Śāleya, as, ā or *ī, am*, fit for rice (as a field &c.); sown with rice; (*as, ā*), m. f. a sort of fennel, Anethum Panmori or Sowa, = *miśreyā*; (*am*), n. a field of rice.

शालिक *śālika*. See under *śāla*, p. 1002.

शालिञ्च *śāliñca, as*, m. the creeper Achyranthes Triandra (the leaves of which are used as a vegetable).

Śāliñcī, f. a kind of vegetable (= *śaulpha*, apparently somewhat different from the above).

शालीन *śālīna*. See p. 1002, col. 3.

शालु *śālu, us*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 5. fr. rt. *śṛī*, but in some senses connected with rt. *śal*), a kind of astringent substance; a sort of perfume (commonly called Chor); a frog [cf. *śālura*]; (*u*), n. the root of the water-lily.

Śāluka, am, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 42. fr. rt. *śal*), the esculent root of the different kinds of Nymphæa or water-lily.

Śāluḍa, as, m., Ved. a frog.

Śālura, as, m. a frog.

Śālūka, as, m. a frog; the root of the water-lily (generally neut.); (*am*), n. the root of the water-lily, (see above); the nutmeg (= *jātī-phala*).

Śālūra, as, m. a frog.

शालोत्तरीय *śālottarīya, as*, m. (for *śālāturīya*, q. v. ?), N. of the grammarian Pāṇini, (this word is given by Śabda-k. on the authority of the Trikāṇḍa-śesha; it is said to be derived from *śālā* + *uttarīya*, and to account for this derivation a legend is told that Pāṇini was expelled from the house of his preceptor for his stupidity, and acquired his subsequent scholarship by propitiating Śiva.)

शाल्मल *śālmala, as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. *śal* or *śāl*), the silk-cotton tree; the gum or resin of the cotton tree (= *moća-rasa*); one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (= *śālmali* below). — *Śālmala-dvīpa, as*, m. the Śālmala-dvīpa.

Śālmali, is, m. f. the Seemul or silk-cotton tree, Bombax Heptaphyllum, (*kūṭa-śālmali*, a fabulous thorny rod of the cotton tree for torturing the wicked in hell); one of the seven Dvīpas or great divisions of the known continent (so called from the above tree said to grow there; it is surrounded by the sea of ghee or clarified butter); a kind of hell in which the wicked are tormented with the thorns or prickles of the Śālmali. — *Śālmali-dvīpa, as*, m. the Śālmali-dvīpa. — *Śālmali-pattraka, as*, m. the Saptaććhada tree. — *Śālmali-stha, as*, m. 'Śālmali-abiding,' epithet of Garuḍa.

Śālmalika, as, m. the tree Andersonia Rohitaka; (*am*), n. an inferior kind of Śālmali tree.

Śālmalin, ī, m., N. of Garuḍa, the bird and vehicle of Vishṇu; (*inī*), f. the silk-cotton tree.

Śālmalī, f. = *śālmali* above; N. of a river in the infernal regions (Manu IV. 90); of a hell, (see *śālmali*); of one of the Śaktis of Vishṇu. — *Śālmalī-kanda, as*, m. the root of the Śālmali tree. — *Śālmali-phala, as*, m. a particular plant or tree (= *tejaḥ-phala*). — *Śālmali-phalaka, am*, n. a smooth board of Śālmalī wood (used to wash clothes upon). — *Śālmali-veshṭa* or *śālmalī-veshṭaka, as*, m. the gum or resin of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्व *śālva, as*, m., N. of a country, (also written *sālva*, q. v.); a king of the Śālvas; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a tribe (inhabiting Bhārata-varsha). — *Śālva-pati, is*, or *śālva-rāja, as*, or *śālva-rājan, ā*, m. the king of the Śālvas.

Śālvaṇa, as, m., N. of a class of herbs (used medicinally for expelling wind).

Śālveya, ās, m. pl. the inhabitants of Salva.

शाव *śāva, as, ī, am* (fr. *śava*), cadaverous, relating to a dead body, produced by or belonging to a corpse; dead; of a cadaverous or dark yellowish colour, tawny; relating to purification from the defilement caused by contact with a corpse or the death of a relation; (*as*), m. a dark yellowish or tawny colour; the young of any animal, (in this sense probably connected with rt. *śvi*, cf. *śiśu*.) — *Śāvāśauća* (°*va-aś*°), *am*, n. impurity caused by contact with a dead body or by the death of a relation.

Śāvaka, as, m. the young of any animal.

Śāvasāyana, as, m. a proper N.

शाबर *śāvara, as, ī, am* (fr. *śavara*), relating to a savage or barbarian, barbarous; low, vile; (*as*), m. fault, offence; sin, wickedness; the Lodh tree, = *lodhra*; (*ī*), f. cowach, Carpopogon Pruriens; a sort of Prākṛit, (one of the five Vibhāshās, said to be that spoken by the Śavaras.) — *Śāvara-bhāshya*, see *śābara-bh*°. — *Śāvara-bhedākhya* (°*da-ākh*°), *am*, n. copper. — *Śāvarotsava* (°*ra-ut*°), *as*, m. a festival observed by savage or barbarous tribes.

शाशदान *śāśadāna*. See under rt. *śad*.

शाश्वत *śāśvata, as, ī, am* (fr. *śaśvat*), eternal, constant, perpetual; all; about to happen, future; (*as*), m., N. of Vyāsa; of Śiva; of a king; of the author of the Nānārtha-kosha; the sun; (*ī*), f. the earth; (*am*), n. heaven, ether; (*am*), ind. constantly, perpetually, eternally.

Śāśvatika, as, ī, am, eternal, constant, perpetual, permanent.

शाश्वसत् *śāśvasat, at, atī, at* (fr. Intens. of rt. *śvas*), Ved. breathing repeatedly, panting, constantly snorting (said of the horses of Indra).

शाष्कुल *śāshkula, as, ī, am* (said to be an anom. form for *śaushkala* fr. *śushkala*), eating flesh or fish.

शाष्कुलिक *śāshkulika, am*, n. (fr. *śashkulī*), a quantity of baked cakes or pastry.

शास् 1. *śās* (connected with rt. *śaṃs*), cl. 2. P. *śāsti* (Ved. and ep. also A. *śāste*; ep. also cl. 1. P. *śāsati*; in some forms *śās* is changed to *śis* and this again to *śish*, e. g. Pres. P. 1st du. *śishvas*, 2nd du. *śishthas*, 3rd pl. *śāsati*, Impf. 2nd and 3rd sing. *aśāt*, Impv. 2nd sing. *śādhi*, Ved. *śiśādhī*), *śaśāsa, śāsishyati, aśishat*, (Ved. form *śāstana*, Ṛig-veda X. 52, 1), *śāsitum*, to rule, govern, command, order, direct, control; to enact, decree; to train, instruct, inform, teach (with two acc.); to report, proclaim [cf. rt. *śaṃs*]; to correct, punish, chide; (Ved. A.) to implore, wish, desire [cf. *ā-śās, ā-śaṃs*]: Pass. *śishyate*, to be taught; to learn [cf. *śishyate* under rt. 2. *śish*]: Caus. *śāsayati, -yitum*, Aor. *aśaśāsat*, to correct, punish: Desid. *śiśāsishati*: Intens. *śeśishyate, śāśāsti*.

2. *śās, ās*, m. (connected with rt. *śaṃs*), Ved. one who recites, a reciter, repeater [cf. *uktha-śās*]; a worshipper.

Śāsa, as, m., Ved. order, command, (Sāy. = *śāsana*, Ṛig-veda I. 68, 5); praise, hymn of praise, (Sāy. = *stuti*; in this sense connected with rt. *śaṃs*); N. of a Vedic Ṛishi (having the patronymic Bhāradhvāja, and author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 152); epithet of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 152.

Śāsaka, as, ikā, am, a ruler, governor; a chastiser.

Śāsat, at, atī, at (the nom. m. follows the rule for cl. 3), ruling, regulating, governing, commanding.

Śāsana, as, ī, am, one who instructs, instructing, directing, &c.; (*ī*), f., Ved. an instructress; (*am*), n. the act of governing, ruling, government; an order, edict, enactment, decree, command, direction; the act of instructing, instruction, discipline; a precept; a royal grant, charter (usually a grant of land or of particular privileges, and frequently inscribed on stone or copper); a writing, deed, written contract or agreement; any written book or work of authority, scripture; the control or government of the passions, self-control, devotion. — *Śāsana-dāshaka, as, ikā, am*, disobeying the command of a king. — *Śāsana-pattra, am*, n. 'edict-plate,' a plate of copper or of stone on which an edict or grant is inscribed; a sheet of paper on which an order is written. — *Śāsana-hara, as*, m. a command-bearer, one bearing an edict, a royal messenger. — *Śāsana-hārin, ī, iṇī, i*, bearing commands; (*ī*), m. a messenger, envoy. — *Śāsanātivṛitti* (°*na-at*°), *is*, f. the transgression of a command.

Śāsanīya, as, ā, am, to be governed or directed; to be corrected, deserving punishment, punishable.

Śāsita, as, ā, am, governed, ruled, directed; corrected, punished.

Śāsitavya, as, ā, am, to be governed; to be ordered; to be corrected.

Śāsitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, ruling, governing; ordering, commanding; one who rules or governs, a governor, commander.

Śāsin, ī, inī, i, ruling, directing, controlling; correcting.

Śāsu, us, m., Ved. a governor, ruler [cf. *śāstṛi*]; a command, (Sāy. = *śāsanam*.)

Śāsti, is, f. governing, ruling, ordering; a command, order; correction, punishment; a punishment inflicted by royal command; a sceptre.

Śāstṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who rules or governs or corrects; a ruler, governor, (Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 60, 2. *śāsuḥ* = *śāsituḥ*, gen. c. 'of a ruler'); teaching, instructing; (*tā*), m. a ruler, governor, king; a father; a teacher, master, instructor; a Buddha or Jina or the deified teacher of either of these sects. — *Śāstṛitva, am*, n. the state of a ruler, &c.; governing, chastising.

Śāstra, am, n. 'an instrument of directing or teaching,' an order, command, rule, precept, institute; religious or scientific treatise, any sacred book or composition of divine or standard authority (applicable even to the Veda, and said to be of fourteen or even eighteen kinds, see under *vidyā*; the word *śāstra* is often found at the end of a comp. after the word denoting the subject of the book, or applied collectively to whole departments of knowledge, e. g. *Vedānta-ś*°, a work on the Vedānta philosophy or the whole body of teaching on that subject; *dharma-ś*°, a law-book or whole body of written laws; *kāvya-ś*°, a poetical work or poetry in general; *śilpi-ś*°, works on the mechanical arts; *kāma-ś*°, erotic compositions; *alankāra-ś*°, rhetoric, &c.); a book, treatise, body of teaching (in general), scripture, science. — *Śāstra-kṛit, t*, m. the author of a Śāstra; a writer or author (in general); a Ṛishi or sage (as the author of sacred works). — *Śāstra-kóvida, as, ā, am*, skilled in sacred works. — *Śāstra-gaṇḍa, as*, m. a superficial reader of books; a general reader (= *praghaṭā-vid*). — *Śāstra-cakshus, us*, n. 'the eye of science,' grammar. — *Śāstra-cāraṇa, as, ā, am*, skilled in the Śāstras, well-versed in sacred works or sciences. — *Śāstra-jña, as, ā, am*, knowing sacred works, acquainted with the Śāstras; knowing books; a mere theorist. — *Śāstrajña-tā*, f. or *śāstrajña-tva, am*, n. knowledge of sacred works, acquaintance with the Śāstras. — *Śāstra-jñāna, am*, n. knowledge of sacred works, knowledge derived from the study of the Śāstras. — *Śāstra-tattva, am*, n. the truth (taught) in sacred works, the truth of the Śāstras. — *Śāstratattva-jña, as, ā, am*, understanding the truth (as taught in) sacred works; (*as*), m. an astronomer, astrologer. — *Śāstra-tas*, ind. according to the Śāstras, according to sacred precept or law. — *Śāstra-darśin, ī, inī, i*, seeing or knowing the Śāstras, skilled in sacred works or sciences. — *Śāstra-dīpikā*, f., N. of a commentary on the Nyāya-sūtras by Pārtha-sārathi. — *Śāstra-dṛishṭa, as, ā, am*, seen in the Śāstras, stated in sacred works or in books treating of any science. — *Śāstra-nindā*, f. reviling or denying the authority of sacred works. — *Śāstra-prasaṅga, as*, m. the subject of the Śāstras; the discussion of sacred works. — *Śāstra-yoni, is*, m. the source of the Śāstras. — *Śāstrayoni-tva, am*, n. the state of being the source of the Śāstras. — *Śāstra-vaktṛi, tā*, m. one who expounds sacred books. — 1. *śāstra-vat*, ind. like the sacred writings, conformably or according to written authority. — 2. *śāstra-vat, ān, atī, at*, having or following sacred institutes, skilled