

-स्युशति (स्युशे). The last two words are used especially with reference to sipping water before meals and religious ceremonies from the palm of the hand, and ejecting it again.

SIP, SIPPING, *s.* ईषत्पानं, चक्ष्यशः पानं, चक्ष्यशो निपानं, ईषत्पिपानं, चाक्षपनं, उपचक्ष्यशः, शुषिप्रणीः *f.* चोक्षनिपानं, चोक्षपानं.

SIPHON, *s.* कुकुटनादीयन्, नाडीयन्, नालीयन्, पक्कनाडी.

SIPPED, *p. p.* चक्ष्यात्यशः पीतः -ता -तं, चक्ष्यशो निपीतः -ता -तं.

SIR, *s.* साय्यः, महाशयः, महानुभावः, महेज्जः, महाननः, मुजनः, श्री prefixed; 'O sir,' साय्य. As an address of respect, 'Sir' may often be expressed in Sanskrit by भवान् with the 3d pers. of the verb; as, 'enter, Sir,' प्रविशतु भवान्.

SIRE, *s.* (Word of address to a king) देव voc. c., क्षमिहेव, महाराज, राजन्, चायुष्मन्.—(Father) जनकः, जननः, जनिता *m.* (7).

SIREN, *s.* मोहिनी, मोहकारिणी, मायिनी, मायाकारिणी, विमोहिनी.

SIRIUS, *s.* (Dog-star) लुखकः.

SIRLOIN, *s.* (Of beef) गोपार्श्वान्नं, गोपार्श्वः.

SIRNAME, *s.* उपनाम *n.* (नं), पद्वतिः -नी *f.* See SURNAME.

SIRRAH, *s.* (Reproachful address) खरे, खररे, रे, रे, खवे.

SIRUP, *s.* इशुरसः, खादुरसः, मधुरसः, मधुरसः, मधुरं, लेखं.

SIRUPY, *s.* इशुरसमयः -यी -ये. खादुरसमयः &c., मधुरः -ता -तं.

SISTER, *f.* (ब्रू *nom. pl.* खसराः), भगिनी, भगिनीका, भगिनी, सखीनिः *f.*, भगिनी -नी, यामिनी -नी; 'elder sister,' अग्रजा; 'younger sister,' अग्रजा; 'sister's husband,' भगिनीपतिः *m.*, सखीपतिः; 'sister's son,' भगिनेयः, सखीयः, सखियः, सखेयः; 'sister's daughter,' भगिनेया, सखीया, सखिया, सखेया.—(Woman of the same faith) धर्मभगिनी.

SISTER-IN-LAW, *s.* (Husband's sister) ननन्दा *f.* (नन्दु), ननन्दा, पतिखसा *f.* (सु), पतुः खसा *f.*—(Wife's sister) श्याली, श्यालीकी, श्यालीका, जायाभगिनी, पत्नीखसा *f.*—(Brother's wife) भातृजाया, भातृपत्नी, भातृभाया, प्रजापती.

SISTERHOOD, *s.* (State of a sister) भगिनीत्वम्, सखीत्वम्.—(Community of sisters or women) सखीगणः, भगिनीगणः, सखीगणः, सखीगणः, सखीगणः.

SISTERLY, *a.* सखीयोगः -ग्या -यं, भगिनीयोगः &c., सखीयः -या -यं. To SIT, *v. n.* उपविश (c. 6. -विशति -शे), अनुपविश, उपोपविश, उपवेशं कृ, उपवेशनं कृ, आस (c. 2. आसं -सिद्धे), अध्यास, समास, सत् (c. 1. सीदति. सत्), निपद्य with loc. or acc. c.; as, 'he sits down on a chair,' पौडे or पीठम् उपविशति; 'on a seat offered,' दत्तासनम् उपविशति.—(Sit by the side of) उपास, आन्यास.—(Sit idle) उदास.—(Incubate) नीडं निली (c. 4. -लियते -लेह्ये), नीडनिलायं कृ, सखीपरि उपविश.—(Press on, bear on) उपस्था, समुपस्था, आक्रम, पीड.—(As an assembly) कार्यनिवेहं कृ.

SITĀ, *s.* (The wife of Rāmachandra, and daughter of Janaka, the king of Mithilā. She is called 'earth-born,' as having been turned up from the soil by a plough, as Janaka was ploughing a spot to prepare for a sacrifice) सीता, परश्वसुता, भूमिसम्भवा, भूमिजा, भूयुषी, जनकालम्बा, जनकसुता, जनकतनया.

SITE, *s.* स्थानं, स्थलं, पदं, चास्यदं, स्थितिः *f.*, भूमिः *f.*, पदविः -ची *f.*, प्रतिष्ठा -शानं, शानं चित्वासः, गायः.—(Of a house) बासुः *m.*

बासु *m.*, गृहभूमिः *f.*, वेशभूमिः *f.*, गृहपोतकः, गृहपोटः, पोटाः, पोतः -तकः, कुट्टिनं, वाटिका; 'ceremony of purification. &c., of a site स्थलशुद्धिः *f.* बासुसंश्रमनं, बासुसंश्रमनीयं.

SITTING, *s.* (The act) उपवेशः -शनं, आसना -नं, अध्यासः -सनं -ता, आस्ता.—(A seat) आसनं.

SITTING, *part.* आसीनः -ता -नं, अध्यासीनः &c., उपविष्टः -ष्टा -ष्ट, निपीदन् -दनी -दह (ह); 'on a seat,' आसनोपविष्टः &c.

SITUATED, SITUATE, *a.* (Placed or standing with regard to any other object) स्थः स्था स्थं, स्थितः -ता -तं, अवस्थितः &c., संस्थः -स्था -स्थं, संस्थितः -ता -तं, दिश्यः -इया -इयं; 'situated near,' समीपस्थः &c., समीपस्थितः &c.; 'situated to the south,' दक्षिणस्थः -स्था -स्थं, दक्षिणदिश्यः &c.; 'towards the east,' पूर्वस्थः &c., पूर्वदिश्यः &c.; 'well situated,' सुस्थितः -ता -तं, सुसंस्थितः &c.; 'pleasantly situated,' सोपास्थः -वी -वं.—(With regard to men or things) स्थः स्था -स्थं, स्थितः -ता -तं, अवस्थ in comp., अवस्थाप्राप्तः -ता -तं, अवस्थापन्नः -ता -तं; 'well situated,' सुस्थः &c., सुस्थितः &c.; 'so situated,' तदवस्थः -स्था -स्थं; 'how situated?' किमवस्थः -स्था -स्थं; 'badly situated,' दुःस्थितः -ता -तं, दुःस्थः &c.

SITUATION, *s.* (Place, position) स्थानं, स्थितिः *f.*, अवस्थितिः *f.*, अवस्थानं, चास्यदं, पदं, पदविः -ची *f.*—(State, circumstances) अवस्था, दशा, स्थितिः *f.*, संस्थितिः *f.*, भावः, वृत्तिः *f.*, चास्यदं, पदं; 'disgraceful situation,' परिभवास्यदं, परिभवपदं.—(Office, post) पदं, पदविः -ची, पदविवाटः, स्थानं, स्थलं, निरोधः, व्यापारः.

SIVA, *s.* A celebrated Hindú God, the Destroyer of Creation, and therefore the most formidable of the Hindú Triad. He also personifies reproduction, since the Hindú philosophy excludes the idea of total annihilation without subsequent regeneration. Hence he is sometimes con-founded with Brahmā, the Creator, or first person of the Triad. He is the particular god of the Tāntrikas, or followers of the books called Tantras. His worshippers are termed Śaivas, and although not so numerous as the Vaishnavas, exalt their god to the highest place in the heavens, and combine in him many of the attributes which properly belong to the other deities. According to them Śiva is Time, Justice, Fire, Water, the Sun, the Destroyer and Creator. As presiding over generation, his type is the Linga, or Phallus, the origin probably of the Phallic emblem of Egypt and Greece. As the god of generation and of justice, which latter character he shares with the god Yama, he is represented riding a white bull. His own colour, as well as that of the bull, is generally white, referring probably to the unsullied purity of Justice. His throat is dark blue; his hair of a light reddish colour, and thickly matted together, and gathered above his head like the hair of an ascetic. He is sometimes seen with two hands, sometimes with four, eight, or ten, and with five faces. He has three eyes, one being in the centre of his forehead, pointing up and down. These are said to denote his view of the