

हिर *hit*, cl. I. P. *heṣati*, &c. = rt. *bi*, to curse, swear; to shout, exclaim.

हिडम्बा *hiḍmbā*, as, m. a gigantic Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; (ā), f. Hiḍmbā's sister (who changed herself into a beautiful woman and married Bhīma; he had a son by her named Ghaṭotāka); the wife of Hanumat. — *Hiḍmbā-jit*, t, m. 'conqueror of Hiḍmbā,' Bhīma. — *Hiḍmbā-nisūdana*, as, or *hiḍmbā-bhid*, t, m. 'destroyer of Hiḍmbā,' Bhīma. — *Hiḍmbā-vadha* or *-badha*, as, m. 'the killing of Hiḍmbā,' an episode of the Mahā-bhārata (Ādi-parvan, section 152-156, verse 5927). — *Hiḍmbā-pati*, is, m. 'husband of Hiḍmbā,' epithet of Bhīma; of Hanumat. — *Hiḍmbā-ramaṇa*, as, m. epithet of Bhīma; of Hanumat.

Hiḍmbā = *hiḍmbā* above.

हिराड *hiṇḍ*, cl. I. A. *hiṇḍate*, *jihīṇḍe*, *hiṇḍitum*, to go, move, wander or roam about [cf. *ā-hiṇḍ*], to disregard, slight.

Hiṇḍana, am, n. wandering, roaming; sexual intercourse; writing.

Hiṇḍika, as, m. an astrologer (= *lagnācārya*).

Hiṇḍira, as, m. = *hiṇḍira*, cuttle-fish bone.

Hiṇḍī, f, N. of Durgā. — *Hiṇḍī-priyatama*, as, m. 'most beloved by Durgā,' Siva.

Hiṇḍira, as, m. cuttle-fish bone (supposed to be the congealed foam of the sea; = *samudra-phena*); a man, male; the egg-plant, Solanum Melongena; a tonic or stomachic; (am), n. the pomegranate.

हित 2. *hita*, as, ā, am (past pass. part. of rt. I. *dhā*; for I. *hita* see under rt. 2. *hi*, p. 1171), put, placed, laid, imposed [cf. I. *dhita*]; held, taken, seized; suitable, proper, fit, worthy, right, advantageous, beneficial, profitable, useful, salutary, wholesome, agreeing with (often said in a medical sense of diet, regimen, medicines, &c.); friendly, affectionate, kind, (in these senses hardly distinguishable fr. I. *hita*); (as), m. a friend, benefactor; benefit, profit, service, good, welfare, well-being; (ā), f. a causeway, dike; (am), n. anything suitable or proper, an advantage. — *Hita-kara*, as, i, am, doing what is fit or proper, doing a service, performing a kindness, befriending, friendly, favourable; (as), m. a benefactor. — *Hita-kāma*, as, ā, am, wishing well to, desirous of benefiting or befriending. — *Hita-kāmyā*, f. desire for another's welfare, good-will.

— *Hita-kārīn*, i, iṇī, i, or *hita-kṛit*, t, l, i, doing services, performing kindnesses or benefits, befriending, useful, beneficial, auspicious. — *Hita-praṇī*, is, m. 'executing what is advantageous,' a spy, secret emissary. — *Hita-prayas*, ās, ās, as, Ved. one who has offered an oblation of food, &c. — *Hita-prepsu*, us, us, u, desirous of effecting another's welfare, wishing to benefit or befriend. — *Hita-buddhi*, is, is, i, friendly-minded, well-disposed, wishing well.

— *Hita-mitra*, as, m., Ved. a benevolent friend.

— *Hita-vaṭ*, ān, atī, at, friendly, favourable, doing good, useful. — *Hita-vākya*, am, n. friendly advice, good counsel. — *Hita-vāḍin*, i, iṇī, i, speaking kindly, giving good counsel or friendly advice; (i), m. a friendly counsellor or adviser. — *Hita-harī-rāṣa-govāmīn*, i, m. = *hari-rāṣa-govāmīn*.

— *Hitānukārīn* ('*ta-an*'), i, iṇī, i, acting conformably to what is right or kind. — *Hitānubandhin* ('*ta-an*'), i, iṇī, i, having welfare as a consequence, involving or bringing welfare. — *Hitānveshin* ('*ta-an*'), i, iṇī, i, seeking another's welfare. — *Hitā-bhāṅga*, as, m. the forcing or breaking of a dike or causeway, (Manu IX. 274). — *Hitārthīn* ('*ta-ar*'), i, iṇī, i, seeking or desiring another's welfare or advantage. — *Hitāvālī* ('*ta-av*'), f. a particular plant (= *argūra-kushthaka*). — *Hitāhita* ('*ta-ah*'), as, ā, am, good and evil, beneficial and disadvantageous. — *Hitācchā* ('*ta-id*'), f. well-wishing, good-will, good wishes. — *Hitāishin* ('*ta-esh*'), i, iṇī, i, wishing well, desiring another's welfare, kindly disposed, benevolent. — *Hitakti* ('*ta-uk*'), is, f. kind or good advice, salutary instruction, friendly language. — *Hitopadeśa* ('*ta-ap*'), as, m. friendly

advice, salutary instruction; N. of a celebrated and very popular collection of stories and fables (supposed to be narrated by a Brāhman named Viṣṇu-śarman to some young princes, and intermixed with many admirable didactic sentences and moral precepts extracted from various sources, the whole being chiefly founded on the Pañca-tantra, q. v.: the stories illustrate four principal subjects, divided into four books, viz. 1. Mitra-lābha, 'the acquisition of friends'; 2. Suhrid-bheda, 'the separation of friends'; 3. Vīgraha, 'war'; 4. Sandhi, 'peace'; they have been translated into nearly all the languages of Asia and Europe, and have served as the substance of many similar collections, such as the Anvāri Suhailī, Khirad-afroz, Pilpay's Fables, &c.); N. of a work on medicine; of another work on medicine by Sambhūnātha, (also called Vaidyaka-sāra-saṅgraha). — *Hitopadeshtṛī* ('*ta-up*'), tā, m. a friendly instructor, kind adviser.

Hitaka, as, m. a child, the young of any animal, a pupil, &c. (= *śiṣu*, according to Sabda-k.).

3. *hitvā*, ind. (for 2. see p. 1171, col. 1), having put or placed, having made, &c.

हिनाल *hintāla*, as, m. (connected with *tāla*, q. v.), the marshy date tree, a species of palm, Phoenix or Elate Paludosa.

हिन्दु *hindu*, us, m. (fr. the Persian *هندو*), a Hindu (more properly Hindū). — *Hindu-dharma*, as, m. the Hindū religion. — *Hindu-sthāna*, am, n. the country of the Hindūs, Hindūstān (properly restricted to the upper provinces between Benares and the river Sutlej).

हिन्दोल *hindola*, as, m. a swing, swinging cradle or hammock; an ornamental swing or litter in which figures of Kṛiṣṇa are carried about during the Swing-festival in the light half of the month Śrāvāṇa; one of the six Rāgas or personified musical modes, (see *rāga*, p. 837).

Hindolaka, as, m. a swing; a cradle.

Hindolaya, Nom. P. *hindolayati*, &c., to swing, rock about.

Hindolā, f. a swing (= *hindola* above).

हिन्व *hinva* (connected with rt. 2. *hi*; cf. rt. *dhinv*), cl. I. P. *hinvati*, *jihinva*, *hinvitum*, to satisfy, please, exhilarate.

हिन्वान *hinvaṇa*. See under rt. 2. *hi*.

हिबुक *hibuka*, am, n. (= *ἵβουκος*), epithet of the fourth Lagna or astrological sign, fourth house (= *pāṭāla*, p. 563).

हिम *hima*, as, ā, am (according to Uṇādi-s. I. 146. fr. *hi* substituted for rt. I. *han*; according to others from a lost rt. *hyam*), cold, frigid, frosty, icy, dewy, any cold substance; (as), m. the cold season, cold, winter (= *hemanta*, p. 1173); the moon; the Himālaya mountain; the sandal tree; camphor; (ā), f. the cold season, winter; a year (Ved.); small cardamoms; a variety of the fragrant grass *Cyperus* (= *bhadra-mustā*, *nāgara-mustā*); a kind of plant (= *prikkā*); a kind of grass (= *caṅkī*); the fragrant drug and perfume *Repuḱā*; (am), n. frost, hoar-frost, ice, snow, dew, cold, coldness, coolness, (in Rīg-veda X. 37. 10. *himā*, inst. c. = *śaittyena*, and thought by some to come from a monosyllabic form *him*); night, (in Naigh. I. 7. *himā*, inst. c. is enumerated among the *rātri-nāmāni*; cf. *himyā* under *himya*); sandal-wood; another fragrant wood (of cooling properties, = *padma-kishṭha*); fresh butter; tin; a pearl; a lotus; [cf. Zend *ziao*, *zima*, 'winter'; Gr. *χι-ών* (*χίονος*), *δύο-χιμος*, *χει-πα*, *χειμῶσι*, *χειμῶνος*, *χειμῶνος*, *χειμῶν*, *χειμῶν*]; Lat. *hiem*-s, *hibernu*-s (for *hibernu*-s); Slav. *zima*, 'winter'; Lith. *zema*, *zemini*-s; Hib. *geimbre*, *geimhrith*, *geimhreach*, 'winter'; *gamh*, 'winter, cold.']. — *Hima-kara*, as, i, am, causing or producing cold, frigorific, cold; (as), m. the moon; camphor. — *Hima-kūṭa*, as, m. 'cold-

summit,' the winter season. — *Hima-garbha*, as, ā, am, laden with snow. — *Hima-giri*, is, m. the Himālaya mountain. — *Hima-gu*, us, m. 'cold-rayed,' epithet of the moon; [cf. *śita-gu*]. — *Hima-gavara*, as, ā, am, white as snow. — *Hima-ja*, as, ā, am, produced by cold; born or produced in the Himālaya mountain; (as), m. the mountain Maināka; (ā), f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' the plant called Zedoary; another plant (= *kshūriṇī*); *Pārvatī*. — *Hima-jhātī*, is, f. (*jhātī* for *jhātī*; see rt. *jhāt*), 'intermixture of cold dew,' hoar-frost, mist, fog; [cf. *ku-jhātī*]. — *Hima-jvara*, as, m. fever with cold paroxysms, ague. — *Hima-taila*, am, n. a kind of camphor ointment. — *Hima-dīdhiti*, is, m. 'having cool rays,' the moon. — *Hima-dughā*, f. 'having cool juice,' a kind of milky plant or tree (= *kshūriṇī*). — *Hima-durdina*, am, n. cold and bad weather, frosty or snowy weather, wintry weather. — *Hima-dyuti*, is, m. 'having cool radiance,' the moon. — *Hima-druma*, as, m. a sort of large Nimba tree. — *Hima-druk*, -*druk*, m. 'dew-dispeller,' the sun. — *Hima-dhātu*, us, m. 'having cold minerals,' the Himālaya mountain. — *Hima-dhvasta*, as, ā, am, withered by cold, frost-bitten, frost-nipt (as a lotus &c.). — *Hima-nirmukta*, as, ā, am, freed from frost. — *Hima-prastha*, as, m. 'having snowy table-land,' the Himālaya mountain. — *Hima-bābuka*, as, ā, m. f. camphor. — *Hima-bhās*, ās, m. 'having cool lustre,' epithet of the moon. — *Hima-raśni*, is, m. 'having cool rays,' the moon. — *Himaraśmī-ja*, as, m. 'born from the moon,' epithet of the planet Budha or Mercury. — *Himartu* ('*ma-ritu*'), us, m. the cold season. — *Hima-vaṭ*, ān, atī, at, having frost or snow, snowy, frosty, icy, freezing, snow-clad; (ān), m. the Himālaya mountain or the Himālaya personified, (see *himālaya*). — *Himavata*, at the end of a comp. = *hima-vaṭ* above. — *Himavat-kulshī*, is, m. a valley of the Himālaya. — *Himavat-khaṇḍa*, N. of a book of the Skanda-Purāṇa. — *Himavat-prabhava*, as, ā, am, springing from or belonging to the Himālaya mountain. — *Himavat-sūta*, as, m. 'son of the Himālaya,' the mountain Maināka; (ā), f. the Ganges; *Pārvatī*. — *Himavad-giri*, is, m. a snowy mountain. — *Himavad-giri-saṃśraya*, as, m. 'taking refuge in the Himālaya mountain,' epithet of Siva. — *Hima-viddha*, as, ā, am, 'frost-pierced,' penetrated with frost (as the west wind in the cold season). — *Hima-sarkarā*, f. a kind of sugar (= *yācanālī*). — *Hima-sītala*, as, ā, am, very cold or frosty, freezing. — *Hima-sūcī-bhasma-bhūṣita*, as, ā, am, adorned with ashes white as snow. — *Hima-sūta*, as, m. a snowy mountain, the Himālaya. — *Hima-sūta-jā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' the goddess Durgā or *Pārvatī*. — *Hima-sratha*, as, m. 'shedding cold,' the moon. — *Hima-saṅghati*, is, f. a mass of ice or snow. — *Hima-saras*, as, n. cold water. — *Hima-hāna-kṛit*, i, m. 'causing loss of cold,' fire. — *Hima-hāsaka*, as, m. 'winter-smiler,' the marshy date tree. — *Himāṇṣu* ('*ma-āṇ*'), us, n. 'cool-rayed,' the moon; camphor. — *Himāṇṣv-abhikhya*, am, n. 'called after the moon,' silver. — *Himāgana* ('*ma-āg*'), as, m. 'approach of cold,' the cold season, winter. — *Himādrī* ('*ma-ad*'), is, m. a snowy range of mountains, the Himālaya mountain (sometimes personified). — *Himādrī-jā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' *Pārvatī*; a kind of plant or tree (= *kshūriṇī*). — *Himādrī-tanayā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' Durgā. — *Himādrī-tanayā-pati*, is, m. 'husband of the daughter of Himālaya,' Siva. — *Himānīla* ('*ma-an*'), as, m. a cold or frosty wind. — *Himāmba* ('*ma-ab*'), am, n. a lotus. — *Himāmbha* ('*ma-ābha*'), as, ā, am, resembling cold, like snow or frost. — *Himāmbu* ('*ma-am*'), u, n. cold water. — *Himārāti* ('*ma-ar*'), is, m. 'enemy of cold,' fire; the sun; a kind of plant (= *śitraka*); another plant (= *arka*). — *Himārūpa* ('*ma-ar*'), as, ā, am, grey with frost. — *Himārta* ('*ma-ār*'), as, ā, am, pinched with cold, suffering from cold, chilled, frozen. — *Himārdita* ('*ma-ar*'), as, ā, am, pinched or pained by cold. — *Himālaya* ('*ma-āl*'), as, m. 'abode of snow,' the Himālaya range of