

female attendant (in theatrical language), Sâh. D. 172, 13.

† हट् *HAT*, i. 1, Par. To shine.

हट् *haṭṭa*, I. m. A market, a fair, Pañch. 262, 15. II. f. *ṭi*, A petty market.

† हट् *HATH*, i. 1, Par. 1. To jump. 2. To treat with violence. 3. To bind to a post.

हठ *haṭha*, perhaps a dialect. form of *hasta*, I. m. 1. Violence, Râm. 5, 85, 11; abl. *ṭhât*, By force, Pañch. 138, 1. 2. Rapine. II. m., f. *ṭhi*, A plant, *Pistia stratiotes*.

हडिक *haḍika*, and हडुक *haḍuka*, m. A sweeper, a servant of the lowest caste.

हडु *haḍa*, n. A bone.

हडुक *haḍuka*, see *haḍika*.

हडुज *haḍa-ja*, n. Marrow.

हण्डे *haṇḍe*, used like *hanjâ*, q. cf.

हतक *hata+ka* (vb. *han*), I. adj. Miserable (?), Mâlat. 87, 3. II. m. A coward, Utt. Râmach. 30, 7.

हताश *hatâṣa*, i.e. *hata-âṣa*, (see *han* and *âṣâ*), m. 1. Hopeless, desponding. 2. Weak. 3. Barren. 4. Cruel, merciless. 5. Vile, wicked, Vikr. 8, 9 (Prâkr.).

हति *hati*, i.e. *han+ti*, f. 1. Striking; in *hala-*, f. Ploughing. 2. Destroying, removing, Bhartr. 3, 100. — Cf. A.S. dynt; see *han*.

हनु *hatnu*, i.e. *han+tnu*, m. 1. A weapon. 2. Sickness.

हत्य *hatya*, i.e. *han+tya*, n., and f. *yâ*, Killing, Chr. 297, 14 = Rigv. i.

112, 14 (n.); Pañch. i. d. 306 (I read *tasya hatyû tadutthânâ*, 'The murder of that man has its origin in this person, i.e. his death is caused by that person, by trusting to whom he has found it; but cf. also Böhtl. Ind. Spr. 2850); 221, 14 (f.). — Comp. *Go-*, f. killing a cow, Man. 11, 115. *Brahmahatyû*, i.e. *brahman-*, f. killing a Brâhmaṇa, Hit. i. d. 184. *Bhrûṇa-*, f. murder of an unborn child, Râm. 2, 47, 41, Seramp. *Vira-*, f. the slaughter of a man (Jones, 'a son'), Man. 11, 41. *Stri-*, f. the crime of having killed a woman, Pañch. 216, 17.

हथ *hatha*, i.e. *han+tha*, m. A man in despondency.

हद् *HAD*, i. 1, Âtm. To evacuate, as faeces. Pteple. pf. pass. *hanna*, Passed, as ordure. — Cf. $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$, $\chi\acute{o}\delta\omicron\varsigma$; probably O.H.G. *seizan*; A.S. *seitan*.

हन् *HAN*, probably for original *dhan*, ii. 2, Par. (in epic poetry also Âtm., Râm. 1, 45, 49), ved., i. 1, *jighna*; some verbal forms are derived also,

or only, from वध् *BADH*, or वध् *VADH*, 1. To strike, MBh. 1, 6706; to peck, Hit. 81, 21. 2. To wound, to hurt, Man. 10, 84; to injure, Pañch. iii. d. 50 (*badhyante*, pass.), to overturn (right), Man. 8, 15. 3. To kill, Râm. 2, 78, 22; pass. *badh*, with the termination of the Par., MBh. 2, 8765. 4. To destroy, Man. 8, 14; *mâ hato 'badhit*, 8, 15 (blot out the'). 5. To remove (darkness), Hit. pr. d. 17, M.M.; (impurity), Man. 2, 102. 6. To impede, Râjat. 5, 253. 7. † To go. Pteple. of the pf. pass. *hata*. 1. Killed, Chr. 62, 51. 2. Utterly ruined, Çâk. d. 22. 3. Ended. 4. Lost, Chr. 32, 28. 5. Deprived of, without, especially when former part of comp. adj.; e.g. *hata-sûdhvasa*, adj. Fearless, cf. also Kir.