भेषाय nes-par legs-pa निः श्रेयस really blessed and good; deliverance from transmigratory existence; summum bonum.

देश पर वेशवाय *nes-par sems-pa* to make up the mind; to form a resolution; देश पर वेशवाय है, to ascertain.

देश व nes-po निष्ठ the certain, fixed; the inevitable.

देश होय निल्ड-spel or देश पर होय प्रकीत real progress; देनाश कुर ५६ पड़न प देश होय advance-ment or spread of family and religion.

देशास्त्रम nes-hbab सङ्घाटन a veritable event.

ইমাবনুধ লিঙ-hbyun, নিংমাৰ one of the three principal ways to Nirvana that are called অন্ত পুষ্ট বৃষ্ণ পুষ্ম. It is described as মুদ্দ নাম নাম কৰিব ক্ষাত্ম আৰু ক্

દેશ ગેર *nes-med* 1. n. of a number. 2. uncertain; undefined; homeless.

देश ब्लॅर nes-smod निर्वाद curse.

देश हैंग nes-tshig निरुक्त, नियात lit. real term; real signification; real meaning.

देश ईन्थ nes-tshogs निच्य many; a multitude.

also the growth of the knowledge of reality in the mind; full faith in the doctrine of retribution (Karma and Phala).

देश प्राथ nes-gsal निकाम elucidation.

ইম'শ্ৰম'-পুহ' *Nes-yam-çun* n. of a place in Tibet (Deb. শ 25).

₹ ño I: num. fig. 124.

মি: মুন্ত, resp. জ্বাই, face; countenance; air; look; the original. অব্যালী মিন্তা আইবামান্ত ক্ষা when (she, my mother) shall have seen my face; মান্তি মুম্মানী ইন্যুম্মানী মুম্মানী ইন্যুম্মানী you must watch the looks of your elder brothers.

Fig. no-kro (no-to) n. of a capitation tax (Yig.); lit. tax on the face, i.e., head-tax.

ኛ ናጣና ቫ no-dkar-po a cheerful face.

ই'ব্ৰুহ্'ব no-bskyod-pa to go or move personally.

ই শ্বি no-lkog adj. public and private; open and secret.

दें व्यक्त no-khral सुखद्द poll-tax.

ই সুহম fo-grans = বৃহম সুহম individual number; enumeration of individual things.

સ્કે no-che personal appreciation; recognition of one's service or kindness: લેવું વ્યક્તિવાર વિવાદ એક વ્યક્તિ સ્વાદ કે વ્યવસ્તિ પાસ્તિ વાય સ્કેટ સ્કેટ સ્કેટ વાય સ્કેટ સ્ક

हें इंक ño-chen (lit. the great self) a man of influence; हें देव हो प्य to intercede (only men of higher position being able to intercede); अ.य.हें देव यह to seek a great man to intercede; to seek intervention.

ই'ভূম no-ltos=্ম্ৰ'প্শ্প master and his servant.

Fig. no-stod praise to the face of a person; open flattery.

ইৰ্ no-thog true; genuine; really.

ইয়ৰ no-thon-pa= ইয়ে জ্বিৰ one in rank or position; to rise to dignity.

+ ই অর্থ no-mthon-pa=ব্যান্ত্রী earnestly; pressingly; with persistence.

ইব্ৰ হাজনুত্ত 1. "black-face"; ইব্ৰু ব্য হর্ম ব to sit with a gloomy face: ইব্ৰু ব্য হর্ম ব to grow sorrowful; to turn dark with fright, pain, etc. 2. n. of an Asura; ইব্ৰুম্ম ট frowning or becoming gloomy with sorrow. 3. n. of one of the 28 "curious religious sects" of Ancient India, followers of which used to paint their faces black (M.V.).

ই প্ৰক্ৰিন ño-gnoñ-wa to be ashamed; unable to show one's face for shame.

Exicu no-sprod-pa to indentify; to point out; acc. to Jä. to lay open the features; to show the nature of a thing; to explain.

टिनि no-bo भाव, खमाव essence; substance; intrinsic nature; रु ने टिनेश in itself; acc. to its own nature; by nature; naturally.

Syn. དོངས་བོ đặnoṣ-po; རང་བིན raṅ-ḇshin; རང་ གགགས raṅ-gjugṣ; རོ་བོ་དེད ňo-ḇo-ũiḍ (''Mైṇon.).

ইবঁ সৈ no-bo-nid, v. ইবঁ রমম টু ইবঁ সুং temperament; acc. to Was. character.

Equato ho hbab-pa to be dejected; adj. discouraged; downcast; in W. bashful.

For no-ma the original, v. F.

ই ই বৃণ্ দ no mi-rtag-pa unsteady; changeable; one who is vacillating; one who has no personality (Yig.).

ইনি ইন্ধ no mi-chod-pa=ইনি ইন্ধ or ইন ঘুৰ্বিধ অধ্যান্ত্ৰীৰ one who listens to or does a thing to please another which he would not otherwise have done; to be unable to refuse or oppose.

ইন ব্যাথ ho-mi-çes-pa not knowing or recognizing; unknown; incognito.

સੰभेग no-mig in W. boldness ; टॉभेग रु५ or ਟੱभੇग ਫੇਜ ਬੱ bold ; courageous ; daring (Jä.).

ই ইণ্ড্ৰাই ño-med lkog-med acc. to Cs. acting in the same manner in public as in private life; ingenuous.

रिंडे ño-tsha बच्चा, ही, भ्रपा shame; blushing of the face: रिंडे दुष pf. blushed; felt shame; रिंडे दुष्पय होपयित to put to shame.

Syn. ৪ম-৪১ shum-byed; ইব ব্ৰুম mig-dmah; ইন্ত্ৰেম কাo-dmah; মইনা মইবা hdsem-mdog; ম্বা শ্ব bag-yod; ম্বা শ্ব bag-ldan; ইন্ত্ৰেম কাo-tsha-çes; ম্বা শ্ব khrel-yod; ম্বা শ্ব khrel-ldan; ইন্ত্ৰেম কা no-tshahi tshul-can (Minon).

देश के no-tsha-can one who has shame; is bashful.

टेंड व no tsha-wa or टेंड नेम वर हेर व to feel shame; blush.

ድል እና no-tsha-med or ድል βህ እና shameless; immodest; impudent.

Syn. অন্ এম প্রিম log-par-spobs; ট্র এইল ১ন spyi-brtol-can; ব্রাণ মার্ল প্র্লার dpral-mgo-stugpo; লাইচ কর gdoń-chen-can; এইম অম htsherwa-med; দ্ভিমে অম skyeńs-wa-med; শু উম প্রেম ১১ mu-cor tshugs-med; ই ম অমুচ ńo-mibsruń; লাইচ মার্ল gnoń-med (Mnon.).

ਵੱਲੋਂ no-tshab= ਸ਼ੁੱਲੇ sku-tshab a representative; a proxy ($Yig.\ k.\ 53$).

द्रंभक्ष्य no-mtshar wonder द्रिंभक्ष्य सञ्ज्ञ सञ्ज्ञ अञ्चल wondering; wonderful; द्रिंभक्ष्य amazement; द्रिंभक्ष्य exciting curiosity; to be curious; to wonder.

र्ह्य कुष्य no-rdsun rgyab-pa to disguise; to put under a false garb; also to garble.

र्राम्पन no-gyog or र्रास्टाम्पन म् = ५ यन म्या master (himself) and servant.

 ξ 5 no-ru or ξ in the face; = ξ ξ in the face of; before the eyes.

ই ব্ৰাজাৰ no-log-mkhan a rebel, mutineer; ই ব্ৰাজ্য seditions; faithless; rebellious.

ই ৰ্ণ্ড no-log-pa=ই ৰূপ্ত to turn the face against; to revolt; to rebel against; to oppose.

₹ § N no-çus a copy from the original.

टेनेब म no-çeş-pa प्रत्यभिज्ञान to know a person or thing; to recognize an acquaintance.

THE first poy; sometimes for THE a high title or dignity: THE TALL you will have great joy; he will obtain high dignity; \$4.4 THE to make presents or give alms to another to his full satisfaction.

ই মুন্দ no-sruns 1. regard to the opinion of others; an aiming at applause. 2. body-guard: ম্বান্ট্রিয়ার পূর্বান্ত্রার মানুনি নিল্লিয়ার বিশ্বনার প্রতান-লব্রে gyog-med no-bsrun-med I have no

master, no servant, none to guard me (A. 7).

ই মুখ্য মুখ্য দিত-bso mthon-po a high title or position; one in exalted position.

বৈষ্ণান্ত গত-bsod bya-wa to praise one to the face; to flatter; to eulogise.

For Nog n. of a place in Tibet where the monastery of Shong was founded by Lama Ces-rab-mehog of Myur (Deb. ¶ 4).

হিল্প fings নীৰ the bank of a river or lake; ব্রুপ হল্ম = ছু ইল্ম a place on the bank of a river where people crossing it; land. Acc. to Jä. mountain side; slope; ghaut.

Syn. ९ मुख hgram.

বিষ্ধ প্রত ñogs-thob n. of a number (Ya-sel. 57).

ইম Nom 1. n. of a place in Tibet (Deb. ব ে). 2. satisfaction: ইম 5 ডুং ম ইম টুং মুখ্য মুহ্ম I indeed accomplished something very satisfactory (A. 152).

देश व nom-pa, pf. देशसाय इस, सन्तृष्ठ; इँ६ देशसा इ. g to satisfy one's self with gain; to be contented: अदेशसा I am not satisfied; देशसा डेर २९६० व to drink one's fill.

देशकाय noms-pa sbst. 1. द्विष्ठ contentment; satisfaction. 2. oblation for valuenching the thirst of the Yidag. 3. a hermit; a recluse in the wilderness who enjoys contentment; देशकाय केंद्र य insatiable: देशकाय केंद्र विगतिष्णास: सर्वित his thirst will be quenched; his desire will be fulfilled.

Syn. र्डाम tshim-pa; र्डाम chog-pa; प्रमा प्याप्त yong-bsrun; प्यापान्येयम lag-pa-hgebs (Mñon).

TX Nor 1. v. under F no. 2. n. of a monastery of the Sa-skya-pa School; n. of a district in Tibet.

হৈম nos पত্ৰ 1. side; margin; edge; surface; মানু হৈন front side; কুইন lho-nos southern side or slope; ইন বাইব one side. 2.=১১ in the state of: বাইবাৰ্য্বান্থইন কা। while in the state of being happy; while prosperous; মানু বিশ্বাহন বিশ্বাহন বিশ্বাহন কি আৰু কি আৰু কি বাইন বিশ্বাহন কি surface of the earth. 3. basis or foundation.

ইমান্ত্ৰ্ম দ্ৰ্ম দিত্s-hbyor rtags 1. a receipt or sign of having received a thing. 2. original sign or signification.

ইম' ঐর' u nos-sin-pa= চ্ইম' ঐর' u vb. 1. to be selfish. 2. = ইম' মুহ' self interested: ই' মুম' হৈ ' সুর' ইম' মুহ' বুজ্য হ' মুহ'! therefore, clear of self-interest, confess your faults (Rdsa. 15).

ইম শ্বন গতঃ-yańs বিপুল্পাই breadth. ইম বুম গতঃ-çus a copy from the original. ইম বু গতঃ-su openly; publicly; plainly.

८ ८ १३५ व्यास का poetry; a poem.

্বন্ধ পুনা dinans-skrag সাম, স্থানত্ত্ব in colloq. great fear; panic.

Syn. ब्हेन्य मुन jigs-skrags.

इस्स्य dians-pa जास 1. foar द्रस्य पर इस्हें he became frightened. Often pleonastically joined with भूग or ब्हेग्स or with both. 2.= देश्य निसंख pure; clean.

্রের থের এর dñan-hthen-pa misappropriation; not returning things taken away from another.

্বারি or ব্যান 1. nectar; sometimes used for স্থান sweet; ব্যান sweet taste. 2. ক্যান্ত্রিব্যান বিশ্বাস্থান to put in order; to arrange properly.

555 H dńud-mo=55 H ńud-mo (Sch.).

বৃদ্ধি dînl কলঘীন, তোন, হুঅ silver; money. The kind of silver called মুক্ত্ৰণ is imported into Tibet from Khorasan. The silver current in Tibet consists of ingots, Indian rupees, and a thin native coin, the chō-tang or tang-ka.

५६व भूम dhul-sham पारारस oxide of mercury.

55এ মুব্ dñul-skud silver-wire.

รรุจ ลิร dñul-skyed silver-belt.

55্থ দ dńul-kha ক্ষে-জনি silver mine; silver vein; 55্থ দেওই্র থ to work a silver mine.

ন্দ্ৰ প্ৰনিধা-khug or ন্দ্ৰ দ্বীৰ money-bag; purse for silver coins.

55এ এবাৰ dûul-hgag a silver cup or silver slate.

ন্ধানুৰ diul-rhyan goblet made of silver: ন্দ্ৰানুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ ন্দ্ৰান্ধ কাৰ্ম (Jig.).

५५० ह dhul-chu पारद, घनसार quicksilver.

Syn. ৭৭৭ ট্র hded-byed; ৭র্ম ট্র hphrogbyed; মার্ম sa-bon; ইমান্ট্র mes-hchiń; 55ম ট্র dńul-byed; ব্যানি শিশ্য dag-pahi-khams; শ্রম ক্রিন্ট্র khams-chen-po; মুক্তম ক্রাক্তমান হুkyes; কুম্ভির্ম rgyug-byed (Mñon.).

ন্ত্ৰ দ্বীৰ dñul-tig one of the six kinds of bitters which are, viz:— নাম দ্বী, দ্বা দ্বী, ন্ত্ৰ দ্বী, পুনা দ্বী, পুনা

55 অ হ স্থান প্ৰতিথা-rta-mig-ma silver ingots in the shape of a horse-hoof, weighing about 165 tolas or rupees imported into Tibet from China.

55্থ বন্ধ dhul-dam wine-cup made of silver.

55व 5 व अ dñul dul-ma silver-ink (Sch.). 55व ई dñul-rdo रूपमाचिक hæmatite ore of iron; this term is also applied to a kind of stone on which silver is tested.

ন্ত্ৰ ৰ্থন dhul-phor হুঅনাত্ৰৰ wooden cup mounted with silver used by the higher classes in Tibet for drinking tea.

५५व भेष dhul-rmig bar or ingot of silver.

চ্চা ক্রম dinul-tshags silver-work on copper, brass, or iron; plating of silver on articles made of those metals.

55य वर्षे dhul-bao रूपकमी silversmith.

বৃদ্ধান dñul-ho-kha-ma the purest silver imported into Tibet from China.

55 ম' ম dñul-li one tenth of the measure called ৰূপ hon.

55° 35 diul-sran an ounce of silver; used as an equivalent of current money in Tibet, = to one Chinese tael.

১ বুলি 1. edge; also= ছ অইব্ৰ shore; bank. 2.= মুলি ই the edge of a knife; মুপ্ৰ সুই ৷ "edge of whip-cord"; lash of a whip (Jā.). 3.= মুল handle of a knife (Cs.).

၎ጀህ'디 <u>dñom-pa</u>=ናኛዛ'ባጀና brightness splendour.

ন্ট্র'ল্ল ন্ট্র' ডব shining; bright (Cs.); ন্ট্র'ভ dñom-che very bright, cf. হল'ব.

নি dños (in Gram.) মূভা 1. original; reality; real; very self; স্থান্ত স্থান reality and illusion; মুখ্যান্ত্ৰ the real Buddha; স্থান্ত্ৰ the real god (not the image); স্থা is equivalent to তাঁৰ real;

reality. 2. proper; genuine; true; positive (opp. to negative); personal; ১ইন অচ্থ personally present. 3. শুই মুখ্য chief, principal; ১ইন গু in bodily form, e.g., to appear bodily: ৭ অশু ১ইন গু এই ডুং ৷ even though the letter ৰ is not actually written there.

্ৰিণ দ্বীষ dños-skyes personal present: বিশ্বুমান্ত্ৰৰ দী নাইন অবিশ্বাৰণ দ্বী নৃহিণ দ্বীষা সুন্ধান্ত্ৰিন । one roll of fine serge, as specified in the letter, sent as a personal present has without damage arrived (Yig. k.).

ব্রমি মুব dhos-grub (noi-dub) বিদ্ধি 1. the accomplishment or acquisition of the real thing sought for; gen. perfection or excellence; anything superior; acc. to Jä. honour, riches, talents, and esp. wisdom, higher knowledge, and spiritual power, as far as they are not acquired by ordinary study and exercise, but have sprung from within spontaneously or in consequence of long and continued contemplation. In Buddhism 558 ga seems to denote consummation of worldly as well as spiritual objects. Temporal acquirements are called बुद में द्वी द्वेश श्रुव, general or ordinary consummation (in reference to material objects); the other is called अर्देण गे निर्देश श्रुव, the supreme consummation, which is the attainment of Buddhahood, i.e., Nirvana. The following are the eight ordinary dnos-grub or इन झर ने ५६ अ युव as enumerated in the sacred books of the Northern Buddhists:—(1) रव भैवे ५६० मुन the enchanted sword made so by some mystical religious process; for instance, if any one touching it wishes to acquire any object, merit, power, etc., he gets it; (2) 30.92.524.99 efficacy of magical pills; by some religious charms medicated pills are made to possess wonderful healing properties; by

their use one may become healthy and fine looking; (3) Aq 34 g 55 Ku ga a medicine for the eye by the use of which one is able to see things in an occult manner; (4) क्र अभूग्या के द्रिया प्राच the power of walking miraculously and swiftly, generally by the efficacy of some enchanted leaf or leaves; (5) वहुर वेद जै दिस जुन the magical elixir by using which an old man of eighty may look like a young man of twenty; (6) MFR. बुँद गुँद्देश युव the occult process of miraculously vanishing bodily into the state of the gods; (7) अर्धूर परे प्रेस मुन the power of miraculously disappearing from an assembly, etc., without being seen by anybody; (৪) মার্থা দী বুইথায়ুব the power of passing through a wall, mountain, or earthly barrier, without any difficulty.

ন্থানেৰ dños-nan = ইন্থ or ইন্থ sbed-pa হয় lean (in body); thin; emaciated.

চুহ্মি হ্র dños-hjug the matter or the subject of a work (Tsa-ţika.).

্ইজ' বুর্নতন্ত্র-rূন্লপ্র real or substantial gain; also obtaining one's object; anxious; thoughtful.

ς ξη ζη dños-dod the original text; the principal part of a work.

ন্ট্রাল dños-po বার, মুরা, মহা, মহা, মহান বার। property in gold or silver; substance; belongings; goods; furniture; utensils; article; position: ১৯০১ বিশ্বাল্ডমন্ত্রাল করিব বিশ্বাল মন্ত্রাল করিব বিশ্বাল করিব করিব বিশ্বাল করিব বিশ্বাল করিব আমার বিশ্বাল করেব করেব আমার বিশ্বাল করেব আমার বিশ্বাল করেব আমার বিশ্বাল করেব আমার বিশ্বাল করেব আমার ব

action 3. in Buddhism subject matters; properties; virtue: ১ইজন অনুষ্ঠান বিশ্বনার ব

ត្តដីស៊ីដូត្នូប dños-po sgrub-pa to bring a thing about; to set it on foot or a-going: as a philosophical term, substance, matter: इदेश यूर पहेंद्र u the belief in the reality of the existence of matter, holding it as simple and absolute. In Buddhist ontology there are eight kinds of द्रेश य भावन or states:—(1) রুমান্ট্র wisdom; (2) অনান্যান্ knowledge of the ways and means: (3) धमस ठ नेभ प रे सर्वेज्ञता omniscience: (4) इम गुन अदेन हे नम हेनमप्त the contemplation of (the possibility of) bringing all things into perfection; (5) \$ \$ 4 reaching the climax: the state of attaining to the highest point of moral excellence; (6) শংম টুমাৰ attainment to finality, i.e., emancipation; (7) \$5 ठेवा अ वाहेवा वी अ अटेंब पर हिं वा अ पर हिट हिंच पर हेंब राव हैंब राव to attain to the perfected state of enlightenment in an instant; (8) केंबा ग्रेश धर्मा काय the supreme, spiritual existence.

र्देश रा अर्ड्स्य dhis-po mtshuhs, v. देश हुट

ন্ট্ৰান্থ বিনিতঃ-po gshi, abbr. of ঘ্ৰন্থ নাৰ বিনিতঃ-po gshi, abbr. of ঘূৰ্ণ নাৰ বিনিতঃ-po gshi, abbr. of up gsh

ন্ধন dños-ma orginal; natural; natural productions (Cs.).

र्देश बेट dños-miñ 1. the proper or real name of a thing. 2. the noun substantive.

নুইমাইন dinos-med নুইমাই।ইন আমৰ unreal; that was never born nor existed: ইমায়নমাত্র, নুইমাই।ইন্থ আৰক্ত্তক মন্ত্ৰিলফ (M. V.) all objects are unsubstantial, immaterial, not existing (Cs. and Was.). τεν τέν φίος-gtsań lit. pure in substance; originally pure; of the first or superior quality.

চুলি মুলি dios-hdsin identification; also holding as one's own; possession of worldly objects: এইবাইন্ট্রি স মুন্দ্রেশ। to hold as real and belonging to one's self things worldly which are unreal and therefore nobody's.

ন্ট্ৰ'ণ্ৰী dূৰ্গতিছ-gshi मूल, বদ্দু, দূল the basis of a thing; the thing itself.

র্থ প্রথম dños-çugs abbr. of ব্লম মন্ত্র and প্রথম মন্ত্র, honest belief in a doctrine and also apparent belief in it.

হুইমান্ত dios-su in actual substance.

ন্ট্রান্থ্র dinos-slob direct or personal disciple—Ananda was the personal disciple of Buddha.

মান্ত্ৰ mñag-pa, pf. মান্ত্ৰ, to commission, charge, send, delegate, i.e., a messenger, commissary, etc.

अत्यायाञ्चल mñag-gshug also अत्यायाञ्चल प्रेष्टा, विद्वर a messenger, emissary, servant, slave.

Syn. पर्भिण द्यं gyog-po; प्रम bran (Minon.).

्रह्म स्पारं क्षेत्र कृति a messenger; envoy.

মন্দ্র টুর ফুর্নags-bya-byed one executing a mission; a commissioner.

দু সাহৰ mnan মাঘ শন্ত: র a curse; a necromantic injury; মহৰ্মসূহ ন enumeration of curses $(C_8.)$.

अद्दे प mnan-pa to curse; to execrate.

ALQ minah resp. for ज्या might, dominion, sway, power; अद्य अर्द्ध य to govern, to rule; अद्य क्रिय to obtain power; अद्य मामिक क्ष्रिय minah-sgyur-wa to have mastered a thing; to understand thoroughly.

અદ્ય વર્ફમાય mhah bṛneṣ-pa= દ્વાર ક્ષેત્રય to get authority, power, etc.; to be authorized, v. અદ્ય અદ્દ ય (Mhon.).

अदर शद minah-than power, might.

Syı নম্বাম ক্রন bsags-ṛgyab; ইর্নম্বাম shon-bsags; প্রমান্তর্গন lhas-btan-pa; ন্র্লাপ্ত bgo-skal; ইর্ন দ্রম shon-byas; ইর্ন দ্রী অম shon-gyi-las; প্রমান্তর্গন lhas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos; মুমান্তর্গন chas-bskyos;

কাৰে ধৰ তেওঁ *m̃naḥ-than-can* powerful; one in power.

अह्य यहन हिंदे *Maah-bdag kho-re* n. of a certain early king of Tibet (Lon. ९ 7).

Ralpachan, the famous king of Tibet who greatly patronized Buddhism and also extended the limits of his dominions to the borders of China proper. Under his orders Buddhist works were translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan. He reigned about the end of the 9th century A.D. (Deb. ¶ 41).

সমন বাব্যারন <u>M</u>nah-bdag-nan n. a ruler of the province of Nyang; also মুখ ইব ইবা দী লাইব that of a Buddhist saint (J. Zan.),

মনে মন্দ্র ইন্ ই Māāh-bdag Hod-lde n. of a king of Tibet (Loā. ৭, 7).

মেৰে মান্য খ্ৰাই Minah-bidag Lha-lde, মান কুমানি ইবি সুমা "the son of King Kho-re of Tibet" (Lon. ৭ 9).

মেৰে পূৰ্ব ম māah ldan-ma অন্নব্যনী a mis- tress, sweetheart, a secret wife.

সংগ্ৰ শূৰ্মান কৰা 1. vb. to own; to possess; also sometimes resp. for प्राय to be; to have: কুলাই অস্থান স্থান সংগ্ৰাম প্ৰায় সংগ্ৰাম স্থান স্

majesty is not unwell. 2. adj. (partic.) being owned by; belonging to. 3. MARGEN having, owning, or being in possession of (Ja.).

মান্ত্রন্থ mnah-hbans= মান্ত্রন্থ সলা a subordinate; a tenant; a subject.

মন্থেমার্চ minah-midsad বিষ lord, master; মন্থেমার্চ্য = ব্দরে ইব্য vb. to lord, rule over; also to own.

কাহৰ হৈছিৰ minah-hdsin-ma she who has assumed power; she who controls her husband.

भद्दः वृष्य mnah-shabs = भद्दः वृष्ट्यः.

অন্থেক <u>m</u>nah-hog অন্থেল্য subject; subjection; also under the power of; within the jurisdiction or dominion of (Situ. 1).

মহর ইম Mnah-ris 1.= মহর র্বম or মহর RAKN. 2. n. of the westernmost province of Tibet now known as Ngari Khorsum. It formerly consisted of three districts, Purang, Shangshung, Mañ-yul, which were apportioned to the three princes of the royal family of Tibet, viz., यूग् निमा भर्मेन । प्याय मु अमेन and ख्रा मार्श्वा अमेन. From this circumstance the province came to be known by the name of Mnah-ris (A. 63). Out of these three districts, Purang, Gugé (Shangshun), and Man-yul, were afterwards formed, when the province of सद्दः देश वर्षे र वर्षे became an important part of Tibet. They are poetically described :-भुः स्टब्स न्दब्स ग्रैस वर्षेस् Purang surrounded by snowy mountains; पुःने न्यापर धिषा मह्ने Gugé surrounded by rocky cliffs; अद्युवासई क्षेत्र वर्त्रेद Man-yul filled with lakes. The whole country round the sources, and the upper courses of the Indus and the Sutlej, together with some of the more western parts is now (alled (সহর ইমান্ত্রি শ্রুম) Ngari Khorsum. It also includes Rudok.

মহেংইম চুমার *mռaḥ-ris kham-bu* apricots from Baltistan and Nga-ri.

সানে বিষ্ণান্থ <u>M</u>nah-ris <u>Stag-mo</u> n. of a celebrated lama of সানে বিষ্ণানিন ris.

মনে ইমা-ৰ minah-ris-ça a kind of apricot grown in মনে ইম.

লাহন প্রথম ম māah-gsol-wa 1. to be installed in power; to be nominated or appointed to a dignity or position. 2. to praise; মানুষ্ট অহন সুর্বাম ম to wish auspicious success; to congratulate.

सदर वृद्धवान, v. हुसावेवासाय।

মেন্দ্ৰ ফুলিল-wa=মান্দ্ৰ দাধুৰ, স্থাৰ, কাৰ্, স্থাৰ sweet; delicious; মান্দ্ৰপৃত্ৰ কুলিল-gsum dkar-gsum the three sweets and the three whites:— মুন্দ্ৰ bu-ram molasses; মুন্দ্ৰ sbrañ-rtsi honey; and মুন্দ্ৰ bye-maka-ra sugar (the three whites being milk, curds and butter).

মান্থ mnal गर्भ, resp. প্রুম্থ লাবায়, কুছি the uterus; the womb; also the side of the breast, whence Buddhas are generally born lest they be contaminated by the impurities of the womb.

শ্ৰং দুগ mnal-skyes जरायुज all animals that are born of the womb.

अन्य द्वेष mnal-sgrib contamination of the womb or pollution caused from child-birth.

सत्य स्पष्ठ mnal-chags or सहय र स्वाराय खना:-सत्वा, ज्यापन्नसत्वा 1. conception; the formation in the womb. 2. the feetus or embryo.

अध्याप्त्य minal-hjug-pa or अध्याप्त्य गर्मावकान्ति entering the womb (relative to a Buddha); his incarnating himself; his assuming corporeal frame.

અદ્યાં દુર minal-thur a spoon used in midwifery for extracting a dead child.

સદવાવદેત્રાય *mĥal-ḥdsin-pa* or સદવા 5 વદેત્રાય to conceive; to be big with child.

শ্বাৰ্থ কুলি mal-nad पুৰ্ব moenorrhagia; disease of the womb.

. সম্প্র minal-wa= শ্রম্প্র bad offensive smell from the mouth.

अद्यक्षिण मार्गवी-rlugs-pa गर्भपातन abortion; अद्यक्षिण पर हेद्य to force delivery or cause abortion.

अदेश्य II:= इंश्वास्त्र पायादेश पाये हैं हैं the Abhi-dharmma Pitaka; the metaphysical—part of the Buddhist scriptures. At the beginning of the Abhidharma of the Mahayāna School a salutation is made to Bodhisattra Jam-pal.

कर्द्राष्ट्रव mñon-khyab सस्च्ह्रायण encompassing fully; covering all.

মান্ত্ৰির Mnon-dgah 1. n. of a mythological garden and also world: ব্যাপ্ত্ৰিম কর্ম্বান্ত্রির বৃদ্ধান্ত্রির বৃদ্ধান্ত্রির বৃদ্ধান্ত্রির বৃদ্ধান্ত্রির বৃদ্ধান্ত্রির বিশ্বনার প্রাপ্তির বিশ্বনার বিশ্বনার

सदेन न्प्रिय minon-dgons स्थाभसम्ब deliberation; design; premeditated plan

ধর্মির্ম্ম mñon-hgro-wa a pioneer; vb. to proceed; to go away.

^{ঝর্}র্ঘেইন *শূর্মাতা-চূতে*ঃ স্থানিস্থল killed, slain, destroyed.

explanation of terms; one of the four parts of the science of words (शब्दविद्या); a diction ry which is in two parts: (1) in which one meaning is conveyed by several terms. (2) in which by one word several meanings are expressed.

অইন ী minon-nid चामिसर the state of being manifest; manifestation.

জাইন দ্বাৰ minon-rtags proof; argument; sign or token of the truth of a thing.

अर्देत्र ह्रें वास minod-rtogs or अर्देत् यर हेवास य स्मि-समय practice, culture. 1. ३५ ईक गु वेग य अर्दे इ पर हें वाश पर देवाश। श्रावकयानाभिसमयगोत्र those that by their power of discrimination have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the Cravaka School. 2. 35 सर्भाकुषः ग्रे विषयः अर्देर् यम् हैं विषयः विरेगेषा प्रत्येक बुद्ध-यानाभिसमय-गोत्र those that have fully and clearly comprehended the doctrine of the Pratyekya-Buddha School. 3. रे.पहेन प्रानेषा यदै वेन य अर्देद्रः यर हेन्यसम्बद्धे रेन्यस । तथागतः यानाभिसमय-गोन those that have fully and clearly comprehended the vehicle or yana of the Tathā-gata. 4. अदेश परे देगाया चानियतगाच those that have not been able to rightly comprehend any particular doctrine. 5. देशका क्षेत्र । खगी जन्म those who have not entered any of the schools.

শ্রমির minon-mtho অন্যব্য; শ্রমির হৈ জুর্ম ই comprises a god or a human being, (আর্ব) heaven; those of exalted birth or state.

কাইর-5 খুম্ম mhon-du gyur-pa অমিন্ত লি one of the ten stages of Bodhisattva perfection, to be made manifest. It is explained:=ই শির্কি সংক্রের মুম্মান্তর্ম দি state in which the tattva (reality) is manifest.

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सर्देश 5 श्रद्धां mnon-du Idan-wa or धरमाय प्रत्यतान, अम्बद्धान getting up (from one's seat out of respect to another person); removal from a place; going away.

रूटॅइ इ व्हाय mhon-du phyogs-pa अभिमुख lit. going to the front; moving forward; proceeding.

अदेश 5 BM minon-du-byas साचात्क्रत, made manifest.

र्द्रान् विशेष minon-du hbyin-pa to disclose, reveal; to make known (one's wishes).

अदेश 5 रूट mnon-du-hon अभिक्रमण advent, arrival, coming in.

कर्देर वर्दे mnon-hdod, अभीपसा, अनुकर्म, चभिमत to wish for; earnest desire.

अर्देश में mnon-no प्रज्ञायते सा is made known or evident.

कर्देर्यय mnon-pa-pa a student of Abhidharma; one versed in that part of the Buddhist scriptures.

क्रदेश्यरे र त्य mhon-pahi na-rgyal अभिमान self-respect; pride.

x £ 7 45 mnon-par adv. manifestly, openly; evidently; entirely; highly; greatly; very; अर्देन पर न्नपश र्षेन्य, अभववना शिक one who has leisure or opportunity to do an act of piety or a self-sacrifice; an ascetic; one who remains in an uncovered spot to practise religious austerity.

अर्देश्यर पञ्जित minon-par bskyed, v. हेब सु वहेंद्राय, remembrance; any thought dawning in the mind (Mnon.).

रुटेंर्यर प्रिवाय minon-par khyab-pa अभिसिंडा to cover or encompass well; well-accomplished.

रुटेंर्यर 🗎 mnon-pur-kluro चतीन्द्रिय sbst. wrath; terrible micn.

रुटेर्यस् अगुप्यस् मुख्यः = अहेर्यायस् मुख्यः च्यभिराधना to be rendered propitious; रूदेंर्यर शुरुष become manifest, clear ; भे अटेन पर शुराय, तिरो-मावना to disappear, vanish from the sight.

स्टॅर्यर मुख mñon-par-rgyal चाभिजात्य pride.

अर्देन पर मुण्य mnon-par rgyug-pa स्विन धावन to follow with speed; to run after.

क्षर्टेड् पर ह्वेच nation-par sgrub अभिसम्पन्न wellfinished; well-accomplished.

स्टेर्यस देश सुर. mhon-par nes-myan चिमिनि-भीग enjoyment.

क्रद्भेंद्र-यद्र-क्रयाश mnon-par chags, v. afara

1. the transmigratory existence (Mhon.).

2. र्च fondness; attachment; the state of being very much attached.

अट्रें पर क्ष रु प्राम्य mnon-par chal-du bkram-pa विकीर्ण to spread over; diffused.

ARTY UN WEG U minon-par chod-pa ytes honour; to make reverence to a kind friend or to a noble or venerable person.

सर्देश्यर पर्हेर mnon-par brjod, खवदान, स्रिन-लापनता, चाभिलाप्य full expression; elueidation.

अर्देशयर पहुर्य mnon-par btud-pa, चामनिमत to pay homage; to bow down out of respect.

अर्देर पर हैंग्रथ unlon-par rtogs-pa च भिनि-रूपणा, श्राभसमय 1. right discernment; right यर हें गुष्ण या द्र हा वृत्य one possessed of night judgment and discernment; अदेत पर हें गुभ पवै अधर वस मुर प, अभिममयानिक one who has been purified and perfected by the thorough exercise of right judgment. 2. a hymn-like discription (of a deity).

अर्देर पर पहुँ र परे प्राणक प चिमनन्दितयम enlightening fame.

सर्देशपर सर्वे म mhon-par mtho-wa, चाम्युद्रये exalted; become sublime.

अर्देश पर दूरम mnon-par drans, स्मिनीति one who has been conducted to the path of deliverence—from the sufferings of transmigratory existence.

মইর্থন্নের্ট্র mñon-par hdu-byed, অনিদক্ষার 1. sublime associations, ideas, views. 2. possessing origination, continuance and extinction: ক্রমান্ত্রের ক্রমান্ত্রের ক্রমান্ত্রের ক্রমান্ত্রের ক্রমান্ত্রের ক্রমান্ত্রের করে not produced, they are without origination or extinction (M.V.).

अर्दे पर २५५ व mñon-par hdud-pa अभिनमन bowing; bending reverentially.

अर्देन पर तर्थ देश य mnon-par hdul hos-pa fit to be brought under religious discipline.

कार्देश्यर २६६१ व minon-par hdon-pa चाम्बुद्वार drawing out; bring out; exposing; dragging out.

শर्भियम्भे पिटक, Abhidharmapitaka, one of the three classes of Buddhist sacred writings, v. क्षेर्भ्रम्भुष्ट.

মান্দ্রের জুঁর minon-par spyod = ব্ৰাইটি অম, আমি-বাৰ witcheraft; mystical measures for the suppression of an enemy.

रूटेंद्र पर व्विंग r non-par spro-wa, आधुसाह

सर्देन पर चुँपास mhon-par-phyogs= सर्देन चुँपास.

कटेंद्र पर अथनाक व mnon-par hphags-pa (विवर migratory existence.

बर्देन पर हुट हुन mnon-par byan-chub, चिम-मन्त्रोचि highest state of a Bodhisattva; on the brink of the position of a Buddha.

रूट्रें पर प्राप्त प्रभुर म mnon-par dwan-skur-wa चिभिषेक the initiation of a monk into the order of gelong or Bhikṣu.

क्षेत्र प्राकृति mmon-par-sbyor, अभियोग, अभि-इक्त full application of meanings, words and expressions in reference to religion.

अटेंद्र पर शुरूष अभिभाव occurs (in Tirthika works) in the sense of manifestation.

रूटेंद्र यर रहुद न mnon-par hbyun-wa (विवर दक्ष) खिनिद्रमण perfect renunciation; escape from worldly existence with the resolution to go to Nirvāṇa.

মর্থেম্মের্ট্র্থ *mkon-par brtson-pa* assiduity, industry.

अर्देन अर्रन minon-mitshan चामिनचण an evident sign.

अर्देश स के के किया minon-pa mtshan-nid-pa (तच) he who has clearly realized the true state of things has become Mnon-pa.

अर्देर पर २६४ <u>m</u>non-par-hdsin, चाभग्रह attachment; passionate love.

মইর এম ই বান এ minon-par rd ogs-pa complete fulfilment; perfection in all accomplishments, virtues, etc.; মইর এম ই বান এব বান করে কুম এ আমি ভালুৱ fully enlightened; মইর এম ই বান এইন কুন the attainment of perfect enlightenment, i.e., the state of Buddha.

अर्देन पर रम है वसुर mnon-par rab-tu hphyan अभित्रज्ञान hangs down straightly or suspends (some ornamental fringes or silk c.oth).

अर्देश्यर भूनायवस्थ सूदान minon-par rig-paham इगवर्ग-wa cognition; knowing of.

कर्देश्यर विश्वाय mnon-par çeş-pa श्रमिज्ञान prescience ; resp. ผรัฐ นะ พรฐ น ทุกิดก-par ทุ่งหลาpa अभिज्ञ certain gifts of supernatural perception, of which six kinds are enumerated: (1) ड्रुवे श्रेण गे अदें नेश दियाचनु विज्ञान seeing anything clearly as if with divine sight. By the exercise of this power one can see (realize) the sufferings of all kinds of living beings; (2) ছুব মুন্দ মইন ক্রী दिखन्नोत्रम् divine hearing in a perfect man-By the exercise of this knowledge one can hear the sound of 5.5.5 (the smallest insect) and understand the different languages articulate and inarticulate of all living beings; (3) धः र्व कु सेश्रसः श्रेष परिचत्त-ज्ञानम् knowledge of another's heart; মনম প্রায়ন সুদ্র नेस पर सदे नेस पावन सेसस नेस परे सदे नेस knowing of another's thoughts; चेतः पर्यायज्ञानम् serial