Impv. *sūtām* (1st sing. *suvai*, 1st du. *suvāvahai*, 1st pl. *suvāmahai*), cl. 4. A. *sūyate, sushuve, soshyate* or *savishyate, asoshṭa* or *asavishṭa*, (in Atharva-veda XIV. 1, 33. the form *suvāti* occurs, which might also be referred to rt. 1. *sū*). Inf. *sotum, savitum*, to beget, procreate, engender, generate; to bring forth a child, give birth to, bear, produce, yield; to confer, bestow (Ved.); to gain, acquire (Ved.); to accept, (Sāy. *= sāvishat = anujānātu*, Ṛig-veda I. 164, 26): Pass. *sūyate*, Aor. *asāvi*, to be begotten; to be brought forth: Caus. *sāvayati, -yitum*, Aor. *asūshavat*, (according to some *asishavat*): Desid. of Caus. *sushāvayishati:* Desid. *susūshati, -te:* Intens. *soshūyate, soshaviti, soshoti;* [cf. Zend *hunu*, 'a son;' Gr. *υἱός, ὑστέρα* = Lat. *uterus;* Goth. *su-nu-s;* Slav. *sy-nu;* Lith. *su-nu-s*, 'a son.']

2. *sut, t, t, t*, begetting, generating, engendering.

2. *suta, as, ā, am* (for 1. see p. 1117), begotten, brought forth; (*as*), m. a son; a child, offspring; a king; N. of the fifth sign or astrological house; (*ā*), f. a daughter; the plant Dur-ālabhā, q. v. — *Suta-gama, as*, m. 'son-obtaining,' the father of a son. — *Suta-jīvaka, as*, m. a kind of tree (= *putra-jīva*). — *Suta-nirviśesham*, ind. exactly as a child, not differently from a son. — *Suta-pādīkā*, f. a particular plant (= *haṃsa-padī*). — 2. *suta-vat, ān, atī, at* (for 1. see p. 1117), having children; (*ān*), m. the father of a son. — *Suta-vaskarā*, f. the mother of seven children. — *Suta-śreṇī*, f. the plant Salvinia Cucullata. — *Suta-sneha, as*, m. 'love for a son,' paternal affection. — *Suta-hibuka-yoga, as*, m. junction of the fifth and fourth signs or astrological houses (said to be suitable for marriages). — *Sutātmaja* (°*ta-āt*° or °*tā-āt*°), *as*, m. a grandson (either a son's son or a daughter's son); (*ā*), f. a granddaughter (either a son's daughter or a daughter's daughter). — *Sutārthin* (°*ta-ar*°), *ī, ini, i*, desirous of offspring. — *Sutotpatti* (°*ta-ut*°), *is*, f. birth of a son.

Sutin, ī, inī, i, having or possessing a child, having children; (*ī*), m. a father; (*inī*), f. a mother.

Suti, is, m. f. (abl. gen. sing. *sutyus*), one who wishes for a son; one who treats like a son.

Sutīya, Nom. P. *sutīyati*, &c., to desire a son; to treat like a son (e.g. *sutīyati śishyam*, he treats the pupil like a son); to wish for a daughter, (in this case for *sutā*.)

2. *sutyā*, f. bringing forth a child, parturition.

Sū, ūs, f. child-bearing, &c. See 4. *sū*, p. 1130, col. 2.

1. *sūta, as, ā, am* (for 2. see p. 1130, col. 2), born, engendered, produced; the sun [cf. *sūra*]; (*as, am*), m. n. quicksilver, mercury; (*ā*), f. a woman who has given birth to a child or one recently delivered. — *Sūta-mahodadhi*, N. of a work on medicine. — *Sūta-rāj, ṭ*, m. quicksilver.

Sūtaka, am, n. birth, production; impurity from child-birth or miscarriage; (*as, am*), m. n. quicksilver, mercury; (*akā*), f. a woman recently delivered; [cf. *sūtikā* below.] — *Sūtakā-gṛiha, am*, n. a part of a house appropriated to a woman in child-birth; a lying-in chamber.

2. *sūti, is*, f. (for 1. see p. 1117, col. 3; for 3. see p. 1131), birth, production, delivery, child-bearing, parturition, bringing forth; offspring, progeny. — *Sūtigṛiha, am*, n. the lying-in chamber, (also written *sūtī-gṛiha*.) — *Sūti-māsa* or *sūtī-māsa, as*, m. the month of delivery, the last month of gestation or pregnancy (= *vaijanana*). — *Sūty-āśauca, am*, n. impurity caused by child-birth (continuing for ten days in the case of regular parturition, and in the case of a miscarriage for a period of days equal to the number of months elapsed since conception).

Sūtikā, f. a woman who has recently given birth to a child, a lying-in woman. — *Sūtikāgāra* (°*kā-āg*°) or *sūtikā-gṛiha* or *sūtikā-geha* or *sūtikā-bhavana, am*, n. or *sūtikāvāsa* (°*kā-āv*°), *as*, m. a room or part of a house appropriated to a woman at child-birth, a lying-in chamber. — *Sūtikā-roga, as*, m. puerperal sickness, fever or sickness of any kind supervening on child-birth. — *Sūtikā-shashṭhī*, f. a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth. — *Sūtikāshashṭhī-pūjā*, f. the worship of the above goddess.

Sūna, as, ā, am, born, produced; blown, blossomed, budded (as a flower); empty, vacant, (in this sense probably for *śūna* and *śūnya*); (*ā*), f. a daughter, (for *sūnā*, a slaughter-house, &c., see s. v.); (*am*), n. bringing forth, parturition; a bud, blossom, flower; [cf. *pra-sūna*.]

Sūnavat, ān, atī, at, one who has borne or produced; having budded or blossomed.

Sūnu, us, m. a son; a child, offspring; a daughter's son; a younger brother; the sun; N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 176 (having the patronymic Ārbbava); (*us, ūs*), f. a daughter; [cf. Zend *hunu;* Gr. *υἱός*; Goth. *sunus*, 'a son;' Angl. Sax. *sunu;* Mod. Germ. *sohn*, &c.; see col. 1.]

Sūvan, ā, arī, a, Ved. bearing children, generating, producing; [cf. *bahu-sūvarī*.]

2. *sotṛi, tā, trī, tṛi* (for 1. see p. 1117, col. 3), engendering, generating, bringing forth children.

सु 5. *su*, ind. (thought by some to be a shortened form of *vasu*, q. v., and corresponding to Gr. *εὖ*; in the Veda liable to become *shu*, see Ṛig-veda I. 36, 13, I. 112, 1, Pāṇ. VIII. 3, 107; and to lengthen a preceding vowel, see Pāṇ. VI. 3, 134; also becoming *sū* in Ṛig-veda I. 10, 11, &c.; cf. *sukam*), an enhancing particle frequently used as a prefix implying 'good, well, excellent, excellently, beautiful, beautifully, honourable, worthy of respect or reverence, excessive, excessively, exceedingly, much, very; readily, easily, willingly, quickly' (Ved., Sāy. = *sushṭhu*, and in Ṛig-veda I. 112, 1, &c. used separately to qualify a verb); according to native authorities this prefix may also imply *anu-mati*, 'assent;' *sam-ṛiddhi*, 'prosperity;' *kṛicchra*, 'distress;' [cf. Gr. *εὖ*: Cambro-Brit. *hu, hy, he:* Armor. *he:* Hib. *so, soailce*, 'a good fashion, good manners;' *sucridh*, 'easy,' = *sukṛita*.] — *Su-ūti, is*, f., Ved. good protection, kind assistance or favour. — *Su-kaksha, as*, m., N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda VIII. 81, 82 (having the patronymic Āṅgirasa). — *Su-kaṇṭakā*, f. 'having good thorns,' the Aloe plant, Aloe Indica. — *Su-kaṇṭha, as*, m., N. of a musician. — *Su-kaṇḍu, us*, m. 'much-scratching,' the itch. — *Su-kanda, as*, m. 'having a good bulb,' an onion; a yam; the esculent root Arum Campanulatum; a sort of grass, Scirpus Kysoor; other bulbous plants (= *vārāhī-kanda;* = *dharaṇī-kanda*). — *Su-kandaka, as*, m. an onion. — *Su-kandin, ī*, m. Arum Campanulatum. — *Su-kanyaka* or *su-kanyāka, as, ā, am*, having a beautiful maiden, (Vopa-deva VII. 23.) — *Su-kanyā*, f. a beautiful girl; N. of a daughter of Saryāti (and wife of the Ṛishi Cyavana). — *Su-kaparda, as, ā, am*, having beautiful braided hair. — *Su-kara, as, ā* or *ī, am*, easy to be done, practicable, feasible, attainable; easy to be managed, doing well; (*ā*), f. a tractable cow; (*am*), n. doing good, charity, benevolence. — *Sukara-sandhi, is, is, i*, easily joined or united. — *Su-karṇaka, as, ikā, am*, having beautiful ears; (*as*), m. a particular tree, = *hasti-kanda;* (*ikā*), f. the plant Salvinia Cucullata. — *Su-karṇī*, f. the colocynth. — *Su-karma, ās*, m. pl., N. of a class of deities. — *Su-karman, ā, ā, a*, one whose deeds are righteous or virtuous, performing good works; doing what is right, acting virtuously, virtuous, good; active, diligent; (*ā*), m. epithet of Viśva-karman (the artist or architect of the gods); the seventh of the twenty-seven astronomical Yogas, (see *yoga*); N. of a teacher of the Sāma-veda; (*āṇas*), m. pl., N. of a class of deities. — *Su-kala, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. 1. *kal*, to sound forth), one who has a great reputation for liberality both in giving and using. — *Su-kavi, is*, m. a good or excellent poet. — *Sukavi-tā*, f. the state of a good poet, excellent poetical talent. — *Su-kāṇḍa, as, ā, am*, having a good stem or stalk; well-jointed; (*as*), m. the Kāravella plant. — *Su-kāṇḍikā*, f. the Kāṇḍīra creeper. — *Su-kāṇḍin*, having good stems or stalks; beautifully jointed; (*ī*), m. a bee. — *Su-kānti, is*, m., N. of a son of Pulaha. — *Su-kāma, as, ā, am*, having good desires; (*ā*), f. the Trāyamāṇā plant. — *Su-kālin, inas*, m. pl., N. of a class of Pitṛis (regarded as the sons of Vasishṭha and the especial Pitṛis of Śūdras). — *Su-kālukā*, f. the Ḍoḍī shrub. — *Su-kāshṭha, as, ā, am*, having good wood; (*ā*), f. the Kaṭvī plant, the Kāshṭha-kadalī, q. v. — *Su-kāshṭhaka, as, ā, am*, having good wood; (*am*), n. the Deva-dāru pine. — *Su-kiṃśuka, as, ā, am*, Ved. having beautiful Kiṃśuka wood (said of a carriage either from being made of this wood or from resembling in colour the flowers of the Kiṃśuka tree, Ṛig-veda X. 85, 20; perhaps to be translated 'bright-coloured'). — *Su-kīrtti, is*, f. good report, celebration; epithet of a particular hymn; (*is*), m., N. of the author of Ṛig-veda X. 131 (having the patronymic Kākshīvata). — *Su-kuca, as, ā, am*, handsome-breasted, having beautiful breasts. — *Su-kundaka, as*, m. an onion; [cf. *su-kandaka*.] — *Su-kundana, as*, m. the Varvara plant. — *Su-kumāra, as*, m. a beautiful youth; (*as, ā* or *ī, am*), beautifully young or youthful, very soft or tender, delicate, smooth; (*as*), m. a variety of the sugar-cane (= *puṇḍra*); the Śyāmāka grain; a sort of mustard (= *kshuva*); the wild Campaka; N. of a Daitya; of the father of Satya-ketu; (*ā*), f. double jasmine; great-flowered jasmine; the plantain; another plant (= *prikkā*); N. of a river; (*ī*), f. the Navamālikā jasmine. — *Su-kumāraka, as*, m. a beautiful youth; rice, = *śāli;* (*am*), n. the Tamāla-pattra, q. v. — *Sukumāra-tanu-tvać, k, k, k*, having very soft and delicate skin. — *Sukumāra-tara, as, ā, am*, much more delicate. — *Sukumāra-nakha-tvać, k, k, k*, having very delicate nails and skin. — *Sukumārāṅga* (°*ra-aṅ*°), *as, ī, am*, having very soft limbs. — *Su-kurīra, as, ā, am*, Ved. having a beautiful head-dress. — *Su-kula, am*, n. a good or virtuous family; (*as, ā, am*), of good family; well-born. — *Su-kula-strī, īs*, f. a woman of good family, a respectable woman. — *Su-kṛit, t, t, t*, doing good, benevolent; virtuous, pious; wise, learned; fortunate, well-fated; performing splendid sacrifices, making good offerings; (*t*), m. a skilful worker, epithet of Tvashṭṛi. — *Su-kṛita, as, ā, am*, done well or properly; well made, well constructed; treated with kindness, befriended, assisted; virtuous, pious; fortunate, auspicious; (*am*), n. any good or virtuous act, kindness, bounty, friendliness, aid; virtue, moral merit; fortune, auspiciousness; reward, recompense. — *Sukṛitāvāsa* (°*ta-āv*°), *as, ā, am*, constituting a well-made residence, well provided with accommodation. — *Su-kṛiti, is*, f. well-doing; acting in a friendly or kind manner, kindness; virtue; the practice of religious austerities; (*is*), m., N. of a son of Pṛithu. — *Su-kṛitin, ī, inī, i*, acting well or kindly; virtuous, pious, good; benevolent; wise, learned; fortunate, lucky. — *Sukṛitoćchvaya* (°*ta-uć*°), *as, ā, am*, made very high, very lofty. — *Sukṛitodīraṇa* (°*ta-ud*°), *am*, n. the proclaiming or blazoning abroad of good actions. — *Sukṛit-tara, as, ā, am*, Ved. more beneficent. — *Su-kṛityā*, f., Ved. good sacrificing, a splendid sacrificial offering. — *Su-ketu, us*, m., N. of a son of Nandi-vardhana; of a son of Su-nītha. — *Su-keśa, as, ā* or *ī* (Pāṇ. IV. 1, 54), *am*, having beautiful hair; (*as*), m., N. of a son of Vidyut-keśa; (*ī*), f., N. of an Apsaras. — *Su-keśan*, m. (apparently) a proper N. (in conjunction with Bhāradvāja). — *Su-keśara* or *su-kesara, as*, m. the citron; (*am*), n. a kind of metre. — *Sukeśānta* (°*śa-aṅ*°), *as, ā, am*, having beautiful locks of hair or ringlets. — *Su-keśi, is*, m., N. of a son of Vidyut-keśin. — *Su-keśin, ī, inī, i*, = *su-keśa;* (*ī*), m. = *su-keśi*. — *Su-kolī*, f. a medicinal root (= *kshīra-kākolī*). — *Su-kośaka, as*, m. the Kośāmra plant. — *Su-kratu, us, ū, u*, Ved. well-sacrificing, doing good acts or very wise, (Sāy. = *śobhana-karman* or *śobhana-prajña*); (*us*), m. an epithet of Agni; of Mitra and Varuṇa; of Savitṛi; of Soma; of Indra. — *Sukratūyayā*, ind. from a desire to sacrifice well or to do good, (Sāy. *śobhana-karmećchayā*,