\*\*Slāghā, f. vaunt, boasting, MBh. (cf. Pāņ. v, I, 134); flattery, praise, commendation, MBh.; Kāv. &c. (cf. Pāņ. i, 4, 34, Kāš.); pleasure or delight in anything, Jātakam.; service, obedience, L.; wish, desire, L. — vaha, mfn. meriting praise.

slaghita, mfn. flattered, praised, commended, BhP.

**Slāghin**, mfn. boasting or proud of (comp.), Hariv.; R.; haughty (as a lion), BhP.; celebrated, famous for (comp.), MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ifc.) praising, celebrating, R. (cf. ātma-silo); = sālin, Divyav.; desiring, MW.

slaghishtha, mfn. highly praised or celebrated, BhP.

Slāghya, mfn. = slāghanīya (am, ind.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. -tama (BhP.), -tara (Ragh.), mfn. most or more praiseworthy or laudable &c. -tā, f. praiseworthiness, Kām. -yauvanā, f. (a woman) in the glorious bloom of youth, Ratnav. Slāghyanvaya, mfn. descended from a honourable family, Mālatīm.

िख šli=√sri, in pra-šlita, q.v.

\*\( 2. \frac{1}{2} \) is kiku, m. (accord. to Un. i, 33 fr. \( \sigma 2. \frac{1}{2} \) is ki) a servant, slave, dependant, L.; a profligate or low person, L.; m. or n. astronomy, astrology, L.; f. or n. exhaustion, L.

िया 1. slish (cf. √1. srish), cl. 1. P. sle-shati, to burn, Dhātup. xvii, 52.

1. Slesha, m. burning, MW.

(Dhātup, xxvi, 77) šlíshyati (rarely te; pf. sislesha, Br. &c.; aor. aslishat, MBh. &c.; astikshat [only in the sense of 'to embrace,' Pan. iii, I, 46] or aslaikshīt [?], Gr.; fut. sleshtā, slekshyati, ib.; inf. sleshtum, Kav.; ind.p. slishtva, ib.; -slishya, MBh.&c.), to adhere, attach, cling to (loc., rarely acc.), Suir.; ChUp.; MBh.; to clasp, embrace, Gaut.; Git.; BhP.; to unite, join (trans. or intrans.), Kāv.; Kathās.; (A.) to result, be the consequence of anything, Samk .: Pass. slishyate (aor. asleshi), to be joined or connected, MBh.; Kav. &c.; to be implied or intimated, MW .: Caus. (Dhatup. xxxii, 38) sleshayati, te (aor. asistishat), to (cause to) connect or embrace (cf. sleshita): Desid. sistikshate (Gr. also "ti), to wish to clasp, cling to, AV. (not in MS.): Intens. sestishyate, sesleshti, Gr.

slisha, f. clinging, embracing, L.

Slishta, mfn. clinging or adhering to (loc. or comp.), Kāth.; KātySr.; MBh. &c.; (with sarvatah) adhering closely, fitting tight (as a coat of mail), MBh. vii, 5161; adhering to one's self, i. e. not affecting others, merely personal (as an art or science), Mālav. i, T5 (v.l. sishta); joined together, united, connected, MBh.; Kav. &c.; clasped, embraced, Kav.; Kathas.; (in rhet.) connected so as to be susceptible of a double interpretation, equivocal, Sāh. - paramparita-rūpaka, n. a continuous series of words having a double meaning (a kind of metaphor), Sis., Sch. - rupaka, n. ambiguity as a metaphor, Kav. ii, 87. - vartman, n. the adhering together of the eyelids, SärngS. Slishtakshepa, m. an objection expressed through using words containing a double meaning, Kavyad. ii, 159; 160. Slishtartha-dīpaka, n. a Dīpaka (q. v.) containing a double meaning, ib. ii, 113; 114. Slishtôkti, f. an expression containing a do mo, Kathas.

Blishti, f. adherence, connection, MW.; an embrace, ib.; m. N. of a son of Dhruva, Hariv.; VP.

2. Slesha, m adhering or clinging to (loc.), R.; connection, junction, union (also applied to sexual union), MBh.; embracing, an embrace, Kāv.; Sāh.; (in rhet.) 'connection,' 'combination' (one of the ten Gunas or merits of composition, consisting either in a pleasing combination of words or of contrasted ideas, or of words having a double meaning), double meaning, equivoque, ambiguity, paranomasia, pun, hidden meaning, Vām.; Kāvyad.; Sāh. &c.; a grammatical augment, Nyāyas.; (ā), f. an embrace, BhP. - kavi, m. f. a poet or poetess skilled in the use of words with double meanings, Naish. - campūrāmâyaṇa, n., -cūdāmani, m. N. of poems. -bhittika, mfn. resting on or adhering to a wall (said to mean simply 'resting on'), MW. - maya, see pratyakshara-slesha-maya. Sleshartha, m. implied or hidden or second meaning, MW.; mfn. having an implied mo (as a word); -pada-samgraha,

m. N. of a dictionary of ambiguous words (by Śri-harsha-kavi). **Sieshôkti**, f. an expression having a double meaning, Sinhâs. **Sleshôpamā**, f. a comparison containing double meanings, Kāv. ii, 28.

sieshaka, mfn. attaching, connecting, Vagbh. sleshana. See antah- and loha-slo.

sleshaniya, mfn. to be embraced &c., MW. sleshita, mfn. (fr. Caus.) joined, united, connected with (instr.), MBh.

sleshin, mfn. adhering, clinging to, embracing, MW.

Sleshma, in comp. for sleshman. - katahaka, m. or n. (?) a spitting-box, spittoon, L. - krita, mfn. caused by phlegm or mucus (said of a disease), VarBrS. - kshaya, m. decrease of phlegm, Suir. -gulma, m. a swelling in the abdomen caused by phlo, L. - ghana, m. Pandarus Odoratissimus, L.; Arabian jasmine, L. - ghna, mfn. removing phlegm, L.; (a), f. a kind of jasmine, L.; (i), f. Arabian jasmine, L.; Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.; the three spices (=tri-katu), L. -ja, mfn. produced or proceeding from phlo, Suir. -jvara, m. a fever caused by phlegm, Cat.; -nidāna, n. 'phlegm-origin,' N. of wk. - tyaga, m. discharging mucus or phlo, VarBrS. - dushta, mfn. corrupted or vitiated by phlo, Suir. -dhātu, m. the phlegmatic humour, MW. - pitta, n. 'phl' and bile,' a kind of disease, Bhpr.; -jvara, m. fever caused by phlo and bile, Cat. - purisha, n. mucus and feces, MBh. - bhava, mfn. produced by or becoming phlo, Suir. - bhū, m. du 'seat of phlegm,' the lungs, Car. - vat, mfn. turnished with cords (as a cart), PañcavBr. - vidagdha, mfn. = -dushta, Susr. - vināsakrit, mfn. destroying phlegm, Hāsy. - vriddhi, f. increase of phlo, Susr. - sopha, m. a tumour proceeding from phlo, ib. - samghāta-ja, mfn. produced by the compacting together of phlegm (said of the breasts), Yājñ. iii, 97. - ha, m. removing phl, Cordia Latifolia, L. - hara, mfn. destroying or removing phlegm, Kāv.; Sušr. Sleshmagāra, n. a receptacle of mucus or phlo, Bharty. Sleshmâtisara, m. dysentery or diarrhoea produced by vitiated phlo, Susr. Sleshmatura,  $mf(\bar{a})n$ . suffering from phlegm, Hāsy. Sleshmantaka, mfn. = šleshmahara, ib.; m.= šleshmātaka, Yājñ., Sch. Sleshmâpihita-locana, mfn. having the eyes filled up with phlo or slime, blear-eyed, MBh. Sleshmasmarī, f. stone (the disease) produced by mucus, Suir. Sleshmasru, n. mucus and tears, Yājñ.; Pañcat. Sleshmâsrāva, m., "môpanāha, m. N. of diseases, Suir. Sleshmanjas, n. the phlegmatic humour, MW.

**Sleshmana**, m:phlegm, the phlegmatic humour, L. **Sleshmana**, mfn. phlegmatic, slimy, SBr.; producing phlegm or mucus, Car.; (a), f. a kind of plant, L.

**Sleshmán**, m. phlegm, mucus, rheum, the phlegmatic humour (one of the three humours of the body = kapha; see dhātu), SBr.; Yājñ.; Sušr.; MBh. &c.; n. a band, cord, string, AitBr.; Kāth.; lime, glue &c.; Āpast.; the fruit of Cordia Latifolia, Vishņ. (Sch.)

Sleshmala, mf(ā)n. phlegmatic, abounding with phlegm or mucus (with yoni, f. 'discharging mucus'), Sušr.; Car.&c.; m.the plantCordiaMyxa orLatifolia, L.

sleshmāta, m. Cordia Latifolia, L.

**Sleshmātaka**, m. (cf. *šleshmāntaka*) = prec. (also  $\bar{i}$ , f.), MBh.; Var.; Sušr. &c.; the fruit of C° L°, MBh. xii, 1313. — tvac, f. the bark of C° L°, Sušr. — phala, n. the fruit of C° L°, Mn. vi, 14. — maya, mf( $\bar{i}$ )n. made of C° L°, MBh.; R. — vana, n. 'forest of Sleshmātaka trees,' N. of a forest around Go-karņa (where Siva is said to have been concealed in the form of a stag), R.

Sleshmin, m. bdellium, L.

**Slaishmika**, mf( $\bar{z}$  and  $\bar{a}$ )n. (Pāṇ.v,1,38, Vārtt.1, Pat.) relating or belonging to phlegm, producing or diminishing phlegm, phlegmatic, Sušr.; VarBṛS.&c.

Fir. \silish + pada; others suppose sili to have the meaning 'elephant') morbid enlargement of the leg, swelled leg, elephantiasis, Susr.; Bhpr. &c. -prabhava, m. 'source of elephantiasis,' the Mango tree, L. Slīpadāpaha, m. 'removing or curing elephantiasis,' the tree Putranjiva Roxburghii, L.

Élīpadin, mfn. having a swelled leg, suffering

from elephantiasis; m. a club-footed man, Mn. iii, 165.

श्रील stīla, mfn. (= srīra; cf. a-stīla) prosperous, fortunate, affluent, happy, W.

of the 3rd class of roots in which there is elision of the conjugational affix a (slu is one of the 3 technical terms [containing lu] for grammatical elision, see 2. luk), Pān. i, I, 61 &c. — vat, ind. as if there were slu, ib. iii, I, 39.

cl. 1. A. slokate, to compose or be composed (sani-ghāte), Dhātup. iv, 3 (accord. to Vop. also sarjane and varjane).

Slóka, m. (prob. connected with VI. sru; R. i, 2, 33 gives a fanciful derivation fr. ioka, 'sorrow,' the first sloka having been composed by Valmiki grieved at seeing a bird killed) sound, noise (as of the wheels of a carriage or the grinding of stones &c.), RV.; a call or voice (of the gods), ib.; fame, renown, glory, praise, hynm of praise, ib.; AV.; TS.; Br.; BhP.; a proverb, maxim, MW.; a stanza, (esp.) a partic, kind of common epic metre (also called Anu-shtubh, q. v.; consisting of 4 Pādas or quarter verses of 8 syllables each, or 2 lines of 15 syllables each, each line allowing great liberty except in the 5th, 13th, 14th and 15th syllables which should be unchangeable as in the following scheme, ..... ..... the dots denoting either long or short; but the 6th and 7th syllables should be long; or if the 6th is short the 7th should be short also), SBr.; KaushUp.; MBh. &c.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr. - kāra, m. a composer of Slokas, Pān. iii, 2, 23. - kāla-nirnaya, m. N. of wk. - krit, mfn. making a sound, sounding, calling, noisy, AV.; TUp. = gautama, m. Gautama (when speaking) in Sl's or in metre, Cat. - carana, m. a single stanza of a Slo, Samgit. - tarpana, n., -traya, n. N. of wks. -tva, n. versification, celebration in verse, R.; Ragh. - dīpikā, f. N. of wk. - dvaya, n. a couple of Sl's; two verses; -vyākhyā, f. N. of wk. - pañcaka-vivarana, n. N. of wk. - baddha, mfn. composed in Slos, R. - bhū, mfn. being or appearing in sound, AitAr. - mātra, n. a single Slo, MW. -yantra (sloka-), mfn. confining sound (within the limits of metre; accord to others, having Sl's for reins'), RV. ix, 73, 6. - vārttika, n. (also called mimansa-slo-v) a metrical paraphrase of Sabara's Mīmānsā-bhāshya by Kumārila. - samgraha, m. N. of various wks. - sthana, n. = sūtrastho, Car. Slokabhinayana, n. a dramatic performance accompanied by recitation of Slos. Slokavali, f. a collection of stanzas, anthology, Cat.

Slokaya, Nom. P. yati (Pān. iii, 1, 25), to make resound, cause to sound, VS.

slokin, mfn. sounding, noisy, RV.; having a good reputation or fair fame, SankhBr.

Slókya, mfn. sounding, noisy, VS.; praiseworthy, BhP.

P. šlonati, to heap, collect, Dhātup. xiii, 15 (only 3. sg. ášlonat, used to explain šrona, TBr.)

श्रोण  $\dot{s}lon\acute{a}$ ,  $mf(\acute{a})n$ . (= $\dot{s}rona$ ) lame, limping, AV.; TBr. (=dushta-tvac, Sch.)

डाóṇya, n. lameness, TBr. (=tvag-dosha, Sch.)
श्वामन svaghnin. See p. 1105, col. 2.

भाइ śvańk (also written śrańk, svańk), cl. I. A. śvańkate, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 22.

vi svang (also written srang, svang &c.), cl. 1. P. svangati, to go, move, Dhātup. v, 44.

ya svac or śvańc, cl. I. A. (Dhātup. vi, 5, 'to go') śvacate, śvańcate, to become open, open (intrans.), receive with open arms (only śaśvacat), RV. iii, 33, 10: Caus. śvańcáyati, to open (trans.), ib. x, 138, 2. (Cf. ue-chvańc.)

श्वन svaj or svanj, cl. 1. A. svajate, svanjate, to go, move, Dhātup. vi, 7 (Kāš.)

श्वह 1. śvath, cl. 10. P. śvathayati (Dhātup. xxxv, 4) = √2. śāth, q. v.

ষ্ট 2. śvath or śvanth, cl. 10. P. śvāthayati, śvanthayati (Dhātup. xxxii, 28) = 13. śath, q.v.