

Lat. *habeo* (?); Goth. *haba*, *habais*, *gaidv*, *giban*; Angl. Sax. *gifan*, *gafol*, *gafel*, *gif*; Eng. *if*.]

*Jahat*, at, atī, at, leaving, &c. See p. 343.

5. *ha*, (at the end of comps.) abandoning, leaving, quitting, avoiding; see p. 1163, col. 2.

4. *hā*, f. abandoning, leaving, relinquishing.

*Hātarya*, as, ā, am, to be abandoned or left, relinquishable.

*Hāna*, am, n. the act of abandoning, relinquishing; escaping; prowess, valour.

*Hāni*, is, f. abandonment, relinquishment, neglect, loss, want, privation, absence; decrease, deficiency, diminution, detriment, damage. — *Hāni-karā*, as, ī, am, causing loss, prejudicial, injurious.

*Hāniya*, as, ā, am, = *hātarya*.

*Hāpana*, am, n. the act of causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

*Hāpita*, as, ā, am, caused to be relinquished; made to give up.

1. *hāyana*, as, ā or ī, am (for 2. see col. 2), quitting, leaving; passing away, (in this sense perhaps to be connected with rt. 2. *hā*; cf. 2. *hāyana*, col. 2.)

*Hāyin*, ī, inī, ī, leaving, abandoning, neglecting.

1. *hītvā*, ind. (for 2. see p. 1171, col. 1), having left or abandoned, having quitted or renounced, having deserted; letting alone, slighting, disregarding.

*Hītvāya*, ind., Ved. having abandoned, having left, having discarded, (Sāy. = *hītvā* = *parityajya*, R̥g-veda X. 14, 8.)

*Hītvā*, ind., Ved. = 1. *hītvā*, (Pāṇ. VII. 4, 44.)

*Hīna*, as, ā, am, left, forsaken, relinquished, abandoned, quitted, deserted, neglected; excluded, shut out from (with abl.); deprived of, free from, devoid of, destitute of, without, bereft of (with inst., e.g. *prānair hīnaḥ*, bereft of breath or life; or with abl., e.g. *mantrāt or mantrato hīnaḥ*, devoid of sacred knowledge, Manu III. 65); wasted, diminished, decayed, enfeebled, feeble; deficient, defective, faulty, inferior, insufficient; deducted, subtracted, minus; lower, less, (Manu II. 194); mean, base, vile, bad, low; (as), m. a faulty respondent, insufficient or defective witness, (five kinds are enumerated, viz. *anya-vādīn*, *kriyā-deshīn*, *nopasthāyin*, *nir-utara*, *āhīta-prapalāyīn*); subtraction (= *vy-avakalana*). — *Hīna-karman*, ā, ā, a, or *hīna-kriya*, as, ā, am, neglecting or omitting customary rites or religious acts. — *Hīna-kula*, as, ā, am, of low family, base-born, plebeian. — *Hīna-kula-tva*, am, n. lowness of birth. — *Hīna-kośa*, as, ā, am, having an empty treasury. — *Hīna-kratu*, us, us, v, one who neglects to sacrifice, (Manu XI. 12.) — *Hīna-ja*, as, ā, am, low-born. — *Hīna-jāti*, is, is, ī, low-born, of low caste, deprived of caste, outcaste, degraded, vile. — *Hīna-tva*, am, n. defectiveness, deprivation, destitution, the state of being without, absence of, (generally at the end of comps., e.g. *putra-ho*, *buddhi-ho*.) — *Hīna-darsana-sāmarthyā*, as, ā, am, destitute of the power of seeing, blind. — *Hīna-nāyaka*, as, ikā, am, having a low or base hero (said of a drama). — *Hīna-yāna*, am, n. 'the inferior or lesser vehicle', N. of a system of Buddhist teaching, (opposed to *mahā-yāna*, q. v.) — *Hīna-yoni*, is, m. f. an inferior womb, low birth or origin. — *Hīna-roman*, ā, ā, a, deprived of hair, bald, (Mahā-bh. Sānti-p. 13, 229.) — *Hīna-varya*, as, ā, am, of low caste, outcaste, of inferior rank, belonging to the lower orders. — *Hīna-vāda*, as, m. defective statement, insufficient or contradictory evidence, prevarication. — *Hīna-vādīn*, ī, inī, ī, making a defective statement, insufficient or inadmissible (as a witness, see *hīna* above); contradictory, prevaricating; destitute of speech, speechless, dumb; cast in law. — *Hīna-vīrya*, as, ā, am, deficient in courage. — *Hīna-sakhya*, am, n. making friends with low people, associating with degraded persons. — *Hīna-sandhi*, is, is, ī, destitute of peace or reconciliation. — *Hīna-sevā*, f. attendance on base people, serving or waiting on low persons. — *Hīnānga* ('*na-an*'), as, ī, am, deficient in limb,

crippled, maimed, mutilated, imperfect, defective; (ī), m. a small ant. — *Hīnāna-vastra-vesha* ('*na-an*'), as, m. (a Brahma-*čārin*) eating less food (than his preceptor) and wearing an inferior dress, (Manu II. 194.)

*Hīnaka*, (at the end of a comp.) = *hīna*, deprived of, &c.

*Hīnita*, as, ā, am, (according to Sabda-k.) subtracted (= *vy-avakālita*).

*Hīyamāna*, as, ā, am, being left or deserted; being lost; sinking, giving in.

2. *heya*, as, ā, am (for 3. see p. 1171, col. 2), to be left or abandoned, to be avoided.

*हङ्गर* *hāngara*, as, m. a large fish, shark.

*हाटक* *hāṭaka*, as, ī, am (fr. rt. *haṭ*), golden, made of gold; (am), n. gold; the thorn-apple (= *dhustūra*). — *Hātaka-maya*, as, ī, am, made or consisting of gold, golden. — *Hātakesvara* ('*ka-īś*'), as, m., N. of a form of Śiva (worshipped on the banks of the Godāvarī).

*हात्र* *hātra*, am, n. (probably fr. rt. 1. *han*, cf. *hānta* below), injuring, killing (= *prama-thana*); death, dying (= *maraṇa*) and a Rākshasa, (in this sense probably masc.); wages, hire, (in this sense probably fr. rt. 2. *hā*.)

*हान* *hāna*, *hāni*. See col. 1.

*हानुक* *hānuka*. See p. 1165, col. 1.

*हान्त्र* *hānta*, am, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 159. fr. rt. 1. *han*, cf. *hātra* above), death, dying.

*हान्द्रा*, am, n. = *hānta* above.

*हान्दण* *hāndaṇa*, N. of a place.

*हापुत्री* *hāputrī*, f. a kind of wagtail.

*Hāputrikā*, f. = *hāputrī* above.

*हाफिका* *hāphikā*, f. gaping, yawning.

*हायन* 2. *hāyana*, as, am, m. n. (probably fr. *hāyana* and connected with rt. 1. *hā*, but cf. 1. *hāyana* at col. 1), a year, (at the end of an adj. comp. the fem. ends in ī, cf. *dvi-ho*); (as), m. a flame, ray; a sort of rice; epithet of Takman (so called either from this disease lasting the whole year or because it returns every year).

*हायस्* *hāyas*, as, n., Ved. = 2. *dhāyas*, support, vigour, strength; [cf. *sarva-ho*.]

*हार* *hāra*, *hāraka*. See p. 1175, col. 2.

*हारयु* *hārayu*, N. of a place.

*हारहूर* *hārahūra*, as, am, m. n. (according to some only masc.; probably connected with *hāra-hārā*, see under 1. *hāra*), spirituous liquor, wine; (ā), f. a grape.

*हारि* *hāri*. See p. 1175, col. 2.

*हारिण* *hāriṇa*, as, ī, am (fr. *hariṇa*), belonging or relating to deer; (ī), f. a species of the Aty-*aṣṭi* metre; (am), n. venison.

*Hārīṇika*, as, m. a deer-killer, hunter; (ī), f. a species of the Aty-*aṣṭi* metre.

*हारित* 1. *hārīta*, as, m. (fr. *harit*; for 2. *hārīta* see under rt. 1. *hri*), the colour green; the Haritāla pigeon; N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra; (ās), m. pl. the sons or descendants of Harita.

*Hārītaka*, as, m. [cf. *haritakā*], a green vegetable or pot-herb.

1. *hārīta*, as, m. (for 2. see under rt. 1. *hri*), the Haritāla pigeon; N. of a Muni and writer of a Dharma-śāstra or law-book; of a poet; of a physician.

*Hārītaka*, as, m. the Haritāla pigeon; N. of a son of Viśvā-mitra.

*हारिद्र* *hāridra*, as, ī, am (fr. *haridrā*), stained or dyed with turmeric; turmeric-coloured; yellow; (as), m. a yellow colour; the Kadamba

tree; a kind of fever (supposed to arise from a vitiated state of the three humors of the body).

*Hārīdrava*, Ved. the Haritāla tree, (according to Sāy. *hārīdraveshu* = *haritāla-drumesu tādrig-varṇavatsu*, R̥g-veda I. 50, 12.)

*Hārīdravin*, ī, as, m. pl., N. of a school.

*Hārīdraviya*, ās, m. pl., N. of a Sakhā of the Yajur-veda.

*हारिद्रुमत* *hāridrumata*, as, m. a proper N.

*हारिन्* *hārin*, *hāri*. See under rt. 1. *hri*.

*हार्दि* *hārda*, as, ī, am (fr. *hrid*), being in the heart; (am), n. affection, love; kindness; will, mind, intention, meaning.

*Hārḍin*, ī, inī, ī, Ved. relating to the heart; (ī), n. anything greatly desired or loved.

*हार्दिक्य* *hārḍikyā*, as, m., N. of a Kuru warrior, (also called *Kṛita-varman*.)

*हार्य* *hārya*. See under rt. 1. *hri*.

*हाल* *hāla*, as, m. (fr. rt. 1. *hal* or fr. *hala*), a plough; N. of Bala-rāma (as bearing a weapon shaped like a ploughshare, see *hala-dhara*); N. of Sālīvāhana; of a king; (ā), f. spirituous liquor, wine, the spirituous juice of the palm; (ī), f. a wife's younger sister. — *Hāla-bhrī*, m. epithet of Bala-rāma (= *hala-bhrī*). — *Hālāsya-māhātmya* ('*la-ās*'), am, n., N. of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa.

*Hālāhala*, am, n. (= *halāhala*, q. v.), a sort of deadly poison (produced at the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons); any poison or venom.

*Hālāhāla*, am, n. the above poison.

*Hālāhala*, as, m. a sort of worm or insect; a kind of lizard or newt; (ā), f. a small mouse; (ī), f. spirituous liquor, wine; (am), n. the above deadly poison or any poison, venom; spirituous liquor. — *Hālāhala-dhara*, as, m. 'having venom,' a small black snake.

*Hālāla*, am, n. (fr. the above with elision of *la* or *lā*), deadly poison.

*Hālāla*, am, n. the above poison.

*Hālāka*, as, ī, am, belonging or relating to ploughing or a plough, agricultural; (as), m. a ploughman, ploughboy, agriculturist.

*Hālāni*, f. a sort of large house-lizard.

*Hālu*, us, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 1. fr. rt. 1. *hal*), a tooth (= *danta*).

*Hāleya*, as, m., N. of a king.

*हालक* *hālaka*, as, m. (connected with *hariḥa*), a horse of a yellowish brown or tawny colour.

*Hālāha*, as, m. a spotted or piebald horse (according to some).

*हाव* *hāva*, as, m. (fr. rt. *hve*), calling, a call; any feminine or coquettish gesture tending to excite amorous sensations, blandishment, dalliance, the airs and arts of lovers, (in these senses perhaps a form evolved out of *bhāva*, q. v.)

*Hāvaka*, as, m. one who calls or summons; (in nuptial ceremonies) one who summons the bride, an attendant on the bridegroom.

*हास* *hāsa*, *hāsaka*, &c. See p. 1168, col. 3.

*हासस्* *hāsas*, ās, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. IV. 220. fr. rt. 3. *hā*), Ved. the moon.

*हास्त* *hāsta*, as, ī, am (fr. *hasta*), formed by the hands.

*हास्तिक* *hāstika*, as, m. (fr. *hastin*), an elephant-rider, elephant-driver, &c.; (am), n. a herd or collection of elephants.

*Hāstina*, as, ī, am, relating or belonging to elephants, elephantine, as big as an elephant, huge; (am), n. the city of Hastināpura, q. v. — *Hāstina-pura*, am, n. = *hastinā-pura*, q. v.

*हास्य* *hāsya*. See p. 1168, col. 3.