स्वक्ष *sv-aksha, sv-agni, sv-anga.* See p. 1126, col. 2.

स्वगाकृ *svagā-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, kurute*, &c., (said to mean) to put in its place, arrange (perhaps referrible to *sva-ga*).

स्वङ्क *svank* (= rt. *śvank*), cl. 1. A. *svankate*, &c., to go, move.

स्वङ्ग *svang*, cl. 1. P. *svangati*, &c., to go, move (= rt. *śrang*, p. 1023).

स्वच्छ *sv-aććha, svaććha-tā*, &c. See p. 1126, col. 2.

स्वच्छन्द *sva-ćchanda.* See p. 1156, col. 3.

स्वच् *sv-añć.* See p. 1126, col. 2.

स्वञ्ज *svañj* or *svaj* [cf. *pari-shvañj*], cl. 1. A. *svajate, sasvaje, sasvañje, svankshyate, asvankta, svanktum*, &c., to embrace, clasp, encircle, twist round: Pass. *svajyate*, Aor. *asvañji*: Caus. *svañjayati*, Aor. *asishvañjat*: Desid. *sisvankshate*: Intens. *sāsvajyate, sūsvankti*; [cf. perhaps Germ. *Schlange*, 'a snake.']

Svakta, as, ā, am, embraced; [cf. *pari-shvakta.*]

Svanga, as, m. embrace; [cf. *pari-shvanga.*]

Svajamāna, as, ā, am, embracing.

Svajitvā, ind. having embraced.

Svajyamāna, as, ā, am, being embraced.

Svañjana, am, n. the act of embracing.

स्वठ *svaṭh* (= rt. 2. *śvaṭh*), cl. 10. P. *svāṭhayati*, &c., to finish, &c.; to go.

स्वद *svad* or *svād* (probably formed from 5. *su* + rt. *ad*), cl. 1. A. (in Ved. also P.) *svadate* (Ved. *svadati*), *svādate, sasvade, sasvāde, svaditum, svāditum*, to taste, relish, eat; to be sweet or pleasant to the taste, be liked; to please; to sweeten, make sweet (Ved. P., Sāy. = *svādū-kṛi*): Caus. and cl. 10. P. *svādayati, -yitum*, Aor. *asisvadat* (Ved. *sishvadat* = *svadayatu, svādū-karotu*, Ṛig-veda I. 188, 10), to make to taste; to taste; to sweeten, make sweet; (according to Vopadeva) to cut: Desid. of Caus. *sisvādayishati*; [cf. Gr. ἁνδ-άν-ω (ἔ-αδ-ο-ν, ἔ-ᾱδ-α), ἥδ-ο-μαι, ἥδ-ος, ἡδ-ονή, ἡδ-ύ-s, ἥδυ-μο-s, ἅδ-μενο-s, ἐδ-ανό-s; Lat. *suâ-vi-s* (for *suâd-vi-s*), *suâd-e-o, suâd-u-s, suâd-a, suâd-êla*; Goth. *suti-s*; Old Germ. *suozi*, 'sweet;' Angl. Sax. *swête, swæsend*, 'food;' Lith. *sald-u-s*, 'sweet;' Slav. *slad-i-ti, slad-u-ku*, 'sweet.']

Svadana, am, n. the act of tasting, licking, eating.

2. *svadita, as, ā, am*, tasted, eaten; (*am*), n. 'may it be well tasted or eaten!' an exclamation used at a Śrāddha after presenting the oblation of food to the Manes, (Manu III. 251, 254; in this sense probably for *sv-adita*, see 1. *sv-adita*, p. 1126; cf. *su-śruta, sva-dhā.*)

Svāda, as, m. taste, flavour, savour; tasting, eating, drinking; liking, relishing, enjoyment.

Svādat, an, antī, at, tasting, eating.

Svādana, am, n. the act of tasting, eating, drinking; liking, relishing; sweetening, pleasing.

Svādanīya, as, ā, am, to be tasted; tasty, savory.

Svādita, as, ā, am, tasted, relished, liked, enjoyed; sweetened; pleased.

Svādin, ī, inī, i, tasting, drinking.

Svādiman, ā, m. savoriness, sweetness.

Svādishṭha, as, ā, am, sweetest, very sweet.

Svādīyas, ān, asī, as, sweeter, very sweet.

Svādu, us, us or *vī, u*, sweet, pleasant to the taste, savory, tasteful, dainty, delicate; pleasing, agreeable, desired, lovely, charming, handsome; (*u*), ind. sweetly; (*us*), m. a sweet taste or flavour, sweetness, relish; treacle, molasses; a medicinal root commonly called Jīvaka; a particular perfume or fragrant substance, = *gandha-dhūma-ja, su-dhūmya*; (*us* or *vī*), f. = *drākshā*, a grape; [cf. Gr. ἡδύs; Lat. *suâvis* (for *suâdvis*); Goth. *suts, sutizo*, 'sweeter;' Old Germ. *suazi, suozi*; Mod. Germ. *süss*; Angl. Sax. *svet*; Eng. *sweet.*] — *Svādu-kaṇṭaka, as*, m. 'sweet-thorn,' the plant Flacourtia Sapida; the creeper Tribulus Lanuginosus; other plants (= *vi-kankata*; = *go-kshuraka*; = *vi-kaṇṭaka*). — *Svādu-kandā*, f. 'having a sweet root,' a kind of plant (= *vī-dārī*). — *Svādu-kāra, as, ī, am*, causing relish, dainty. — *Svādu-kshadman, ā, ā, a*, Ved. having dainty food, (Sāy. = *svādv-anna*, Ṛig-veda I. 31, 15), providing delicacies for guests, hospitable. — *Svādu-khaṇḍa, as*, m. a piece of any sweet substance; raw sugar, molasses. — *Svādu-gandhā*, f. a species of creeper, the dark Convolvulus Paniculatus; other plants (= *bhūmi-kushmāṇḍa*; = *rakta-śobhāñjana*). — *Svādu-dhanvan, ā*, m. 'having a sweet bow,' epithet of Kāma-deva (whose bow is said to be made of sugar-cane). — *Svādu-parṇī*, f. 'sweet-leafed,' a kind of plant (= *dugdhikā*). — *Svādu-pākā*, f. a kind of plant (= *kāka-mācī*). — *Svādu-piṇḍā*, f. a kind of date tree. — *Svādu-pushpa, as*, m. 'having pleasing flowers,' a kind of plant (= *kaṭa-bhī*). — *Svādu-phala, am*, n. 'sweet fruit,' the fruit of the jujube; (*ā*), f. 'having sweet fruit,' the jujube tree. — *Svādu-majjan, ā*, m. a sort of mountain Plīlu tree. — *Svādu-māṃsī*, f. the root Kākolī, q. v. — *Svādu-mūla, am*, n. 'sweet-root,' a carrot. — *Svādu-yogin, ī, inī, i*, connected with or possessing sweetness, sweet. — *Svādu-rasā*, f. 'having a sweet flavour,' the root Kākolī, q. v.; the fruit of the hog-plum; the plant Satāvarī; spirituous liquor; a grape. — *Svādu-rāti, is, is, i*, Ved. having pleasant gifts. — *Svādu-latā*, f. the plant Vidārī. — *Svādu-śīta, as, ā, am*, sweet and cool. — *Svādu-śuddha, am*, n. 'sweet and pure,' rock salt; marine salt. — *Svādū-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, &c., to make sweet, sweeten. — *Svādv-anna, am*, n. sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies; (*as, ā, am*), having or providing delicacies. — *Svādv-amla, as*, m. 'sweet and sour,' the pomegranate tree.

Svādman, ā, a, m. n., Ved. sweetness.

स्वदेश *sva-deśa, sva-dharma*, &c. See pp. 1156, 1157.

स्वधा *sva-dhā* or *svadhā*, f. (fr. *sva* + rt. 1. *dhā*; but in Uṇādi-s. IV. 174. connected with rt. *svad*; cf. *svadita*), Ved. one's own condition or nature, own peculiarity or individuality; innate or inherent power or strength, (*svadhayā*, by one's own power or strength; Sāy. = *svakīyena balena*, by one's own nature or determination, spontaneously); 'self-contained, self-sustained,' N. of Māyā or Prakṛiti (as the source of the phenomenal world; in this sense Svadhā is sometimes translated 'Nature,' as, for example, in the celebrated hymn Ṛig-veda X. 129. *ānīd avātaṃ svadhayā tad*, 'that one, i. e. the supreme Being breathed calmly along with Nature;' and in Naigh. III. 30. *svadhe*, fem. du., is enumerated among the *dyāvā-pṛithivī-nāmadheyānī*); manner, habit, custom, usage, (*anu svadhām*, according to one's wont or custom, as usual; according to one's own determination, according to pleasure); one's own portion or share; the sacrificial offering due to each god; the food or oblation offered to the Pitṛis or spirits of deceased ancestors (in this sense especially in later Sanskṛit); the Śrāddha or funeral ceremony itself; the Food or Oblation to the Pitṛis &c. personified (as a daughter of Daksha and wife of the Pitṛis; also represented as a wife of Aṅgiras, of a Rudra, and of Agni); an oblation or offering or food (in general, = *anna*, Naigh. II. 7; = *udaka*, Naigh. I. 12); (*svadhā*), ind. an exclamation or prayer used on presenting an oblation to the gods or Manes of departed ancestors and progenitors [cf. *svāhā, śraushaṭ, vaushaṭ, vashaṭ*], the highest form of blessing used at a Śrāddha, (*svadhāstu*, 'let there be Svadhā!' this, according to Manu III. 252, is the highest benison at a Śrāddha); [cf. according to some Gr. ἔθ-ος, ἦθ-ος, ἠθ-ικός, εἰ-ωθ-α, ἐθ-ίζ-ω; Lat. *suetus*; Goth. *sidus*; Angl. Sax. *sidu, siodo.*] — *Svadhā-kara, as, ī, am*, offering oblations to deceased ancestors or deified progenitors, performing funeral obsequies (Manu IX. 127); (*as*), m. = *svadhā-kāra*. — *Svadhā-kāra, as*, m. pronouncing the exclamation or blessing *svadhā*; the formula *svadhā*. — *Svadhā-ninayana, am*, n. 'Svadhā-performing,' a sacred text used in making the oblation to the Pitṛis, (Manu II. 172.) — *Svadhā-pati, is*, m., Ved. lord of the Svadhā. — *Svadhā-priya, as*, m. 'fond of the Svadhā,' Agni or fire; black sesamum, (*tila* or sesamum being offered to the Manes, Manu III. 267.) — *Svadhā-bhuj, k*, m. 'Svadhā-eating,' a Pitṛi, deceased or deified ancestor; a deity. — *Svadhā-vat, ān, atī, at*, having natural power, self-controlled, self-reliant, independent, powerful, (Sāy. *svadhā-vān* = *bala-vān*, Ṛig-veda II. 20, 6; in Ṛig-veda VII. 88, 5. *svadhāvaḥ*, voc. case masc. O self-sustaining one, O self-dependent God, Sāy. = *annavan*); having the Svadhā, rich in oblations; (*ān*), m. epithet of Viśva-karman.

Svadhāvan, ā, arī, a, Ved. abounding in food, (Sāy. *svadhāvarī* = *annavatyau*, Ṛig-veda VII. 31, 7); self-reliant, independent (perhaps in this sense for *sva-dhāvan*; cf. *svadhā-vat* above).

स्वधिति *svadhiti, is*, m. f. (sometimes written *śvadhiti*; fr. *sva* + rt. 1. *dhā*), an axe (in Naigh. II. 20. *svadhitiḥ* is enumerated among the *vajra-nāmāni*). — *Svadhiti-hetika, as*, m. 'axe-armed,' a soldier armed with an axe.

Svadhitī, f. an axe. — *Svadhitī-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. possessing or holding an axe, having a weapon.

स्वन *svan*, cl. 1. P. *svanati, sasvāna* (3rd pl. *sasvanus* or *svenus*), *svanishyati, asvanīt* or *asvānīt, svanitum*, to sound, make a noise; to sing: Caus. *svanayati, -yitum*, Aor. *asisvanat*, to cause to sound, make to resound; to sound; to adorn (in this sense also *svānayati*, &c.): Desid. *sisvanishati*: Intens. *saṃsvanyate, saṃsvanti*; [cf. Lat. *son-o*; Lith. *zwanu*, 'to sound;' Hib. *sian*, 'a voice, sound.']

Svana, as, m. sound, noise; voice, speech (in Naigh. I. 11. enumerated among the *vāṅ-nāmāni*). — *Svana-ćakra, as*, m. a particular form of sexual union. — *Svana-duh*, see Vopa-deva III. 165. — *Svana-vat, ān, atī, at*, having sound, sounding, thundering. — *Svanotsāha* (°*na-ut*°), *as*, m. a rhinoceros (= *gaṇḍaka*; also read *śanotsāha*).

Svanat, an, antī, at, sounding, resounding.

Svani, is, m. sound, noise.

Svanika, as, ā, am, sounding (at the end of a comp., e. g. *pāṇi-s°*, one who claps with the hands).

Svanita, as, ā, am, sounded, sounding, making a noise; (*am*), n. the noise of thunder, a thunder-clap. — *Svanitākhvaya* (°*ta-ākh*°), *as*, m. a kind of pot-herb (= *taṇḍulīya*).

Svāna, as, m. sound, noise.

Svānin, ī, inī, i, Ved. noisy, turbulent.

2. *svānta, as, ā, am* (for 1. *svānta* see p. 1158, col. 1), sounded, making a noise.

स्वनय *svanaya, as*, m., N. of a king (said to have given his ten daughters in marriage to the Ṛishi Kakshivat).

स्वप् 2. *svap* (for 1. *sv-ap* see p. 1126), cl. 2. P. *svapiti* (2nd sing. *svapishi*, 1st sing. *svapimi*, ep. also A. and sometimes even cl. 1. P. A. *svapati, -te*); Impf. *asvapīt* or *asvapat* (1st du. *asvapiva*); Pot. *svapyāt*; Impv. *svapitu* (2nd sing. *svapihi*, 1st sing. *svapāni*); Perf. *sushvāpa* (3rd pl. *sushupuḥ*), *svapsyati, asvāpsīt*; Prec. *supyāt, svaptum*, to sleep; to fall asleep; to lie down to sleep, repose, go to bed; to lie down, recline; to be dead: Pass. *supyate*, Aor. *asvāpi*: Caus. *svāpayati, -yitum*, Aor. *asūshupat* (according to some also *asishvapat*), to cause to sleep, make sleep, lull to rest; to kill, (Ved. *sishvapaḥ* = *asvāpayaḥ, pātitavān*, thou didst hurl down, Ṛig-veda I. 121, 11): Pass. of Caus. *srāpyate*: Desid. of Caus. *sushvāpayishati*: Desid. *sushupsati*: Intens. *soshupyate, sāsvapti*, (according to Vopadeva also) *sūsvapīti, soshupīti, soshopti*; [cf.