Sūtrin, ī, iṇī, i, having threads or lines, having rules; (*ī*), m. a crow.

सूत्रामन् *sūtrāman, ā,* m. = *su-trāman.*

सूद् 1. *sūd,* cl. 1. A. *sūdate, sushūde, sūditum,* to strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy; to effuse, pour out; to distil, flow; to eject (according to some); to deposit (according to some); cl. 10. or Caus. *sūdayati, -yitum,* Aor. *asūshudat,* to strike, wound, kill, massacre; to incite, excite, urge on, animate, (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda V. 5, 2. *sushūdayati = sushṭhu prerayati; sūdayantu = karmasu prerayantu,* Ṛig-veda IV. 40, 1); to cook, dress, season, prepare, purify; to preserve, (Sāy. *sūdayantu = rakshantu,* Ṛig-veda IV. 39, 1); to pour out, effuse; to eject; to assent, agree, promise: Desid. *susūdishate:* Intens. *sosūdyate, sosūtti;* [cf. Gr. συδ in *ναν-συδίη, ναα-συδί*; Lett. *saudēt,* 'to destroy.']

2. *sūd, t, t, t,* Ved. flowing, distilling, pouring forth, dropping, (in *havya-sūd,* q. v.)

Sūda, as, m. destroying, destruction, massacre; a destructive weapon, (Sāy. = *hiṃsakaṃ śastram,* Ṛig-veda X. 61, 2); pouring out, distilling, (Sāy. = *kshārayitṛi,* Ṛig-veda IX. 97, 44); a well, spring, (in Naigh. III. 25. enumerated among the *kūpanāmāni*); cooking, a cook [cf. *sūpa*]; sauce, soup, seasoning; anything seasoned, a made dish; split pease; mud, mire; sin, fault (= *pāpa*); the Lodhra tree; = *sārathya,* q. v.; N. of a country in Kaśmīra. — *Sūda-karman, a,* n. cook's work, cooking. — *Sūda-śālā,* f. 'cooking-room,' a kitchen. — *Sūdādhyaksha* (°*da-adh*°), *as,* m. a superintendent of cooking, overseer of the kitchen.

Sūdana, as, ī, am, destroying, destructive, a destroyer; dear, beloved; (*am*), n. the act of destroying, destruction, killing; the act of assenting to or promising (= *aṅgī-karaṇa*); the act of ejecting or throwing away (= *niḥkshepaṇa*).

Sūdayitnu, us, us, u, Ved. inciting, urging on, animating, exciting, (Sāy. = *prerayitṛi,* Ṛig-veda X. 64, 9.)

Sūdita, as, ā, am, wounded, destroyed, killed.

Sūditṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, destroying, a destroyer.

सून *sūna, sūnu.* See p. 1118, col. 2.

सूनर *sūnara, as,* m. (probably for *sunara*), Ved. a good or excellent man, (Sāy. = *śobhana-manushya,* Ṛig-veda V. 34, 7); 'a good leader,' epithet of Soma, (Sāy. = *sushṭhu rātriṇāṃ netā,* Ṛig-veda VIII. 29, 1); (*ī*), f., Ved. a good or well-married or happy woman; epithet of the Dawn, (Sāy. = *janānāṃ sushṭhu netrī,* Ṛig-veda VII. 81, 1); (*as, ī, am*), well-disposed, friendly (Ved.).

सूना *sūnā,* f. (in Uṇādi-s. III. 13. said to be fr. rt. 3. *su*), any place where animals are killed or sacrificed; any place or utensil in a house where animals are liable to be accidentally destroyed, (of five kinds, see *śūnā, pañca-sūnā*); a slaughter-house; killing, hurting, injuring [cf. *sūdana*]; the sale of flesh or meat; the uvula or soft palate, (in this and the next sense perhaps connected with *śūna*); inflammation of the glands of the neck (commonly called mumps); a zone, girdle (according to some); a ray (according to some); a river (according to some). — *Sūnā-dosha, as,* m. the guilt incurred by destroying animals in any of the five Sūnās, (see above; cf. Manu III. 71.)

Sūnin, ī, m. one who keeps a slaughter-house, a butcher, flesh-seller, one who causes the death of animals, a hunter.

सूनृत *sūnṛita, as, ā, am* (thought to be fr. 5. *su* and rt. 1. *nṛit*), Ved. movable, quick, active, brisk, lively, cheerful, kind, agreeable, pleasant and at the same time true, (*sūnṛitā vāc* or *gir,* 'cheerful words,' or, according to some, 'kind yet sincere language,' is one of the four things with which even the poorest man is expected to greet a guest, Manu III. 101; the sense 'true' may have arisen from some fancied connection with *ṛita,* q. v.); fortunate, auspicious; dear, beloved; (*ā*), f. true and agreeable speech, (Sāy. = *priya-kita-vāc*); the goddess of true speech (= *vāg-devatā,* Ṛig-veda I. 40, 3, and invoked as a goddess in X. 141, 2); excellent song; N. of a river, (Naigh. I. 8); food (= *anna,* Naigh. II. 7); N. of a wife of Uttānapāda; (*am*), n. true and agreeable speech, pleasant discourse; auspiciousness. — *Sūnṛita-vāc, k, k, k,* truth-speaking, speaking politely and truthfully. — *Sūnṛitā-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. having a pleasant or friendly voice, having excellent songs; (*atī*), f., N. of Ushas, (Naigh. I. 8.) — *Sūnṛitū-van, ā, arī, a,* Ved. having a pleasant voice; (*arī*), f. epithet of Ushas.

सून्मद *sūnmada.* See p. 1126, col. 2.

सूप *sūpa, as,* m. (in Uṇādi-s. III. 26. said to be fr. rt. 3. *su,* 'to distil;' cf. *sūda*), sauce, condiment; soup, broth; split pease; a cook; one who lives by cooking for Śūdras (*śūdra-pākopajīvin*); a vessel, pot, pan; an arrow; [cf. Old Germ. *suf, sufan, saufjan;* Old Norse *sup;* Angl. Sax. *supan.*] — *Sūpa-kāra, as,* m. 'sauce-maker,' a cook. — *Sūpa-dhūpana* or *sūpa-dhūpaka, am,* n. 'scenting sauce,' Asa Fetida. — *Sūpa-parṇī,* f. a sort of bean (= *mudga-parṇī*). — *Sūpa-prati,* ind. a little sauce or soup, (Pāṇ. II. 1, 9.) — *Sūpa-śreshṭha, as,* m. 'best of sauces,' a sort of bean. — *Sūpāṅga* (°*pa-aṅ*°), *am,* n. 'sauce-ingredient,' Asa Fetida.

सूपस्कर *sūpaskara, sūpastha.* See p. 1126, col. 2.

सूभर्व *sū-bharva, as, ā, am,* Ved. (for *subharva;* see rt. *bharv*), well-fed, having good food or pasturage, (Sāy. = *śobhana-bhaksha,* Ṛig-veda X. 94, 3; = *śobhana-ćaraṇa,* Ṛig-veda X. 102, 5.)

सूम *sūma, as, am,* m. n. (in Uṇādi-s. I. 144. said to be fr. rt. 4. *su* or 3. *sū*), the sky, heaven; milk; water.

सूमय *sū-maya, as, ī, am* (for *su-maya*), Ved. abounding in happiness, very successful, (Sāy. = *su-sukha.*)

सूयवस *sū-yavasa,* &c. See p. 1126, col. 2.

सूर् *sūr* = rt. *śūr,* cl. 4. A. *sūryate,* &c., to hurt, kill; to be firm; to make firm, &c., (see rt. *śūr.*)

Sūraṇa, as, m. = *śūraṇa,* the esculent root Arum Campanulatum.

Sūrṇa, as, ā, am, hurt, injured.

सूर *sūra, as,* m. (in Uṇādi-s. II. 24. said to be fr. rt. 4. *su* or 3. *sū,* but probably connected with 2. *svar,* originally *suvar,* from which a form *sūr* appears to have been derived, see Ṛig-veda VI. 49, 3), the sun; N. of the father of the seventeenth Arhat of the present Avasarpiṇī; the swallow-wort, Calotropis Gigantea (= *arka*); the Soma; a wise or learned man, teacher; a hero, king, (in these senses probably for *śūra,* q. v.); (*ī*), f., N. of Kuntī (as married to the Sun before her marriage with Pāṇḍu); black mustard, = *rāja-sarshapa;* [cf. Lat. *sol;* Goth. *sunna,* 'the sun;' Lith. *saule.*] — *Sūra-ćakshas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. sun-eyed; radiant as the sun. — *Sūra-varman, ā,* m., N. of a poet. — *Sūra-suta, as,* m. 'son of the Sun,' N. of Saturn; [cf. *saurī.*] — *Sūra-sūta, as,* m. 'charioteer of the Sun,' N. of Aruṇa (or the Dawn personified). — *Sūrāpagā* (°*ra-ap*°), f. 'river of the gods,' epithet of the Ganges. — *Sūrāsana-deśa* (°*ra-ās*°), *as,* m., N. of a district.

Sūri, is, m. the sun; a learned man, sage; a priest; a worshipper, praiser, (Sāy. = *stotṛi*); a title commonly given to Jaina teachers; N. of Kṛishṇa; a kind of plant (= *bhujaṅga-ghātinī*).

Sūrin, ī, iṇī, i, wise, learned; (*ī*), m. a wise or learned man, scholar.

Sūrī, f., N. of the wife of Sūrya, (see under *sūra* above.)

Sūrya, as, m. (perhaps originally *suvar-ya,* or, according to some, *savar-ya, savar* being for *savan,* cf. the etymology of *sūra,* col. 2; according to Vopa-deva fr. rt. *sṛi*), the Sun or its deity, (the name Sūrya being generally distinguished in the Veda from Savitṛi, q. v., and Āditya, q. v., as belonging to a distinct god; from some passages, however, it would appear that these names are intended to be interchangeable as representing various forms of one and the same divine personality; in the later mythology Sūrya as Savitṛi is reckoned as one of the twelve Ādityas or emblems of the Sun in the twelve months of the year; by Yāska, Nirukta VII. 5, he is regarded as one of the original Vedic triad, his place being in the sky, while that of Agni is on the earth, and that of Indra is in the atmosphere; many hymns or parts of hymns in the Ṛig-veda are in praise of Sūrya, e. g. I. 50, I. 115, IV. 13, VII. 60, X. 37, X. 170; sometimes he is called son of Dyaus, sometimes of Aditi; in one passage Ushas, the Dawn, is his wife, in another he is styled the child of the Dawns; he moves through the sky in a chariot drawn by seven ruddy horses or mares [see *saptāśva, harit, harid-aśva, śundhyu*]; he is described as the eye of Mitra and Varuṇa, and sometimes of Agni; he is all-seeing, ever beholding the good and bad deeds of mortals, the preserver of all things stationary and moving; in other passages he is represented as holding a somewhat secondary position, being made to shine or have his path prepared for him by Mitra and Varuṇa, by Aryaman, by Indra, by the Dawns, and others; the long hymn, Atharva-veda XIII. 2, is entirely in his praise; there is another addressed to the Sun, called Bhānu, in Mahā-bhārata, Vana-parvan 166, &c.; and in the Yuddha-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa [VI. 106, Bombay edit.], Rāma, when about to do battle with Rāvaṇa, is told by Agastya to repeat a hymn, called Āditya-hṛidaya, to the Sun, there called Vivasvat, and identified with Āditya, Savitṛi, Sūrya, Pūshan, and in fact with Brahmā, Vishṇu, Śiva, and all the other gods; in the later mythology the seven-horsed chariot of Sūrya is said to be driven by Aruṇa or the Dawn as its charioteer, who is represented without legs; the Sun, whether named Sūrya or Vivasvat, has several wives, see *sūryā* below, and cf. *sa-varṇā,* see also *ćhāyā, saṅ-jñā, aśvinī;* by Saṅjñā he had two children, Yama and Yamunā, q. q. v. v.; by Aśvinī, the two Aśvins; by Kuntī, before her marriage with Pāṇḍu, he had Karṇa, q. v.; and he is also supposed to be the father of Manu Vaivasvata, and to be the progenitor of one of the two great lines of Hindū kings [see *sūrya-vaṅśa* below]; seven Sūryas are sometimes mentioned, which are probably the seven planets, the Sun being regarded as a planet by Hindū astronomers; ninety-four synonyms of Sūrya are commonly given, and his epithets are almost innumerable; at the end of a Kalpa he is called Kāla-sūrya); a symbolical expression for the number twelve (in allusion to the sun in the twelve signs of the zodiac); the swallow-wort (either Calotropis or Asclepias Gigantea, = *arka*); N. of the son of Bali; of a Dānava; of an astronomer (= *sūrya-dāsa*); epithet of Śiva; (*ā*), f. the wife of Sūrya or the Sun, (also called Saṅjñā, q. v.); the daughter of Sūrya or the Sun, (see Ṛig-veda I. 116, 17; also described as daughter of Savitṛi and wife of the Aśvins, and in other places as married to Soma; in Ṛig-veda I. 119, 2. she is called Ūrjāṇī, and in VI. 55, 4, VI. 58, 4. the sister of Pūshan, q. v., who is described as loving her, and receiving her as a gift from the gods; according to some she represents a weak manifestation of the Sun; Sūryā Sāvitrī is regarded as the authoress of the Sūryā-sūkta, Ṛig-veda X. 85; in Naigh. I. 11. Sūryā is enumerated among the *vāṅ-nāmāni*); the hymn about the marriage of Sūryā (= *sūryā-sūkta,* q. v.); a new bride; a drug; the colocynth or bitter gourd; [cf. Gr. ἥλιος; Lat. *sol;* Goth. *sunna, sunno, sanil;* Angl. Sax. *sunna, sunne, sun.*] — *Sūrya-kamala, am,* n. the sunflower,