

corn. — *Śasya-bhakṣhaṇa*, *am*, n. the act of feeding upon grain. — *Śasya-mañjarī*, *f.* an ear or spike of corn; a fruit-stalk. — *Śasya-mālin*, *i*, *inī*, *t*, garlanded with fruits, crowned with harvests (as the earth). — *Śasya-rakṣhaka*, *as*, *m.* 'corn-guardian,' a watchman set to guard a field of corn. — *Śasya-sūlin*, *i*, *inī*, *t*, abounding with corn. — *Śasya-sūka*, *am*, n. an awn or beard of corn. — *Śasya-sampad*, *t*, *f.* abundance of corn. — *Śasya-sambara*, *as*, *m.* the Śāl tree, *Shorea Robusta*. — *Śasyād* (*ya-ad*), *t*, *t*, *t*, eating grain. — *Śasyāru* (*ya-āru*), *us*, *m.* a small variety of the Sanī tree.

शस् 2. *śas*, cl. 2. P. *śasti*, &c., to sleep, = *śas*, q. v.

शस् 3. *śas*, the technical case-termination of the accusative plural; the Taddhita affix *śas* (forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals and words expressive of quantity, see *śata-śas*, *bahu-śas*, &c.).

शकुली *śakulī*, *f.* a kind of baked cake or pie, (also written *śashkulī*.)

शस्ति *śasti*, &c. See under *rt. śays*, p. 985.

शस्मन् *śasman*, *śasyamāna*, &c. See under *rt. śans*, p. 985.

शस्य 1. and 2. *śasya*. See under *rts. śans* and 1. *śas*.

शंसप *śaṅśapa*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śiṅśapā* with substitution of *ā* for *i*), made of *Śiṅśapā* wood, &c.; (*as*), *m.* a kind of cup or ladle made of *Śiṅśapā* wood; a proper N.

शंसपयाना, *as*, *m.* a patronymic of *Su-śarman*; *N.* of a Muni, teacher of the *Purāṇas*.

शंसपयानि, *is*, *m.*, *N.* of the author of a *Samhitā*.

शंसपयानिका, *f.*, *scil.* *saṃ-hitā*, the *Samhitā* of *Śaṅśapayāni*.

शाक *śāka*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. *rt. i. śak*), *Ved.* strong, mighty, powerful; (*am*, *śak*), *n. m.* any herb 'able to be eaten,' a vegetable, herb, pot-herb, greens, any edible leaf or fruit or root &c. used as a vegetable; (*as*), *m.* power, strength, energy, force; the *Sīrīśha* tree, *Acacia Sīrīśa*; the *Teak* tree (= *khara-pattra*); *N.* of the sixth of the seven *Dvīpas* (surrounded by the sea of milk or white sea, and inhabited by the *Ṛta-vratas*, *Satya-vratas*, *Dāna-vratas*, and *Anu-vratas*); *N.* of a people (the *Śākas* or *Scythians*); of a king; an era, period (usually commencing with some celebrated prince, as *Yudhi-śhīra*, *Vikramāditya*, *Śāli-vāhana*, who are hence denominated *Śākeśvarās*; but applied especially to the era of *Śāli-vāhana*, commencing from the birth of that king, seventy-eight years after *Christ*); (*ā*), *f.*, *N.* of a plant (= *haritaki*). — *Śāka-śukrikā*, *f.* the tamarind (= *cinca*). — *Śāka-taru*, *us*, *m.* the *Teak* tree; the plant *Capparis Trifoliata*. — *Śāka-dāsa*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a teacher of the *Sāma-veda*. — *Śāka-dvīpa*, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a *Dvīpa*, (see above). — *Śākadvīpiya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, belonging to *Śāka-dvīpa*. — *Śāka-pana*, *as*, *m.* a handful of vegetables, &c. [cf. *paṇa*], a measure equal to a handful. — *Śāka-pattra*, *as*, *m.* a particular plant or tree (= *śigru*). — *Śāka-pātra*, *am*, *n.* a vessel for vegetables, vegetable dish. — *Śāka-pārthiva*, *as*, *m.* the king of the period or era; [cf. *madhyama-yadalo-*]. — *Śāka-prati*, *ind.* a little cowage. — *Śāka-bāleya*, *as*, *m.* a particular plant (= *brahma-yashī*, *bāleya-śāka*). — *Śākam-bhārī*, *f.* 'herb-nourishing,' epithet of *Durgā*; of a city (supposed to be the modern *Sāmbhar*); observances in honour of *Durgā* (according to some). — *Śākam-bhārīya*, *am*, *n.* a kind of fossil salt from a lake in the vicinity of the town *Sāmbhara* or *Sāmbhar* in *Ajmere*. — *Śāka-yogyā*, *as*, *m.* coriander (= *dhānyaka*). — *Śāka-raśāta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, *Ved.* composed of vegetables, &c. — *Śāka-rāja*, *as*, *m.* a particular pot-herb (= *vās-tūka*). — *Śāka-rīva* or *śāka-rīvaka*, *as*, *m.* the

egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*. — *Śāka-vīra*, *as*, *m.* a particular herb, *Chenopodium Album*. — *Śāka-vrikṣha*, *as*, *m.* the *Teak* tree. — *Śāka-vrata*, *am*, *n.* a particular vow, abstinence from vegetables, &c. — *Śāka-śākaṭa* or *śāka-śākina*, *am*, *n.* a field cultivated for esculent plants, a field of vegetables, kitchen garden. — *Śāka-śreṣṭha*, *as*, *m.* 'best of herbs,' a kind of vegetable, *Chenopodium Album*; (*ā*), *f.* a particular plant (= *jivanti*); a kind of shrub (= *dodī*); the egg-plant. — *Śākaśkhyā* (*ka-ākh*), *as*, *m.* the *Teak* tree; (*am*), *n.* a vegetable, pot-herb, esculent plant. — *Śākāṅga* (*ka-an*), *am*, *n.* pepper (as an accessory to vegetables). — *Śākāmla* (*ka-am*), *am*, *n.* the hog-plum (= *vrikṣhāmla*). — *Śākāmla-bhedana*, *am*, *n.* sorrel (= *śukra*). — *Śākāmlābhu* (*ka-al*), *us*, *m.* a species of gourd or cucumber (= *rājāmlābhu*). — *Śākāśhtakā* (*ka-ash*), *f.* a festival on the eighth day of the second half of the month *Māgha*. — *Śākāhāra* (*ka-āh*), *as*, *ā*, *am*, eating vegetables, living on herbs, a vegetarian.

Śākin, *i*, *inī*, *i*, possessed of power, powerful, mighty (*Ved.*); having vegetables or herbs; (*inī*), *f.*, *scil.* *bhūmī*, land planted with vegetables or pot-herbs, a field of vegetables; a kind of female demon or fairy attendant on *Durgā*; [cf. *śākinī*, *yoginī*, *khe-carī*.]

Śākina, *am*, *n.* a field (at the end of a comp., e. g. *ikṣhu-s*, a field of sugar-canes; cf. *śāka-s*).

शाकट *śākaṭa*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śākaṭa*), belonging or relating to a cart (as a load, horse, &c.), going in a cart, drawing a cart; (*as*), *m.* any yoked animal, a draught-ox; a kind of tree (= *śleshmāntaka*); (*am*), *n.* a field (at the end of a comp., e. g. *ikṣhu-s*, a field of sugar-canes; cf. *śāka-s*). — *Śākaśkhyā* (*ka-ākh*), *as*, *m.* a particular tree (= *i. dhava*).

शाकायाना, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a philologist and grammarian (generally mentioned with *Pāṇini*, *Amara*, *Jainendra*, *Kāśa-kṛtsna*, *Jayanta*, *Candra*, &c.); of the author of a law-book.

शाकायानि, *is*, *m.* a proper N.

शाकािका, *as*, *i*, *am*, belonging to a cart, &c., going in or on a cart.

शाकािना, *as*, *ā*, *am*, belonging or relating to a cart; (*as*), *m.* a cart-load, a measure of weight or value equal to a cart-load (= 20 *Tulās*).

शाकपूणि *śākapūṇi*, *is*, *m.* (sometimes written *śākapūṇi*), *N.* of an ancient interpreter of the *Veda* (quoted as an authority in the *Nirukta*).

शाकरी *śākari*, *f.* (probably for *śākārī*), *scil.* *vi-bhāshā*, one of the *Vibhāshās* or corrupt dialects (that spoken by the *Sākāra*, q. v.).

शाकल *śākala*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śākala*, but in some senses fr. *śākalya*), relating to a piece or portion; (*as*), *m.* a school of the *Rig-veda* (whose founder is thought to have been the elder *Śākalya*, see below); a kind of sacrifice or sacrificial ceremony (one performed according to the rites of the *Śākala* school); (*ās*), *m.* pl., *N.* of a tribe inhabiting *Bhārata-varṣa*; the followers of the *Śākala* school of the *Veda*; (*am*), *n.* a fragment, splinter (*Ved.* = *śākala*); *N.* of the *Rig-veda* *Prātiśākhya*, (see below); *N.* of a town, (also read *Śākala*). — *Śākala-prātiśākhya*, *am*, *n.*, *N.* of the *Rig-veda* *Prātiśākhya* ascribed to *Saunaka* and preserved by his pupils for the use of the *Śākalas* or their school, (this is the only one of the numerous *Rig-veda* *Prātiśākhya*s that has come down to us; it is written in verse, the metres consisting of a mixture of the *Sloka* with other more ancient kinds). — *Śākala-sākhā*, *f.* 'the *Śākala* branch,' i. e. the recension or traditional text of the *Rig-veda* preserved by the *Śākalas* (the only extant recension). — *Śākala-saṃhitā*, *f.* the *Samhitā* of *Śākala*. — *Śākala-homa*, *as*, *m.* a particular kind of sacrifice. — *Śākalahomiya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, relating or belonging to the *Śākala-homa* (*Manu* XI. 256).

शाकाला, *as*, *m.* a follower of *Śākala* (?) or of *Śākalya*.

Śākalika, *as*, *i*, *am*, belonging or relating to *Sākala*, belonging to a piece or part, having a piece or portion, fragmentary.

Śākalya, *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a poet; of an ancient grammarian (who preceded *Pāṇini* and is referred to four times in his grammar; he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the *Rig-veda*; there appear, however, to have been two *Śākalyas*, an elder called *Śākalya-pīṭri*, 'the father of *Śākalya*' or *Sthavira*, and a younger whose opinions differed from those of his father). — *Śākalya-pīṭri*, *tā*, *m.* the father of *Śākalya*. — *Śākalya-saṃhitā-pariśiṣṭa*, *am*, *n.* a sequel or supplement to the *Samhitā* of *Śākalya*.

शाकार *śākāra*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śākāra*), acting or speaking like a *Sākāra*, i. e. in a low manner; (*i*), *f.* the corrupt dialect spoken by the *Sākāra*, (see *śākāra*.)

शाकुण *śakuṇa*, *as*, *i*, *am*, repentant, regretting, (according to *Sabda-k.* = *parottāpīn*.)

शाकुन *śākuna*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śākuna*), belonging or relating to birds; relating to omens, ominous, portentous. — *Śākuna-sārōdhāra* (*ra-ud*), *as*, *m.*, *N.* of a treatise on omens.

Śākunika, *as*, *i*, *am*, relating to birds, belonging to omens, ominous; (*as*), *m.* a fowler, bird-catcher; (*am*), *n.* interpretation of omens or dreams, &c.

Śākuneya, *as*, *i*, *am*, relating to birds or omens; (*as*), *m.* a small owl (= *chundula*); *N.* of a Muni, (*Śākuneya dharmān*, the laws of *Śākuneya*.)

शाकुनल *śākuntala*, *as*, *m.* (fr. *śākuntalā*), a metronymic of *Bharata* (sovereign of *India* as son of *Śākuntalā* and *Dushyanta*); (*am*), *n.* the drama commonly called *Śākuntalā* or *Abhijñāna-śākuntalā*. — *Śākuntalopakhyaṇa* (*ta-up*), *am*, *n.*, *N.* of an episode of the *Mahā-bhārata* (*Ādi-parvan* 2815–3125, giving an account of the love of *Śākuntalā* and *Dushyanta*, and of the origin of the family of the *Bharatas*; *Kalidāsa* derived the materials for his drama called *Śākuntalā* from this source).

Śākuntaleya, *as*, *m.* a metronymic of *Bharata* (= *śākuntala* above).

शाकुलिक *śākulika*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śākula*), belonging to fish; (*as*), *m.* a fisherman.

शाकर *śākara*, *as*, *m.* (fr. *śākara*), an ox; (*am*), *n.* a particular kind of metre; [cf. *śākari*.]

शाक्री *śākī*, *f.*, *N.* of one of the five *Vibhāshās* or corrupt dialects.

शाक्त *śakta*, *as*, *i*, *am* (fr. *śakti*), relating to power or energy, relating to *Sakti* or the divine energy under its female personification; (*as*), *m.* a worshipper of the divine power under its female representation, (this power or energy which was at first regarded as the mere will of the Supreme Being willing to create the universe was afterwards thought of as a separate deity, and identified with the wives of the *Triad*, *Sarasvatī* being the *Sakti* or Energy of *Brahman*, *Lakṣmī* of *Vishṇu*, and *Durgā* of *Siva*, but the latter being the Destroyer, his Energy became the personification of everything terrible, and his wife *Durgā*, representing this terrific power, became a favourite object of propitiation and worship; hence the *Śāktas* are generally worshippers of *Durgā*, and form one of the three principal sects of the *Hindūs*; the tenets of this sect are contained in the *Tantras* [see *tantra*], and the ritual enjoined is of two kinds, the impurer being called *vāmācāra*, q. v., the purer *dakṣiṇācāra*, q. v., which has led to a division of the sect into *vāmācārin*s and *dakṣiṇācārin*s; a teacher, preceptor (*Ved.*, *Sāy.* = *śakti-mat*, *śikṣhaka*). — *Śākta-tantra*, *am*, *n.*, *N.* of a *Tantra* work. — *Śākta-bhāshya*, *am*, *n.*, *N.* of a work by *Abhinava-gupta*. — *Śāktānanda-tarangīnī* (*ta-an*), *f.*, *N.* of a work compiled for the use of the *Śāktas* from the *Tantras* and *Purāṇas*.

Śāktika, *as*, *m.* a worshipper of the *Sakti* or