

514. 3. Impers. pass. To be fit to be done, MBh. 1, 6678. 4. The pass. transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. *na śakyaṁte niyantum*, Man. 2, 96 (They cannot be restrained); Hit. 11, 6, M.M. (*nītiṁ grāhayitūṁ śakyante*, They are able to be taught good behaviour); with a pteple. of the pass. of the Caus. instead of the infin., *na śakyate nivar-tyamānā*, Chr. 46, 23 (She cannot be induced to return). Pteple. of the pf. pass. I. *śakta*. 1. Powerful, capable, Man. 2, 109. 2. Able, Vikr. d. 72; with the infin., Man. 9, 10; with the loc. in the sense of an infin., MBh. 3, 2263; Pañch. iv. d. 28. 3. Clever, Hit. ii. d. 74. 4. Diligent, attentive, intent. 5. Speaking civilly (cf. *śach*). Comp. *A-*, adj. powerless, Pañch. i. d. 362. II. *śakita*, Able, i.e. could; transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. *na śakitā netum*, Rām. 1, 44, 53 (She could not be led). Pteple. of the fut. pass. *śakya*. 1. Easy to be overpowered, Pañch. iii. d. 53. 2. Practicable, possible, Rām. 3, 53, 27; Chr. 8, 27. 3. Transfers its pass. signification to the infin. which it governs, e.g. *śakyā rakshitum*, Man. 9, 10 (They can be guarded). 4. Superl. *śakyatama*, Most possible, Hit. iii. d. 115 (*na śakyatamāḥ samihitum*, Are not at all to be aspired to). Comp. *A-*, adj. impossible, Hit. i. d. 89, M.M.; Chr. 57, 25. Anomal. desider. *śiksha*, Par. Ātm. To learn, Man. 2, 20. *śikshita*, 1. Instructed, Pañch. 94, 20. 2. Learned, Hit. ii. d. 154. 3. Disciplined. 4. Trained (as an animal). 5. Docile. 6. Modest, diffident. 7. Skilful, clever, conversant. Caus. - the desider. *śikshaya*, To teach, M. 2, 69.—With the prep. अनु *anu*, an-*śikshita*, Learned (by imitation), Utt. Rāmach. 63, 2. Caus. of the desider. To instruct, MBh. 1, 5761.—With

अव *ava*, *avaśakya*, Possible, Chaurap. 43.—With अभि *abhi*, Caus. of the desider. To instruct, MBh. 1, 8033.—With आ *ā*, desider. To impart, to grant, Chr. 297, 19=Rigv. i. 112, 19.—With उप *upa*, desider. To learn, MBh. 3, 1790.—Cf. Lat. *queo* (for *quec-jo*), *ne-queo* (nequinoŋt, for *ne-queic + nont*), *conari*; O.N. *hagr*, *dexter*, *hagna*, *prodesse*

शक *śaka*, 1. m. pl. The name of a people, Man. 10, 44. 2. A particular caste. 3. An era, especially that of Çālivāhana, commencing seventy-six or seventy-eight years after the Christian.

शकच *śakacha*, Rājat. 8, 176 (? perhaps to be corrected to *śakaja*, A man of Çaka, i.e. Scythic extraction, or a proper name).

शकट *śakaṭa*, probably for *śak + atra*, I. m., f. *ṭi*, and n. A cart, Hit. i. d. 89, M.M. (n.); Pañch. 8, 15 (*ṭā*); Rām. 1, 33, 18 (*ṭi*); with *prājāpatya*, name of an asterism, Pañch. i. d. 239 (*ṭā*). II. m. 1. A cart-load. 2. A Daitya slain by Kṛishṇa. III. m. or n. 1. An implement for preparing grain, Man. 5, 117. 2. A form of marching an army, 7, 187.—Comp. *Rohiṇi-*, m. or n. an asterism, probably अर्क्यदे Tauri, Pañch. 50, 20.

शकटार *śakaṭāra*, m. 1. A bird of prey (a vulture?), Hit. ii. d. 97. 2. and शकटाल *śakaṭāla*, A proper name, Kathās. 4, 104 (I).

शकटिका *śakaṭikā*, i.e. *śakaṭi + ka*, f. A small cart.—Comp. *Mrichchhaka-ikā*, i.e. *mṛid-*, f. the cart made of clay, the toy-cart, title of a drama.

शकन् *śakan*, see *śakṛit*.

शकल *śakala* (a form of *śarṅgāra* by