Vrīḍita, as, ā, am, ashamed, abashed, modest; (*am*), n. shame.

Vrīḷana, am, n., Ved. = *vrīḍana.*

व्रीस् *vrīs* (= rt. *vrūs*), cl. 1. 10. P. *vrīsati, vrīsayati,* to hurt, injure; to kill, wound.

व्रीहि *vrīhi, is,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *vrī*), rice, (eight principal sorts are enumerated by native authorities; rice is not mentioned in the Ṛig-veda, but is named in the Atharva-veda together with *yava, māsha,* and *tila*); a grain of rice, (*vrīhīn prokshati,* he sprinkles or scatters grains of rice); rice ripening in the rainy season; (*ayas*), m. pl. grains of rice. — *Vrīhi-kāñcana, as,* m. a sort of pulse, Ervum Lens or Hirsutum (= *maśūra*). — *Vrīhi-parṇī,* f. a particular shrub (= *śāla-parṇī*). — *Vrīhi-bheda, as,* m. a species of rice; a sort of grain, Panicum Miliaceum (= *aṇu*). — *Vrīhi-maya, as, ī, am,* made or consisting of rice; (*as*), m. a rice-cake made with ghee (offered as an oblation). — *Vrīhi-rājika, as,* m. panic seed, Panicum Italicum (= *kangu*); another species, Panicum Miliaceum. — *Vrīhi-śreshṭha, as,* m. a kind of rice (= *śāli-dhānya*). — *Vrīhy-agāra, am,* n. 'rice-house,' a shed where rice or other grain is stored, granary.

Vrīhika, as, ā, am, having rice, bearing rice, &c.

Vrīhin, ī, iṇī, i, having or bearing rice (a field &c.).

Vraiha, as, ī, am, made of rice, composed of rice.

Vraiheya, as, ī, am, fit for rice, sown with rice (as a field &c.), made or consisting of rice; (*am*), n. a field of rice.

व्रुड् *vruḍ,* cl. 6. P. *vruḍati,* to cover; to heap; to sink.

व्रूस् *vrūs* (also written *vrūsh* or *brūsh;* cf. rts. *vrīs, kash*), cl. 1. 10. P. *vrūsati, vrūsayati,* &c., to hurt, injure, wound, kill.

व्ली *vlī* (also written *blī;* according to some fr. *vi-lī,* but cf. rt. *vrī*), cl. 9. P. *vlināti* (Ved. *vlīṇāti*), *vivlāya, vleshyati, avlaishīt, vletum,* to go, move; to choose, select, (in this sense for rts. *vṛi, vrī*); to hold, maintain, support: Caus. *vlepayati, -yitum,* Aor. *avivlipat:* Desid. *vivlīshati:* Intens. *vevliyate, vevlayīti* or *vevleti.*

Vlīna, as, ā, am, gone; held, supported.

व्लेक्ष् *vleksh* (also written *veksh,* q. v.), cl. 10. P. *vlekshayati, vlekshāpayati, -yitum,* to see.

श

श 1. *śa,* the thirtieth consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet and first of the three sibilants; it belongs to the palatal class, and in sound often corresponds to *sh,* though in some words pronounced more like *s.* — *Śa-kāra, as,* m. the letter or sound *śa.* — *Śa-varga, as,* m. the sibilating class of letters, i. e. the three sibilants and the letter *h.*

श 2. *śa, as,* m. (fr. rt. *śo*), a cutter, destroyer (Kirāt. XV. 45); a weapon; N. of Śiva, (in this sense probably connected with 2. *śam*); (*am*), n. or ind. happiness, &c., see 2. *śam,* p. 993.

शंयु *śaṃyu, śaṃyya,* &c. See under 2. *śam,* p. 993.

Śaṃva, śaṃ-stha, &c. See p. 993, col. 2.

शंवर *śaṃvara, śaṃvala.* See *śambara, śambala,* p. 993.

शंस् *śaṃs* [cf. rts. *śaś,* 1. *śās*], cl. 1. P. *śaṃsati* (ep. also A. *-te*), *śaśaṃsa, śaṃsishyati, aśaṃsīt,* Prec. *śasyāt, śaṃsitum,* to recite, repeat, (in Vedic ritual *śaṃsāva, śaṃsāma,* 'let us recite'); to relate, say, tell, report, declare, announce, communicate to (with dat. or gen. of the person); to praise, celebrate; to approve, wish, desire [cf. *ā-śaṃs*]; to wish well or ill to; to calumniate, revile; to hurt, injure [cf. rt. 1. *śas*]; to be unhappy (?): Pass. *śasyate,* to be recited or uttered; to be praised or approved: Caus. *śaṃsayati, -yitum,* Aor. *aśaśaṃsat,* to cause to repeat or recite: Desid. *śiśaṃsishati:* Intens. *śāśasyate, śāśaṃsti;* [cf. Lat. *censeo, cano, Cas-menæ, Ca-menæ, carmen, con-cinn-us:* Old Germ. *sagen:* Angl. Sax. *sagan, sægan:* Goth. *hazjan, hana:* Mod. Germ. *Hahn:* Slav. *san-ti:* (perhaps also) Lith. *sakau:* Hib. *sant,* 'greediness, lust;' *santaighim,* 'I desire, covet.']

Śaṃsa, as, m., Ved. recitation, invocation; praise, prayer, (Sāy. = *stuti*); wishing well or ill to; a spell (for good or evil); a blessing; a curse; calumny; = *narāśaṃsa* (Ved.); (*ā*), f. speech; praise, flattery, eulogium; wish, desire; (*as, ā, am*), reciting; praising; wishing; [cf. *duḥ-ś°.*]

Śaṃsat, an, antī, at, reciting, relating; praising.

Śaṃsana, am, n. the act of reciting or repeating, recitation; praising.

Śaṃsita, as, ā, am, said, told, declared; praised, extolled, celebrated; wished, desired, longed for [cf. *ā-śaṃsita*]; calumniated, falsely accused; ascertained, established, effected, (in these senses for *saṃ-śita* under *saṃ-śo.*) — *Śaṃsita-vrata* for *saṃśita-vrata,* see *saṃ-śo.*

Śaṃsitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, a reciter, reciting, relating; a praiser; [cf. *śaṃstṛi.*]

Śaṃsin, ī, iṇī, i, saying, relating, announcing, foretelling, indicating, showing; praising.

Śaṃstavya, as, ā, am, to be repeated or recited.

Śaṃstṛi, tā, m. a reciter of Śastras or hymns of praise, one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice (identified with the Pra-śāstṛi and mentioned along with five others in Ṛig-veda I. 162, 5; his sacrificial duties correspond with those of the Maitrāvaruṇa of the later ritual); a praiser, encomiast, panegyrist.

Śaṃsya, as, ā, am, to be praised, praiseworthy, meritorious; to be wished, desirable.

Śas in *uktha-śas,* q. v.

Śasa, as, ā, am, Ved. reciting, repeating.

Śasitvā, ind. having praised, &c. (= *śastvā*).

1. *śasta, as, ā, am* (for 2. *śasta* see under rt. 1. *śas*), recited, repeated; praised, eulogized; best, excellent; auspicious, happy, well, right; (*am*), n. happiness, excellence; the body. — *Śasta-keśaka, as, ī, am,* having excellent hair.

Śastavya, as, ā, am, to be recited or repeated; to be praised, &c.

Śasti, is, f., Ved. a hymn of praise.

1. *śastra, am,* n. (for 2. *śastra* see under rt. 1. *śas*), Ved. a hymn (recited either audibly or inaudibly, as opposed to *stoma,* which is sung), a recitative, recitation; a hymn of praise (generally).

Śastvā, ind. having recited; having praised, &c.

Śasman, a, n., Ved. praise, a hymn.

1. *śasya, as, ā, am* (for 2. *śasya* see under rt. 1. *śas*), = *śaṃsya,* to be praised, praiseworthy; to be wished, desirable, excellent, best; (*am*), n. a good quality, merit.

Śasyamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. being recited, (opposed to *gīyamāna,* being sung); being hymned or praised.

शंस्त् *śaṃst,* a Vedic root, = rt. 2. *śas* or *sas.*

शक् 1. *śak,* cl. 5. P. *śaknoti,* cl. 4. P. A. *śakyati, -te* (in the A. not to be distinguished from the Pass., see below; Ved. forms, Impv. *śagdhi,* Pot. *śakeyam, śakema*), *śaśāka, śeke, śakshyati, -te, aśakat* (or if used in cl. 4. the following are said by some to be substituted, 2nd Fut. *śakishyati, -te,* Aor. *aśakīt* or *asākīt, aśakishṭa*), *śaktum* (*śakitum,* Ved. *śaktave*), to be able, to be able to effect, to be competent for (with inf., e. g. *vikshitum na śaknoti,* he is not able to look; *martuṃ na śakyāmi,* I am not able to die; or even with part., e. g. *pūrayan na śaknoti,* he is not able to fill); to be powerful; to bear, endure; to give, present (Ved.); to aid (Ved.); to know (Ved.): Pass. *śakyate,* Aor. *aśāki,* to be able, be capable, be possible, be practicable (giving a passive sense to a following inf., e. g. *taṃ chettuṃ śakyate,* that is able to be cut, that can be cut; *tat kartuṃ śakyate,* that can be done; *na śakyante tyaktum,* they cannot be abandoned; sometimes used with a participle, e. g. *na śakyate vāryamāṇaḥ,* he cannot be restrained; or used impersonally, e. g. *yadi tvayā śakyate,* if it can be done by thee): Caus. *śākayati, -yitum,* Aor. *aśīśakat:* Intens. *śāśakyate, śāśakīti* or *śāśakti:* Desid. *śikshati, -te* [cf. *śiksh,* s. v.], to wish to be able or to be able to effect; to learn; to give, bestow, enrich (Ved.); to aid, assist (Ved.); to instruct (Ved.): Caus. of Desid. *śikshayati, -yitum,* to teach, instruct (with two acc., e. g. *taṃ raṇa-śikshām aśikshayat,* he instructed him in the art of war); [cf. Lat. *queo* (for *quec-jo*), *ne-quea, conari:* Old Norse *hagr,* 'the right hand;' *hagna,* 'to be of service.']

2. *śak, k, k, k,* able, powerful (at the end of a comp., e. g. *sarva-śak,* q. v.).

Śaka, as, m., N. of a king (especially applied to Śāli-vāhana); an era, epoch (especially that of the monarch Śāli-vāhana, commencing seventy-eight years after the Christian; cf. *śāka*); N. of a country; of a particular tribe or race of people, (usually *ās,* pl.; in the legends which relate the contests between Vasishṭha and Viśvā-mitra the Śakas are fabled to have been produced by the Cow of Vasishṭha, from her sweat, for the destruction of Viśvā-mitra's army; in Manu X. 44. they are mentioned together with the Pauṇḍrakas, Oḍras, Draviḍas, Kāmbojas, Javanas or Yavanas, Pāradas, Pahlavas, Cīnas, Kirātas, Daradas, and Khaśas, who are all described by Kullūka as degraded tribes of Kshatriyas, called after the districts in which they reside: according to the Vishṇu-Purāṇa IV. 3. the great king Sagara made an effort to rid his kingdom of these tribes, who appear to have overrun the western districts of India; the Śakas who were not destroyed were deprived of their social position and were compelled to shave the fore part of their heads: they are sometimes regarded as the followers of Śaka or Śāli-vāhana, and probably to be identified with the Tartars or Scythians [Lat. *Sacæ*] who overran India before the Āryans, and were supposed to have been exterminated by the great Vikramāditya, king of Oujein and rival of Śāli-vāhana); (*am*), n., Ved. water (= *udaka,* Naigh. I. 12; cf. *śaka-pūta, śaka-maya,* under *śakan*). — *Śaka-kartṛi, tā,* m. the founder or establisher of an era. — *Śaka-deśa, as,* m., N. of a country. — *Śaka-varman, ā,* m., N. of a poet. — *Śaka-vṛiddhi, is,* m., N. of a poet. — *Śakādhipa-rājadhānī* (*°ka-adh°*), f. the capital of the king of the Śakas, i. e. Dillī. — *Śakāntaka* (*°ka-an°*), *as,* m. 'destroyer of the Śakas,' epithet of king Vikramāditya. — *Śakābda* (*°ka-ab°*), *am,* n. a year of the Śaka era, (see above.) — *Śakāri* (*°ka-ari*), *is,* m. 'enemy of the Śakas,' epithet of king Vikramāditya.

Śakaća, perhaps for *Śaka-ja,* 'Scythian-born,' in Rāja-taraṅgiṇī V. 176.

Śakita, as, ā, am, able, capable, (giving a passive sense to the inf., e. g. *na śakitaṃ chettum,* it could not be cut.)

Śakta, as, ā, am, able, capable, competent (with inf. or with loc. in the sense of an inf., e. g. *śaktaḥ pari-rakshitum* or *śaktaḥ pari-rakshaṇe,* able to preserve); strong, mighty, powerful; one who has the power of giving, opulent, rich (Manu XI. 9); significant, expressive; speaking kindly or pleasantly (= *priyaṃ-vada*); clever, diligent, attentive, intent. — *Śakta-tā,* f. or *śakta-tva, am,* n. ability, power, capacity. — *Śaktārtha* (*°ta-ar°*), *as, ā, am,* having a potential sense.

Śakti, is, f. ability, power, capacity, capability, faculty, strength, energy, prowess; regal power (having three parts or constituent elements, viz. 1. *prabhu-tva,* the majesty or pre-eminence of the king himself; 2. *mantra,* the power of good counsel; 3. *utsāha,* the force of energy); the energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife and