

सामन् I. sāman, n. (fr. √I. sā = I. san) acquisition, possession, property, wealth, abundance, RV.; VS.

I. **Sāmāna**, mf(ā)n. (for 2. see under 2. sāman) rich, affluent, abundant (others 'common, universal'), RV. iii, 30, 9.

सामन् 2. sāman, n. (m. only in TBr.; prob. connected with √sāntv; accord. to some fr. √I. sā; cf. 3. sāman) calming, tranquillizing, (esp.) kind or gentle words for winning an adversary, conciliation, negotiation (one of the 4 Upāyas or means of success against an enemy, the other 3 being *dāna*, *bheda*, and *danḍa*, qq. vv.; ibc. or instr. sg. and pl., 'by friendly means or in a friendly way, willingly, voluntarily'), TBr. &c. &c.

3. **Sāma**, in comp. for 2. sāman. — **kalam**, ind. in a conciliatory or friendly tone, VP. — **gir**, mfn. speaking kind words, Śatr. — **dharmārtha-nīmat**, mfn. friendly and just and useful and wise (as speech), R. — **pūrva**, mfn. friendly, kind, gentle (am, ind.), R. — **pradhāna**, mfn. perfectly kind or friendly, Car. — **prayoga**, m. the use of kind or fr° words, Dhātup. — **vāda**, m. a kind word, conciliatory speech, Śiś. — **sādhyā**, mfn. to be accomplished in a conciliatory or peaceable way, Pañcat. — **siddha**, mfn. accomplished in a p° way, ib. — **siddhi**, f. the art of accomplishing something in a p° way, MW. **Sāmōnmukha**, mfn. eager for conciliation, wishing to conciliate, ib. **Sāmōpacāra** or **pāya**, m. a mild remedy, moderate measure, gentle means, ib.

2. **Sāmanā**, mfn. (for I. see under I. sāman) quiet, calm, RV. x, 85, 9.

I. **Sāmānya**, mfn. (for 2. see col. 2) friendly, favourable (in a-s°, q.v.).

I. **Sāmāya** (Nom. fr. sāman or fr. artificial √sām; for 2. sāmāya see col. 3), cl. 10. P. **sāmāyati** (aor. *asasāmat* or *asīshamat*), to conciliate, appease, pacify, tranquillize, Dhātup. xxxv, 27.

सामन् 3. sāman, n. (of doubtful derivation; accord. to Up. iv, 152 fr. √so = 2. sā, as 'destroying sin'; in Nir. vii, 12 apparently connected with *sammīta*; by others derived fr. √I. san, sā, sāntv, and perhaps not to be separated fr. I. and 2. sāman) a metrical hymn or song of praise, (esp.) a partic. kind of sacred text or verse called a Sāman (intended to be chanted, and forming, with *ric*, *yajus*, *chandās*, one of the 4 kinds of Vedic composition mentioned first in RV. x, 90, 9), RV. &c. &c.; any song or tune (sacred or profane, also 'the hum of bees'), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; the faculty of uttering sounds (?), TBr. (Sch.) — **vat** (*sāman-*), mfn. connected with a Sāman, TS. — **vin**, mfn. possessing the S°, JaimBr.

4. **Sāma**, in comp. for 3. sāman. — **kārikā** (?), f. N. of wk. — **kārin**, mfn. making Sāmans, Shaḍv-Br. — **gā** or **-gā**, m. a Brāhman who chants or recites the S°-veda, RV. &c. &c.; (*ī*), f. the wife of a S°-veda Brāhman, L.; **-gānām chandas**, n. a Parisishṭa of the S°-veda; **(-gā)-pūrvāpara**, m. or n., **-prayoga**, m., **-vriṣhōtsarga**, m., **gāhnikā**, n. N. of wks. — **gāna**, m. the S° collectively, IndSt. — **garbha**, m. N. of Vishṇu, L. — **gā**, see **-ga**. — **gāna**, m. a chanter of S°, Cat.; n. S° chant, KātyŚr.; **-priya**, m. N. of Śiva, Śivag. — **gāya**, m. S° chant, Yājñ. iii, 112. — **gāyaka**, m. = **-ga**, MW. — **gāyin**, mfn. chanting the Sāma-veda, Saṃskarak. — **gīta**, n. = **-gāya**, MBh.; (also applied to the hum of bees), BhP. — **codanā**, f. an invitation to recite the Sāma-veda, ĀpŚr. — **ja**, mfn. occurring in the S°-veda, Śiś. — m. an elephant, L. — **jāta**, m. an elephant, Śiś. — **jātaka**, n. N. of a Buddhist Sūtra. — **tantra**, n. N. of wk. (also **-bhāshya** and **-saṃgraha**). — **tās**, ind. from or concerning Sāma chants, ŚBr. — **tejas** (*sāma-*), mfn. having the glory of a Sāman, AV. — **tvā**, n. state or condition of (being) a S°, ŚBr. — **darpaṇa**, m. N. of wk. — **dhvani**, m. the sound of the chanting of the S°-veda, Mn. iv, 123 (see under **-veda**, col. 2). — **nidhanā**, n. the closing sentence of a S°, ŚBr. — **patha**, m. the path of the S°, JaimBr. — **pariśiṣṭa**, n. a Parisishṭa belonging to the S°-v°. — **pavitra**, n. N. of S°-v° i, 2, 2, 3, 5, Āpast. — **prakāśana**, n. N. of wk. — **pragātha**, m. N. of partic. verses to be chanted by the three Hotrakas, Vait. — **prayoga**, m., **-prastotri-tva**, n., **-brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of wks. — **bhṛit**, mfn. bringing chants, RV. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of Sāmans, Br.; Up. — **yonī**, mfn. produced from the S°-veda, Ragh.; m. an elephant, ib.; a Brāhman, L.

— **rathambara**, n. N. of a Sāman (said to have been created from Brahmā's mouth), MW. — **rāga**, m. a tune or air of the S°-veda, Pāṇ. v, 2, 130, Sch. — **rāja**, m. N. of a king and various authors (also with *dīkshita*), Cat.; n. N. of a Sāman, Lāṭy. — **rājan**, n. N. of a S°, PañcavBr. — **lakshana**, n. N. of wk. — **vat**, mfn. connected with a S°, TS., Sch.; m. N. of a son of Sārasvata (afterwards changed into a female), Cat. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the S°-v°, Vait. — **vidhāna**, n. the employment of Sāmans (for religious or magical purposes), AgP.; **-brāhmaṇa**, n. N. of a Brāhmaṇa of the S°-veda (and also called *sāma-vidhi*). — **vipra** (*sāma-*), mfn. skilled in Sāma chants, RV. — **vedā**, m. 'Veda of chants,' N. of one of the three principal Vedas (see *veda*; it contains a number of verses or stanzas nearly all of which [except about 78] occur in the Rīg-veda and which, modified in various ways, are chanted, mostly, by the Udgāṭri priests at Soma sacrifices; the Saṃhitā of the Sāma-veda consists of two parts; the first, called Ārcika [or Pūrvārcika or Chando-grantha], contains 585 verses disjoined from their proper sequence in the Rīg-veda and arranged in 59 Daśatis or decades, which again are subdivided into Prapāthakas and Ardha-prapāthakas; the second, called Uttarārcika or Uttarā-grantha, contains 1225 verses, also chiefly from the Rīg-saṃhitā, but less disjoined than in the first part, and arranged in nine Prapāthakas with Ardha-prapāthakas, mostly, however, grouped in triplets; the directions for the formation of Sāmans or chants out of these verses are carefully laid down in the Gānas or manuals for chanting, two of which, viz. the Geya-gāna and Āraṇya-g°, are a directory for the Ārcika portion, and two, viz. Ūha-g° and Ūhya-gāna, for the Uttarārcikā; in Mn. i, 23 the Sāma-veda is described as drawn forth from the sun; in iv, 124 it is described as having a special reference to the Pitṛis or deceased ancestors, and its sound is therefore said to possess a kind of impurity, whereas the Rīg-veda has the gods for his objects and the Yajur-veda men; the Sāma-veda is said to possess 8 Brāhmaṇas [see *brāhmaṇa*], Br.; ŚāṅkhŚr. &c. [IW. 25]; **-chala**, n., **-pariśiṣṭa**, n., **-rahasya**, n., **-rahasyōpanishad**, f. N. of wks.; **-rāj**, m. N. of Vishṇu, Pañcar.; **-vid**, mfn. familiar with the S°-v°; **-sikshā**, f. N. of a Śikshā; **-sāra**, m. N. of Vishṇu, Pañcar.; **°dāntaga**, mfn. one who has gone through the S°-v°, MBh.; **°dārtha**, m., **°dārtha-prakāśa**, m. N. of wks.; **°diya-rudri**, f., **°diya-raudra-vidhi**, m., **°dōpanishad**, f. N. of wks. — **vaidika**, mfn. relating or belonging to the S°-v°, KātyŚr., Sch. — **vairya**, n. the strength (?) of the S°, JaimBr. — **śabda**, m. the sound of a chanted S°, Gaut.; GrS. — **śiras**, mfn. having the S° as head, KaushUp. — **śravās**, m. N. of a man (pupil of Yājñavalkya), ŚBr. — **śravasa**, m. patr. fr. prec., PañcavBr. — **śrāddha**, n. N. of a ch. of the Smṛiti-tattva (also **-tattva**). — **śrauta-sūtra**, n. N. of wk. — **saṃhitā**, f. the continuous text of the S°-veda, Hariv. — **saṃkshepa**, m. N. of a treatise on the S°-veda. — **saṃkhyā**, f. N. of a Parisishṭa of the S°-veda. — **saṃgāyaka**, m. a chanter of the S°-veda, W. — **saras** and **-sarasa**, n. N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr. — **sāvitrī**, f. N. of a partic. Sāvitrī, Gobh. — **surasa**, n. du., v. l. for **-saras**. — **sūkta**, n. N. of partic. hymns, Vait. — **sūtra**, n. a Sūtra wk. belonging to the S°-v° (10 such works are enumerated), Cat.; **-vyākhyā**, f. N. of wk. **Sāmānga**, n. an Aṅga or part of the S°-v°, NṛisUp. **Sāmātāna**, m. = **sāma-pragātha**, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Sāmānta**, m. the end of a Sāman, Lāṭy. **Sāmāntar-ukthya**, m. an Ukthya (q.v.) in a S°, ŚāṅkhŚr. **Sāmēśvara-māhātmya**, n. N. of wk. **Sāmōdha**, mfn. having the S° accent, Lāṭy. **Sāmōdbhava**, m. an elephant (cf. *sāma-jāta*), L.

5. **Sāma** (ifc.) = 3. sāman (see *anu-*, *ava-s°*).
2. **Sāmaka**, mf(ikā)n. (for I. see p. 1204, col. 3) = *sāma adhīte veda vā*, g. *kramādi*.

2. **Sāmānyā**, mfn. (for I. see col. 1) skilful in chanting or singing, RV.; Bhaṭṭ.

I. **Sāmika**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1206, col. 2), (fr. 3. sāman), Lāṭy.; n. pronouncing verses over the sacrificial animal, L.

Sāmna, mf(ī)n. relating to Sāmans, IndSt.; (*ī*), f. a sort of metre (one of the classes occurring in the Sāma-veda); (*ī*), f. (cf. *sāmānī*) a rope for tying cattle, MW.

सामनसी sāmānāsī, f. a verse containing the word *samanas*, ĀpŚr.

सामनी sāmānī, f. (cf. *sāmānī*) a rope or cord for tying cattle (v. l. *dāmānī*), L.

सामन्त sāmanta, mfn. (fr. *sam-anta*) being on all sides, KātyŚr.; bordering, limiting, W.; m. a neighbour, Kāth.; Mn.; Yājñ.; a vassal, feudatory prince, the chief of a district (paying tribute to a lord paramount), Mn.; MBh. &c.; a minister (?), Cāṇ. (v. l.); a leader, general, captain, champion, W.; N. of the author of the Tājika-sāra-ṭikā (1620 A. D.), Cat.; n. a neighbourhood, Mn.; Śukas. — **cakra**, n. a circle of neighbouring princes, MW. — **ja**, n. (danger) arising from a vassal, Hariv. — **pāla**, m. N. of a king, Campak. — **pratyaya**, m. the evidence or testimony of near neighbours, MW. — **rāja**, m. (with *hari*) N. of the author of the Sūrya-prakāśa, Cat. — **vāsin**, mfn. dwelling on the borders, neighbouring, a neighbour, Mn. viii, 258.

Sāmāntakena, ind. in the neighbourhood, Kāraṇ.

Sāmānteya, m. N. of a man (v. l. *māmānteya*), BhP.

सामय 2. sāmāya, mfn. (for I. see col. 1) connected with or suffering from disease, Śaṃk.

सामयाचारिक sāmāyācārika, mfn. (fr. *sa-māyācāra*) relating to conventional practice or usage, Gaut.; Āpast. — **sūtra**, n. N. of partic. Sūtras (treating of customs and rites sanctioned by virtuous men, and with the Gṛihya-sūtras, constituting the Smārta-sūtras which are based on Smṛiti or tradition, and opp. to the Śrauta-sūtras derived from Śruti, q.v.), IW. 145 &c.

Sāmāyika, mfn. (fr. *sa-māya*) based on agreement, conventional, customary, Kaṇ.; Yājñ.; Nyāyam., Sch.; of the same opinion, like-minded, Rājat.; seasonable, timely, precise, exact, Mālav. (v. l.); Kir. (in a-s°); periodical, MW.; temporary, Sāmkyapr. — **tva**, n. conventionality, Nyāyam. **Sāmāyikābhāva**, m. temporary non-existence (as that of a water-jar which has been removed from its place to be again restored to it), MW.

सामर sāmara, mfn. with the immortals, accompanied by the gods, R.; BhP. **Sāmārādhipa**, mfn. together with the lords of the gods, R.

सामरिक sāmārika, mfn. (fr. *sa-māra*) belonging to war or battle, martial, warlike, MW.

Sāmāreya, mfn. (fr. id.), g. *sakhy-ādi*.

सामर्थ्य sāmārghya, n. (fr. *sa-mārgha*) cheapness, VarBrS.

सामर्थ्य sāmārya, n. (fr. *sa-mārtha*) sameness of aim or object or meaning or signification, belonging or agreeing together (in aim, object &c.), adequacy, accordance, fitness, suitability, Pat.; Hariv.; Suśr. &c.; the being entitled to, justification for (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; ability to or capacity for (inf., dat., loc., or comp.; acc. with *√kṛi*, 'to do one's utmost'; with *√bhaj*, 'to take pains', 'exert one's self'), ib.; efficacy, power, strength, force (*āt* or *-tas* or *-yogāt*, 'through the force of circumstances', 'by reason of', 'in consequence of', 'on account of', 'as a matter of course'), ib.; the force or function or sense of a word, Kusum. — **bandhana**, mfn. having power as a bond of union, cemented by or contingent on power or fitness, MW. — **yoga**, see above. — **vat**, mfn. having power or strength, capable, MBh. — **hina**, mfn. destitute of strength, weak, feeble, Hit.

सामर्ष sāmārsha, mfn. having impatience or anger, impatient, indignant, wrathful, enraged at (*prati*), Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (*am*), ind. angrily, Mṛicch. — **tā**, f. angry impatience, wrath, Ragh. — **hāsam**, ind. with an ironical smile or laugh, MW.

Sāmārshana, m. pl. N. of a family of Brāhmanas (v. l. *agha-m°*), VP.

सामवायिक sāmavāyika, mfn. (fr. *sa-mavāya*) belonging to or frequenting an assembly, Pāṇ. iv, 4, 43; closely connected with anything, concomitant, inherent, KātyŚr.; m. a minister or counsellor, Śiś.; member of an assembly, spectator, Mālav. (v. l. for *sāmājika*); chief of a company, W.

सामस्त sāmasta, n. (fr. *sa-masta*) the science or theory of word-composition, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 104, Vārtt. 12.

Sāmastika, mfn. relating to the above, ib.

Sāmastyā, n. totality, entirety, ŚāṅkhŚr., Sch.