Skandaka, as, m. one who leaps or springs; a soldier.

Skandana, am, n. emission, effusion; purging, looseness; going, moving; drying up; the suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

Skandanīya, as, ā, am, to be emitted, to be poured out or effused.

Skandayat, an, antī, at, emitting, effusing, pouring out, shedding; neglecting.

Skandita, as, ā, am, emitted, effused, shed; going.

Skandin, ī, inī, i, leaping, jumping; bursting out; effusing.

Skanna, as, ā, am, fallen, fallen down, descended; oozed out, trickled down; emitted, sprinkled; gone; dried up.

स्कन्दिलाचार्य *skandilāćārya* (°*la-āć*°), *as,* m., N. of a preceptor.

स्कन्भ् *skandh* (=rt. 2. *skand*), cl. 10. P. *skandhayati,* &c., to collect.

स्कन्ध *skandha, as,* m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 206. fr. rt. 3. *skand,* 'to rise'), the shoulder, upper part of the back or the region from the neck to the shoulder-joint (in men and animals); the body; the stem or trunk of a tree (especially that part of the stem where the branches begin); a large branch or bough; a branch or department of human knowledge (five of which are enumerated); a section, chapter, division of a book; a division of an army, form of military array; war, battle; a body of men &c., troop, multitude, quantity, (see *kari-sk*°, *nara-sk*°, *turaṅga-sk*°); the five objects of sense, (see *vishaya*); the elements of being or the five forms of mundane consciousness (according to the Buddhist philosophy); the regalia or other articles used at the coronation of a king (as a jar filled with holy water, a parasol, a chowri, &c.); a king, prince; a sage, wise man, seer, teacher; equality of height in the humps of a pair of draught oxen; a road, path, way; an engagement, agreement; a sort of metre; a heron; N. of a poet; = *bhadrādi* (according to Śabda-k.); (*ā*), f. a branch; a creeper; [cf. perhaps Gr. *σπάθη*: Lat. *scapula:* Angl. Sax. *sculdor, sculder, scoldr:* Old Germ. *scultra, sculdra, scultarra:* Armor. *skoaz:* Cambro-Brit. *ysgwyz;* perhaps Hib. *guala* for *sguada* or *sguana.*] — *Skandha-ćīpa, as,* m. 'shoulder-bow,' a sort of yoke or pole made of bamboo with a sling attached to either end for carrying burdens (= *śikya*). — *Skandha-ja, as,* m. a tree growing from a principal stem (such as the gum olibanum tree &c.). — *Skandha-taru, as,* m. the cocoa-nut tree. — *Skandha-deśa, as,* m. 'shoulder-region,' the shoulder; the part about the shoulders or withers of an elephant where the driver sits. — *Skandha-parinirvāṇa, am,* n. the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). — *Skandha-phala, as,* m. 'having fruit at the top,' the cocoa-nut tree; the Vilva; the glomerous fig-tree. — *Skandha-bandhanā,* f. a sort of fennel, Anethum Panmorium. — *Skandha-mallaka. as,* m. a heron. — *Skandha-ruha. as,* m. 'branch-growing,' the Indian fig-tree. — *Skandha-vāha* or *skandha-vāhaka, as,* m. 'carrying on the shoulders,' an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. — *Skandha-śākhā,* f. a principal branch, the forked branch which issues from the upper stem of a tree. — *Skandha-śṛinga, as,* m. 'branch-horned,' a buffalo. — *Skandha-skandha. as,* m. every shoulder. — *Skandhāgni* (°*dha-ag*°), *is,* or *skandhānala* (°*dha-an*°), *as,* m. 'trunk-conflagration,' the trunk of a tree or any large piece of timber set on fire by attrition &c. — *Skandhāvāra* (°*dha-āv*°), *as,* m. an army or a division of it attached to the person of a king; a royal capital, royal residence; a camp. — *Skandhopaneya* (°*dha-up*°), *as, ā, am,* to be carried on the shoulders; (*as*), m. a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented as a mark of submission.

Skandhaka, am, n. a kind of metre.

Skandhas, as, n. the shoulder; the trunk of a tree. — *Skandho-grivī,* f. a kind of metre (the first, third, and fourth Pādas of which consist of eight syllables each, and the second of twelve syllables, = *nyaṅku-sāriṇī*).

Skandhika, as, m. an ox trained to carry burdens (= *skandha-vāha*).

Skandhin, ī, inī, i, having shoulders, having branches, having a branched stem; (*ī*), m. a tree.

Skandhya, as, ā, am, belonging to the shoulders.

स्कन्न *skanna.* See col. 1.

स्कम्भ् *skambh* or *skabh* (probably a mere phonetic variety of rt. *stambh,* q.v.; in native lists written *skanbh*), cl. 1. A. *skambhate, ćaskambhe,* &c.; cl. 5. 9. P. *skabhnoti, skabhnāti,* &c., *skambhitum,* to make firm, establish, to support, prop up (Ved.); to create; to stop, hinder, impede, restrain, block, obstruct: Caus. *skabhayati* or *skambhayati* (Ved. also *skabhāyati*), &c., to establish, support; [cf. according to some, Gr. *σκῆπτρον, σκήπτω, σκίμπτω*; Lat. *scabellum, scamnum;* Goth. *ga-skapjan, ga-skafts;* Angl. Sax. *scapen, sceapan, sccaft;* Old Germ. *scafan, scafon, scoppon,* 'to stop.']

Skabdha, as, ā, am, propped, supported; stopped.

Skabhita, as, ā, am, Ved. supported, fixed, fastened.

Skabhīyas, ān, asī, as, Ved. supporting more, supporting firmly.

Skambha, as, m. support, prop, fulcrum; 'the supporter, propper,' N. of a Vedic deity, (he is identified in Atharva-veda X. 7. with the supreme Being himself, and is there represented, like Purusha, as coextensive with the universe, and comprehending every existing thing in his members; the gods and all other entities, and even such abstract conceptions as faith, truth, &c., standing to him in the relation of branches to a tree; in X. 8. he is described as a sort of universal fulcrum as well as a universally diffused essence, the sky and the earth being said to be supported by him, and 'all which has soul, which breathes, which winks' being identified with him; he is even called *jyeshṭham brahma,* which some think may mean not only the highest divine essence, but a kind of præval Veda, of which the existing Vedas are merely branches.) — *Skambha-deshṇa, as, ā, am,* Ved. whose gifts are firm, stable in giving (said of the Maruts).

Skambhana, am, n. the act of supporting, a support, prop.

स्कान्द *skānda, as, ī, am* (fr. *skanda*), relating to Skanda or Kārttikeya; relating to Śiva; (*am*), n. the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Skānda-purāṇa, am,* n., N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (also called *skanda-purāṇa;* it is supposed to be lost or only to exist in fragments, the most celebrated of which is the Kāśī-khaṇḍa, which gives a description of the temples or Lingas of Śiva near Benares, with directions for worshipping that god, and various legends chiefly intended to glorify Kāśī and exalt the sanctity of its shrines). — *Skānda-bhāshya, am,* n., N. of a commentary.

स्कु *sku,* cl. 5. 9. P. A. *skunoti, skunāti, skunute, skunīte, ćuskāva, ćuskure, skoshyati, -te, askaushīt, askoshṭa, skotum,* to go by leaps, jump; to raise, lift; to cover, overspread; to approach: Caus. *skāvayati, -yitum,* Aor. *aćuskavat:* Desid. *ćuskūshati, -te:* Intens. *ćoskūyate* (Ved. *ćoshkūyate*), *ćoskoti;* [cf. Gr. *σκευ-ή, σκεῦ-ος, σκευά-ζ-ω, σκῦ-τo-s, κύ-τ-os, ἐπι-σκύ-νιο-ν*: Lat. *ob-scu-ru-s, scu-tu-m, cu-ti-s, corium, cavere, cautus, causa:* probably Angl. Sax. *scuva, scoh, sceo, scunian, scawian, sccawian:* Goth. *skoh:* Old Germ. *scur, skiuhan.*]

Coshkūyamāṇa, as, ā, am, Ved. bestowing, giving, (Sāy. = *prayaććhat,* Ṛig-veda I. 33, 3, = *dadat,* Nirukta VI. 22.)

स्कुन्द् *skund* (connected with rt. 3. *skand,* q.v.; cf. rt. *sku*), cl. 1. A. *skundate, ćaskunde,* &c., *skunditum,* to jump, go by leaps or jumps; to raise, lift, (see rt. 3. *skand.*)

स्कुम्भ् *skumbh* (connected with rt. *skambh;* in native lists regarded as a Sautra rt. and written *skunbh*), cl. 5. 9. P. *skubhnoti, skubhnāti,* &c., to hold, stop, hinder.

स्कोटिका *skoṭikā,* f. a kind of bird (probably a sort of wagtail, = *khañjanikā*).

स्खद् *skhad* [cf. rt. *kshad*], cl. 1. A. *skhadate, ćaskhade, skhaditum,* to cut, cut or tear to pieces; to destroy; to hurt, injure, kill; to rout, defeat; to harass, fatigue, exhaust; to make firm; to be firm: Caus. *skhadayati, -yitum,* Aor. *aćiskhadat.*

Skhadana, am, n. cutting or tearing to pieces; the act of hurting or killing, injury; harassing, defeating, discomfiting; firmness.

स्खल् *skhal* (connected with rts. *ćhal, sphal*), cl. 1. P. *skhalati, ćaskhāla, skhalishyati, askhālīt, skhalitum,* to stumble, tumble, fall, fall down, trip, slip; to totter, waver; to fall or deviate from the right course; to make mistakes, blunder, err, fail; to make mistakes in speaking, stammer, falter, stutter, hesitate; to drop, drip, trickle; to go, move; disappear; to gather, collect: Pass. *skhalyate,* Perf. *ćaskhale* (Kirāt. XVIII. 6), Aor. *askhāli:* Caus. *skhalayati* or *skhālayati,* &c., to cause to stumble, trip up; [cf. Lat. *scelus, culpa;* Goth. *skula, skulan;* Angl. Sax. *sceal, sculan, scyld.*]

Skhalat, an, anti, at, stumbling, tripping; blundering; stuttering; dropping, trickling. — *Skhaladvākya, as, ā, am,* making mistakes in speaking, stammering, faltering, blundering. — *Skhalan-mati, is, is, i,* erring in judgment, weak-minded.

Skhalana, am, n. the act of stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling, tottering; falling or deviating from the right course; blundering, an error, mistake, blunder; blundering in speech or pronunciation; dropping, dripping, trickling, effusion, emission; dashing or clashing together, shock, collision; mutual striking or rubbing together.

Skhalita, as, ā, am, stumbled, slipped, tripped, fallen; dropped down; shaking, fluctuating, wavering, tottering, unsteady; erring; stuttering, stammering, faltering, hesitating; intoxicated, drunk; agitated, disturbed; dropped, effused, emitted; trickling down; interrupted, stopped, obstructed; confounded; gone; (*am*), n. tumbling, falling; deviation from the right course; blunder, fault, error, sin; deceit, treachery; circumvention, stratagem (in war). — *Skhalita-subhagam,* ind. slipping or tripping along pleasantly, dashing or flowing along in a charming manner (said of a stream).

Skhalitvā, ind. having stumbled; having slipped or tripped.

स्खुड् *skhuḍ* (= rts. *sthuḍ, thuḍ*), cl. 6. P. *skhuḍati,* to cover.

स्तक् *stak,* cl. 1. P. *stakati, tastāka, stakitum,* to resist; to strike against, repel: Caus. *stakayati, -yitum,* Aor. *atishṭakat.*

स्तन् *stan,* cl. 1. P. *stanati, tastāna, stanitum,* to sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate; to groan, breathe hard, sigh; cl. 10. P. *stanayati, -yitum,* Aor. *atastanat,* to thunder: Caus. *stanayati* (or *stānayati* according to some), *-yitum,* Aor. *atishṭanat* (or *atistanat* according to some), to cause to resound: Desid. *tistanishati:* Intens. *tanstanyate, tanstanti;* [cf. Gr. *στέν-ω, στενάχ-ω, στόνο-s, στένο-μαι, στείνομαι, στενό-s, στεινό-s, στείνος, Στέν-τωρ*: Lat. *tono, tonitru:* Old Norse *stynja, styn:* Old Germ. *stunôd,* 'a sigh;' *thonar, donar,* 'thunder:' Old Sax. *thunar:* Angl. Sax. *thunor:* Lith. *sten-e-ti:* Slav. *sten-a-ti,* 'to groan.']

Stana, as, m. the breast of a woman, (probably