षास्या $\bar{a}sy\bar{a}$, f. See $\sqrt{2}$. $\bar{a}s$.

श्वास्थात \bar{a} -syūta. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{siv} .

ष्ट्रामंस् ā-√srans.

A-srasta, mfn. fallen off, loose, MBh.

सास्य $\bar{a}srapa$, as, m. (fr. asra-pa), the nineteenth lunar mansion (presided over by the Rākshasa Asra-pa), L.; = asra-pa (q. v.), T.

towards; to flow, stream, flow from, BhP.; Sarvad.; to spring a leak; to flow off, go off, deteriorate, AV. v, 19, 8; ii, 29, 7: Caus. -srāvayati and -sravayati, to cause to flow; to bleed, cup, Kām.; to impel, Sarvad.

A-srava, as, m. the foam on boiling rice, L.; a door opening into water and allowing the stream to descend through it, Sarvad.; (with Jainas) the action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects (one of the seven Sattvas or substances; it is twofold, as good or evil), Sarvad.; distress, affliction, pain, L.

Ā-srāvá, as, m. flow, issue, running, discharge, Susr.; suppuration, MBh.; pain, affliction; a particular disease of the body, AV. i, 2, 4; ii, 3, 3-5; (ās), m. pl. the objects of sense, Āp. - bheshajá, n. a medicament, medicine, AV. vi, 44, 2.

A-srāvin, mfn. flowing, emitting fluid, discharging humour (as an elephant who emits fluid from his temples during the rutting time), MBh.; suppurating, festering, Susr.

2. **A-sru**, mfn. flowing or streaming in abundance. **- payas**, mfn. one whose milk is streaming away in abundance (as a cow), BhP. x, 13, 30.

sume, MBh.: Caus. -svādayati, to taste, enjoy, eat with a relish, MBh.; R.; BhP.; VarBr.; Sušr.; Pañcat. &c.

A-svāda, as, m. eating with a relish, tasting, enjoying (also metaphorically), Mn.; Kathās.; Sāh.; Yājñ. &c.; flavour, taste, R.; Pañcat.; Megh. &c. — vat, mfn. having a good taste, palatable; delicious in flavour, Ragh.

A-svādaka, mfn. tasting, enjoying, Sāh.

A-svādana, am, n. the act of eating, tasting, enjoying, Pancat.; Hit.

A-svādita, mfn. tasted, enjoyed, eaten.

 $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ -svādya, mfn. to be eaten; to be tasted or enjoyed, MBh.; Kathās.; having a good taste, palatable, delicious. — toya, mf(\overline{a})n. having sweet or palatable water (as a stream), Hit.

श्चास्त्र \bar{a} - \sqrt{svan} , P. (pf. 3. pl. -svenus, Bhatt.) to resound.

Ā-svanita and **ā-svānta**, mfn. (Pāņ. vii, 2, 28) sounded, resounded.

श्चास्वद \bar{a} - \sqrt{svid} , \bar{A} . (p. pf. -sishvid \bar{a} n \acute{a} , RV. x, 106, 10) to sweat, perspire.

সাই i.āha, ind. an interjection; a particle implying reproof; severity; command; casting; sending, L.

भाह् 2. aha, perf. 3. sg. of the defect. $\sqrt{1.ah}$, q. v.

সাহ ক āhaka, as, m. a peculiar disease of the nose, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane.

মাইকাকি āhaṃkārika, mfn. (fr. ahaṃ-kāra), belonging to Ahaṃ-kāra or self-consciousness, MBh.

Ahamkārya, erroneously for ahamkārya, q.v. Esc.; pf. ā-jaghāna, RV. &c.), Ā. -hate (only if no object follows, Pāṇ. i, 3, 28, or if the object is a part of one's own body, Kāty.; Pot. 1. sg. -ghnīya, Pat. on Pāṇ. i, 1, 62, Daś.) to strike at, hit, beat; to attack, assault, RV.; TS.; ĀśvGṛ.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.: (Ā.) to strike one's self (or any part of one's body), BhP.; Pāṇ. & Comm.; Bhaṭṭ.; to make away with one's self, Daś. 91, 15; to fasten, AV.; SBr.; to beat or cause to sound (a drum &c.), TS.; SBr.; Kathās.; Bhaṭṭ. &c.: Intens. ā-janghanti, RV. vi, 75, 13, to strike at or beat violently.

A-hata, mfn. struck, beaten, hit, hurt, R.; Ragh.; Kum.; Kathās.; VarBṛ. &c.; fastened, fixed, RV.; AV.; beaten, caused to sound (as a drum &c.), MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; crushed, rubbed, Sis.; rendered null, destroyed, frustrated, BhP.; VarBrS.:

multiplied, VarBrS.; hit, blunted (said of a Visarga, when changed to o), Sāh.; uttered falsely, L.; known, understood, L.; repeated, mentioned, L.; (as), m. a drum, L.; (am), n. old cloth or raiment, L.; new cloth or clothes, L.; assertion of an impossibility, L.—lakshana, mfn. one whose marks or characteristics are mentioned, famed, reputed, L.—visarga-tā, f. the deadening of a Visarga or its change into o, Sāh.

A-hati, is, f. hitting, striking; a blow, hit, Kathās.; Ratnāv.; Kpr. &c.; (in arith.) a product,

Arvabh.; Bijag.

A-hatya, ind. p. having struck or beaten, striking, hitting. - vacana, n. and -vada, m. an explicit or energetic explanation.

A-hánana, am, n. the act of striking at, beating, KātyŚr.; killing (an animal), AV.; a stick for beating a drum, AV. xx, 133, 1. — prakāra, mfn. fit for beating, ĀpŚr.

Ahananya, mfn. (fr. ā-hanana), being in the act of beating (a drum &c.), VS. xvi, 35.

A-hanás, mfn. to be beaten or pressed out (as Soma); to be skimmed (as milk), RV.; to be beaten (as an unchaste woman); unchaste, wanton; obscene, lascivious, profligate, RV. v, 42, 13; x, 10, 6.8.

A-hanasya, am, n. unchasteness, lasciviousness, AitBr.; lascivious words, obscenity, SBr.; (ās), f. pl. (scil. ricas) verses of a lascivious character; a chapter of the Kuntāpa hymns in the Atharva-veda, AitBr.; ĀsvSr. &c.; (with ano, mfn. chaste, decent, Sāńkh-Gr.; HirGr.)

ভাहर \bar{a} -hara, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hri} .

आहर्षेत- v hary, P.(p.-háryat, RV.x, 105,1) Ā.(p.-háryamāṇa, RV.x, 96,11) to like; to foster.

भाहलक् āhálak [VS.] and āhálam [TS.], ind. a smacking sound.

साहव \bar{a} -hava, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} & \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .

श्चाहस्पत्य āhaspatya, mfn. (fr. ahas-pati), belonging to the lord of the day or to the sun, MantraBr; Gobh.

স্থাহা \bar{a} - $h\bar{a}$ ra, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hr} i.

आहाव \bar{a} - $h\bar{a}va$, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} & \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .

साहि \bar{a} - \sqrt{hi} , \bar{A} . (3. pl. \dot{a} -hinvire, RV. ix, 74, 8) to carry near; to procure.

साहिंस \bar{a} - \sqrt{hins} , \bar{A} .-hinsate, to attack, make war upon, TāṇḍyaBr.

साहिंस āhiņsi, is, m. a descendant of A-hinsa.

Āhinsāyana, as, m. (fr. āhinsi, gaņa taulvalyādi, Pāņ. ii, 4, 61), a descendant of Āhinsi.

আহিক āhika, as, m. (fr. ahi), the descending node, L.; N. of Pāṇini, L.

সাহিত্য \bar{a} \bar{a} hicchattra, mfn. (fr. ahi-cchat-tra or $\circ \bar{a}$), coming from the country Ahicchattra or its city, Kathās.; Pat.

Ahicchattrika, as, m. an inhabitant of the country Ahicchattra or its city.

man of mixed origin (the son of a Nishāda father and a Vaidehī mother, Mn. x, 37; employed as a watchman outside gaols &c., Comm. on Mn.); a traveller [in Prākṛit], Mṛicch.

श्चाहित \bar{a} -hita and \bar{a} -hiti. See \bar{a} - $\sqrt{dh\bar{a}}$.

সাহিন্যকৈ āhituṇḍika, as, m. (fr. ahituṇḍa), 'one (who plays) with a snake's mouth,' a snake-catcher, juggler, Pañcat.; Mudr.

आहिमत āhimata, mfn.(fr ahi-mat), belonging to (a country) abounding in snakes, Comm. on Pāņ.

साहिनुभ āhirbudhnya, am, n., N. of the Nakshatra Uttara-bhadra-padā (presided over by Ahir-budhnya).

খার \bar{a} - \sqrt{hu} , P. \bar{A} . -juhoti, -juhute (p. -júh-vãna) to sacrifice, offer an oblation; to sprinkle (with butter), RV.; AV.; TS.; Hariv.

1. **Ā-hava**, as, m. sacrificing, sacrifice, L.; (for 2. \bar{a} -hava see \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .)

MBh.; Hariv.; Ragh. &c.; crushed, rubbed, Sis.; rendered null, destroyed, frustrated, BhP.; VarBrS.; sacrifice, a sacrifice, RV. vii, 1, 17; 8, 5.

Ā-havanīya, mfn. to be offered as an oblation; (āhavanīya), m. (scil. agnī) consecrated fire taken from the householder's perpetual fire and prepared for receiving oblations; especially the eastern of the three fires burning at a sacrifice, AV.; SBr.; KātyŚr.; ĀśvŚr.; ChUp. &c. — tas, ind. from the Āhavanīya fire, ĀpŚr.

Āhavanīyaka, as, $m = \bar{a}havanīya$ above.

1. **Ā-hāvá**, as, m. a trough, pail, vessel, RV.; a trough near a well for watering cattle, Pāṇ.; (for 2. ā-hāva see ā-\(\sqrt{hve.}\))

R-huta, mfn. offered as an oblation, sacrificed, RV.; AV.; ŠānkhŠr.; laid in the fire (as a corpse), RV. x, 16, 5; offering made to men, hospitality (= manushya-yajña, q.v.), L.; nourishment of all created beings (considered as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindūs; cf. bhūta-yajña), L.

1. A-huti, is, f. offering oblations with fire to the deities; any solemn rite accompanied with oblations, RV.; AV.; TS.; AitBr.; SBr.; MBh. &c.; (is), m., N. of a son of Babhru, MBh.; Hariv.; VP.—krita, mfn. offered as an oblation, SBr. vi, 6, 4, 2.—bhāga, mf(i)n. one whose share is a sacrifice, AitBr.—bhāj, mfn. one who partakes of a sacrifice or oblation, MaitrS.—máya, mfn. consisting of oblations, SBr.—vat (āhuti), mfn. accompanied with oblations, SBr. Ahutîshtakā, f. pl. a kind of brick, TS.; (for 2. ā-huti see ā-\lambda hve.)

Ahutī (in comp. for 1. á-hutī). — $\sqrt{1. \text{kṛi}}$, to offer as an oblation, Ratnāv.; Bālar. — $\sqrt{\text{bhū}}$, to become or be an oblation, Bālar. — vṛidh, mfn. delighting in sacrifices, RV. ix, 67, 29.

माहुक $\bar{a}huka$, as, m., N. of a king (great-grandfather of Kṛishna, a son or grandson of Abhi-jit), MBh.; Hariv.; VP.; (\bar{i}), f. a sister of that king, Hariv.; VP.; ($\bar{a}s$), m. pl., N. of a people, MBh.

आहु त्य āhulya, am, n. the leguminous shrub Tabernæmontana Coronaria, L.

ষা ξ \bar{a} - $h\bar{u}$, &c. See \bar{a} - \sqrt{hve} .

साहूर्ये ā-hūrya. See ā-√hvṛi.

भाह्न $ar{a}$ - \sqrt{hr} i, $ext{P.}$ -harati (aor. 1. sg. -a $har{a}$ rsham, RV.; AV.; pf. -jahāra, Inf. -hartayai, SBr. xiii, 8, 3, 10); seldom A. (pf. -jahre, Hariv.) to fetch, bring, bring near; to offer, reach forth, deliver, give, RV.; AV.; TS.; SBr.; MBh.; R.; BhP.; Sak. &c.; to fetch for one's self, take away, take, receive, get, AV.; AsvGr.; Mn.; Yājñ.; MBh.; Kathās. &c.; to conceive (as a woman), Mn.; to bring home (a bride), R.; Kathās.; Kum.; to put on; to take for one's self, use, enjoy, MBh.; Kathās.; R. &c.: to manifest, utter, speak, MBh.; BhP.; R. &c.; Caus. P. A. -hārayati, -te, to cause to fetch; to procure, SBr.; AitBr.; TBr.; to cause to bring, collect (taxes), Mn.; MBh.; to take for one's self, enjoy, eat, MBh.; R.; to manifest, utter, MBh.; R.; Hariv.: Desid. P. A. -jihīrshati, -te, to wish or intend to procure, SBr.; to seek to get, MBh.

Ā-jihīrshu, mfn. (fr. Desid.), being about to bring near or fetch, MBh. iii, 11078.

1. **A-hara**, mfn. ifc. bringing, fetching, Ragh.; (as), m. taking, seizing; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; Kād.; drawing in breath, inhaling; inhaled air; breath inspired, inspiration, L.

2. Ā-hara (2. sg. Impv. forming irregular Tatpurusha compounds with the following words):

- karaṭā (i. e. ā-hara karaṭa! ity-ucyate yasyāṃ kriyāyāṃ sā), -ceṭā, -nivapā, -nishkirē,
-vanitā, -vasanā, -vitanā, -senā, gaṇa mayūra-vyansakâdi, Pāṇ. ii, 1, 72.

A-haraṇa, mfn. ifc. taking away, robbing; (am), n. taking, seizing, bringing, fetching, KātyŚr.; Śak. &c.; extracting, removing, Suŝr.; accomplishing, offering (a sacrifice), MBh.; battle, combat, L.; causing, inducing, L.

Aharaṇī-√1. kṛi, to offer, give as a present, Ragh.

A-hartri, tā, m. one who brings or fetches; one who procures, TS.; SBr.; MBh.; R.; one who takes or seizes; one who takes away or removes, Yājñ.; causing, inducing, an originator, MBh.; Vikr.; an offerer (of a sacrifice), MBh.; one who takes for himself or enjoys, Lalit.

 \overline{A} -hara, $mf(\overline{i})n$. ifc. bringing near, procuring; being about to fetch, going to fetch, MBh.; (as),