in sacred writings. — *Śāstra-vid, t, t, t,* knowing the Śāstras, understanding or conversant with the scriptures, skilled in sacred sciences. — *Śāstra-vidhāna, am,* n. or *śāstra-vidhi, is,* m. scripture-precept, sacred ritual, ceremonial injunction. — *Śāstravidhānokta* (°*na-uk*°), *as, ā, am,* prescribed by scriptural precept or sacred injunction. — *Śāstra-vipratishiddha, as, ā, am,* forbidden by the Śāstras, contrary to the scriptures, illegal. — *Śāstra-vipratishedha, as,* m. opposition to the Śāstras, any act contrary to sacred precept or scriptural injunction. — *Śāstra-vimukha, as, ī, am,* disinclined to learning, averse from study. — *Śāstra-viruddha, as, ā, am,* opposed to the Śāstras, contrary to law or religious precept. — *Śāstra-virodha, as,* m. opposition to sacred precept; mutual contradiction of books, incompatibility of different works. — *Śāstra-vyutpatti, is,* f. perfect conversancy with sacred writings. — *Śāstra-śilpin, ī,* m. the country of Kaśmīra; (*inas*), m. pl. the people of Kaśmīra (commonly called Cashmere). — *Śāstra-siddha, as, ā, am,* established by the Śāstras, proved by sacred works. — *Śāstrācaraṇa* (°*ra-āc*°), *am,* n. the study of the Śāstras; (*as*), m. one versed in the scriptures or well read in sacred works; a student of the Vedas or one whose conduct is regulated by their precepts; a Pandit. — *Śāstrātikrama* (°*ra-at*°), *as,* m. transgressing the Śāstras, violation of sacred precepts. — *Śāstrānanushṭhāna* (°*ra-an*°), *am,* n. non-performance of sacred precept, disregard of the authority of religious books. — *Śāstrānushṭhāna* (°*ra-an*°), *am,* n. observance of the Śāstras, conforming to sacred law or ritual; applying one's self to books. — *Śāstrānushṭhita* (°*ra-an*°), *as, ā, am,* established or authorized by the Śāstras, obeying or following sacred institutes. — *Śāstrānusāra* (°*ra-an*°), *as,* m. conformity to the Śāstras, following sacred ordinances. — *Śāstrābhijña* (°*ra-abh*°), *as, ā, am,* learned in sacred works, versed in the Śāstras. — *Śāstrārtha* (°*ra-ar*°), *as,* m. the object or purport of a book, the meaning of a sacred precept, a precept or direction of the Śāstras or of any particular Śāstra, a scriptural statement or dogma. — *Śāstrokta* (°*ra-uk*°), *as, ā, am,* declared or enjoined by the Śāstras, declared in works of sacred authority, said in a book.

Śāstrita, as, ā, am, treated according to the Śāstras. — *Śāstritārtha* (°*ta-ar*°), *as,* m. a scientifically treated subject.

Śāstrin, ī, iṇī, i, having or following sacred works, versed in the Śāstras, skilled in books; (*ī*), m. a teacher of sacred science; a learned man, one who has studied the Śāstras.

Śāstrīya, as, ā, am, scriptural, authorized by or conformable to sacred precept, agreeable to sacred institutes, legal.

Śāsya, as, ā, am, to be governed or regulated, to be ordained or prescribed by law; to be corrected; punishable, deserving chastisement or punishment, corrigible.

Śishṭa, śishya, &c. See under 2. *śishṭa,* p. 1009.

शास *śāsa, as,* m. (fr. rt. 1. *śas*), Ved. 'destroyer,' epithet of Indra.

शाह *śāha,* N. of a country (belonging to Kaśmīra).

Śāhi, is, m., N. of a dynasty.

शि 1. *śi* (closely connected with rt. *śo*), cl. 5. P. A. *śinoti, śinute* (Ved. also cl. 3. A. *śiśīte*), *śiśāya, śiśye, śeshyati, -te, aśaishīt, aśeshṭa, śetum,* to sharpen, whet; to make sharp or thin, attenuate; to excite; to be sharp; to be attentive: Caus. *śāyayati, -yituṃ,* Aor. *aśīśayat:* Desid. *śiśishati, -te:* Intens. *śeśīyate, śeśayīti, śeśeti;* [cf. Gr. *κί-ω, κι-νυ-μαι, κινέ-ω*; Lat. *ci-o, ci-e-o, ci-tu-s, excito, incito;* Lith. *koja*.]

2. *śi, is,* m. an epithet of Śiva; auspiciousness, good fortune; peace, composure, calm.

Śita, as, ā, am [cf. *śāta,* fr. rt. *śo*], sharpened, whetted; attenuated, thin, emaciated, wasted; declined; weak, feeble. — *Śita-tā,* f. or *śita-tva, am,* n. sharpness. — *Śita-dhāra, as, ā, am,* sharp-edged. — *Śita-śara, as,* m. a sharp arrow. — *Śita-śarābhita* (°*ra-abh*°), *as, ā, am,* surrounded or encompassed with sharp arrows. — *Śita-śāka, as,* m. 'sharp-bearded,' barley; wheat. — *Śitāgra* (°*ta-ag*°), *as, ā, am,* sharp-pointed; (*as*), m. a thorn. — *Śitāstra-bhṛit* (°*ta-as*°), *t,* m. bearing sharp weapons. — *Śiteshu* (°*ta-ishu*), *us,* m. a sharp arrow. — *Śitodā,* f. = *śītodā.*

Śitvā, ind. having sharpened, having whetted.

Śiśāna, as, ā, am, Ved. sharpening, making sharp, (Sāy. = *tīkshṇī-kurvat.*)

शि 3. *śi,* (in grammar) a technical term for the case-ending *i,* substituted for *jas* and *śas* in neuters.

शिंशपा *śiṃśapā* or (according to some) *śiṃśipā,* f. the tree Dalbergia Sisu; the Aśoka tree.

शिंशुमार *śiṃśumāra, as,* m., Ved. a porpoise (= *śiśu-māra*).

शिंह *śiṃh* = rt. *śiṃgh,* q. v.

Śiṃhāṇa, śiṃhāṇaka, = *śiṃghāṇa,* &c.

शिक्कु *śikku, us, us, u,* idle, lazy, following no business or profession.

शिक्थ *śiktha* or *śikthaka, am,* n. bee's wax, (also written *sikthaka,* q. v.)

शिक्य *śikya, am, ā,* n. f. (according to Uṇādi-s. V. 16. fr. *śi* substituted for rt. *sraṇs,* cf. *śīḍ*), a kind of loop or swing made of rope and suspended from either end of a pole or yoke to receive a load; the burden or load so carried; a sort of hanging-shelf suspended by strings; the strings of a balance. — *Śikyādhāra* (°*yā-ādh*°), *as,* m. 'loop-holder,' the hook or eye at each end of a pole or beam for holding the above looped cord or for holding the strings of a balance.

Śikyita, as, ā, am, placed or carried in the above loop, suspended in a swing or loop made of cord, &c.

शिक्वन् *śikvan* (perhaps connected with *śikya* above), Ved. a rope, cord, (Sāy. *śikvabhiḥ* = *rajjubhiḥ,* Ṛig-veda I. 141, 8.)

शिक्वस *śikvas* (connected with rt. 1. *śak*), Ved. mighty, powerful, able, (Sāy. *śikvasaḥ* = *śaktāḥ,* Ṛig-veda V. 52, 16; *śikvase* = *śaktāya,* Ṛig-veda X. 92, 9.)

शिक्ष *śiksh* (properly Desid. of rt. 1. *śak,* q.v., but regarded by some as a separate rt.), cl. 1. A. *śikshate,* Aor. *aśikshishṭa, śikshitum,* to learn, acquire knowledge; to teach (Ved.); to give (P., Ved., see rt. 1. *śak*): Pass. *śikshyate,* Aor. *aśikshi:* Caus. *śikshayati, -te,* Aor. *aśīśikshat, -ta,* to teach, &c., (see rt. 1. *śak,* p. 985.)

Śikshaka, as, ā or *ikā, am,* a learner; a teacher, instructor, (in this sense fr. Caus.); one who knows Śikshā or the science of euphony, (see below.)

Śikshaṇa, am, n. the act of learning, acquiring knowledge; teaching, instruction (fr. Caus.).

Śikshaṇīya, as, ā, am, to be learnt; to be taught (fr. Caus.).

Śikshat, an, antī, at, Ved. teaching, instructing.

Śikshamāṇa, as, ā, am, Ved. learning; (*as*), m. a learner, pupil.

Śikshayitṛi, tā, m. (fr. Caus.), an instructor, teacher.

Śikshayitvā, ind. having taught, having instructed.

Śikshā, f. desire of being able to effect anything, wish to prevail (Kirāt. XV. 37); learning, study, the acquisition of knowledge; teaching, instruction, training, discipline; the science which teaches proper pronunciation and especially the laws of euphony peculiar to the Veda, (one of the six Vedāṅgas; see *vedāṅga*); modesty, humility, diffidence; giving, bestowing (Ved., see rt. 1. *śak*); the plant Bignonia Indica. — *Śikshā-kara, as, ī, am,* instruction-causing, instruction-giving; (*as*), m. a teacher, instructor; epithet of Vyāsa. — *Śikshā-guru, us,* m. a religious preceptor, teacher. — *Śikshā-nara, as,* m., Ved. the chief or foremost in liberality; epithet of Indra, (Sāy. = *dānasya netā.*) — *Śikshā-śakti, is,* f. 'power of learning,' dexterity, skill. — *Śikshā-sūtra, am,* n., N. of a section in the Kātantra treating of the pronunciation of letters.

Śikshāṇa, as, ā, am, learning, acquiring knowledge.

Śikshita, as, ā, am, learnt, studied; instructed, taught (with acc., e. g. *śikshito nṛityam,* instructed in dancing); disciplined, exercised, trained, tamed, tame; docile; skilful, clever, conversant; modest, diffident. — *Śikshitākshara* (°*ta-ak*°), *as,* m. one who is taught letters or literature, a pupil, scholar. — *Śikshitāyudha* (°*ta-āy*°), *as, ā, am,* skilled in weapons.

Śikshitarya, as, ā, am, to be learnt; to be instructed or taught.

Śikshitvā, ind. having learnt; having instructed.

Śikshin, ī, iṇī, i, learning; instructing.

Śikshu, us, us, u, desirous of learning, one who wishes to learn.

Śikshya, as, ā, am, to be learnt; to be trained or taught, teachable.

Śikshyamāṇa, as, ā, am, being learnt; being taught; (*as*), m. a pupil.

शिख *śikha, as,* m., Ved., N. of a serpent priest; [cf. *anu-śikha.*].

Śikhaka, as, m. (according to Śabda-k. = *lekhaka*), a writer, scribe.

शिखण्ड *śikhaṇḍa, as,* m. (connected with *śikhā,* q. v.), a tuft or lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure; any crest or plume or tuft; the tail of a peacock.

Śikhaṇḍaka, as, m. a tuft or lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure; three or five locks left on the side of the head (especially in men of the military class, = *kāka-pakṣha*); a curl or ringlet; any crest or tuft; a peacock's tail, (in this sense *am,* n. according to Śabda-k.)

Śikhaṇḍika, as, m. a cock; (*ā*), f. a tuft or lock of hair on the crown of the head.

Śikhaṇḍita, am, n. a kind of metre.

Śikhaṇḍin, ī, inī, i, crested, tufted; (*ī*), m. a peacock; a peacock's tail; a cock; an arrow; a kind of yellow jasmine; the plant Abrus Precatorius; N. of Vishṇu; of a Ṛishi or Muni (one of the seven stars of the Great Bear, cf. *citra-śikhaṇḍin*); N. of a son of Drupada (enemy of Bhīshma and born as a female); of a mountain; (*inī*), f. a pea-hen; a kind of jasmine (= *yūthikā*); the shrub Abrus Precatorius; N. of the daughter of Drupada (afterwards changed to a male, see above); N. of two Apsarases (daughters of Kaśyapa and regarded as the authoresses of Ṛig-veda IX. 104).

Śikhāṇḍaka, as, m. a tuft or lock of hair on the top or side of the head (= *śikhaṇḍaka*).

शिखर *śikhara.* See p. 1005, col. 1.

शिखलोहित *śikhalohita, as,* m. a plant (commonly called *kukura-muḍā*).

शिखा *śikhā,* f. (according to Uṇādi-s. V. 24. fr. rt. 1. *śi;* probably connected with rt. 1. *śī*), a sharp end, point, spike, peak, pinnacle, projection, top, summit, end or point (in general); the end or point of a garment; a crest, top-knot, tuft, plume, lock of hair on the crown of the head; a peacock's crest or comb; a pointed flame, flame (in general); the point or tip of the foot; a ray of light; a fibrous root, root (in general); a branch which takes root, any branch; the head or chief of anything, principal thing, acme; a kind of metre; a particular plant (= *lāṅgalikī*); the fever or excitement of love; [cf. Hib. *sigh,* 'a hill.'] — *Śikhā-kanda, am,* n. a kind of onion or turnip (= *gṛiñjana*). — *Śikhā-jaṭa, as, ā, am,* one who wears a lock of hair in a knot on the top of the head. — *Śikhā-taru, us,* m. 'flame-tree,' a lamp-stand, candlestick. — *Śikhā-dāman, a,* n. a garland at the top of the head. — *Śikhā-dhara, as, ā, am,* having a sharp end or point, pointed, crested, having a top-knot; (*as*), m.