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

Jahat, at, ati, 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.

Hātavya, 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-kara, as, ī, am,* causing loss, prejudicial, injurious.

Hānīya, as, ā, am, = *hātavya.*

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, i, leaving, abandoning, neglecting.

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

Hitvāya, ind., Ved. having abandoned, having left, having discarded, (Sāy. = *hitvā* = *parityajya,* Ṛig-veda X. 14, 8.)

Hītvā, ind., Ved. = 1. *hitvā,* (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. *prāṇair 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-vādin, kriyā-dveshin, nopasthāyin, nir-uttara, āhūta-prapalāyin*); 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, u,* one who neglects to sacrifice, (Manu XI. 12.) — *Hīna-ja, as, ā, am,* low-born. — *Hīna-jāti, is, is, i,* 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-h°, buddhi-h°.*) — *Hīna-darśana-sāmarthya, 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. Śānti-p. 13,229.) — *Hīna-varṇa, 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-vādin, ī, inī, i,* 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, i,* destitute of peace or reconciliation. — *Hīna-sevā,* f. attendance on base people, serving or waiting on low persons. — *Hīnāṅga* (°*na-aṅ*°), *as, ī, am,* deficient in limb, crippled, maimed, mutilated, imperfect, defective; (*ī*), m. a small ant. — *Hīnānna-vastra-vesha* (°*na-an*°), *as,* m. (a Brahma-cārin) 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 Śabda-k.) subtracted (= *vy-avakalita*).

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.

हाङ्गर *hāṅgara, 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*). — *Hāṭaka-maya, as, ī, am,* made or consisting of gold, golden. — *Hāṭakeśvara* (°*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. *hāntra* below), injuring, killing (= *pramathana*); death, dying (= *maraṇa*); a Rākshasa, (in this sense probably masc.); wages, hire, (in this sense probably fr. rt. 2. *hā.*)

हान *hāna, hānī.* See col. 1.

हानुक *hānuka.* See p. 1165, col. 1.

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

Hāndra, am, n. = *hāntra* 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. *hayana* and connected with rt. 1. *hi,* but cf. 1. *hāyana* at col. 1), a year, (at the end of an adj. comp. the fem. ends in *ī,* cf. *dvi-h°*); (*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-h°.*]

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-ashṭi metre; (*am*), n. venison.

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

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

Hāritaka, as, m. [cf. *haritaka*], a green vegetable or pot-herb.

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

Hāritaka, 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).

Hāridrava, Ved. the Haritāla tree, (according to Sāy. *hāridraveshu* = *haritāla-drumeshu tādṛig-varṇavatsu,* Ṛig-veda I. 50, 12.)

Hāridravin, iṇas, m. pl., N. of a school.

Hāridravīya, ās, m. pl., N. of a Śākhā of the Yajur-veda.

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

हारिन् *hārin, hārī.* See under rt. 1. *hṛi.*

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

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

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

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

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 Sālivāhana; of a king; (*ā*), f. spirituous liquor, wine, the spirituous juice of the palm; (*ī*), f. a wife's younger sister. — *Hāla-bhṛit,* m. epithet of Bala-rāma (= *hala-bhṛit*). — *Hālāsya-māhātmya* (°*la-ās*°), *am,* n., N. of a part of the Skanda-Purāṇa.

Hālahala, 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.

Hālahāla, am, n. the above poison.

Hālāhāla, 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.

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

Hāhāla, am, n. the above poison.

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

Hālinī, f. a sort of large house-lizard.

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

Hāleya, as, m., N. of a king.

हालक *hālaka, as,* m. (connected with *harika*), 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.