

शाकधेय *śākadhēya*, m. patr. fr. *śākadhī*, g. *śubhrādi*.

शाकपूणि *śākapūṇi*, m. (w. r. *śākapūrṇi*; fr. *śākapūṇi*) patr. of an ancient grammarian, Nir. (cf. IW. 159).

शाकरी *śākārī*, w. r. for *śākārī* below.

शाकल *śākala*, mfn. (fr. *śākala*) dyed with the substance called Śākala, Kāś. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2; relating to a piece or portion, MW.; derived from or belonging or relating to the Śākalas, Mn. ix, 200 (cf. Pāṇ. iv, 3, 128); m. or n. a chip, piece, fragment, splinter, ŚBr.; ŚrS.; m. (scil. *maṇi*) an amulet made of chips of wood, Kauś.; N. of an ancient teacher, Cat.; a kind of serpent, AitBr.; (pl.) the Śākalas (i. e.) followers of Śākalya, RPrāt. (g. *kaṇvādi*); the inhabitants of the town Śākala, MBh.; n. the text or ritual of Śākalya, AitBr.; ĀsvGr.; Pat.; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.; of a town of the Madras, MBh.; Kathās.; of a village of the Bāhikas, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 4. — **prātisākhya**, n. N. of the Ṛig-veda Prātisākhya (ascribed to Śaunaka and handed down for the use of the Śākala school). — **śākhā**, f. the Śākala branch or school of the RV. (the text of the Ṛig-veda as handed down by the Śākalas constituting the only extant version), IW. 150. — **samhitā**, f. the Śākala Samhitā. — **smṛiti**, f. N. of a law-book (also called *śākalya-smṛiti*), Cat. — **homa**, m. a partic. kind of oblation, ib.; **miya**, mfn. relating or belonging to the Śākalahoma, Mn. xi, 256.

Śākalaka, mf(i) n. derived from or relating to the Śākalas, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 128.

Śākali or °lin, m. (cf. *śākalīn*) a fish, Car.

Śākalika, mf(i) n. dyed with the substance called Śākala, Pāṇ. iv, 2, 2, Vārtt. 1; having a piece or portion, fragmentary, W.; relating to the town Śākala, ib. iv, 2, 117, Sch.

Śākalya, m. patr. fr. *śākala*, ŚBr.; N. of an ancient grammarian and teacher, Prāt.; Nir.; Pāṇ. &c. (who is held to be the arranger of the Pada text of the Ṛig-veda); of a poet, Subh. — **carita**, n. N. of wk. — **palya**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **pitṛi**, m. the father of Ś°, RPrāt. — **mata**, n., — **samhitā**, f., — **samhitā-parisishṭa**, n. N. of wks.

Śākalyāyanī, f. of *śākalya*, g. *lohitādi*.

शाकारी *śākārī* or *śākārikā*, f. the dialect spoken by the Śakas or Śākāras (see 2. *śākāra*), Sāh.; Mṛicch., Introd.

शाकुन 1. *śākuna*, mfn. = *parōttāpin*, L. ('repentant,' 'regretful,' W.)

शाकुन 2. *śākuna*, mf(i) n. (fr. *śākuna*) derived from or relating to birds or omens, Mn.; MBh. &c.; having the nature of a bird, Car.; ominous, portentous, W.; m. a bird-catcher, VarBṛS.; augury, omen, ib.; R.; N. of a wk. by Vasanta-rāja (= *śākunārṇava*, q. v.) — **vicāra**, m., — **śāstra-sāra**, m., — **sārōddhāra**, m. N. of wks. — **sūkta**, n. N. of a partic. hymn of the Ṛig-veda (= *śākuna-s°*).

Śākuni, m. 'a bird-catcher' or 'an augur,' VP.

Śākunika, mfn. relating to birds or omens, ominous, W.; m. a fowler, bird-catcher, Mn.; MBh. &c.; a fisherman, MaitrUp. — **prasna**, m. N. of a wk. on augury.

Śākunikāyini, f. a female poulterer (?), Divyāv.

Śākunin, m. a fisherman, VarBṛS. (v. l. *śākuna*); a partic. evil demon, L.

Śākuneya, mfn. relating to birds or omens, MW.; composed or written by Śākuni, Cat.; m. a small owl, L.; N. of a Muni, Cat.; patr. of the Asura Vṛika, BhP.

शाकुनिक *śākuntaki*, m. pl. (fr. *śākunta* or *śākuntaka*) N. of a warrior-tribe, g. *dāmanyādi*.

Śākuntakiya, m. a king of the Śākuntakis, ib.

Śākuntika, m. a fowler, bird-catcher, Car.

Śākunteya, m. N. of a physician, ib.

शाकुन्तल *śākuntalā*, m. (fr. *śākuntalā*) metron. of Bharata (sovereign of India as son of Śākuntalā and Dushyanta), MBh.; n. (accord. to some also ā, f.) = next or the drama commonly called Śākuntalā or Abhijñāna-śākuntalam, Mālatim. **Śākuntalōpākhyāna**, n. the story of Śākuntalā and Dushyanta (constituting the episode in MBh. i, 2815-3125).

Śākuntaleya, m. metron. of Bharata (cf. above), L.

शाकुलादिक *śākulādika*, mf(ā or ī) n. (fr. *śākulāda*), g. *kāśyādi*.

Śākulika, mfn. belonging to fish; m. a fisherman, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 35, Sch.; n. a multitude of fish, L.

शाकुल *śākūlka*, mfn. (fr. *śākūl*), Pāṇ. vii, 3, 51, Sch.

शाकोट *śākoṭa*, °ṭaka, w. r. for *śākh°*.

शाकोल *śākola*, m. the Amaranth creeper, L.

शाकर *śākara*. See *śākvara*, col. 3.

शाक्री *śākkī*, f. N. of one of the five Vibhāshās or corrupt dialects, Cat.

शाक्त *śākta*, mfn. (fr. *śakti*) relating to power or energy, relating to the Śakti or divine energy under its female personification, Sarvad.; m. a worshipper of that energy (especially as identified with Durgā, wife of Śiva; the Śāktas form one of the principal sects of the Hindūs, their tenets being contained in the Tantras, and the ritual enjoined being of two kinds, the impurer called *vāmācāra*, q. v., and the purer *dakṣiṇācāra*, q. v.), RTL. 185 &c.; (°tā), m. a teacher, preceptor, RV. vii, 103, 5; patr. of Parāśara, MBh. (C. *śāktra*); n. N. of a Sāman (prob. = *śāktya*, q. v.) — **krama**, m., — **tantra**, n. N. of Tantra wks. — **bhāshya**, n. N. of a wk. by Abhinava-gupta. — **mata-ratna-sūtra-dīpikā**, f., — **sarvasva**, n. N. of wks. **Śāktāgama**, m. N. of a Tantra wk. **Śāktānanda-taramṅinī**, f. N. of a wk. compiled for the use of the Śāktas from the Tantras and Purāṇas. **Śāktābhisheka**, m. N. of wk.

Śāktika, mf(i) n. = *śāktya jīvati*, g. *vetandī*; peculiar to the Śāktas, Tantras.; m. a worshipper of the Śakti (see *śākta* above), MW.; a spearman, ib.

Śāktika, mfn. belonging or relating to a spear, spearing, speared, W.; m. a spearman, lancer, Śiś.

Śākteya, m. a worshipper of the Śakti (see above), Vop.; patr. of Parāśara, MBh.

Śāktya, m. a worshipper of the Śakti, W.; (°tyā), m. patr. of Gaura-vīti, AitBr.; ŚBr.; ŚrS.; (also *-sāman*, n.) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Śāktyaṇana, m. patr. fr. *śāktya* (also pl.), Saṃskarak.

Śāktra and Śāktreya, m. patr. of Parāśara, MBh. (C.; cf. *śākta*, *śānta*, °teya).

शाक्मन् *śākman*, n. (cf. *śākman*) 'power' or 'help,' RV.

शाक्य *śākya*, mfn. derived or descended from the Śakas (= *śākā abhijano 'sya*), g. *śāṇḍikādi*; m. N. of a tribe of landowners and Kshatriyas in Kapila-vastu (from whom Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was descended), Buddh.; MW. 21, 22; N. of Gautama Buddha himself, Nyāyam.; of his father Śuddhodana (son of Saṃjaya), Pur.; a Buddhist mendicant, VarBṛS.; patr. fr. *śāka*, g. *gargādi*; patr. fr. *śāka* or *śākin*, g. *kurvādi*. — **kirti**, m. 'glory of the Śākyas,' N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **ketu**, m. 'star of the Ś°s,' N. of Gautama Buddha, ib. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Rājat. — **pungava**, m. 'Ś° bull,' N. of Gautama Buddha, Buddh. — **putriya**, m. a Buddhist monk, Hcar. — **prabha**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **buddha**, m. = *muni*, ib. — **buddhi**, m. N. of a scholar, ib. (w. r. *-bodhi*). — **bodhi-sattva**, m. = *muni*, ib. — **bhikshu**, m. a Buddhist monk or mendicant, VarBṛS. — **bhikshuka**, m. id.; (ī), f. a Buddhist nun, Daś. — **mati**, m. N. of a scholar, Buddh. — **mahā-bala**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **mitra**, m. N. of a scholar, ib. — **muni**, m. 'Śākya sage,' N. of Gautama Buddha, ib.; Kād.; Hcar. &c. (also *-buddha*). — **rakshita**, m. N. of a poet, Cat. — **vaṇśa**, m. the Ś° family, Buddh.; °śāvatirṇa, m. 'incarnate in the Ś° f°,' N. of Gautama Buddha, ib. — **vardha**, m. = (or w. r. for) *-vardhana*; n. N. of a temple, Divyāv. — **śāsana**, n. the doctrine or teaching of Gautama Buddha, Hcar. — **śramaṇa** or °naka, m. a Buddhist monk, Mṛicch. (in Prākṛit). — **śravaṇa**, m. id., VarBṛS., Sch. (prob. w. r. for *śramaṇa*). — **śrī**, m. N. of a teacher, Buddh. — **siṅha**, m. 'Śākya lion,' N. of Gautama Buddha, ib.; Rājat.

Śākyāyanīya, m. pl. N. of a school, L. (prob. w. r. for *śākyā*°).

शाक्र *śākra*, mf(i) n. (fr. *śākra*) relating or belonging or sacred to or addressed to Indra, MBh.; VarBṛS.; Kathās.; (ī), f. Indra's wife (also applied to Durgā), Pur.; n. the Nakshatra Jyeshthā (presided over by Indra), VarBṛS.

Śākriya, mfn. = *śākra* (-dis, f. 'Indra's quarter,' the east), Śatr.

शाकर *śākvara*, mfn. (fr. *śākvara*) mighty, powerful, strong (applied to Indra, the thunderbolt &c.), VS.; AV.; TBr.; relating to the Sāman Śākvara (or to the Śākvarī verses), TS.; TBr.; an imaginary kind of Soma, Suśr. (w. r. *sāmkara*); m. a bull, ox, Hcar.; n. a kind of observance or ceremony, ŚākhGr.; N. of a Sāman (one of the six chief forms, based upon the Śākvarī verses), ĀrshBr. — **garbha**, mfn. containing the Sāman Śākvara, ŚākhGr. — **pathyā**, f. a kind of metre, Śiś., Sch. — **prishṭha**, mfn. having the Sāman Ś° for a Prishṭha (q. v.), ŚākhGr. — **varṇa**, n. N. of a Sāman (comprising the verses RV. ix, 61, 10-12), ĀrshBr.

Śākvarya, n. (fr. *śākvara*), g. *purohitādi*.

शाख *śākh* (prob. artificial; cf. √*ślākh*), cl. I. P. *śākhati*, to embrace, pervade, Dhātup. v, 12.

Śākha, m. N. of a manifestation of Skanda or of his son, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; Pongamia Glabra, L.; m. or n. N. of a place, Cat.; (ā), f., see next.

Śākhā, f. (ifc. f. ā or ī) a branch (lit. and fig.), RV. &c. &c.; a limb of the body, arm or leg, Suśr.; a finger, Naigh. ii, 5; the surface of the body, Car.; a door-post, VarBṛS. (cf. *dvāra-s°*); the wing of a building, MārKP.; a division, subdivision, MBh.; BhP.; the third part of an astrological Samhitā (also *khā-skandha*, m.), VarBṛS.; a branch or school of the Veda (each school adhering to its own traditional text and interpretation; in the Carāṇa-vyūha, a work by Śaunaka treating of these various schools, five Śākhās are enumerated of the Ṛig-veda, viz. those of the Śākalas, Bāshkalas, Āśvalāyanas, Śākhāyanas, and Māṇḍūkāyanas; forty-two or forty-four out of eighty-six of the Yajur-veda, fifteen of which belong to the Vājasaneyins, including those of the Kāṇvas and Mādhyandinas; twelve out of a thousand said to have once existed of the Sāma-veda and nine of the Atharva-veda; of all these, however, the Ṛig-veda is said to be now extant in one only, viz. the Śākala-śākhā, the Yajur-veda in five and partially in six, the Sāma-veda in one or perhaps two, and the Atharva-veda in one: although the words *carāṇa* and *śākhā* are sometimes used synonymously, yet *carāṇa* properly applies to the sect or collection of persons united in one school, and *śākhā* to the traditional text followed, as in the phrase *śākhām adhīte*, he recites a particular version of the Veda), Prāt.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a branch of any science, Car.; a year, Śrīkaṇṭh.; = *pakshāntara*, L.; = *antika*, L. — **kaṇṭa**, m. Euphorbia Nerifolia or Antiquorum, L. — **ṅga** (°khān°), n. a limb of the body, Yājñ. — **caṅkramaṇa**, n. skipping from branch to branch, desultory study, MW. — **candra-nyāya**, m. rule of the moon on a bough (a phrase denoting that an object seen or matter discussed has its position or relation assigned to it merely from the appearance of contiguity), ib. — **da** (°khāda), mfn. branch-eating; m. N. of a class of animals (such as goats, elephants &c.), Car. — **daṇḍa**, m. = *-raṇḍa*, L. — **dhyetri** (°khādh°), m. the reciter of a Śākhā, follower of any partic. text of the Veda, MW. — **nagara** (MBh.; Hariv.) or °raka (MBh.; MārKP.), n. 'branch-town,' a suburb. — **ntaga** (°khān°), mfn. one who has finished one Śākhā, Mn. iii, 145. — **ntara** (°khān°), n. another Vedic school, Āpast.; R. &c. — **ntariya** (°khān°), mfn. belonging to another Vedic school, Bādar., Sch.; Madhus.; — **karman**, n. the (rule of) action bel° to another V° school, MW. — **pavitra**, n. a means or instrument of purification fastened to a branch, ĀpŚr.; KātyŚr., Sch. — **paśu**, m. a victim tied to a branch (instead of to a sacrificial post), ŚākhGr. — **pitta**, n. inflammation of the extremities (i. e. the hands, feet &c.), L. — **pura**, n. or **purī**, f. = *-nagara*, L. — **pushpa-palāsa-vat**, mfn. having branches and blossoms and leaves, MBh. — **prakṛiti**, f. pl. the eight remoter princes to be considered in time of war (opp. to *mūla-prakṛiti*), Kull. on Mn. vii, 157. — **bāhu**, m. a branch-like (i. e. slender) arm, Śak. — **bhṛit**, m. 'branch-bearer,' a tree, Kir. — **bheda**, m. difference of (Vedic) school, W. — **maya**, mf(i) n. (ifc.) consisting of branches of, Daś. — **mṛiga**, m. 'branch-animal,'