सञ्च sv-aksha, sv-agni, sv-anga. See Sax. svet; Eng. sweet.]—Svādu-kanṭaka, as, m. p. 1126, col. 2.

स्याक् svagā-kṛi, cl. 8. P. A. -karoti, ku-rute, &c., (said to mean) to put in its place, arrange (perhaps referrible to sva-ga).

सङ्क svank (= rt. śvank), cl. 1. A. svankate, &c., to go, move.

go, move (=rt. śrang, p. 1023).

खंड sv-accha, svaccha-tā, &c. See p.1126,

खंबत् sva-bbhanda. See p. 1156, col. 3. खंब sv-anb. See p. 1126, col. 2.

svanj or svaj [cf. pari-shvanj], cl.

1. A. svajate, sasvaje, sasvanje, svankshyate, asvankta, svanktum, &c., to embrace,
clasp, encircle, twist round: Pass. svajyate, Aor.
asvanji: Caus. svanjayati, Aor. asishvanjat:
Desid. sisvankshate: Intens. säsvajyate, säsvankti;
[cf. perhaps Germ. Schlange, 'a snake.']

Svakta, as, ā, am, embraced; [cf. pari-shvakta.] Svanga, as, m. embrace; [cf. pari-shvanga.] Svajamāna, as, ā, am, embracing.

Svajitvā, ind. having embraced.

Svajyamāna, as, ā, am, being embraced. Svaijana, am, n. the act of embracing.

खर svath (= rt. 2. śvath), cl. 10. P. svāthayati, &c., to finish, &c.; to go.

svad or svād (probably formed from 5. su+rt. ad), cl. 1. A. (in Ved. also P.) svadate (Ved. svadati), svādate, sasvade, sasvāde, svaditum, svāditum, to taste, relish, eat; to be sweet or pleasant to the taste, be liked; to please; to sweeten, make sweet (Ved. P., Sāy. = svādūkri): Caus. and cl. 10. P. svādayati, yritum, Aor. asisvadat (Ved. sishvadat = svadayatu, svādūkarotu, Rig-veda I. 188, 10), to make to taste; to taste; to sweeten, make sweet; (according to Vopadeva) to cut: Desid. of Caus. sisvādayishati; [cf. Gr. ἀνδ-άν-ω (ἔ-αδ-ο-ν, ἔ-αδ-α), ήδ-ο-μαι, ήδ-ο-s, ήδ-ο-γωί, ήδ-ύ-s, ήδυ-μο-s, άσ-μενο-s, έδ-ανό-s; Lat. suā-vi-8 (for suād-vi-8), suād-e-o, suād-u-s, suād-a, suūd-ēla; Goth. suti-s; Old Germ. suosi, 'sweet;' Angl. Sax. svēte, swæsend, 'food;' Lith. sald-u-s, 'sweet;' Slav. slad-i-ti, slad-u-ku, 'sweet;']

Svadana, am, n. the act of tasting, licking, eating. 2. svadita, as, \(\tilde{a}\), am, tasted, eaten; (am), n. 'may it be well tasted or eaten!' an exclamation used at a Srādha after presenting the oblation of food to the Manes, (Manu III. 251, 254; in this sense probably for sv-adita, see 1. sv-adita, p. 1126; cf. su-sruta, sva-dhā.)

Srāda, as, m. taste, flavour, savour; tasting, eating, drinking; liking, relishing, enjoyment.

Svadat, an, anti, at, tasting, eating.

Svādana, am, n. the act of tasting, eating, drinking; liking, relishing; sweetening, pleasing.

Svādaniya, as, ā, am, to be tasted; tasty, savory. Svādita, as, ā, am, tasted, relished, liked, enjoyed; sweetened; pleased.

Svādin, i, inī, i, tasting, drinking. Svādiman, ā, m. savoriness, sweetness.

Svādishiha, as, ā, am, sweetest, very sweet. Svādīyas, ān, asī, as, sweeter, very sweet.

Svādu, us, us or vī, u, sweet, pleasant to the taste, savory, tasteful, dainty, delicate; pleasing, agreeable, desired, lovely, charming, handsome; (u), ind. sweetly; (us), m. a sweet taste or flavour, sweetness, relish; treacle, molasses; a medicinal root commonly called JIvaka; a particular perfume or fragrant substance, = gandha-dhūma-ja, su-dhūmya; (us or vī), f. = drākshā, a grape; [cf. Gr. ħôvs; Lat. suāvis (for suādvis); Goth, suts, sutizo, 'sweete;' Old Germ. suczi, suozi; Mod. Germ. süss; Angl.

'sweet-thorn,' the plant Flacourtia Sapida; the creeper Tribulus Lanuginosus; other plants (=vi-kankata; = go-kshuraka; = vi-kanṭaka). - Svādu-kandā, f. 'having a sweet root,' a kind of plant (=vi-dari). - Svādu-kāra, as, ī, am, causing relish, dainty. -Svādu-kshadman, ā, ā, a, Ved. having dainty food, (Sāy. = svādv-anna, Rig-veda I. 31, 15), providing delicacies for guests, hospitable. = Svādukhanda, as, m. a piece of any sweet substance; raw sugar, molasses. - Svādu-gandhā, f. a species of creeper, the dark Convolvulus Paniculatus; other plants (= bhūmi-kushmānda; = rakta-śobhānjana). - Svādu-dhanvan, ā, m. 'having a sweet bow,' epithet of Kāma-deva (whose bow is said to be made of sugar-cane). - Svādu-parņī, f. 'sweet-leafed,' a kind of plant (=dugdhikā). - Svādu-pākā, f. a kind of plant (= kāka-māćī). - Svādu-pindā, f. a kind of date tree. - Svādu-pushpa, as, m. 'having pleasing flowers, a kind of plant (= kaṭa-bhī).

-Svādu-phala, am, n. 'sweet fruit,' the fruit of the jujube; (ā), f. 'having sweet fruit,' the jujube tree. - Svādu-majjan, ā, m. a sort of mountain Pīlu tree. - Svādu-mānsī, f. the root Kākolī, q. v. - Svādu-mūla, am, n. 'sweet-root,' a carrot. - Svādu-yogin, ī, inī, i, connected with or possessing sweetness, sweet. - Svādu-rasā, f. 'having a sweet flavour,' the root Kākolī, q.v.; the fruit of the hog-plum; the plant Satāvarī; spirituous liquor; a grape. – Svādu-rāti, is, is, i, Ved. having pleasant gifts. – Svādu-latā, f. the plant Vidārī. – Svādusīta, as, ā, am, sweet and cool. - Srādu-śuddha, am, n. 'sweet and pure,' rock salt; marine salt. - Svādū-kri, cl. 8. P. -karoti, &c., to make sweet, sweeten. - Svādv-anna, am, n. sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies; (as, a, am), having or providing delicacies. - Svādv-amla, as, m. 'sweet and sour,' the pomegranate tree.

Svādman, ā, a, m. n., Ved. sweetness.

खदेश sva-deśa, sva-dharma, &c. See pp. 1156, 1157.

स्था sva-dhā or svadhā, f. (fr. sva + rt. 1. dhā; but in Unādi-s. IV. 174. connected with rt. svad; cf. svadita), Ved. one's own condition or nature, own peculiarity or individuality; innate or inherent power or strength, (svadhayā, by one's own power or strength; Say. = svakiyena balena, by one's own nature or determination, spontaneously); self-contained, self-sustained,' N. of Māyā or Prakriti (as the source of the phenomenal world; in this sense Svadhā is sometimes translated 'Nature,' as, for example, in the celebrated hymn Rig-veda X. 129. anid avatam svadhaya tad, 'that one, i.e. the supreme Being breathed calmly along with Nature;' and in Naigh. 111. 30. svadhe, sem. du., is enumerated among the dyava-prithivi-namadheyāni); manner, habit, custom, usage, (anu svadhām, according to one's wont or custom, as usual; according to one's own determination, according to pleasure); one's own portion or share; the sacrificial offering due to each god; the food or oblation offered to the Pitris or spirits of deceased ancestors (in this sense especially in later Sanskrit); the Sraddha or funeral ceremony itself; the Food or Oblation to the Pitris &c. personified (as a daughter of Daksha and wife of the Pitris; also represented as a wife of Angiras, of a Rudra, and of Agni); an oblation or offering or food (in general, = anna, Naigh. II. 7; = udaka, Naigh. I. 12); (svadhā), ind. an exclamation or prayer used on presenting an oblation to the gods or Manes of departed ancestors and progenitors [cf. svāhā, śraushat, vaushat, vashat], the highest form of blessing used at a Sraddha, (svadhastu, 'let there be Svadha!' this, according to Manu III. 252, is the highest benison at a Srāddha); [cf. according to some Gr. έθ-os, ηθ-os, ηθείο-s, είωθ-α, έθ-ίζ-ω; Lat. suetus; Goth. sidus; Angl. Sax. sidu, siodo.] - Svadhā-kara, as, ī, am, offering oblations to deceased ancestors or deified progenitors, performing funeral obsequies (Manu IX.

127); (as), m. = svadhā-kāra. - Svadhā-kāra, as, m. pronouncing the exclamation or blessing svadhā; the formula svadhā. - Svadhā-ninayana, am, n. 'Svadhā-performing,' a sacred text used in making the oblation to the Piṭṛis, (Manu II. 172.) - Svadhā-pati, is, m., Ved. lord of the Svadhā. - Svadhā-pati, is, m. 'fond of the Svadhā. - Svadhā-pati, as, m. 'fond of the Svadhā,' Agni or fire; black sesamum, (tila or sesamum being offered to the Manes, Manu III. 267.) - Svadhā-bhuj, k, m. 'Svadhā-eating,' a Piṭṭi, deceased or deified ancestor; a deity. - Svadhā-vat, ān, atī, at, having natural power, self-controlled, self-reliant, independent, powerful, (Sāy. svadhā-vān - bala-vān, Rīg-veda II. 20, 6; in Rīg-veda VII. 88, 5. svadhāvaḥ, voc. case masc. O self-sustaining one, O self-dependent God, Sāy. = annavan; having the Svadhā, rich in oblations; (ān), m. epithet of Višvakarman.

Svadhāvan, ā, arī, a, Ved. abounding in food, (Sāy. svadhāvarī = annavatyau, Rig-veda VII. 31, 7); self-teliant, independent (perhaps in this sense for sva-dhāvan; cf. svadhā-vat above).

सर्थित svadhiti, is, m. f. (sometimes written śvadhiti; ft. sva + rt. 1. dhā), an axe (in Naigh. ll. 20. svadhitih is enumerated among the vajra-nāmāni). — Svadhiti-hetika, as, m. 'axearmed,' a soldier armed with an axe.

Svadhitī, f. an axe. - Svadhitī-vat, ān, atī, at, Ved. possessing or holding an axe, having a weapon.

svan, cl. 1. P. svanati, sasvāna (3rd pl. sasvanīt or asvānīt, svanītum, to sound, make a noise; to sing: Caus. svanayati, -yitum, Aor. asisvanāt, to cause to sound, make to resound; to sound; to adom (in this sense also svānayati, &c.): Desīd. sisvanishati: Intens. sansvanyate, sansvanit; [cf. Lat. son-o; Lith. zwanu, 'to sound;' Hib. sian, 'a voice, sound.']

Hib. sian, 'a voice, sound.']

Svana, as, m. sound, noise; voice, speech (in Naigh. I. 11. enumerated among the vān-nāmāni).

Svana-cakra, as, m. a particular form of sexual union. — Svana-duh, see Vopa-deva III. 165. — Svana-vat, ān, atī, at, having sound, sounding, thundering. — Svanotsāha ('na-ut'), as, m. a rhinoceros (=gandaka; also read sanotsāha).

Svanat, an, anti, at, sounding, resounding.

Svani, is, m. sound, noise.

Svanika, as, ā, am, sounding (at the end of a comp., e. g. pāṇi-s°, one who claps with the hands).

Svanita, as, ā, am, sounded, sounding, making a noise; (am), n. the noise of thunder, a thunderclap. – Svanitāhvaya (ta-āh°), as, m. a kind of pot-herb (=tandulīya).

Svāna, as, m. sound, noise.

Svānin, ī, inī, i, Ved. noisy, turbulent. 2. svānta, as, ā, am (for 1. svānta see p. 1158,

2. svanta, as, a, am (for 1. svanta see p. 1158, col. 1), sounded, making a noise.

सन्य svanaya, as, m., N. of a king (said to have given his ten daughters in marriage to the Rishi Kakshivat).

2. svap (for 1. sv-ap see p. 1126),
cl. 2. P. svapiti (2nd sing. svapishi, 1st
sing. svapimi, cp. also A. and sometimes even cl.
1. P. A. svapati, -te); Impl. asvapīt or asvapat (1st du. asvapiva); Pot. svapyāt; Impv. svapitu (2nd sing. svapihi, 1st sing. svapāni); Perf.
sushvāpa (3rd pl. sushupuh), svapsyati, asvāpsit;
Prec. supyāt, svaptum, to sleep; to fall asleep; to
lie down to sleep, repose, go to bed; to lie down,
recline; to be dead: Pass. supyate, Aor. asvāpi:
Caus. svāpayati, -yitum. Aor. asūshupat (according to some also asishvapat), to cause to sleep,
make sleep, lull to rest; to kill, (Ved. sishvapah=
asvāpayah, pātitavān, thou didst hurl down, Rigveda 1. 121, 11): Pass. of Caus. svāpyate: Desid.
of Caus. sushvāpayishati: Desid. sushupsati:
Intens. soshupyate, sāsvapti, (according to Vopadeva also) sūsvapīti, soshupīti, soshopti; [cf.