

female personification of the divine energy, a Śakta, (see above); a spearman, (see śāktika below.)

Śāktika, *as, ī, am*, belonging or relating to a spear, spearing, speared; (*as*), *m.* a spearman, lancer.

Śākteya, *as, m.* a worshipper of the Śakti, a Śakta, *q. v.*; the son of Śakti, i. e. Parāśara.

Śāktya, *as, m.* a worshipper of the female principle or Śakti; a patronymic of the Vedic Rishi Gaṇi-viti; of Parāśara.

शाक्मन् śākman, *a, n.* = śakman, Ved. power, strength.

शाक्य śākya, *as, m.* (fr. śāka or fr. rt. 1. śak), *N.* of the family of the Buddha par excellence (founder of the Buddhist religion); *N.* of Buddha himself, (see buddha); *N.* of a son of Sañjaya. — Śākya-bhikṣhuka, *as, m.* a Buddhist ascetic or kind of religious mendicant; (*ī*), *f.* a Buddhist nun. — Śākya-nūmi, *is, m.* 'the Śākya saint,' epithet of Buddha. — Śākya-vaṅsa, *as, m.* the Śākya family. — Śākya-vaṅsa-vatīrṇa ('śavav'), *as, m.* 'incarnate in the family of the Śākyas,' epithet of Buddha. — Śākya-siṅha, *as, m.* 'the Śākya lion,' epithet of Buddha.

शाक्र śakra, *as, ī, am* (fr. śakra), relating to Śakra or Indra; (*ī*), *f.* the wife of Indra; *N.* of Durgā.

शाक्य śākya, *as, m.* an ox; a bull, (see śākhara); a patronymic of the Vedic Rishi Rishabha; (*am*), *n.*, *N.* of a Śāman (identified with the Rathantara-śāman in Aitareya-Br. IV. 13).

शाख śākh (= rt. ślākh), *cl. I. P. śākhati, śākhātum*, to embrace, pervade.

Śākha, *as, m.* (said to be fr. rt. śākh, but according to others fr. rt. 1. śak), a particular plant (= chitti); *N.* of Kumāra or Kārtikeya; of a son of Kumāra; of a place; (*ā*), *f.* the branch of a tree &c., a branch (in general); any part or division of an animal; an arm; a finger (Ved.), the fingers being compared to branches; a sect, faction, party; a subdivision, section (of any work); a branch or school or traditional recension of the Vedas, (i. e. the Saphitā or collection of Mantras and the Brāhmanas in each Veda as received in conflicting schools, modified more or less both in variations of the actual text and in difference of arrangement, and even of interpretation; the work śākhā or branch is sometimes used to distinguish the three original Vedas from each other, as when it is said that 'Śāma hymns ought not to be recited in the neighbourhood of another Śākhā,' i. e. of the other two Vedas; but it properly applies to the various recensions or editions of any of the original Vedas handed down by different Carāṇas, i. e. by different schools or sects, each adhering to its own traditional text and interpretation: in the Carāṇa-vyūha, a work by Saunaka treating of these various schools, five Śākhās are enumerated of the Rīg-veda, viz. those of the Śākalas, Bāshkalas, Āśvalāyana, Śāṅkhāyana, and Māṇḍūkāyana; forty-two or forty-four out of eighty-six are mentioned of the Yajur-veda, fifteen of which belong to the Vajāsaneiyas, including those of the Kāpvas and Mādhyandinas; twelve out of a thousand said to have once existed of the Śāma-veda and nine of the Atharva-veda; of all these, however, the Rīg-veda is said to be now extant in one only, viz. the Śākala-śākhā, the Yajur-veda in three and partially in four, the Śāma-veda in one or perhaps two, and the Atharva-veda in one; although the words carāṇa and śākhā are sometimes used synonymously, yet carāṇa properly applies to the sect or collection of persons united in one school, and śākhā to the traditional text followed, as in the phrase śākhām adhīte, he reads a particular recension of the Veda; any part of an animal devoid of sensibility (as a horn &c.); = antika (according to Śabda-k.); [cf. Lith. szakā; Russ. suk; Hlb. géag.] = Śākhā-kaṅṭha, *as, m.* a particular tree (= enūhi), = Śākhū-śākhamaṇya,

am, n. skipping from branch to branch, desultory study. — Śākhā-bandra-nyāya, *as, m.* 'the rule of the moon on a bough,' a phrase adduced as an illustration when an object seen or matter debated has its position or relation assigned to it merely from the appearance of contiguity or connection. — Śākhā-dhyetṛi ('khā-adh'), *tā, m.* the reader of a Śākhā, follower of any particular text of the Veda. — Śākhā-nagara or śākhā-pura, *am, n.* 'branch-town,' a suburb. — Śākhāntarīya-karman, *a, n.* the (rule of) action belonging to another school or sect. — Śākhā-pitta, *as, m.* inflammation of the extremities, (i. e. of the hands, feet, shoulders, &c.) — Śākhā-prakṛiti, *ayas, f. pl.* the eight remoter princes to be considered in time of war; [cf. pra-kṛiti.] — Śākhā-bhṛit, *t, m.* 'branch-bearer,' a tree. — Śākhā-bheda, *as, m.* difference of school, (see śākhā). — Śākhā-mṛiga, *as, m.* 'branch-animal,' a monkey, ape; a squirrel. — Śākhā-mṛiga-gaṇāyuta ('ṇa-āy'), *as, ā, am*, filled with or possessed of troops of monkeys. — Śākhā-mṛigāṇika-pati ('ga-an'), *is, m.* 'lord of troops of monkeys,' epithet of Sugrīva. — Śākhāmlā ('khā-am'), *f.* a kind of plant (= vṛikshāmla). — Śākhā-raṇḍa, *as, m.* a man who is faithless or a traitor to his Śākhā, i. e. a Brāhman who has changed his peculiar school of the Vedas. — Śākhā-rathya, *f.* a branch road (properly sixteen cubits in width). — Śākhā-vilina, *as, ā, am*, settled or sitting on branches (said of birds). — Śākhā-siphā, *f.* 'branch-root,' a root growing from a branch (as in the Indian fig, the branches of which shoot downwards to the ground and take fresh root there, = ava-roha); a creeper growing upwards from the root of a tree towards the top (according to some). — Śākhāstraya ('khā-ās'), *as, m.* recourse to a Śākhā, following a particular school. — Śākhāsthī ('khā-as'), *n.* the bone of the arm.

Śākhāla, *as, m.* a sort of cane (= vānira).
Śākhin, *ī, inī, ī*, having branches (literally or figuratively), branched, branching, ramifying; belonging to any branch or school or sect, &c.; (*ī*), *m.* a tree; a Veda (as having various branches or schools); the follower of any school or sect, (often at the end of a comp., e. g. Mādhyandina-śākhin, a follower of the Mādhyandina school of the Vajāsaneiyas, cf. kāṇva-s'); an inhabitant of the northern districts bordering on India, a Turk, Tartar (= turushka); *N.* of a king.

Śākhya, *as, ā, am*, belonging to the branch of a tree, branching, ramifying (literally or figuratively).

शाखोट śākhoṭa or śākhoṭaka, *as, m.* the small tree Tropicis Aspera (= piśāca-dru).

शाक्य śākhara, *as, ī, am* (fr. śākhara), belonging to or composed by Śākhara; (*as*), *m.* a bull; (*am*), *n.* a form of metre; [cf. śākhara, śākhara.]

Śākhari, *is, m.* a patronymic of Kārtikeya; of Gaṇeśa; fire; *N.* of a Muni.

शाकुची śākuṭī, *f.* the skate fish (= śankuṭī, śankuṭā).

शाकु śākhā, *as, ī, am* (fr. śākhā), relating to the conch-shell, belonging to shells; (*am*), *n.* the sound of a conch-shell.

Śākhāmitṛ, *is, m.*, *N.* of a Vedic grammarian, (also written śākhāmitra.)

Śākhāyana, *as, m.*, *N.* of the author of the Śākhāyana-Brāhmana and of certain Śrauta-sūtras. — Śākhāyana-carāṇa, *N.* of a Carāṇa of the Rīg-veda. — Śākhāyana-brāhmana, *am, n.*, *N.* of a Brāhmana (belonging to the Rīg-veda; see brāhmana.) — Śākhāyana-sūtra, *am, n.* the Śrauta-sūtras attributed to Śākhāyana.

Śākhāyanin, *inas, m. pl.* the pupils of Śākhāyana.

Śākhika, *as, ī, am*, made from the Śākhā, relating or belonging to the conch-shell or to any shell, shelly; (*as*), *m.* a shell-cutter, worker or dealer

in shells (constituting a particular caste called Śākhāri); a player on the Śākhā, shell-blower (= śākhā-dhāmā).

शाकुषा śāngushthā, *f.* the shrub Abrus Precatorius (= guñjō).

Śāngushthā, *f.* another reading for śāngushthā, *q. v.*

शाचि śāci, *is, is, ī* (fr. rt. śac, cf. śaci), distinguished, renowned; strong. — Śāci-gu, *us, us, u*, Ved. having strong or renowned cattle; having powerful or clearly manifested rays. — Śāci-pūjana, *am, n.*, Ved. vehement or earnest worship; (*as, ā, am*), Ved. having strong or earnest worship.

शाट śāṭa, *as, m.* (fr. rt. śaṭ), a petticoat; a particular clean or white garment, gown; cloth.

Śāṭaka, *as, am, m. n.* a petticoat, garment, cloth; a kind of play (= nāṭaka, according to Śabda-k.).

Śāṭikā, *f.* a particular plant, the Zedoary (= saṭi).
Śāṭi, *f.* = śāṭa above.

शाट्यायन śātyāyana, *as, m.*, *N.* of a Muni; (*am*), *n.*, *N.* of a Brāhmana; a particular oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of an act or rite; (*as, ī, am*), of or belonging to Śātyāyana or to the Śātyāyana-Brāhmana. — Śātyāyana-homa, *as, m.* the above oblation.

Śātyāyanaka, *am, n.* a passage from the Śātyāyana-Brāhmana.

Śātyāyani, *is, m.*, *N.* of the author of a law-book.

Śātyāyanin, *inas, m. pl.* the followers of the Śātyāyana-Brāhmana; *N.* of a Śākhā belonging to the Yajur-veda.

शाठ्य śāṭhya, *am, n.* (fr. śaṭha), wickedness, villainy, dishonesty, perfidy, deceit, roguery, knavery, hatred.

Śāṭhyānyāya, *ās, m. pl.*, *N.* of a Śākhā or school.

शाड śād, *cl. I. A. śādāte, śādītum*, = rt. śāl, *q. v.*

शाडल śādvala, *as, ā, am* (= śādvala), abounding in fresh grass, green, verdant.

शाण 1. śāṇa, *as, ī, m. f.* (fr. rt. śo), a whetstone, grindstone; touchstone [cf. śāna]; a saw; [cf. Gr. kōvo-s, kavlo-v, kavli-s; Lat. cuneu-s; Engl. hone; Old Norse heln; Engl. Sax. hænan.] — Śāṇā-jīva ('ṇa-āj'), *as, m.* 'living by a whetstone,' an armourer. — Śāṇāśma-gharshaṇa ('ṇa-as'), *am, n.* rubbing (anything) on a touchstone or whetstone.

Śāṇita, *as, ā, am*, sharpened on a grindstone, whetted, ground.

शाण 2. śāṇa, *as, ī, am* (fr. śāṇa), made of hemp or Bengal flax, hempen, flaxen; (*as, ī*), *m. f.* a weight of four Māshas; (*am*), *n.* cloth made of hemp, coarse cloth, sack-cloth, canvas; a hempen garment; (*ī*), *f.* a hempen cloth or garment; a new unseamed and single breadth of cloth (given to a student at his investiture for his upper garment), ragged or torn raiment; coarse or tattered clothes given to a Jainā ascetic at his initiation; a small tent or screen (especially one used as a retiring-room for actors, tumblers, &c.); gesture, gesticulation, making signs with the hands or eyes.

Śāṇi, *is, m.* a plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth or cordage is prepared, Corchorus Oligotenus (= paṭṭa).

शाणीरी śāṇīra, *am, n.* (according to Śabda-k.) a bank in the Soṇa river (or, according to some, in the river Dardari).

शाण्ड śāṇḍa, *as, m.*, Ved., *N.* of a king.

शाण्डिल śāṇḍīla, *as, ī, am* (fr. śāṇḍīla), descended from Śāṇḍīla, *q. v.*

Śāṇḍīli-putra, *as, m.*, Ved., *N.* of a teacher.
Śāṇḍīli-mātṛī, *tā, f.* a matron descended from Śāṇḍīla.