

udātta, q. q. v. v.; the Ud-ātta sound of a vowel is said to result from the employing the upper half of the organs of utterance, and the An-udātta from employing the lower half, while the Svarita represents a sustained mixed intonation neither high nor low, which is well illustrated by the expression *tiryag-gamana*, i. e. a horizontal or wavy movement of the hand as distinguished from a direct upward and downward motion; Pāṇini, however, applies the term *an-udātta*, 'non-elevated,' to the neutral accentless tone, and uses the term *sanna-tara* or *an-udātta-tara* for 'the very or proper An-udātta,' i. e. the true grave accent which precedes the Udātta; in I. 2, 31. he calls the Svarita *sam-āhāra*, i. e. 'a combination' of the elevated and non-elevated tones; the Svarita accent is denoted in the R̥g-veda by a small upright stroke above the syllable, the Anudātta-tara by a horizontal mark underneath, and the Udātta is left unmarked; but the Svarita mark may denote either a dependent or an independent Svarita, i. e. one produced by an Udātta immediately preceding or a real Svarita belonging to the word itself, and commonly produced by the suppression of an Udātta syllable; again, as a word is supposed to have only one real accent, so words which have real Svaritas of their own do not have Udātta accents; they are called *adi-svarita*, *madhya-svarita*, *anta-svarita*, according as they have Svaritas on the first, middle, or last syllable; it must also be borne in mind that when a dependent Svarita is immediately followed by an Udātta, the Svarita becomes a kind of Anudātta-tara, and is so marked, see *tāhābhāvya*; there were, doubtless, different kinds of Svarita pronunciation.) — *Svarita-tva*, *am*, n. the state of having the Svarita accent. — *Svaritopadha* ('*ta-up*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, preceded by the Svarita; having the penultimate marked with the Svarita.

Svaritri, *tā*, *trī*, *tri*, one who sings, a singer (Ved.), or who pains or afflicts, a painer (= *upa-tāpayitri*, but perhaps to be connected with *rt. svrī*).

Svaru, *us*, n. sunshine; a sacrifice; part of a sacrificial post (or a slip of wood from it); the sacrificial post, (Sāy. = *yūpa*); a thunderbolt; an arrow; a kind of scorpion; (*us*, *us*, *u*), Ved. (perhaps perfect, entire, (Sāy. = *svaravaḥ* = *sva-śakalavantaḥ*, R̥g-veda III. 8, 6.)

Svarus, *us*, m. a thunderbolt (= *svaru* above).

Svarya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. to be praised.

Svaryamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being accented with the Svarita, circumflexed.

Svāra, *as*, *i*, *am*, relating to sound or accent.

सुवृत्तिका *svritika*, *am*, n., Ved. water (= *udaka*, Naigh. I. 12; cf. *smṛitika*).

सुवृ *svrī* or *svrī* (= *rt. svrī*; cf. *rt. svrī*, also *rt. svrī* in one of its senses), cl. g. P. *svrī-nāti*, *sbṛināti*, &c., to hurt, kill.

स्वेक *svēk* (= *rt. srek*), cl. I. A. *svēkate*, &c., to go.

स्वेच्छा *svēcchā*, &c. See p. 1158, col. 1.

स्वेद *svēda*, *svēdana*, &c. See p. 1162.

स्वेष *svēṣṭa*. See p. 1158, col. 1.

स्वैतवः *svaitavaḥ*, Nom. pl. masc., Ved. going auspiciously, (according to Sāy. on R̥g-veda V. 41, 9. = *śobhana-gamanāḥ*, as if fr. *su + aita-vah*; in the Pada text the word is divided into *sva-etavaḥ*.)

स्वैर *svaira*, &c. See p. 1158, col. 3.

स्वैरिन्नी *svairindhri*, f. = *sairan-dhri* under *sairan-dhra*, p. 1135, col. 3.

स्वोरस *svoras*, *as*, m. the sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीय *svovashīya*, *am*, n. = *svovasi-yasa*, happiness, prosperity.

स्वोपश *svaupāśa*. See p. 1126, col. 3.

ल

ह 1. *ha*, the thirty-third and last consonant of the Nāgarī alphabet (belonging to the guttural class, and in sound corresponding to the English *h* in *hard*). — *Ha-kūra*, *as*, m. the letter or sound *ha*. — *Ha-tva*, *am*, n. the state of the letter *ha*.

ह 2. *ha*, *as*, m. a form of Śiva or Bhairava, (see *nakulīśa*); water; a cipher (i. e. the arithmetical figure expressing nothing); meditation; auspiciousness; sky, heaven; paradise; blood; dying; fear; knowledge; the moon; Vishnu; war, battle; horripilation; a horse; pride; a physician; cause, motive; (according to Sabda-k.) = *pāpa-haraṇa*; = *sakopa-vāraṇa*; = *śushka*; (*ā*), f. (according to some) coition; a lute; (*am*), n. (according to some) the supreme Spirit; pleasure, delight; a weapon; the sparkling of a gem; the sound of a lute; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), mad, drunk (according to some).

ह 3. *ha*, ind. = Ved. 2. *gha*, an emphatic particle laying stress on the preceding word (generally equivalent to 'verily,' 'indeed,' 'manifestly,' 'evidently,' &c., e. g. *na ha*, not indeed; it is euphonicly changed to *dha*, e. g. *yad dha* = *yadā khulu*, when indeed; *kad dha*, what then? and is sometimes used without any distinct signification, often with the Perfect and Impf.; cf. Pāṇ. III. 2, 116); a vocative particle (corresponding to 'ho!' &c.); a particle of reproach or disdain; of laughter; [cf. Gr. *γῆ*; Dor. *γῆ*; (according to some also) Lat. *hi*, *ha*, *ho* in *hic*, *hac*, *hoc*; Goth. prefix *ga-*; Angl. Sax. *ge-*]

ह 4. *ha*. See under *rt. 1. han*.

ह 5. *ha*. See under *rt. 3. hā*.

हं *ham*. See *ham*.

हंस 1. *hansa*, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 62. fr. *rt. 1. han*), a goose, gander, swan, duck, flamingo (or a kind of bird the description of which is rather poetical than real; perhaps a kind of mixture of any of these); the vehicle of Brahmā (represented as borne on a *hansa*); the supreme Soul or universal Spirit (= *brahman*); according to Sāy. on R̥g-veda IV. 40. 5. in this sense derived either fr. *rt. 1. han* in the sense 'to go,' i. e. 'who goes eternally,' or resolvable into *aham sa*, 'I am that,' i. e. the supreme Being; the Jīvatman or living soul; one of the vital airs; Vishnu; Śiva; the Sun, (see *hansa-vatī*); a particular Mantra or mystical text [cf. *hansa-vatī*]; N. of Kāma-deva; an unambitious monarch; an ascetic or devotee of a particular order; a kind of horse, (in Naigh. I. 14. *hansūśah* is enumerated among the *asva-nāmāni*); envy, malice; a spiritual preceptor; a mountain; N. of a mountain; a buffalo; a species of the *Ati-śakvati* metre; (in composition) best, excellent; pure (= *viśud-dha*); going before or in front; (*ās*, m. pl., N. of a caste supposed to live in Plaksha-dvīpa; (*i*), f. a female goose; N. of a courtesan; a kind of metre (said to consist of twenty-two syllables); [cf. Gr. *χῆν*; Lat. *ans-er*; Old Germ. *gans*; Angl. Sax. *gos*, *gandra*.] — *Hansakūṭiya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. *hansa-kāka*), relating to a goose and crow (said of a fable). — *Hansa-kāka*, m. du, a goose and crow. — *Hansa-kāntā*, f. 'gander-beloved,' a female goose. — *Hansa-kāli-tanaya*, *as*, m. a buffalo, (see *kāli-tanaya*). — *Hansa-kūṭika*, *as*, m. a particular form of sexual union. — *Hansa-kūṭa*, *as*, m. 'swan's peak,' N. of one of the peaks of the Himālaya; the hump on the shoulder of the Indian ox. — *Hansa-gati*, *iś*, *iś*, *i*, stalking like a swan, having a swan's gait. — *Hansa-gadgadā*, f. 'prattling like a swan,' a sweetly speaking woman. — *Hansa-gamana*, *am*, n. moving gracefully like a swan; the gait of a swan or goose. — *Hansa-gāminī*, f. 'walking like a swan,' a graceful woman. — *Hansa-jātīya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, be-

longing to the tribe of birds called *hansa*, anserine. — *Hansa-tīrtha*, *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Hansa-tūla*, *as*, *am*, m. n. 'goose-cotton,' the soft feathers or down of a goose. — *Hansa-dāhana*, *am*, n. 'geese-exciting,' aloe wood (= *a-guru*). — *Hansa-dūta*, N. of a poem by Rūpa-govāmin. — *Hansa-dvāra*, *am*, n., N. of a pass near Lake Mānasa. — *Hansa-nāda*, *as*, m. the cackling of a goose, cry of a goose or swan (as the *hansa* serves the god Brahmā for a vehicle, this cry is thought to have something of a sacred character). — *Hansa-nādin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, making a noise like a goose or swan, cackling; (*inī*), f. a graceful woman (one of the various classes into which women are divided; a woman of this class is described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and voice of a Kōil). — *Hansa-pakṣha*, *as*, m. epithet of a particular movement or position of the hands. — *Hansapadikā*, f. (fr. *hansa-padi*), a proper N. — *Hansa-padi*, f. 'goose-footed,' the creeper *Cissus Pedata*; (perhaps also) *Clitoria Ternata*. — *Hansa-paramēśvara* ('*ma-īś*'), N. of a work. — *Hansa-pāda*, *as*, m. the foot of a goose; (*am*), n. vermilion; (*i*), f. a kind of *hansa-padi* (see above). — *Hansa-pādikā*, f. = *hansa-padi* above. — *Hansa-mantra*, *as*, m. a particular Mantra; [cf. *hansa*, *hansa-vatī*.] — *Hansa-mālā*, f. 'swan-garland,' a flight of *hansas*, flock of wild geese, &c.; a particular kind of goose or duck (= *kādamba*); a kind of metre. — *Hansa-māshā*, f. a kind of shrub (= *māshaparnī*). — *Hansa-māheśvara*, N. of a work. — *Hansa-yukta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, drawn by swans (said of the chariot of Brahmā). — *Hansa-yuvan*, *ā*, m. a young goose or swan. — *Hansa-ratha*, *as*, m. 'whose vehicle is a *hansa*,' Brahmā. — *Hansa-rāja*, *as*, m. a king of geese. — *Hansa-ruta*, *am*, n. a kind of metre. — *Hansa-lomaśa*, *am*, n. green sulphate of iron (= *kāśīśa*). — *Hansa-lohaka*, *am*, n. brass (= *pittala*). — *Hansa-rat*, *ān*, *ati*, *at*, possessing geese, &c.; (*ati*), f. the creeper *Cissus Pedata*; (scil. *ric*) epithet of the verse R̥g-veda IV. 40, 5. (in which the sun in the type of Dadhi-krā, here called *hansa*, is identified with Para-brahman or the supreme Being; this verse is also found in Vājasaneyi-s. X. 24, XII. 14, &c.). — *Hansa-vāraṇa-gāminī*, f. a woman who walks like a swan or young elephant. — *Hansa-vāhana*, *as*, m. 'borne on a *hansa*,' Brahmā. — *Hansa-viveka*, *as*, m. 'discrimination of the one Spirit,' N. of a short Vedānta poem. — *Hansa-vija*, *am*, n. a goose's egg. — *Hansa-śreṇī*, f. a line or row of geese. — *Hansānsu* ('*sa-am*'), *us*, *us*, *u*, 'swan-rayed,' swan-coloured, white. — *Hansāngḥri* ('*sa-ān*'), *iś*, m. 'goose-footed,' vermilion. — *Hansādhirūdhā* ('*sa-adh*'), f. 'mounted on a *hansa*,' epithet of Sarasvatī (wife of Brahmā). — *Hansābhikhyā* ('*sa-abh*'), *am*, n. silver. — *Hansārūdhā* ('*sa-ār*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, mounted on a swan; (*as*), m. Brahmā; (*ā*), f. the wife of Brahmā. — *Hanseśvara-tīrtha* ('*sa-īś*'), *am*, n., N. of a Tīrtha. — *Hansodaka* ('*sa-ud*'), *am*, n. a kind of cordial water (described as a sort of infusion of cardamoms). — *Hansopanishad* ('*sa-up*'), *t*, f., N. of an Upanishad belonging to the Atharva-veda.

2. *hansa*, Nom. P. *hansati*, &c., to act or behave like a swan.

Hansaka, *as*, m. a goose, gander, flamingo; an ornament for the feet or ankles (said to be formed like a goose's foot).

Hansikā, f. a female goose.

Hansī, f. a female goose, (see *hansa*.) — *Hansī-yugala*, *am*, n. a pair of geese or ducks.

हं हो *hamho* (i. e. *ham* + *ho*), ind. a vocative particle (corresponding to 'ho!' 'hollo!'); a particle expressing haughtiness or contempt; an interrogative particle; (in the drama) a form of address among those of the middling class used by equals to each other.

हक् *hak*, ind. (imitative) the sound *hak*. — *Hak-kūra*, *as*, m. making the sound *hak*, calling, calling to.