514. 3. Impers. pass. To be fit to be done, MBh. 1, 6678. 4. The pass. transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. na çakyante niyantum, Man. 2, 96 (They cannot be restrained); Hit. 11, 6, M.M. (nîtim grâhayitum çakyante, They are able to be taught good behaviour); with a ptcple. of the pass. of the Caus. instead of the infin., na cakyate nivartyamânâ, Chr. 46, 23 (She cannot be induced to return). Ptcple. of the pf. pass. I. cakta. 1. Powerful, capable, Man. 2, 109. 2. Able, Vikr. d. 72; with the infin., Man. 9, 10; with the loc. in the sense of an infin., MBh. 3, 2263; Pańch. iv. d. 28. 3. Clever, Hit. ii. d. 74. 4. Diligent, attentive, intent. 5. Speaking civilly (cf. çach). Comp. A-, adj. powerless, Pańch. i. d. 362. II. cakita, Able, i.e. could; transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. na çakitâ netum, Râm. 1, 44, 53 (She could not be led). Ptcple. of the fut. pass. çakya. 1. Easy to be overpowered, Pańch. iii. d. 53. 2. Practicable, possible, Râm. 3, 53, 27; Chr. 8, 27. 3. Transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. çakyâ rakshitum, Man. 9, 10 (They can be guarded). 4. Superl. çakyatama, Most possible, Hit. iii. d. 115 (na çakyatamâh samîhitum, Are not at all to be aspired to). Comp. A_{-} , adj. impossible, Hit. i. d. 89, M.M.; Chr. 57, 25. Anomal. desider. ciksha, Par. Âtm. To learn, Man. çikshita, 1. Instructed, Pańch. 94, 20. 2. Learned, Hit. ii. d. 154. ciplined. 4. Trained (as an animal). 5. Docile. 6. Modest, diffident. Skilful, clever, conversant. Caus. of the desider. cikshaya, To teach, Man. 2, 69.—With the prep. त्रन anu, anucikshita, Learned (by imitation), Utt. Râmach. '63, 2. Caus. of the desider. To instruct, MBh. 1, 5761. — With श्रव ava, avaçakya, Possible, Chaurap.
43.—With श्रभ abhi, Caus. of the desider. To instruct, MBh. 1, 8033.—With श्रा â, desider. To impart, to grant, Chr. 297, 19=Rigv. i. 112, 19.
— With उप upa, desider. To learn, MBh. 3, 1790.—Cf. Lat. queo (for quec-

MBh. 3, 1790.—Cf. Lat. queo (for quecjo), ne-queo (nequinont, for ne-quic+ nont), conari; O.N. hagr, dexter, hagna, prodesse.

双帝 çaka, 1. m. pl. The name of a people, Man. 10, 44. 2. A particular caste. 3. An era, especially that of Çâlivâhana, commencing seventy-six or seventy-eight years after the Christian.

ম্কা çakacha, Râjat. 5, 176 (? perhaps to be corrected to çakaja, A man of Çaka, i.e. Scythic extraction, or a proper name).

মকত çakata, probably for çak+
atra, I. m., f. ti, and n. A cart, Hit. i.
d. 89, M.M. (n.); Pańch. 8, 15 (tâ);
Râm. 1, 33, 18 (tî); with prâjâpatya,
name of an asterism, Pańch. i. d. 239
(tâ). II. m. 1. A cart-load. 2. A
Daitya slain by Kṛishṇa. III. m. or
n. 1. An implement for preparing
grain, Man. 5, 117. 2. A form of
marching an army, 7, 187. — Comp.
Rohinî-, m. or n. an asterism, probably αβγδε Tauri, Pańch. 50, 20.

स्कटार् çakaṭâra, m. 1. A bird of prey (a vulture?), Hit. ii. d. 97. 2. and स्कटाल çakaṭâla, A proper name, Kathâs. 4, 104 (l).

म्कटिका şakaţikâ, i.e. şakaţî + ha, f. A small cart.—Comp. Mrichchhakaţikâ, i.e. mrid-, f. the cart made of clay, the toy-cart, title of a drama.

भ्राकन çakan, see çakrit.

श्रकल çakala (a form of çarkara by