properly conducted; wholly confiding in. — *Samyag-vṛitti, is,* f. steady or complete practice, regular discharge of prescribed duties.

Samīcīna, as, ā, am, tending in a common direction, going with or in company with, agreeing with, concordant, consistent, convenient, fit, proper, correct, true, just, right; (*am*), n. propriety, fitness, truth.

सम्राज् *sam-rāj, ṭ,* m. (fr. *saṃ-rāj,* Pāṇ. VIII. 3, 25), a sovereign lord, paramount sovereign, one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasūya sacrifice; (*ṭ*), f. a kind of Vedic metre.

Sam-rājat, an, m., Ved. = *sam-rāj,* (see *saṃ-rāj.*)

Samrājñī, f., Ved. a woman who takes precedence, a mistress, superior.

सय् *say,* cl. 1. A. *sayate,* &c., to go.

सय *sa-ya, as, ā, am,* with the letter *ya.*

सयक्ष्मन् *sa-yakshman, ā, ā, a,* having or subject to consumption, consumptive.

सयत्न *sa-yatna, as, ā, am,* making efforts, taking pains, endeavouring, persevering; active, busy; (*am*), ind. with effort, vigorously, assiduously.

सयन *sayana, am,* n. (fr. rt. *si*), the act of binding, fastening; [cf. *pra-s°.*]

सयन्त्र *sa-yantra, as, ā, am,* with machines. — *Sa-yantra-jala-śaila, as, ā, am,* having engines and water and a rock.

सयावक *sa-yāvaka, as, ā* (according to some *ikā*), *am,* dyed or coloured with lac.

सयावन् *sa-yāvan, ā, arī, a,* Ved. going along with, attendant, attending, associated with (with inst.).

सयुज् *sa-yuj, k,* m., Ved. a companion.

Sa-yugvan, ā, ā or *arī, a,* Ved. associated with, attending on, attendant; (*ā*), m. a proper N.

Sa-yujya, as, ā, am, closely united with. — *Sa-yujya-tā,* f. intimate union or junction.

सयुधिष्ठिर *sa-yudhishṭhira, as, ā, am,* with or accompanied by Yudhishṭhira.

सयूथ्य *sa-yūthya, as, ā, am,* belonging to the same herd or tribe; (*as*), m. one of the same tribe.

सयोग *sa-yoga, am,* n. (scil. *guṇa-sthāna*), epithet of the last but one of the fourteen stages leading to final emancipation (according to the belief of the Jainas).

सयोनि *sa-yoni, is, is, i,* having the same womb, uterine; closely related to; closely united with the womb; (*is*), m. 'being from the same womb,' a brother; a pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut; N. of Indra (according to some).

सयोषण *sa-yoshaṇa, as, ā, am,* attended by women, along with the women.

सर *sara, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. *sṛi,* cf. *sala* under rt. *sal*), going, moving, proceeding (often at the end of comps., cf. *puraḥ-s°*); cathartic, purgative; (*as*), m. going, motion; an arrow [cf. *śara*]; the coagulum of curds or milk, cream, (in this sense cf. according to some, Gr. *ὀρό-s, ὀρρός, οὐρό-s*; Lat. *seru-m;* Lith. *suri-s;* Slav. *syru*); salt (probably as coming from water, cf. *sala, sarira, salila*); a waterfall; (*ā*), f. going, motion, movement; a cascade, waterfall; the plant Pæderia Fetida; (*ī*), f. a cascade; (*am*), n. a lake, pool; water. — *Sara-ja, am,* n. 'produced from cream,' fresh butter. — *Sara-pattrikā,* f. the new leaf of a lotus. — *Sara-vatī,* f., N. of the river Vitastā. — *Sarotsava* (*°ra-ut°*), *as,* m. 'delighting in water,' the Indian crane.

Saraka, as, ā or *ikā, am,* going, moving, proceeding; (*as, am*), m. n. a continuous line of road, spirituous liquor (especially that distilled from sugar), rum; drinking spirits; a drinking vessel, goblet; distribution of spirituous liquor; (*am*), n. going; a lake, pond, pool; heaven, sky.

Sarat, t, m. air, wind; a cloud; a bee; a lizard, chameleon.

Saraṭa, as, m. wind; a kind of lizard or chameleon; [cf. *śaraṭa.*]

Saraṭi, is, m. air, wind; a cloud.

Saraṭu, us, m. a lizard, chameleon.

Saraṇa, as, ā, am, going, moving, proceeding, flowing, who or what goes or moves; (*am*), n. the act of going, flowing, proceeding; iron rust or filings; (*ā*), f. the creeping plant Pæderia Fetida; a sort of convolvulus (= *tri-vṛitā,* commonly called Tëori).

Saraṇi, is, f. a road, path, way [cf. 2. *śaraṇi*]; a straight or continuous line; the creeping plant Pæderia Fetida; a disease of the throat.

Saraṇī, f. = *saraṇi* above.

Saraṇḍa, as, m. a bird; a lizard; a rogue, cheat; a dissolute man; a sort of ornament; [cf. *śaraṇḍa.*]

Saraṇya, as, ā, am, to be gone; [cf. 2. *śaraṇya.*]

Saraṇyat, an, antī, at, wishing to go; wishing to go everywhere, all-pervading, (Sāy. = *sarvatra gamanam icchat.*)

Saraṇyu, us, us, u, (probably) fleet, impetuous (Ved.); (*us*), m., N. of Yama, (Sāy. = *saraṇa-śīla*); of the son of Varuṇa, (in Ṛig-veda X. 61, 24. said to have the form of a horse; the plural of this word is in other places applied to certain beings called Saraṇyus, who seem to be identified in Ṛig-veda III. 32, 5. with the Maruts, and in I. 62, 4. with the Angirasas, who are described by Sāy. as seven in number); air, wind; a cloud; water; spring (= *vasanta*); fire (= *Agni*); [cf. Gr. *ἑρυνύs.*]

Saraṇyū, ūs, f., Ved. 'the fleet-running one,' N. of a daughter of Tvashṭṛi, (in Ṛig-veda X. 17, 2. represented as wife of Vivasvat or the Sun and mother of the two Aśvins, and according to another legend, mother of the twins Yama and Yamī; according to Yāska XII. 10, Saraṇyū is a personification of the Night, and the first twins she bore were Madhyama and Mādhyamikā Vāć; she then made Sa-varṇā, q.v., take her place as wife of the Sun, and herself ran away in the form of a mare, but being pursued and embraced by the Sun in the form of a horse, then gave birth to the two Aśvins or 'horsemen,' her substitute Sa-varṇā giving birth to Manu); epithet of the Dawn (according to some).

1. *sarat, an, antī, at,* going, flowing, proceeding.

2. *sarat, t,* m. a thread; [cf. *sarit.*]

Sarapasas, pl., Ved. (in the Pada-pāṭha separated into *sara apasaḥ*), the flowing waters, (Sāy. = *saraṇam apaḥ karma yāsāṃ tāḥ,* those waters whose act is flowing, Ṛig-veda II. 13, 12.)

Saramā, f. (probably fr. rt. *sṛi*), 'the runner,' N. of the dog of Indra (represented in Ṛig-veda X. 14, 10. as the mother of the four-eyed brindled dogs of Yama, and called in Mahā-bhārata Ādi-p. 671. *deva-śunī;* in the Ṛig-veda this dog is said to have gone in search of and recovered the cows stolen by the Paṇis; according to some modern scholars Saramā may be one of the names of *Ushas,* 'Dawn,' the cows representing the rays of the sun stolen by the night; the name Saramā is also thought to correspond with Helena; and Sārameya, q.v., is regarded as connected with Hermes, Saramā being by some identified with the Wind, as conductor of the souls of the departed; Saramā Deva-śunī is said to be the authoress of part of Ṛig-veda X. 108); a female dog, bitch; N. of the wife of Vibhīshaṇa (Rāvaṇa's brother); of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Kaśyapa.

Sarayu, us, m. air, wind; (*us*), f., N. of a well-known river (commonly called by the various names Surjoo, Surju, Sirjoo, Seryu; it is a tributary of the Ghogra [see *gharghara*] on which stands the ancient city of Ayodhyā or Oude, cf. Rāmāyaṇa I. 5, 6; in Ṛig-veda X. 64, 9, X. 75, 5. it is mentioned along with the other well-known rivers Sarasvatī, Sindhu, Gaṅgā, Yamunā, and Śutu-dri). — *Sarayu-taṭa, as, am,* m. n. the bank of the Sarayu; N. of a place.

Sarayū, ūs, f., N. of a river (= *sarayu* above). — *Sarayū-vana, am,* n. a forest on the river Sarayū.

Sarala, as, ā, am, straight, not crooked, direct, right, honest, sincere, candid, artless, simple, upright [cf. *śarala*]; (*as*), m. a species of pine tree, Pinus Longifolia; a kind of bird, Pavo Bicalcarata; a Buddha; fire; (*ā*), f. a kind of convolvulus (= *tri-puṭā*); N. of a river. — *Sarala-kāshṭha, am,* n. the wood of the pine. — *Sarala-drava, as,* m. the exudation of the Sarala pine; a fragrant resin. — *Sarala-yāyin, ī, inī, i,* going in a straight line; upright, honest; (*inī*), f. a plant with an upright stem. — *Sarala-skandha-saṅghaṭṭa-janman, ā, ā, a,* originating in the friction of the trunks of pines. — *Saralāṅga* (*°la-aṅ°*), *as,* m. the exudation of the Sarala pine, resin, turpentine. — *Saralā-bhāshya, am,* n., N. of a Bhāshya.

Saravya, am, n. (fr. *sara,* an arrow), a mark for shooting at, target, butt; [cf. *śaravya.*]

Saras, as, n. (originally perhaps 'flowing water'), water; a lake, large sheet of water, pond, pool; any piece of water in which the lotus grows, (in Naigh. I. 12. enumerated among the *udaka-nāmāni,* and in I. 11. among the *vāṅ-nāmāni*); [cf. Old Norse *sir, sær, sior;* Angl. Sax. *sirendæ.*] — *Saraḥ-kāka, as,* m. 'water-crow,' a gander; (*ī*), f. a goose. — *Sarasi-ja, am,* n. 'pond-born,' a lotus. — *Sarasi-ruha, am,* n. 'growing in a pond,' a lotus. — *Sarasiruha-janman, ā,* m. 'born from a lotus,' epithet of Brahmā. — *Sarasī-ruha, am,* n. 'pool-growing,' a lotus. — *Saras-tira, am,* n. the bank of a lake or pond. — *Saras-vat, ān, atī, at,* 'having water,' watery, fluid, juicy, sapid; elegant; sentimental; (*ān*), m. the ocean; a male river; N. of a river-god, (in Ṛig-veda VII. 96, 4–6. assigned as a consort to Sarasvatī, see below); N. of Vāyu, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VII. 95, 3 = *madhya-sthāno vayuḥ*); a buffalo; (*atī*), f., N. of the goddess of speech and learning, (in the later mythology regarded as the wife or female energy of the god Brahmā or first deity of the Hindū triad [see *brahman*], and sometimes identified with Vāć, q.v., and invoked as a kind of muse or patroness of science and inventress of the Sanskṛit language and letters; in the earliest mythology she was probably a river-deity, her name signifying 'watery;' according to Yāska [Nirukta II. 23] she was regarded both as a river and as a goddess; probably this river was to the earlier Hindūs what the Ganges [said to be only twice named in the Ṛig-veda] was to the later; sacrifices were doubtless performed on its banks, and its sanctity imparted a sacred character to the district lying between its waters and those of the Dṛishadvatī [see Manu II. 17]; hence the river Sarasvatī was not only personified as a river-goddess, but her assistance was invoked at the sacrifices performed near her flowing waters and her influence held to be necessary for inspiring the Ṛishis who composed the sacrificial hymns with eloquence and wisdom; in Ṛig-veda II. 41, 16. she is called the best of mothers, of rivers, and of goddesses; in other places she is described as bestowing wealth, fertility, and offspring, as moving along a golden path, as destroying Vṛitra, as associated with the Aśvins, and even as the wife of Indra; in Ṛig-veda VI. 61, 10–12, VII. 36, 6. she is called the mother of rivers, and is said to be seveefold or to have seven sisters; in Mahā-bhārata, Śalya-parvan 2189, seven Sarasvatīs are also mentioned, viz. Su-prabhā, Kāñcanākshī, Viśālā, Manoramā, Ogha-vatī, Su-reṇu, and Vimalodakā; in the Śānti-parvan 12920, Sarasvatī is called the mother of the Vedas, which is also elsewhere said of Vāć, though Vāć in the earlier mythology is regarded as a separate deity; according to later legends the goddess Sarasvatī was persuaded to descend from heaven and confer her invention of language and letters on the human race by the sage Bharata,