बीव sisa, बीवक sisa+ka, and बीवपवक sisa-patra+ka, n. Lead, Man. 5, 114 (saka).

1. 爱 SU, i. 1, and ii. 2, Par., and 夏  $S\ddot{U}$ , is 4, suya (properly pass. refi. of su), and ii. 2, Atm. 1. To beget, Man. 10, 32. 2. To bear, to bring forth, Man. 10, 39; Panch. pr. d. 5. ii. 5, sumu, Par. Atm. (the act of expressing the Soma juice being compared to the act of generating, cf. Rigv. i. 28), To express the Soma juice, Chr. 294, 3=Rigv. i, 92, 3. Ptcple. of the pf. pass. I. suta, 1. m. A son, Pańch. i. d. 185. 2. f. tâ, A daughter, Chr. 3, 9. 3. m. pl. Children, Man. 2, 28. Comp. Giri-, f. tâ, Pârvatî, Pańch. i. d. 175. Jahnu-, f. tâ, the Gangâ, MBh. 1, 3913. Jiva-, adj. one who has living children, Bhâg. P. 6, 19, 25. Dâra-, m. wife and son, Yâjú. 2, 175. Dâsi-, m. a base man, Rajat. 5, 179. Dharma-, m. (the son of the god Dharma), epithet of Yudhishthira, Bhag. P. 1, 7, 49. Bhú- and Mahi-, m. the planet Mars. Bhrigu-, m. 1. Cukra or Venus. 2. Paraçurâma. Râdhâ-, m. Karna. Caila-, f. tâ, Pârvatî, Vikr. d. 128. II. sûta, 1. Engendered. 2. Born. f. tâ, 1. A daughter, Pauch. 181, 5. 2. A woman lying in; see s.v. Comp. Sûra-, m. Aruna, the dawn. sûna, 1. Born, produced. 2. Blown, budded (as a flower). m. A son, Paúch. 198, 2. f. nâ, A daughter. 1. Bringing forth, parturition. 2. A flower.—With the prep. The abhi. shu, 1. To express the Somajuice, Râm. 1, 13, 5 (cf. Schlegel's translation). 2. To extract juice, Man. 5, 10. 3. To sprinkle, Bhatt. 9, 90.—With चह ud, ii. 5, To agitate, Bhag. P. 3, 20, 35 (cf. 2. sû).... With # pra, 1. To beget, Man. 10, 30.

2. To bring forth, Man. 4, 44. 3. Page. To be brought forth, Man. 10, 36; with the termination of the Par. (i. 4, Par.), MBh. 12, 5687. prasúta, 1. Engendered, Hit. pr. d. 23, M.M. 2. Born, Panch. 45, 2. 3. Produced. Chr. 294, 8=Rigv. i. 92, 8. 4. Engendering, Man. 3, 19. 5. Having brought forth, delivered, Hit. 72, 14; Utt. Râmach. 52, 1 (she has brought forth). Comp. A-, adj. one who has not brought forth, Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 809. Kula-, adj. descended from a respectable family, Panch. pr. d. 6. prasûna, Born, produced. n. 1. A bud, a blossom, Utt. Râmach. 129, 12; flower, Mâlat. 57, 13. 2. Fruit. Comp. Visa-, n. a lotus.—With Hy sam-pra. 1. To beget, Man. 10, 33. 2. Pass. To be brought forth, MBh. 3, 12978 (with the termination of the Par.).—Cf. ve. υίος, υστέρα; Goth. sunus; A.S. sunu (cf. sûnu).

2. **\( \mathbf{G}\)** SU, i. 1, and ii. 2, Par. † To possess power or supremacy (cf. the last).

3. **\( \mathbf{g}** \) SU, i. 1, Par. Atm. † To go.

4. ஆ su (for original vasu, cf. ஸ்; ம்; έάων = Zend. vanhvām = Sskr. \*vasvâm), I. adv. ved. Beautifully, Chr. 296, 1=Rigv. i. 112, 1. II. Very seldom combined and compounded with a verbum finitum; e.g. Pańch. i. d. 205, but cf. Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 647; but very often with nouns, 1. Good, well, Ram. 3, 53, 6; Rit. 6, 2; Lass. 15, 5. 2. Beautiful, beautifully, Ram. 3, 52, 35. 3. Much, very, Chr. 4, 12. 4. Easily, Daçak. in Chr. 185, 2. Comparat. sutarâm, 1. Better. 2. With na, Very badly, Paúch. 199, 24; with mâ, In no way, Megh. 108. 3. More, Çiç. 9, 67; Panch. 163, 3. 4. Exceedingly, Cic. 9, 55. 5. Consequently, of course.—Cf. 45.