deformity, ugly; (*ā*), f. a multitude of ploughs; (*am*), n. a ploughed field, arable land; ugliness; deformity.

हल् 2. *hal*, m. n. (in Pāṇini's system) a technical expression for all the consonants; any consonant. — *Hal-anta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, ending in a consonant.

हलद्दी *haladdī*, f. turmeric (= *haridrā*).

हलहला *hala-halā* (an imitative sound), halloo, hallooing. — *Halahalā-śabda*, *as*, m. shouting Hala-halā, hallooing, shout, outcry, tumult.

हला *halā*, f. a female friend, (see also *halā* under *hala*); (*halā*), ind. a vocative particle used in addressing a female friend who is an equal (in theatrical language).

हलाहल *halāhala*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (= *hālahala*, q. v., sometimes also written *halahala*, and said to be fr. rt. 1. *hal*), a sort of deadly poison [cf. *kālakūṭa* at p. 226, col. 2]; (*as*), m. a kind of snake (= *brahma-sarpa*); a Jaina or Bauddha sage; a sort of lizard or newt.

हलीन *halīna*, *as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *hal*), the Teak tree (= *śāka*).

हलीमक 1. *halīmaka*, *am*, n. (probably connected with 1. *harimān* at p. 1167, col. 2), a sort of jaundice, paleness or yellowness of skin.

हलुघाण *haluāṇa* or *halūāṇa*, N. of a place.

हल्लक *hallaka*, *am*, n. the red lotus.

हल्लन *hallana*, *am*, n. rolling or tossing about, rolling about in sleep.

हल्लीश *hallīśa*, *am*, n. one of the eighteen Upa-rūpakas or minor dramatic entertainments (described as a piece in one act, consisting chiefly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers), a ballet; a circular dance (performed by women).

Hallīśaka, *as*, m. dancing in a ring (as performed by women).

Hallīsha, *hallīshaka*, = *hallīśa* above.

Hallīsa, *hallīsaka*, = *hallīśa* above.

हव 1. *hava*, *as*, m. (fr. rt. *hu*), an oblation, burnt-offering, sacrifice.

Havaṅga, *as*, m. (probably *havaṇ* + *ga*), eating rice and curds from a metal cup.

1. *havana*, *am*, n. the act of offering an oblation with fire; an oblation to the gods, burnt-offering, sacrifice; (*ī*), f. a hole made in the ground for the sacrificial fire which is to receive a burnt-oblation. — 1. *havana-syada*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. hastening to a sacrifice. — *Havanāyus* (°*na-āy*°), *us*, m. 'having the burnt-offering for its life,' fire.

Havanīya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be offered with fire, fit for an oblation or sacrifice, sacrificial; (*am*), n. anything fit for an oblation; clarified butter, ghee.

Havitrī, f. a hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire for an oblation.

Havishya, *am*, n. anything fit for an oblation; clarified butter; wild rice (or any similar wild grain); rice mixed with ghee; a hymn in praise of oblations (Ved.). — *Havishya-bhuj*, *k*, *k*, *k*, eating clarified butter; (*k*), m. fire. — *Havishyānna* (°*ya-an*°), *am*, n. food fit to be eaten during certain holy days (or during the continuance of fasts and other religious observances); any particularly pure food (as wheat, cow's milk, &c.). — *Havishyāśin* (°*ya-āś*°), *i*, *inī*, *i*, devouring clarified butter, (Manu XI. 218); (*i*), m. fire.

Havishyantīya. See under *havis*.

Havis, *is*, n. anything offered as an oblation with fire, clarified butter, ghee; an oblation or burnt-offering (in general); water, (in Naigh. I. 12. enumerated among the *udaka-nāmāni*); epithet of Śiva. — *Haviḥ-śesha*, *as*, m. the residue of an oblation. — *Havir-aśana*, *am*, n. the act of devouring clarified butter; (*as*), m. 'consuming oblations,' fire. — *Havir-gandhā*, f. 'smelling like clarified butter,' the Samī tree. — *Havir-geha*, *am*, n. any house or chamber in which an oblation is offered, a sacrificial hall. — *Havir-dā*, *ās*, *ās*, *am*, Ved. a giver of oblations, (said of Rudra, Ṛig-veda IV. 3, 7.) — *Havir-dhāna*, *am*, n., Ved. 'ghee-containing,' an oblation; (*e*), n. du. the two receptacles or vehicles on which the Soma and other offerings are put; (*as*), m., N. of the author of the hymns Ṛig-veda X. 11–13 (having the patronymic Āṅgi). — *Havir-bhuj*, *k*, *k*, *k*, eating clarified butter; (*k*), m. fire; N. of the Pitṛis of the Kshatriyas. — *Havir-bhū*, *ūs*, f., N. of the wife of Pulastya. — *Havir-mathi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. destroying or obstructing oblations, impeding sacrificial rites. — *Havir-mantha*, *as*, m. a kind of plant (= *gaṇikārī*). — *Havir-yajña*, *as*, m. a particular sacrifice, N. of the first book of the Śata-pṭha-Brāhmaṇa (according to the Mādhyandina-śākhā). — *Havir-yajña-saṃsthā*, f. a kind of sacrifice, (seven Havir-yajña-saṃsthās are enumerated, viz. Agny-ādheya, Agni-hotra, Darśa-pūrṇamāsau, Cāturmāsyāni, Paśu-bandha, Sautrāmaṇī, and Pāka-yajña.) — *Havir-yājin*, *ī*, m. 'ghee-offerer,' a priest. — *Havish-kṛit*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. performing a sacrifice. — *Havish-paṅkti*, *is*, m., Ved., scil. *yajña*, a sacrifice consisting of five oblations. — *Havish-pati*, *is*, m., Ved. the lord of a sacrifice. — *Havish-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, possessed of oblations; (*antas*), m. pl., N. of a class of Pitṛis (regarded as progenitors of Kshatriyas and as descended from Aṅgiras; Manu III. 197, 198). — *Havishyantīya*, *am*, n., N. of nineteen Vedic texts beginning *havishyantam*, (Manu XI. 251.)

1. *harya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, fit to be offered in oblations, (Śāy. = *hotarya*); (*as*), m., N. of a son of Atri; (*am*), n. an oblation or offering to the gods (as distinguished fr. *kavya*, q. v.); clarified butter, ghee. — *Harya-kavya*, *am*, n. oblations both to the gods and to the spirits of deceased ancestors, (also *ānī*, n. pl.) — *Harya-jushṭi*, *is*, f., Ved. the favour of an oblation, an acceptable oblation, (Śāy. = *haviḥ-sevā*.) — *Harya-dāti*, *is*, f., Ved. 'oblation-giving,' a sacrificial offering; (*is*, *is*, *t*), giving sacrificial offerings. — *Harya-pāka*, *as*, m. an oblation (of rice, barley, &c.) cooked with butter and milk for presentation to the gods; the vessel in which such an oblation is prepared. — *Havya-vāh*, *t*, or *havya-vāha*, *as*, m. 'oblation-bearer,' Agni or fire. — *Havya-vāhana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, bearing oblations, conveying oblations; (*as*), m. fire; epithet of the ninth Kalpa; N. of a son of Sṛiñi. — *Havya-vāhinī*, f. 'oblation-bearer,' N. of a goddess. — *Havya-śūd*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. flowing with oblations, affording oblations (said of cows as affording milk that yields butter for sacrificial rites). — *Haryāśa* (°*ya-āśa*) or *haryāśana* (°*ya-aś*°), *as*, m. 'oblation-eater,' fire.

हव 2. *hava*, *as*, *am*, m. n. (fr. rt. *hve*), calling, call; invocation, prayer; order, command; challenging, defying.

2. *havana*, *am*, n. the act of calling, an invocation; challenging to battle. — *Havana-śrut*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. listening to an invocation. — 2. *havana-syada*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. hastening to battle.

Havas, *as*, n., Ved. a song of praise, hymn, prayer.

Harīman, *ā*, m., Ved. invocation; challenging; battle, (Śāy. = *saṅgrāma*, Ṛig-veda VII. 83, 4.)

2. *harya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. to be invoked, (Śāy. = *āhvātarya*.)

हवा *havā* or *havāva*, ind. (a term implying) undoubtedly, certainly.

हस् 1. *has*, cl. 1. P. *hasati*, *jahāsa*, *hasishyati*, *ahasīt*, *hasitum*, to laugh, smile; to laugh at, ridicule (with acc.); to resemble, (see *hasat*): Pass. *hasyate*, Aor. *ahāsi*: Caus. *hāsayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *ajihasat*, to cause to laugh, make laugh, provoke laughter: Desid. *jihasishati*: Intens. *jāhasyate*, *jāhasti*, to laugh immoderately; [cf. perhaps Gr. *τω-θεία*, *τω-θάζω*; probably Lat. *histrio*.]

2. *has*, Ved. laughter, joy; brightness, brilliance. — *Has-kartṛi*, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, Ved. causing joy or prosperity; making bright, (Śāy. = *vriddheḥ kartṛi* or *prabhāsaka*, Ṛig-veda IV. 7, 3.) — *Has-kāra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. causing brightness or radiance (said of lightning; Śāy. = *dīpti-kara*, Ṛig-veda I. 23, 12). — *Has-kṛiti*, *is*, f., Ved. a song of praise; (*is*, *is*, *i*), causing joy, (Śāy. = *hāsa-kārin* or *harshasya sūcaka*, Ṛig-veda VIII. 89, 6.)

Hasa, *as*, m. laughter, laughing, a laugh; derision. — *Hasā-mudau*, m. du., Ved. laughing and rejoicing.

Hasat, *an*, *antī*, *at*, laughing, smiling; resembling (i. e. smiling like, with acc., Kirāt. VIII. 44); (*antī*), f. a portable fire-pan, small furnace, chafing-dish; Arabian jasmine; a kind of Sākinī, q. v.

Hasana, *am*, n. the act of laughing, laughter, a laugh; (*ā*), f. laughter; a joke, subject of laughter or ridicule, (Ṛig-veda IX. 112, 4.)

Hasanī, f. a portable fire-place or chafing-dish. — *Hasanī-maṇi*, *is*, m. 'furnace-jewel,' fire.

Hasanīya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, laughable; to be ridiculed, ridiculous.

Hasantikā, f. (fr. *hasantī*), a portable fire-place or small furnace.

Hasikā, f. laughter, derision, jesting.

Hasita, *as*, *ā*, *am*, laughed, laughing, smiling; expanded, blossomed, blown (as a flower); (*am*), n. laughter, jesting; smiling; the bow of Kāma (god of love).

Hasitṛi, *tā*, *trī*, *tṛi*, one who laughs, a laugher, smiler.

Hasitvā, ind. having laughed, having smiled.

Hasra, *as*, *ā*, *am*, smiling; stupid, ignorant, a fool.

Hāsa, *as*, m. laughing, laughter; mirth, merry-making, joy; derision. — *Hāsa-kara*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, causing laughter, ridiculous; laughing, merry.

Hāsaka, *as*, m. a laugher; one who causes laughter, a buffoon, merry-andrew.

Hāsamāna, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. laughing, being delighted, (Śāy. = *hāsaṃ kurvat*, *harsha-yukta*.)

Hāsikā, f. laughter, mirth, merry-making.

Hāsin, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, laughing, smiling, making merry.

Hāsya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous; (*am*), n. laughter, laughing, mirth (one of the ten Rasas, see *rasa*), jest, amusement; ridicule, derision. — *Hāsya-tā*, f. laughableness, ridiculousness. — *Hāsya-padavī*, f. 'road of laughter,' ridicule, laughter, (*hāsya-padavīṃ yā*, to expose one's self to laughter, incur ridicule.) — *Hāsya-rasa*, *as*, m. the sentiment of humour, sense of humour, comic vein, facetiousness (the fifth of the ten Rasas, see *rasa*). — *Hāsyārṇava* (°*ya-ar*°), *as*, m. 'ocean of mirth,' N. of a drama by Jagad-īśvara. — *Hāsyāspada* (°*ya-ās*°), *am*, n. a laughing-stock, butt for derision.

हस्त *hasta*, *as*, m. (according to Uṇādi-s. III. 86. fr. rt. 1. *has*), the hand; the thirteenth asterism, (see below); the fore-arm, cubit; a measure of length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (= twenty-four Aṅgulas or about eighteen inches); an elephant's trunk; (in prosody) an anapest; quantity, abundance, mass, (in this sense only at end of comps. and when compounded with words signifying 'hair;' cf. *keśa-hasta*); (*ā*), f. the thirteenth lunar asterism (represented by a hand and containing five stars, identified by some with part of the constellation Corvus); (*am*), n. a pair of leather bellows; (*e*), ind. in hand, in one's possession; [cf. Gr. *χανδ-άν-ω* (*ἐ-χαδ-ον*, *κέ-χανδ-α*, *χείσομαι*); Lat. *pre-hend-o*, *hed-era* (?); Goth. *bi-git-an*, *handu*; Angl. Sax. *gîtan* (= Eng. *get*), *hand*.] — *Hasta-kamala*, *am*, n. a lotus carried in the hand (thus when Lakshmī was churned out of the ocean, she appeared holding a lotus). — *Hasta-kauśala*, *am*, n. skilfulness of hand, manual dexterity. — *Hasta-kriyā*, f. any manual performance. — *Hasta-gata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, come to hand, fallen into one's possession, procured, gained, obtained, secured.