

Impv. *sūtām* (1st sing. *suvai*, 1st du. *suāvahai*, 1st pl. *suāvāmahi*), cl. 4. A. *sūyate*, *sushuve*, *soshyate* or *sarishyate*, *asoshita* or *asarishita*, (in Atharva-veda XIV. 1, 33, the form *suvāti* occurs, which might also be referred to rt. 1. *sū*). Inf. *sotum*, *savitum*, to beget, procreate, engender, generate; to bring forth a child, give birth to, bear, produce, yield; to confer, bestow (Ved.), to gain, acquire (Ved.); to accept, (Sāy. *sarishat* = *anuṣṭānāt*, R̥g-veda I. 164, 26); Pass. *sūyate*, Aor. *asāvī*, to be begotten; to be brought forth; Caus. *sāvayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *asūshavat*, (according to some *asūshavat*): Desid. *sūśūshatī*, *-te*: Intens. *soshūyate*, *soshavīti*, *soshoti*; [cf. Zend *hunu*, 'a son'; Gr. *viós*, *úterpa* = Lat. *uterus*; Goth. *su-nu-s*; Slav. *sy-nu*; Lith. *su-nu-s*, 'a son.']

2. *sut*, t, l, t, begetting, generating, engendering.

2. *suta*, as, ā, am (for 1. see p. 1117), begotten, brought forth; (as), m. a son; a child, offspring; a king; N. of the fifth sign or astrological house; (ā), f. a daughter; the plant Dur-alabha, q. v. — *Sutar-gama*, as, m. 'son-obtaining', the father of a son. — *Suta-jivaka*, as, m. a kind of tree (= *putra-jiva*). — *Suta-nirvīśekham*, ind. exactly as a child, not differently from a son. — *Suta-pādīkā*, f. a particular plant (= *hansa-pādī*). — 2. *suta-rat*, ān, atī, at (for 1. see p. 1117), = *suta*, bringing children; (ān), m. the father of a son. — *Suta-vaskarā*, f. the mother of seven children. — *Suta-srenī*, f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*. — *Suta-sneha*, as, m. 'love for a son', paternal affection. — *Suta-hibhuka-yoga*, as, m. junction of the fifth and fourth signs or astrological houses (said to be suitable for marriages). — *Sutāmaja* ('*ta-ā*' or '*tā-ā*'), as, m. a grandson (either a son's son or a daughter's son); (ā), f. a granddaughter (either a son's daughter or a daughter's daughter). — *Sutārthīn* ('*ta-ar*'), ī, īni, ī, desirous of offspring. — *Sutotpatti* ('*ta-ut*'), is, f. birth of a son.

*Sutin*, ī, īni, ī, having or possessing a child, having children; (ī), m. a father; (īni), f. a mother.

*Suti*, is, m. f. (abl. gen. sing. *sutyus*), one who wishes for a son; one who treats like a son.

*Sutiya*, Nom. P. *sutyati*, &c., to desire a son; to treat like a son (e.g. *sutyati śishyam*, he treats the pupil like a son); to wish for a daughter, (in this case for *sūtā*.)

2. *sutyā*, f. bringing forth a child, parturition.

*Sū*, ūs, f. child-bearing, &c. See 4. *sū*, p. 1130, col. 2.

1. *sūta*, as, ā, am (for 2. see p. 1130, col. 2), born, engendered, produced; the sun [cf. *sura*]; (as, am), m. n. quicksilver, mercury; (ā), f. a woman who has given birth to a child or one recently delivered. — *Sūta-mahodadhī*, N. of a work on medicine. — *Sūta-rāj*, t, m. quicksilver.

*Sūtika*, am, p. birth, production; impurity from child-birth or miscarriage; (as, am), m. n. quicksilver, mercury; (akā), f. a woman recently delivered; [cf. *sūtīkā* below.] — *Sūtīkā-griha*, am, n. a part of a house appropriated to a woman in child-birth; a lying-in chamber.

2. *sūtī*, is, f. (for 1. see p. 1117, col. 3; for 3. see p. 1131), birth, production, delivery, child-bearing, parturition, bringing forth; offspring, progeny. — *Sūti-griha*, am, n. the lying-in chamber, (also written *sūti-griha*). — *Sūti-māsa* or *sūti-māsa*, as, m. the month of delivery, the last month of gestation or pregnancy (= *vaijānana*). — *Sūty-āśauca*, am, n. impurity caused by child-birth (continuing for ten days in the case of regular parturition, and in the case of a miscarriage for a period of days equal to the number of months elapsed since conception).

*Sūtikā*, f. a woman who has recently given birth to a child, a lying-in woman. — *Sūtikāgāra* ('*kā-āg*') or *sūtikā-griha* or *sūtikā-geha* or *sūtikā-bhavana*, am, n. or *sūtikāvāsa* ('*kā-āv*'), as, m. a room or part of a house appropriated to a woman at child-birth, a lying-in chamber. — *Sūtikā-roga*, as, m. puerperal sickness, fever or sickness of any kind supervening on child-birth. — *Sūtikā-shashthī*,

f. a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth. — *Sūtikāshashthī-pūjā*, f. the worship of the above goddess.

*Sūna*, as, ā, am, born, produced; blown, blossomed, budded (as a flower); empty, vacant, (in this sense probably for *sūna* and *sūnyā*); (ā), f. a daughter, (for *sūnā*, a slaughter-house, &c., see s. v.); (am), n. bringing forth, parturition; a bud, blossom, flower; [cf. *pra-sūna*.]

*Sūnavat*, ān, atī, at, one who has borne or produced; having budded or blossomed.

*Sūnu*, us, m. a son; a child, offspring; a daughter's son; a younger brother; the sun; N. of the author of the hymn R̥g-veda X. 176 (having the patronymic *Ārbava*); (us, ūs), f. a daughter; [cf. Zend *hunu*; Gr. *viós*; Goth. *sunus*, 'a son'; Angl. Sax. *sunu*; Mod. Germ. *sohn*, &c.; see col. 2.]

*Sūvan*, ā, arī, a, Ved. bearing children, generating, producing; [cf. *bahu-sūvari*.]

2. *sotri*, tā, trī, trī (for 1. see p. 1117, col. 3), engendering, generating, bringing forth children.

सु 5. *su*, ind. (thought by some to be a shortened form of *vasu*, q. v.; opposed to *dus*, q. v., and corresponding to Gr. *εὔ* in the Vedā liable to become *shu*, see R̥g-veda I. 36, 13, 1. 112, 1. Pān. VIII. 3, 107; and to lengthen a preceding vowel, see Pāp. VI. 3, 134; and also becoming *sū* in R̥g-veda I. 10, 11, &c.; cf. *sukam*), an enhancing particle frequently used as a prefix implying 'good, well, excellent, excellently, beautiful, beautifully, honourable, worthy of respect or reverence, excessive, excessively, exceedingly, much, very; readily, easily, willingly, quickly' (Ved., Sāy. = *sushthū*, and in R̥g-veda I. 112, 1, &c. used separately to qualify a verb); according to native authorities this prefix may also imply *anu-mati*, 'assent'; *sam-ridhī*, 'prosperity'; *krīdīra*, 'distress'; [cf. Gr. *εὔ*: Cambro-Brit. *hu*, *hy*, *he*; Armor. *he*: Hib. *so*, *soálee*, 'a good fashion, good manners'; *swidh*, 'easy'; = *sukrita*.] — *Su-sūti*, is, f. Ved. good protection, kind assistance or favour. — *Su-kaksha*, as, m., N. of the author of the hymn R̥g-veda VIII. 81, 82 (having the patronymic *Āngirasa*). — *Su-kañṭakā*, f. 'having good thorns', the Aloe plant, Aloe Indica. — *Su-kañṭha*, as, m., N. of a musician. — *Su-kañḍu*, us, m. 'much-scratching', the itch. — *Su-kānda*, as, m. 'having a good bulb', an onion; a yam; the esculent root *Arum Campanulatum*; a sort of grass, *Scirpus Kysoor*; other bulbous plants (= *vārāhi-kānda*; = *āharāṇi-kānda*). — *Su-kāndaka*, as, m. an onion. — *Su-kāndin*, ī, m. *Arum Campanulatum*. — *Su-kanyaka* or *su-kanyaka*, as, ā, am, having a beautiful maiden, (Vopa-deva VII. 23). — *Su-kanyā*, f. a beautiful girl; N. of a daughter of Sarvātī (and wife of the Rishi Cyavana). — *Su-kaparda*, as, ā, am, having beautiful braided hair. — *Su-kara*, as, ā or ī, am, easy to be done, practicable, feasible, attainable; easy to be managed, doing well; (ā), f. a tractable cow; (am), n. doing good, charity, benevolence. — *Sukara-sandhi*, is, is, ī, easily joined or united. — *Su-karṇaka*, as, ikā, am, having beautiful ears; (as), m. a particular tree, = *hastīkanda*; (ikā), f. the plant *Salvinia Cucullata*. — *Su-karṇī*, f. the colocynt. — *Su-karma*, ās, m. pl., N. of a class of deities. — *Su-karman*, ā, ā, a, one whose deeds are righteous or virtuous, performing good works; doing what is right, acting virtuously, virtuously, good; active, diligent; (ā), m. epithet of Viśva-karman (the artist or architect of the gods); the seventh of the twenty-seven astronomical Yogas, (see *yoga*); N. of a teacher of the Sāma-veda; (ānas), m. pl., N. of a class of deities. — *Su-kala*, as, ā, am (said to be fr. rt. I. *kal*, to sound forth), one who has a great reputation for liberality both in giving and using. — *Su-kavi*, is, m. a good or excellent poet. — *Sukavī-tā*, f. the state of a good poet, excellent poetical talent. — *Su-kāñḍa*, as, ā, am, having a good stem or stalk; well-jointed; (as), m. the Karavella plant. — *Su-kāñḍikā*, f. the Kāñḍira creeper. — *Su-kāñḍin*, having good stems

or stalks; beautifully jointed; (ī), m. a bee. — *Su-kāntī*, is, m., N. of a son of Pulaha. — *Su-kāma*, as, ā, am, having good desires; (ā), f. the Trāyāmānā plant. — *Su-kālin*, īnas, m. pl., N. of a class of Piṭris (regarded as the sons of Vasiṣṭha and the especial Piṭris of Sūdras). — *Su-kālūhā*, f. the Doḍḍi shrub. — *Su-kāshṭha*, as, ā, am, having good wood; (ā), f. the Kaṭvi plant, the Kāshṭha-kadalī, q. v. — *Su-kāshṭhaka*, as, ā, am, having good wood; (am), n. the Deva-dāru pine. — *Su-kimśuka*, as, ā, am, Ved. having beautiful Kimśuka wood (said of a carriage either from being made of this wood or from resembling in colour the flowers of the Kimśuka tree, R̥g-veda X. 85, 20; perhaps to be translated 'bright-coloured'). — *Su-kirtti*, is, f. good report, celebration; epithet of a particular hymn; (is), m., N. of the author of R̥g-veda X. 131 (having the patronymic *Kākshivata*). — *Su-kubā*, as, ā, am, handsome-breasted, having beautiful breasts. — *Su-kundaka*, as, m. an onion; [cf. *su-kandaka*.] — *Su-kundana*, as, m. the Varvra plant. — *Su-kumāra*, as, m. a beautiful youth; (as, ā or ī, am), beautifully young or youthful, very soft or tender, delicate, smooth; (as), m. a variety of the sugarcane (= *punḍra*), the Sāmāka grain; a sort of mustard (= *kshura*); the wild *Canipaka*; N. of a Daitya; of the father of Satya-ketu; (ā), f. double jasmine; great-flowered jasmine; the plantain; another plant (= *prīkkā*); N. of a river; (ī), f. the Navamālikā jasmine. — *Su-kumāraka*, as, m. a beautiful youth; rice; = *sālī*; (am), n. the Tamālā-pattra, q. v. — *Su-kumāra-tanu-vaṭ*, k, k, k, having very soft and delicate skin. — *Su-kumāra-tara*, as, ā, am, much more delicate. — *Su-kumāra-nukha-vaṭ*, k, k, k, having very delicate nails and skin. — *Su-kumārāṅga* ('*ra-an*'), as, ī, am, having very soft limbs. — *Su-kurira*, as, ā, am, Ved. having a beautiful head-dress. — *Su-kula*, am, n. a good or virtuous family; (as, ā, am), of good family; well-born. — *Su-kula-strī*, īs, f. a woman of good family, a respectable woman. — *Su-krīt*, t, t, t, doing good, benevolent; virtuous, pious; wise, learned; fortunate, well-fated; performing splendid sacrifices, making good offerings; (t), m. a skilful worker, epithet of Tvashṭri. — *Su-krita*, as, ā, am, done well or properly; well made, well constructed; treated with kindness, befriended, assisted; virtuous, pious; fortunate, auspicious; (am), n. any good or virtuous act, kindness, bounty, friendliness, aid; virtue, moral merit; fortune, auspiciousness; reward, recompense. — *Sukritāvāsa* ('*ta-āv*'), as, ā, am, constituting a well-made residence, well provided with accommodation. — *Su-krīti*, is, f. well-doing; acting in a friendly or kind manner, kindness; virtue; the practice of religious austerities; (is), m., N. of a son of Pṛithu. — *Su-krītin*, ī, īni, ī, acting well or kindly; virtuous, pious, good; benevolent; wise, learned; fortunate, lucky. — *Sukritōchhaya* ('*ta-ūc*'), as, ā, am, made very high, very lofty. — *Sukritōdīraṇa* ('*ta-ūc*'), am, n. the proclaiming or blazoning abroad of good actions. — *Sukrit-tara*, as, ā, am, Ved. more beneficent. — *Su-krītyā*, f., Ved. good sacrificing, a splendid sacrificial offering. — *Su-ketu*, us, m., N. of a son of Nandī-varhana; of a son of Su-nītha. — *Su-keśa*, as, ā or ī (Pān. IV. 1, 54), am, having beautiful hair; (as), m., N. of a son of Vidyut-keśa; (ī), f., N. of an Aparas. — *Su-keśan*, m. (apparently) a proper N. (in conjunction with Bhāradvāja). — *Su-keśara* or *su-keśara*, as, m. the citron; (am), n. a kind of metre. — *Sukeśānta* ('*śa-an*'), as, ā, am, having beautiful locks of hair or ringlets. — *Su-keśī*, is, m., N. of a son of Vidyut-keśin. — *Su-keśin*, ī, īni, ī, = *su-keśa*; (ī), m. = *su-keśī*. — *Su-kolī*, f. a medicinal root (= *kshīra-kākolī*). — *Su-kośaka*, as, m. the Kośāma plant. — *Su-kratu*, us, us, u, Ved. well-sacrificing, doing good acts or very wise, (Sāy. = *sobhana-kraman* or *sobhana-prajña*); (us), m. an epithet of Agni; of Mitra and Varuṇa; of Saviṭri; of Soma; of Indra. — *Sukratūyayā*, ind. from a desire to sacrifice well or to do good, (Sāy. *sobhana-karmēchayā*,