am, n. white pepper; the seed of the Hyperanthera Moringa. — *Śveta-mādhava-tīrtha, am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Śveta-māla, as*, m. 'having white wreaths,' a cloud; smoke. — *Śveta-yāvarī*, f., Ved. 'clear-flowing,' N. of a river. — *Śveta-rakta, as*, m. 'whitish-red,' pale-red, rosy, pink (the colour). — *Śveta-rañjana, am*, n. 'white-coloured,' lead. — *Śveta-ratha, as*, m. a white chariot; 'having a white car,' the planet Venus. — *Śveta-rāji*, f. a kind of creeper (= *caṇḍālī*). — *Śveta-rāsnā*, f. the white Rāsnā plant. — *Śveta-rocis, is*, m. 'having white light,' the moon. — *Śveta-roman, a*, n. white hair. — *Śveta-romāṅka* (°*ma-aṅ*°), *as*, m. a spot of white hair. — *Śveta-rohita, as*, m. 'white and red,' an epithet of Garuḍa; a kind of tree (= *lakshmīvat*). — *Śveta-lodhra, as*, m. a white Lodhra tree. — *Śveta-lohita, as*, m., N. of a Muni (a pupil of Śiva). — *Śveta-vacā*, f. white orris root (= *ativishā*). — *Śveta-varṇa, as, ā, am*, white-coloured. — *Śveta-valkala, as*, m. white bark; 'white-barked,' the glomerous fig-tree, Ficus Glomerata. — *Śveta-vājin, ī*, m. a white horse; 'having white horses,' the moon; epithet of Arjuna. — *Śveta-vāsas, ās, as, as*, having white clothes; (*ās*), m. 'clad in white,' an ascetic wearing white garments. — *Śveta-vāh, vāṭ, śvetauhī* or *-vāhī, vāṭ*, borne on white horses; (*ṭ*), m. epithet of Indra; (*-tauhī* or *-vāhī*), f. the wife of Indra. — *Śveta-vāha, as*, m. 'having white horses,' epithet of Arjuna; of Indra. — *Śveta-vāhana, as*, m. 'having white horses,' epithet of the moon; of Arjuna; N. of a king, (see *bhadrāśva*); a marine monster (= *makara*). — *Śveta-vāhin, ī*, m. 'borne by white horses,' epithet of Arjuna. — *Śveta-vuhnā*, f. a kind of plant (= *vana-tiktā*). — *Śveta-vriksha, as*, m. 'white tree,' the Varuṇa tree. — *Śveta-vrihatī*, f. a kind of white Vārtāki or egg-plant. — *Śveta-śarapunkhā*, f. a kind of shrub. — *Śveta-śiṃśapā*, f. the white Siṃśapā tree. — *Śveta-śikha, as*, m., N. of a Muni. — *Śveta-śigru, us*, m. the white Śigru tree. — *Śveta-śaṅga, as, ā, am*, having white awns; (*as*), m. barley. — *Śveta-śūraṇa, as*, m. a kind of plant (= *vana-śūraṇa*). — *Śveta-śṛinga, as*, m. 'having white awns,' barley. — *Śveta-sarpa, as*, m. a white snake; the tree Tapia Cratæva. — *Śveta-sāra, as*, m. the tree Mimosa Catechu. — *Śveta-surasā*, f. a white variety of the Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis. — *Śveta-spandā*, f. a kind of plant (= *aparājitā*). — *Śveta-haya, as*, m. a white horse; the horse of Indra; 'having white horses,' epithet of Arjuna. — *Śveta-hastin, ī*, m. a white elephant; Airāvata (the elephant of Indra). — *Śvetā-trivṛit, t*, f. the white Trivṛit plant. — *Śvetātreya* (°*ta-āt*°), *as*, m. a proper N. — *Śvetānukāśa* (°*ta-an*°), *as, ā, am*, Ved. possessing a white light; white and shining. — *Śvetāmbara* (°*ta-am*°), *as*, m. 'having white garments,' an order of ascetics among the Jainas. — *Śvetāmlī* (°*ta-am*°), *is*, f. a kind of shrub (= *amlikā*). — *Śvetāraṇya-tīrtha* (°*ta-ar*°), *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Śvetāvara* (°*ta-av*°), *as*, m. a kind of vegetable (= *sitāvara*). — *Śvetāśvatara* (°*ta-aś*°), *as*, m., N. of a Ṛishi. — *Śvetāśvatara-śākhā*, f., N. of a Śākhā of the Yajur-veda. — *Śvetāśvatara-śākhin, ina*, m. pl. the followers of the Śvetāśvatara-śākhā. — *Śvetāśvataropanishad* (°*ra-up*°), *t*, f., N. of an Upanishad. — *Śvetāsya* (°*ta-ās*°), *as*, m. 'white-faced,' N. of a Muni. — *Śvetāhvā* (°*ta-āh*°), f. a kind of plant (= *śukla-pāṭalā*). — *Śvetekshu* (°*ta-ik*°), *us*, m. 'white sugar-cane,' a species of sugar-cane (= *pāṇḍurekshu*). — *Śvetodara* (°*ta-ud*°), *as*, m. a white belly; 'white-bellied,' epithet of Kuvera.

Śvetaka, as, m. a cowri; (*am*), n. silver.

Śvetanā, f., Ved. 'the whitener,' epithet of Ushas or dawn.

Śvetayat, an, antī, at, making white, whitening.

Śvetita, as, ā, am, (probably) whitened, see Pāṇ. VII. 2, 16, 17.

Śvetī, f., N. of a river.

Śvetauhī, f. the wife of Indra; [cf. *śveta-vāh.*]

Śvetyā, f., Ved. the dawn.

Śvetra, am, n. white leprosy (= *śvitra*).

Śvaita-vaidārava. See under *śveta.*

Śvaitya, am, n. whiteness; white leprosy; vitiligo; (*as*), m. a proper N.

Śvaitra, am, n. white leprosy; vitiligo.

Śvaitreya, as, ī, am, Ved. produced in the atmosphere; (*as*), m. = *śvitrya.*

Śvaitrya, am, n. leprosy, whiteness of the skin.

श्विन्द् *śvind* (connected with rt. *śvit*), cl. 1. A. *śvindate, śiśvinde, śvindishyate, śvinditum*, to be white, become white; to be cold (according to some); [cf. probably Gr. *κνδνός, κνδρός, κῦδος*; Goth. *hveits, hvaitei*; Old Germ. *hwiz, hwaizi, hiza, haiz*; Angl. Sax. *hvit, hwæte.*]

श्वनी *śvenī*, fem. of *śveta*, q. v.

श्वैक्न *śvaikna, as*, m. (fr. *śvikna*), a proper N.

श्वोभूत *śvo-bhūta, śvo-vasīyasa.* See under 2. *śvas.*

ष

ष 1. *sha*, the thirty-first consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet and second of the three sibilants; it belongs to the cerebral class, and in sound corresponds to *sh* in the English word *shun*. (Many roots which begin with the dental *s* are written in native grammars and in the Dhātu-pāṭha with *sh*, to show that the dental *s* is liable to be cerebralized after certain prepositions.) — *Sha-kāra, as*, m. the letter or sound *sha*. — *Sha-tva, am*, n. the state of the letter *sha*, the cerebral sibilant, the substitution of *sh* for *s*. — *Shatva-ṇatva, am*, n. the substitution of *sh* for *s* and of *ṇ* for *n* in grammatical derivatives.

ष 2. *sha, as, ā, am*, best, excellent; wise, learned; (*as*), m. loss, destruction; loss of knowledge; end, term; rest, remainder; eternal happiness, final emancipation, (in some of the preceding senses said to be fr. rt. *so*); heaven, paradise; sleep; a learned man, teacher; a nipple; (according to Śabda-k.) = *kaṭa*; = *mānava*; = *sarva*; = *garbhavimoćana* [cf. *shū*]; (*am*), n. the embryo; patience, endurance (according to some).

षग् *shag, shagh, shaṭ*, &c. See *sag*, &c.

षट् *shaṭ, shaḍ*, for *shash*, at the beginning of comps. See *shash.*

षण्ड *shaṇḍa, as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 113. fr. rt. 1. *san*; cf. *śaṇḍa, saṇḍha*), a bull; a eunuch, (fourteen or even twenty classes are enumerated by some writers); a multitude, collection, quantity, group, heap; a wood, thicket; N. of one of Vishṇu's guards or attendants, (also written *śaṇḍa*, q. v.); (*as, am*), m. n. a flock (of goats &c.); a quantity of lotuses.

Shaṇḍaka, as, m. a eunuch.

Shaṇḍālī, f. a wanton woman; a pond, pool; a particular measure of oil (commonly called Chatāk).

Shaṇḍika, as, m. a proper N.

Shaṇḍha, as, m. a eunuch. — *Shaṇḍha-tila, as*, m. barren sesamum. — *Shaṇḍha-tva, am*, n. the being a eunuch.

षराजिम *sharājima* and *sharāñjima* and *sharija*, N. of places.

षर्जूर *sharjūra*, N. of a place.

षलाग् *shalāgru*, N. of a place.

षष् *shash, shaṭ*, m. f. n. pl. (thought by some to be for an original *svaksh*, by others for *kshash*; *shash* becomes *shaṭ* before hard letters, *shaḍ* before soft, *sho* before *ḍ*, and *shaṇ* before nasals), six, (the following words are used as symbolical expressions for the number six, *aṅga, darśana, tarka, guṇa, rasa, ṛitu, vajrakoṇa, kārttikeya-mukha*); [cf. Zend *kshvas*; Gr. ἕξ, *Fέξ*; Lat. *sex*; Angl. Sax. *seox, sex, six*; Old Germ. *sehs* for *sihs*; Goth. *saihs* for *sihs*; Lith. *szeszi*, f. *szeszios*; Slav. *sesti, sesty*; Cambro-Brit. *chwech*; Armor. *chuech*; Hib. *se*, 'six.']

— *Shaṭ-karṇa, as, ā, am*, six-eared; heard by six ears (i. e. by a third, instead of by the speaker and person addressed only), told to more than one listener; (*as*), m. a sort of lute. — *Shaṭ-karman, a*, n. the six acts or duties enjoined on Brāhmans collectively, (viz. teaching the Vedas, holy study, offering sacrifices, conducting them for others, giving and accepting gifts); six acts allowable to a Brāhman for subsistence, (viz. gleaning, accepting gifts, asking alms, agriculture, trade, tending cattle, or, according to some, lending money at interest); six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga, (viz., according to Śabda-k., *dhauti, vasti, neti, naulikī, trāṭaka, kapālabhāti*, these consist of suppressions of the breath and self-mortifications of various kinds; other authorities write the words with different terminations, e. g. *dhautī, vastī, naulika*, &c.); six acts that may be performed by means of magical texts, (viz. killing, infatuating, enthralling, expelling, exciting animosity, and the stopping or privation of any faculty; these are taught in the Tantras); (*ā*), m. a Brāhman skilled in the above six acts; an adept in the Tantra magical rites. — *Shaṭ-kārakapratiśćhandaka, as*, m., N. of a grammatical work on the use of the six cases. — *Shaṭ-kūṭā*, f. a form of Bhairavī. — *Shaṭ-koṇa, am*, n. a six-angled figure, hexagon; the thunderbolt of Indra; (*as, ā, am*), hexangular. — *Shaṭ-kheṭaka*, N. of a town. — *Shaṭćakra, am*, n. the six mystical circles of the body, (see *ćakra.*) — *Shaṭćatvāriṅśa, as, ī, am*, 46th. — *Shaṭ-ćatvāriṅśat, t*, f., 46. — *Shaṭćaraṇa, as, ā, am*, six-footed, having six feet; (*as*), m. a bee; a louse; a locust. — *Shaṭ-tiladāna, am*, n. a particular ceremony on the twelfth day of the month Māgha. — *Shaṭṭilin, ī, inī, t*, one who on certain festivals performs six acts with Tila or sesamum, (so called, according to Śabda-k., when he is *tilodvartin, tila-snāyin, tila-homin, tila-prada, tila-bhuj, tila-vāpin.*) — *Shaṭtriṅśa, as, ī, am*, 36th. — *Shaṭ-triṅśat, t*, f., 36; N. of a work on law. — *Shaṭtriṅśadābdika, as, ī, am*, lasting 36 years. — *Shaṭtriṅśad-dīpikā*, f., N. of a work. — *Shaṭtriṅśanmata*, a collection of the opinions of 36 Munis (held to be authors of as many law-books, viz. Manu, Vishṇu, Yama, Daksha, Aṅgiras, Atri, Vṛihaspati, Āpastamba, Uśanas, Kātyāyana, Parāśara, Vasishṭha, Vyāsa, Saṃvarta, Hārīta, Gotama, Praćetas, Saṅkha, Likhita, Yājñavalkya, Kāśyapa, Śātātapa, Lomaśa, Jamad-agni, Prajāpati, Viśvā-mitra, Paiṭhīnasi, Baudhāyana, Pitāmaha, Chāgaleya, Jābāla, Marīći, Cyavana, Bhṛigu, Ṛishya-śṛinga, Nārada.) — *Shaṭpañćāśa, as, ī, am*, 56th. — *Shaṭ-pañćāśat, t*, f., 56. — *Shaṭpañćāśat-tama, as, ī, am*, 56th. — *Shaṭ-pañćāśikā*, N. of a work by Pṛithuyaśas. — *Shaṭ-pada, as, ā, am*, six-footed, containing six Padas or divisions; (*as*), m. a bee; a verse consisting of six Padas or divisions; (*as, ī*), m. f. a louse; (*ī*), f. a female bee. — *Shaṭpada-jya, as, ā, am*, 'having bees for a string,' epithet of Kāmadeva's bow (the string of which is supposed to consist of bees). — *Shaṭpada-priya, as*, m. 'beloved by bees,' a kind of tree (= *nāga-keśara*). — *Shaṭpadātithi* (°*da-at*°), *is*, m. 'having bees as guests,' the Mango tree; the Campaka tree. — *Shaṭpadānanda-vardhana* (°*da-ān*°), *as*, m. 'increasing the joy of bees,' the Kiṅkirāta tree. — *Shaṭpadālī* (°*da-ālī*), f. a line of bees. — *Shaṭ-padikā*, f. a kind of metre. — *Shaṭ-prajña, as*, m. 'six-knower,' one who is wise on six subjects, a sage (i. e. one acquainted with the four objects of human existence, viz. virtue, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation, and with the nature of the world, and of divine truth); a dissolute or lustful man. — *Shaṭ-praśnopanishad, t*, f. = *praśnopanishad*, q. v. — *Shaṭśata, am*, n., 106; 600. — *Shaṭ-śāstrin, ī*, m. one who has studied the six Śāstras or six systems of philosophy. — *Shaṭshashṭa, as, ī, am*, 66th. — *Shaṭ-shashṭi, is*, f., 66. — *Shaṭsaptata,*