

Skandaka, as, m. one who leaps or springs; a soldier.

Skandana, am, n. emission, effusion; purging, looseness; going, moving; drying up; the suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

Skandanīya, as, ā, am, to be emitted, to be poured out or effused.

Skandayāt, an, anti, at, emitting, effusing, pouring out, shedding; neglecting.

Skandita, as, ā, am, emitted, effused, shed; going.

Skandīn, ī, inī, ī, leaping, jumping; bursting out; effusing.

Skanna, as, ā, am, fallen, fallen down, descended; oozed out, trickled down; emitted, sprinkled; gone; dried up.

स्कन्दलाचार्य स्कन्दिलābārya (°la-āc°), as, m., N. of a preceptor.

स्कन्ध skandh (=rt. 2. skand), cl. 10. P. skandhayati, &c., to collect.

स्कन्ध skandha, as, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 206. fr. rt. 3. skand, 'to rise'), the shoulder, upper part of the back or the region from the neck to the shoulder-joint (in men and animals); the body; the stem or trunk of a tree (especially that part of the stem where the branches begin); a large branch or bough; a branch or department of human knowledge (five of which are enumerated); a section, chapter, division of a book; a division of an army, form of military array; war, battle; a body of men &c., troop, multitude, quantity, (see karī-sk°, nara-sk°, turāṅga-sk°); the five objects of sense, (see rishaya); the elements of being or the five forms of mundane consciousness (according to the Buddhist philosophy); the regalia or other articles used at the coronation of a king (as a jar filled with holy water, a parasol, a chowri, &c.); a king, prince; a sage, wise man, seer, teacher; equality of height in the humps of a pair of draught oxen; a road, path, way; an engagement, agreement; a sort of metre; a heron; N. of a poet; = bhadrānti (according to Sabda-k.); (ā), f. a branch; a creeper; [cf. perhaps Gr. σκάθη: Lat. scapula: Angl. Sax. sculdor, sculder, scoldr: Old Germ. scultra, sculdtra, scultarra: Armor. skoaz: Cambro-Brit. ysgwryz; perhaps Hib. guala for sguada or sguana.]—Skandha-cūpa, as, m. 'shoulder-bow,' a sort of yoke or pole made of bamboo with a sling attached to either end for carrying burdens (= sikyā).—Skandha-ja, as, m. a tree growing from a principal stem (such as the gum olibanum tree &c.).—Skandha-taru, as, m. the cocoanut tree.—Skandha-desa, as, m. 'shoulder-region,' the shoulder; the part about the shoulders or withers of an elephant where the driver sits.—Skandha-parinirvāna, am, n. the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists).—Skandha-phala, as, m. 'having fruit at the top,' the cocoa-nut tree; the Vilva; the glomerous fig-tree.—Skandha-bandhānā, f. a sort of fennel, Anethum Panmorium.—Skandha-mallāka, as, m. a heron.—Skandha-ruha, as, m. 'branch-growing,' the Indian fig-tree.—Skandha-vāha or skandha-vāhaka, as, m. 'carrying on the shoulders,' an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock.—Skandha-sākhū, f. a principal branch, the forked branch which issues from the upper stem of a tree.—Skandha-sṅga, as, m. 'branch-horned,' a buffalo.—Skandha-skandha, as, m. every shoulder.—Skandhāgni (°dha-ag°), is, or skandhānala (°dha-an), as, m. 'trunk-conflagration,' the trunk of a tree or any large piece of timber set on fire by attrition &c.—Skandhāvāra (°dha-iv°), as, m. an army or a division of it attached to the person of a king; a royal capital, royal residence; a camp.—Skandhopaneya (°dha-iv°), as, ā, am, to be carried on the shoulders; (as), m. a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented as a mark of submission.

Skandhaka, am, n. a kind of metre.

Skandhas, as, n. the shoulder; the trunk of a

tree.—Skandho-grivī, f. a kind of metre (the first, third, and fourth Pādas of which consist of eight syllables each, and the second of twelve syllables, = nyanku-sārinī).

Skandhika, as, m. an ox trained to carry burdens (= skandha-vāha).

Skandhīm, ī, inī, ī, having shoulders, having branches, having a branched stem; (ī), m. a tree.

Skandhya, as, ā, am, belonging to the shoulders.

स्कन्न skanna. See col. 1.

स्कम्भ skambh or skabh (probably a mere phonetic variety of rt. stambh, q.v.; in native lists written skabh), cl. I. A. skambhate, śaskambhe, &c.; cl. 5. 9. P. skabhnoti, skabhñāti, &c., skambhātum, to make firm, establish, to support, prop up (Ved.); to create; to stop, hinder, impede, restrain, block, obstruct: Caus. skabhayati or skambhayati (Ved. also skabhāyati), &c., to establish, support; [cf. according to some, Gr. σκῆπτρον, σκῆπτω, σκῆπτω; Lat. scabellum, scamnum; Goth. ga-skapjan, ga-skapfts; Angl. Sax. scapan, scapan, scaft; Old Germ. scafan, scafon, scoppōn, 'to stop.']

Skabhā, as, ā, am, propped, supported; stopped. Skabhāta, as, ā, am, Ved. supported, fixed, fastened.

Skabhīyas, ān, asī, as, Ved. supporting more, supporting firmly.

Skambha, as, m. support, prop, fulcrum; 'the supporter, proper,' N. of a Vedic deity, (he is identified in Atharva-veda X. 7. with the supreme Being himself, and is there represented, like Purusha, as co-extensive with the universe, and comprehending every existing thing in his members; the gods and all other entities, and even such abstract conceptions as faith, truth, &c., standing to him in the relation of branches to a tree; in X. 8. he is described as a sort of universal fulcrum as well as a universally diffused essence, the sky and the earth being said to be supported by him, and 'all which has soul, which breathes, which winks' being identified with him; he is even called jyeshtham brahma, which some think may mean not only the highest divine essence, but a kind of pre-vedic Veda, of which the existing Vedas are merely branches).—Skambha-deshya, as, ā, am, Ved. whose gifts are firm, stable in giving (said of the Maruts).

Skambhana, am, n. the act of supporting, a support, prop.

स्कान्द skānda, as, ī, am (fr. skanda), relating to Skanda or Kārttikeya; (relating to Siva; (am), n. the Skanda-Purāna.—Skānda-purāna, am, n., N. of one of the eighteen Purānas (also called skanda-purāna; it is supposed to be lost or only to exist in fragments, the most celebrated of which is the Kāśī-khaṇḍa, which gives a description of the temples or Lingas of Siva near Benāres, with directions for worshipping that god, and various legends chiefly intended to glorify Kāśī and exalt the sanctity of its shrines).—Skānda-bhāshya, am, n., N. of a commentary.

सकु sku, cl. 5. 9. P. A. skunoti, skunāti, skunute, skunite, śuskūva, śuskūve, skoshyati, -te, askauśhit, askoshā, skotum, to go by leaps, jump; to raise, lift; to cover, overspread; to approach: Caus. skūvayati, -yitum, Aor. aśuskavat: Desid. śuskūshati, -te: Intens. śuskūyate (Ved. śoshkūyate), śoshkoti; [cf. Gr. σκῆψ-ῆ, σκῆψ-ος, σκῆψ-ζω, σκῆψ-το-ς, κῆψ-το-ς, ἔμ-σκῆψ-νιο-ν: Lat. ob-scū-ru-s, scū-tu-m, cu-ti-s, corium, cavere, cantus, causa: probably Angl. Sax. scuva, scoh, seco, scunian, scawian, scawian: Goth. skoh: Old Germ. scur, skūhan.]

Śoshkūyamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. bestowing, giving, (Sāy. = prayajchat, Rīg-veda I. 33, 3.—datat, Nirukta VI. 22.)

स्कन्द skund (connected with rt. 3. skand, q.v.; cf. rt. sku), cl. I. A. skundate,

śaskunde, &c., skunditum, to jump, go by leaps or jumps; to raise, lift, (see rt. 3. skand.)

कुम्भ skumbh (connected with rt. skambh; in native lists regarded as a Sautra rt. and written skunbh), cl. 5. 9. P. skubhnoti, skubhñāti, &c., to hold, stop, hinder.

स्कोटिका skotikā, f. a kind of bird (probably a sort of wagtail, = khañjanikā).

खट् skhad [cf. rt. kshad], cl. 1. A. skhadate, śaskhade, skhaditum, to cut, cut or tear to pieces; to destroy; to hurt, injure, kill; to rout, defeat; to harass, fatigue, exhaust; to make firm; to be firm: Caus. skhadayati, -yitum, Aor. aśishhadat.

Skhadana, am, n. cutting or tearing to pieces; the act of hurting or killing, injury; harassing, defeating, discomfiting; firmness.

खल skhal (connected with rts. śhal, sphal), cl. 1. P. skhalati, śaskhāla, skhalishyati, askhāliti, skhalitum, to tumble, fall, fall down, trip, slip; to totter, waver; to fall or deviate from the right course; to make mistakes, blunder, err, fail; to make mistakes in speaking, stammer, falter, stutter, hesitate; to drop, drip, trickle; to go, move; disappear; to gather, collect: Pass. skhalayate, Perf. śaskhale (Kīrāt. XVIII. 6), Aor. askhāli: Caus. skhalayati or skhālayati, &c., to cause to stumble, trip up; [cf. Lat. sceles, culpa; Goth. skula, skulan; Angl. Sax. sceal, sculan, scyld.]

Skhalat, an, anti, at, stumbling, tripping; blundering; stuttering; dropping, trickling.—Skhalad-vūkyā, as, ā, am, making mistakes in speaking, stammering, faltering, blundering.—Skhalan-mati, is, is, i, erring in judgment, weak-minded.

Skhalana, am, n. the act of stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling, tottering; falling or deviating from the right course; blundering, an error, mistake, blunder; blundering in speech or pronunciation; dropping, dripping, trickling, effusion, emission; dashing or clashing together, shock, collision; mutual striking or rubbing together.

Skhalāta, as, ā, am, stumbled, slipped, tripped, fallen; dropped down; shaking, fluctuating, wavering, tottering, unsteady; erring; stuttering, stammering, faltering, hesitating; intoxicated, drunk; agitated, disturbed; dropped, effused, emitted; trickling down; interrupted, stopped, obstructed; confounded; gone; (am), n. tumbling, falling; deviation from the right course; blunder, fault, error, sin; deceit, treachery; circumvention, stratagem (in war).—Skhalita-subhagam, iad. slipping or tripping along pleasantly, dashing or flowing along in a charming manner (said of a stream).

Skhalitvū, ind. having stumbled; having slipped or tripped.

खुड् khud (= rts. sthud, thud), cl. 6. P. khudati, to cover.

स्तक stak, cl. 1. P. stakati, tastāka, stakhitum, to resist; to strike against, repel: Caus. stakayati, -yitum, Aor. atishaktat.

स्तन stan, cl. 1. P. stanati, tastāna, stanaitum, to sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate; to groan, breathe hard, sigh; cl. 10. P. stanayati, -yitum, Aor. atastanat, to thunder: Caus. stanayati (or stanayati according to some), -yitum, Aor. atishanāt (or atistanat according to some), to cause to resound: Desid. tistanishati: Intens. tanstanayate, tanstanti; [cf. Gr. στῆν-ω, στῆν-ω, στῆν-ο-ς, στῆν-ο-μαι, στῆνομαι, στῆνός, στῆνός, στῆνός, στῆν-τω: Lat. tonō, tonitru: Old Norse stynja, styu: Old Germ. stunād, 'a sigh'; thonar, donar, 'thunder': Old Sax. thunar: Angl. Sax. thunor: Lith. sten-e-ti: Slav. sten-a-ti, 'to groan.']

Stana, as, m. the breast of a woman, (probably