हूयमान *hūyamāna.* See p. 1174, col. 2.

हूरव *hū-rava.* See under *hū.*

हूर्छन *hūrćhana, hūrćhita.* See p. 1174.

हूहू *hūhu, us,* or *hūhū, ūs,* m.=*huhu,* q.v.

हृ 1. *hṛi* (evolved out of rt. *bhṛi,* which in Ved. often has the sense of rt. 1. *hṛi*), cl. 1. P. A. *harati, -te,* (Ved. *bharati*), *jahāra, jahre,* (Ved. *jabhāra, jabhre*), *harishyati, -te, ahārshīt, ahṛita,* (Ved. also cl. 2. Pres. 1st sing. P. *harmi,* also cl. 3. P. *jiharti;* in Śatapatha-Brāhmaṇa X. 4, 3, 9. there is a form *harāsai,* 'thou may'st have seized'), *hartum,* to bring, convey, carry, fetch; to carry away, carry off, take away, take off, seize, take hold of, extricate; to rob, plunder, steal; to strip off, spoil, despoil, remove, deprive of; to take, acquire, gain, obtain, hold; to captivate, charm; to accept, receive, inherit; to throw, cast (an arrow &c.); to offer: Pass. *hriyate,* Aor. *ahāri,* to be taken or seized, &c.: Caus. *hārayati, -te, -yitum,* Aor. *ajīharat, -ta,* to cause to bring or carry or seize (with acc. and inst. or with a double acc.), cause to take or take hold of; to give, give away; to permit to be carried off or plundered; to send: Desid. *jihīrshati, -te,* to wish to take or carry off, wish to rob, &c.: Intens. *jehriyate, jarharīti, jarihārīti, jarihārīti, jarharti, jarihārti, jarihārti;* [cf. Zend *zar;* Gr. χείρ, εὐ-χερ-ής, χέρ-ης, χράομαι, κίχρημι, (according to some also perhaps) αἴρω, αἰρέω (for χαίρω), ἀγείρω; Old Lat. *hir;* Lat. *heru-s, hera, her-e(d)-s,* (perhaps also) *eo-hors,* (according to some also perhaps) *gero;* Goth. *geiro, gairon, gairnjan;* Angl. Sax. *geora, geornian;* Eng. *yare.*]

Hara, as, ā or *ī, am,* bringing, conveying, carrying, taking, seizing; captivating; removing, taking away, depriving of; dividing; (*as*), m. the act of carrying, taking, seizing; a seizer; N. of Śiva; of Agni; of one of the eleven Rudras; an ass; (in arithmetic) a divisor; the denominator of a fraction, division; [cf. Lat. *hæres.*] — *Hara-gaurī,* f. one of the forms of Śiva or of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (= *ardha-nārīśa*). — *Hara-ćāpāropaṇa* (°*pa-ār°*), *am,* n., N. of a Nāṭaka or drama. — *Hara-ćūḍā-maṇi, is,* m. 'Śiva's crest-gem,' the moon. — *Hara-jit, t,* m. a proper N. — *Hara-tejas, as,* n. Śiva's energy; quicksilver. — *Hara-datta, as,* m., N. of the author of the Pada-mañjarī; of the Mitākṣharā commentary. — *Haradattāćārya* (°*ta-āć°*), *as,* m. a proper N. — *Hara-dāsa, as,* m. a proper N. — *Hara-netra, am,* n. Śiva's eye; the number three. — *Hara-rūpa, as,* m. 'having the form of Hara,' Śiva. — *Hara-vīja, am,* n. 'Śiva's seed,' quicksilver. — *Hara-śekharā,* f. 'Śiva's crest,' the Ganges. — *Hara-siṅha, as,* m., N. of a king. — *Harādri* (°*ra-ad°*), *is,* m. 'Śiva's mountain,' the mountain Kailāsa (fabled as the favourite resort of Śiva).

Haraka, as, m. a conveyer, taker; a seizer; N. of Śiva; a thief, rogue, cheat; (in arithmetic) a divisor; divlsion; a reflecting or judicious person (according to some).

Haraṇa, as, m. 'the taker,' the hand; (*am*), n. the act of taking, accepting, receiving; seizing, carrying off or away, removing; stealing; withholding, annulling, disregarding; a nuptial present (= *yautaka*); a gift to a student at his initiation; the arm; semen virile; gold; a shell, cowry (= *kaparda*); boiling water; (in arithmetic) dividing, division.

Haraṇīya, as, ā, am, to be taken or accepted, acceptable; to be taken away or seized; to be divided.

Harat, an, antī, at, conveying, taking away, seizing, &c.

Harayāṇa, as, m. (according to some) a proper N., (according to Nirukta V. 15. = *haramāṇa-yāna;* according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda VIII. 25, 22. = *śatru-jīvitaiśvaryādi-haraṇa-śīla-yānu*).

Haras, as, n., Ved. anger, (Sāy. = *krodha;* cf. Naigh. II. 13); flame, heat, warmth, (enumerated among the *jvalato nāmadheyāni,* Naigh. I. 17); impetuosity, precipitation; day; water; blood; the world, (see Nirukta IV. 19.) — *Haras-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. impetuous, precipitate, (Sāy. = *vega-vat*); (*atī*), f., Ved. a river, (in Naigh. I. 13. *harasvatyaḥ* is enumerated among the *nadī-nāmāni.*)

2. *hariman, ā,* m. (for 1. see p. 1167), time.

Harta, as, m. = *hartṛi* below.

Hartavya, as, ā, am, to be taken or accepted, to be seized, &c.

Hartṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who brings or conveys, one who takes or receives, a taker, receiver, seizer; a robber; taking up, absorbing; (*tā*), m. the sun (= *sūrya*).

1. *hāra, as, ī, am,* taking, conveying, seizing, carrying off, who or what takes, &c.; (according to Śabda-k. fr. 1. *hari*), relating or belonging to Hari or Vishṇu (= *hari-sambandhīya*); (*as*), m. the act of taking or conveying away, abstraction, seizing, removing, deprivation; loss, (*kāla-hāra,* loss of time, waste of time); a porter, carrier; war, battle; a string or garland of pearls, &c., a pearl-necklace, any necklace; (in prosody) a long syllable; (in arithmetic) a divisor, a denominator of a fraction; (*ī*), f. a pearl. — *Hāra-guṭikā,* f. the bead or pearl of a necklace. — *Hāra-yashṭi, is,* f. a string of pearls, necklace. — *Hāra-latā,* f., N. of a work. — *Hāra-hārā,* f. a kind of tawny grape. — *Hārāvalī* (°*ra-āv°*), f. a string of pearls; N. of a lexicon by Puruṣhottama.

2. *hāra,* Nom. P. *hārati,* &c., to act like a string of pearls, be like a necklace.

Hāraka, as, ikā, am, bringing; taking, seizing; (*as*), m. one who seizes or takes away, a plunderer, thief; a cheat, rogue; a gambler; a kind of prose composition; a particular science; the tree Trophis Aspera; (in arithmetic) a divisor; a string of pearls.

Hārayishyat, an, atī or *antī, at,* about to convey or transmit.

Hārā, f. See Vopa-deva XXVI. 191.

Hāri, is, is, i, captivating, charming, pleasing, beautiful; (*is*), f. defeat, discomfiture; losing a game (in gambling); a traveller's progeny (= *pathika-santāna*), a caravan.

2. *hārita, as, ā, am* (for 1. *hārita* see p. 1170, col. 2), made or allowed to be taken, caused to be taken away; presented, offered; suffered to be seized, made away with, lost, relinquished; captivated, fascinated.

1. *hārin, ī, iṇī, i,* taking, conveying, bringing, carrying away, seizing, robbing; obtaining, acquiring; a seizer, disturber (with gen., Manu XII. 28); captivating, charming, delighting; pleasant, agreeable.

2. *hārin, ī, iṇī, i,* having a necklace, possessing a necklace or garland of pearls. — *Hāri-kaṇṭha, as, ī, am,* having a necklace on the throat; (*as*), m. 'having a ring on the throat,' the Kokila or Indian cuckoo, Koïl.

Hāriyojana, as, m. (see *hari-yojana*), 'harnesser of the Hari steeds,' Indra; a particular Graha or portion of an offering taken out of the Āgrayaṇa libation.

Hārī, f. a pearl, (see *hāra* above.)

2. *hārita, as,* m. (for 1. see p. 1170, col. 2), a thief, cheat, rogue; thieving, cheating, fraud, roguery.

Hārya, as, ā, am, to be taken, to be taken away; (*as*), m. a serpent; the Vibhītaka tree; (in arithmetic) the dividend (= *bhājya*). — *Hārya-putra, as,* m., N. of Rāma.

Hṛit, t, t, t (at the end of comps.), taking away, removing, carrying off, seizing, &c.

Hṛita, as, ā, am, taken, taken away, seized; captivated; accepted; (*am*), n. that which is taken; a portion, share. — *Hṛita-ćandra, as, ā, am,* having the moon taken away; destitute of moon, moonless. — *Hṛita-jñāna, as, ā, am,* bereft of knowledge, void of knowledge. — *Hṛita-dravya, as, ā, am,* stripped of everything, deprived of one's property. — *Hṛita-dhana, as, ā, am,* spoiled of wealth. — *Hṛita-prasāda, as, ā, am,* deprived of calmness. — *Hṛita-mānasa, as, ā, am,* deprived of mind, robbed of one's senses. — *Hṛita-rājya, as, ā, am,* stripped of a kingdom. — *Hṛita-vāsas, ās, as, as,* whose dress is taken away, deprived of clothes. — *Hṛita-sarvasva, as, ā, am,* robbed or stripped of all personal property, entirely ruined. — *Hṛitādhikāra* (°*ta-adh°*), *as, ā, am,* deprived of an office, turned out; deprived of one's right. — *Hṛittottara* (°*ta-ut°*), *as, ā, am,* deprived of an answer, left without a reply. — *Hṛitottariya* (°*ta-ut°*), *as, ā, am,* having the upper garments stripped off. — *Hṛitoraga* (°*ta-ur°*), *as, ā, am,* deprived or devoid of snakes.

Hṛiti, is, f. taking away, seizure, robbing, robbery; destruction.

Hṛitvā, ind. having taken or seized, having accepted, &c.

Hriyamāṇa, as, ā, am, being taken or seized; being captivated or attracted.

हृ 2. *hṛi* or *hṛī* (referred in native lists to the Nom. *hṛiṇīya* below, technically called *hṛiṇīr,* but connected with rt. 1. *hrī,* q.v., and perhaps better written *hṛī*), cl. 9. A. *hṛiṇīte,* &c., Ved. originally perhaps 'to be yellow' (cf. *hari*); to blush; to be ashamed, (Sāy. *lajjāyām*); to be angry (*roshāyām*), be displeased, (Sāy. *hṛiṇīte* = *krudhyati,* Ṛig-veda VII. 86, 3; *hṛiṇīshe* = *krudhyasi,* Ṛig-veda VII. 104, 14.)

Hṛiṇāna, as, ā, am, Ved. angry, irate, displeased, (Sāy. = *hṛiṇīyamāna,* Ṛig-veda I. 25, 2.)

Hṛiṇi, is, m., Ved. anger (= *krodha,* Naigh. II. 13); flaming, (in Naigh. I. 17. enumerated among the *jvalato nāmadheyāni.*)

Hṛiṇiyā, f. = *hṛiṇīyā* below.

Hṛiṇīya, Nom. A. *hṛiṇīyate,* &c., to be angry; to be ashamed; [cf. Gr. χολή; Lat. *fel, bilis;* Old Germ. *galla;* Angl. Sax. *gealla.*]

Hṛiṇīyamāna, as, ā, am, Ved. being angry.

Hṛiṇīyā, f. censure, reproach; shame, bashfulness.

हृद् *hṛid, t,* n. (abbreviated fr. *hard,* but said by some to be connected with rt. 1. *hṛi;* it is defective in declension, being optionally substituted for *hṛidaya* in all cases except the first five inflections or Nom. sing. du. pl., Acc. sing. du.; it is said by some to be also masc.), the heart; the mind, (*hṛidy avedin,* 'one who has no knowledge or capacity of knowledge in the mind,' applied to animals), the soul, the faculty or seat of thought and feeling; the interior of the body, breast, chest, bosom; the interior or essence of anything; [cf. Gr. κῆρ, κέαρ, καρδ-ία, κραδ-ίη; Lat. *cor* (*cord-is*), dimin. *cor-culum, cordatus, vécors;* Goth. *hairt-o;* Old Germ. *herza;* Mod. Germ. *Herz;* Angl. Sax. *heorte;* Eng. *heart;* Lith. *szird-i-s;* Slav. *srŭdice.*] — *Hṛiś-chaya, as, ā, am* (i.e. *hṛid* + *śaya*), lying or abiding in the heart; (*as*), m. 'heart-dweller,' epithet of Kāma-deva (god of love), love. — *Hṛiśćhaya-pīdita, as, ā, am,* tormented by love, love-sick. — *Hṛiśćhaya-vardhana, as, ī, am,* augmenting love. — *Hṛiśćhayāvishṭa-ćetana* (°*ya-āv°*), *as, ā, am,* having a heart penetrated by love. — *Hṛiś-śūla, am,* n. (i.e. *hṛid* + *śūla*), 'heart-pang,' any acute internal pain, pain in the chest. — *Hṛiś-śoka, as,* m. (i.e. *hṛid* + *śoka*), heart-ache; a pang. — *Hṛit-kampa, as,* m. heart-throb, tremor of the heart, palpitation. — *Hṛit-piṇḍa, am,* n. 'heart-mass,' the heart. — *Hṛit-stha, as, ā, am,* being in the heart, seated in the heart. — *Hṛitsv-as, as, as, as,* Ved. throwing into the heart. — *Hṛidaṃ-sani, is, is, i,* Ved. giving the heart; receiving the heart or essence of anything; receiving affection or kindness. — *Hṛid-āvarta, as,* m. a curl or lock of hair on a horse's chest. — *Hṛidi-spṛiś, k, k, k,* 'touching or lying in the heart,' dear, beloved, cherished. — *Hṛid-gata, as, ā, am,* gone to the heart, seated in the heart or mind, come to mind, conceived, designed; cherished; (*am*), n. anything fixed in the mind, design, meaning, intent. — *Hṛid-gola, as,* m., N. of a mountainous district. — *Hṛidgolīya, as, ā, am,* belonging to the above

V. Sch. § 123,