

the moon; (a), n. rock-salt. — *Sindhu-dā*, f., N. of the wife of the Rāga Malava. — *Sindhu-dēsa*, as, m. the country of Sindh. — *Sindhu-dvīpa*, as, m., N. of a king; of the author of the hymn Rig-veda X. 9 (having the patronymic Āmbarīṣha). — *Sindhu-nāda*, N. of a river. — *Sindhu-nāmlana*, as, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon (fabled to have been one of the fourteen precious things recovered at the churning of the ocean, see *mandara*, p. 746). — *Sindhu-nātha*, as, m. 'lord of rivers,' the ocean. — *Sindhu-pati*, is, m. 'lord of Sindh,' epithet of Jayad-ratha. — *Sindhu-pāra-ja*, as, ā, am, born or produced on the further bank of the Indus. — *Sindhu-putra*, as, m. 'son of the ocean,' the moon; a sort of ebony. — *Sindhu-pulinda*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people. — *Sindhu-pushpa*, as, m. 'sea-flower,' a conch-shell. — *Sindhu-madhya*, N. of a district. — *Sindhu-mantha*, as, m. the churning of the ocean, (see *mandara*, p. 746); 'ocean churning-stick,' a mountain (according to some). — *Sindhu-mantha-ja*, am, n. rock-salt. — *Sindhu-mātri*, tā, trī, trī, Ved. having the sea as mother (said of the Soma, also of the Maruts and of the Āsvins); (tā), f. 'mother of streams,' epithet of the river Sarasvatī (Ved.). — *Sindhu-mukha*, am, n. the mouth of a river. — *Sindhu-mukhāgata* ('kha-āg'), as, ā, am, arrived at the mouth of a river. — *Sindhu-rāja*, as, m. 'king of Sindh,' epithet of Jayad-ratha. — *Sindhu-tavaṇa*, am, a. 'Sindh-salt,' rock-salt. — *Sindhu-vāra*, as, m. a good horse or one of a particularly good breed (brought probably from Sindh or the borders of Persia); the small tree Vitex Negundo (= *sindhu-vāra*). — *Sindhu-vāraka*, as, m. Vitex Negundo, (see above). — *Sindhu-vārīta*, as, m. Vitex Negundo, (see above). — *Sindhu-vāsīn*, ī, īnī, ī, living in Sindh, an inhabitant of Sindh. — *Sindhu-vāhas*, ās, ās, as, Ved. bringing streams of water. — *Sindhu-veshāna*, as, m. the tree Gmelina Arborea. — *Sindhu-sayana*, as, m. 'ocean-reclining,' epithet of Vishnu. — *Sindhu-sangama*, as, m. 'sea-confluence,' the mouth of a river or its point of junction with the sea. — *Sindhu-samudra-sangama*, as, m., N. of a place. — *Sindhu-sūnu*, us, m. 'son of Sindhu,' N. of the Asura Jala-dhara. — *Sindhu-sāvīriya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a people (the people of Sindh and western Rājputāna, according to some). — *Sindhūtha* ('dhu-ut') or *sindhūdhava* ('dhu-ud'), am, n. 'Sindh-produced,' rock-salt (= *saindhava*). — *Sindhūpala* ('dhu-up'), am, n. 'Sindh-stone,' rock-salt.

Sindhuka, as, ā, am, mariae; born or produced in Sindh; (as), m. the tree Vitex Negundo [cf. *sindhuka*]; N. of a king (= *sūdraka*).

Sindhura, as, m. an elephant; [cf. *sindhu*]. — *Sindhura-dveshīn*, ī, m. 'elephant-hater,' a lion. — *Sindhula*, as, m., N. of the father of Bhoja.

सिन्व् *sinv* = rt. *ninv*, q. v.

सिपाहय *sipāhaya*, N. of a place.

सिप्र *sipra*, as, m. sweat, perspiration, heat; the moon; (ā), f. a woman's zone; a female buffalo; N. of a river near Ujjayini [cf. *śiprā*]; (am), n., N. of a lake [cf. *śipra*].

सिम् *sibh* or *simbh* = rt. *ṣṛibh*, q. v.

सिम *sim*, ind. (in Vedic grammar) a technical term for the eight simple vowels (viz. a, ā, ī, i, u, ū, ṛi, ṛi).

सिमा *sima*, as, ā, am (in Uṇādi-s. I. 143, said to be fr. rt. *si*; probably connected with 1. *sama*; *sīma*māi, abl. c. = *sarvasmāt*, Rig-veda I. 95, 7; *sīmasmai*, dat. c. everywhere, Rig-veda I. 115, 4), all, every, whole, entire; (as), m., Ved. 'the best, most excellent,' epithet of Indra, (in Rig-veda VIII. 4, 1. *sīmā*, voc. c. = *sīma* = *śreshthendra*); (ā), f., Ved. a cord, band, (according to some as, m.; cf. *sīmā*). — *Sīmā-tva*, am, n., Ved. the state of a cord.

सिमिसिमाय *simisimāya* (fr. an imitative sound), Nom. P. *simisimāyati*, &c., to tremble, quiver, be convulsed.

सिम्बा *simbā*, f. (also written *śimbā*, q. v.), a pod, &c.

सिम्बि, is, f. a pod (= *simbi*). — *Simbi-jā*, f. 'pod-born,' any pulse or grain growing in pods.

सिम्बि, f. = *simbi*.

सिम्भ् *simbh*. See rt. *sibh*, col. 1.

सिर *sira*, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. *si*; but cf. *sira*, *śirā*, p. 1006), the root of long pepper; (ā), f. any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, tendon, &c. (see *śirā*); a stream, water (Ved., Sāy. *śirāsu* = *sarāṇa-śirāsu apsu*, Rig-veda I. 121, 11; in Naigh. I. 12. *śirā* is enumerated among the *udaka-nāmāni*; cf. *śirā*); a bucket, a baling-vessel. — *Sirā-jāla*, as, m. a network or plexus of vessels or veins, an enlargement of the vessels of the eye. — *Sirā-moksha*, as, m. 'loosing the veins,' venesection. — *Sirā-vyadha*, as, m. or *strā-vyadhana*, am, n. 'piercing the veins,' venesection. — *Sirā-harsha*, as, m. thrill of the nerves; a flow of discoloured tears (according to some). — *Sirotpāta* ('rū-ut'), as, m. disease or morbid affection of the veins, &c.; redness and inflammation of the eyes.

सिल् *sil*. See rt. *śil*.

सिलक *silaka*, as, m. a proper N.

सिलिक *silika*, as, ā, am, Ved. (according to Sāy.) compact, symmetrical (= *samerita*, *sangata*). — *Silika-madhyama*, as, ā, am, Ved. having compact or symmetrical waists (= *samerita-madhyama* or *śirsha-madhyama*, Nirukta IV. 13).

सिल्लकी *sillakī*, f. (= *sallakī*, *śallakī*), the gum olibanum tree, Boswellia Thunifera.

सिव् *siv* [cf. rt. *si*], cl. 4. P. *sivatyati* (in Rig-veda I. 25, 3. *vi-simāhi* = *vi-se-shēna badhīmāhi* is referred by Sāy. either to rt. *siv* with *vi* or to rt. *si* with *vi*), *sishēva*, *sevishyati*, *asevit*, *sevitum*, to sew, darn, stitch; to stitch together, unite, join: Pass. *sivatyate*, Aor. *asevi*, to be sewn: Caus. *sevayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *asevīvat*: Desid. *sivevishati* or *sevyevishati*: Intens. *seshivatyate*; [cf. Gr. *κασ-σῦ-ω* (*ka-rū-ō*), *κασ-σῦ-μα* (*ka-rū-ma*), *κατῦ-σ*, probably *ἔμψυ* and *ἔμψυ*: Lat. *su-o*, *su-tu-s*, *su-tor*, *su-tura*, *su-tela*, *su-b-ula*, *Con-sus*, *Con-sualia*: Goth. *siu-ja*, *ēmpīpanov*: Old Germ. *siud*, *sou-m*, 'a hem'; *suī-la*: Mod. Germ. *seam*: Angl. Sax. *seam*: Engl. *seam*: Old Norse *saumr*: Slav. *siv-a* (Inf. *si-ti*): Lith. *siuv-ū* (Inf. *siū-ti*), *siū-ta-s*].

Sivana, am, n. sewing, stitching; a seam, suture; (i), f. a needle; the frenum of the prepuce.

Sivyat, am, anti, at, sewing, &c.

Sevana. See under 2. *sevaka*.

Sevitvā, ind. having sewn or stitched; having joined.

Syūta, *syūti*, *syūtvā*, &c. See s. v.

सिवर *sivara*, as, m. (according to some) an elephant (= *hastin*).

सिसङ्ग्रामयिषु *sisangrāmāyishu*, us, us, u (fr. Desid. of rt. *sangrām*), wishing or intending to make war, eager or desirous to fight.

सिषाधयिषा *sishadhayishā*, f. (fr. Desid. of Caus. of rt. *śadh* or rt. 3. *śidh*), wish to effect or accomplish; desire to establish or prove.

Sishadhayishu, us, us, u, desirous to accomplish or effect; seeking to prove or demonstrate.

सिषासत् *sishāsāt*. See rt. 1. *san*, p. 1056.

Sishāsu, us, us, u, Ved. desirous of obtaining, eager for wealth.

सिष्णु *sishṇu*, us, m. (according to Sāy. fr. an assumed Vedic rt. *siṣh* = rt. *śiḥ*; according to

others fr. rt. *śi*), Ved. sprinkled (with Soma), receiving libations, (Sāy. = *somenāsīcyamāna*, Rig-veda VIII. 19, 31.)

सिष्मियाण *sishmiyāṇa*, as, ā, am (Perf. part. A. of rt. *smi*), one who has smiled, smiling.

सिष्विदान *sishvidāna*, as, ā, am (Perf. part. A. of rt. *sviḍ*), Ved. one who has perspired, sweating.

सिसृद्धा *sisṛkshā*, f. (fr. Desid. of rt. 1. *ṣṛij*), wish or purpose to create.

Sierikehu, us, us, u, wishing or purposing to create.

सिस्रत् *sisrat*. See under rt. *ṣṛi*.

सिहृद *sihṛda*, as, m. the milk-hedge plant, Euphorbia Antiquorum (= *smūhi*).

सिह्न *sihla*, as, m. (= *śihla*), olibanum, benzoin, Indian incense. — *Sihla-bhūmikā*, f. the olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata or Thurifera.

Sihlaka, as, m. = *sihla*; (i), f. = the olibanum tree.

सीक् *sik* (also written *śik*, q. v.), cl. 1.

A. *sikate*, &c., to sprinkle, scatter in drops, (in which sense the form *sik* seems preferable to *śik*, cf. rt. *śik*, 1. *śiḍ*); to go, move; cl. 1. 10. P. *sikatī*, *sikayati*, &c., to be impatient; to be patient; to touch, &c. (see rt. *sik*).

Sikara, as, m. drizzling rain, drizzle, mist, &c.; (see *śikara*, but the form *sikara* seems preferable.)

सीक्षत् *sikshat*. See p. 1100, col. 1.

सीत् *sit*, ind. a sound made by drawing in the breath (to express sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring, sexual enjoyment, &c.; cf. *śit*). — *Sit-kāra*, am, n. making or uttering the above sound *sit*. — *Sit-kṛt*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to make the sound *sit*. — *Sit-kṛta*, as, ā, am, made or uttered as the above sound; (am), n. the inarticulate sound *sit*.

सीता *śitā*, f. (probably fr. rt. *si*, 'to bind,' cf. *śiman*, 'a boundary'), a furrow, the track or line of a ploughshare [cf. *śira*]; agriculture; a Furrow or Husbandry personified (and apparently once worshipped as a kind of goddess resembling Pomona; in Rig-veda IV. 57, 6, *Śitā* is invoked as a deity presiding over agriculture or the fruits of the earth, and appears to be associated with Indra, whence some describe her as a wife of Indra; in Vājasaneyi-s. XII. 69-72, *Śitā* the Furrow is again personified and addressed, four furrows being required to be drawn at the ceremony when these stanzas are recited); N. of the wife of Rāma-candra (daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, capital of Videha, who was otherwise called *Sira-dhvaja*; she was named *Śitā* because fabled to have sprung from a furrow made by Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice instituted by him to obtain progeny, whence her epithet A-yoni-jā, 'not womb-born'; her other common names, Maithilī and Vaidehī, are from the place of her birth; according to one legend she was Veda-vatī, q. v., in the Kṛita age; according to others she was an incarnation of Lakshmi and of Umā; the story of Rāma's bending the bow, which was to be the condition of the gift of *Śitā*, is told in Rāmāyana I. 67; *Śitā*'s younger sister *Urmilā* was at the same time given to Lakshmana, and two nieces of Janaka, daughters of his brother king Kuśā-dhvaja, to Bharata and Satru-ghna; N. of Lakshmi; of Durgā or Umā; of a female poet; of the eastern branch of the four fabulous branches of the heavenly Ganges (into which it is supposed to divide after falling on Mount Meru; this branch is fabled to flow into the Varsha or Dvīpa, called Bhadrāsava, q. v.); spirituous liquor. — *Śitā-dravya*, āṇi, n. pl. implements of husbandry. — *Śitā-pati* or *śitāyāh-pati*, śs, m. 'husband of *Śitā*,' epithet of the hero Rāma-candra. — *Śitā-phala*, as, m. '*Śitā*'s fruit,' the custard apple tree, Annona Squamosa; (am), n. its fruit. — *Śitā-haraṇa*, am, n. the carrying off of *Śitā*. — *Śitāhāra*