

hence it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; here Yudhi-shthira was crowned after a triumphal progress through the streets of the city; see MBh. xii, 1386-1410: other names for this celebrated town are *gajdhvaya*, *nāga-sāhvaya*, *nāgāhva*, *hastina*, MBh.; Hariv.; Pur. &c.

**Hasti-√kṛi**, P. -*karoti*, to hand over, deliver, Mālatīm.

**Hastina**. See *antar-h°*, p. 43, col. 3.

**Haste** (loc. of *hasta*), in comp. -*karana*, n. taking (the bride's) hand, marrying, L. -√*kṛi*, P. -*karoti*, to take in hand, take possession of, make one's own, MW. -*grihya*, ind. (= *hasta-gr°*), *g. mayūra-vyaṅsakādi*. -*bandha*, m. = *hasta-b°*, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 13, Sch.

**Hasty** (before vowels), in comp. for *hasti*. -*adhya*, m. a superintendent of elephants, MW. -*āsana*, f. *Boswellia serrata* or *Thurifera*, L. -*āsava*, n. sg. el° and horses, R.; VarBṛS.; -*dīkshā*, f. N. of the 16th and 17th Pārisiṣṭas of the AV.; -*ratha-ghoṣa*, m. the sound of chariots (and) horses (and) elephants, Ml.; -*ratha-sambādha*, mfn. crowded with carriages (and) horses (and) el°, R.; °*vāroha-bandhaka*, m. pl. el°-riders (and) horsemen (and) their servants, ib. -*ājīva*, m. an el°-driver, MBh. -*āyurveda*, m. a work on the treatment of el° diseases, Cat. -*āroha*, m. an el°-rider, el°-driver, MBh.; VarBṛS. &c. -*āluka*, n. a kind of large bulbous plant, Suśr. -*ṛishabha*, mfn. accompanied by an elephant-like bull (as cows), ŚBr.

**Hastya**, mf(ā)n. being on the hand (as the fingers), TS.; Br.; prepared with the hand, RV.; held in the hand, TBr.

**Hasta**, mfn. formed with the hands (with *mu-kula*, n. = *añjali*), Nalōd.

**Hastāyana**, mfn. (fr. *hasta*), *g. pakshādi*.

**Hastika**, mfn. consisting of elephants, Ratnāv.; m. an el°-rider, el°-driver &c., W.; n. a multitude of el°s, MBh. ix, 2839 (B. *hastika*); Pāṇ. iv, 2, 47; a multitude of female el°s, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 35, Vārtt. II, Pat.

**Hastikārshūka**, mf(ā or ī)n. (fr. *hasti-karshū*), *g. kāśy-ādi*.

**Hastidanta**, mfn. (fr. *hasti-d°*) consisting or made of ivory, Kauś.

**Hastidāyī**, m. patr. fr. *hasti-d°*, Pravar.

**Hastina**, mfn. belonging to an elephant, AV.; naving the depth of an elephant (as water), Daś.; n. = next, L. -*pura*, n. = *hastinā-pura* (-*tva*, n.), MBh.; R. &c.

**Hastināyana**, mfn. (fr. *hastin*), *g. pakshādi*; m. a patr., *g. naḍḍi*.

**Hastipada**, m. (fr. *hasti-p°*) N. of a man, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 132; mfn. relating or belonging to *Hasti-pada*, ib.

**Hastisīrshi**, m. patr. fr. *hasti-sīras*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 62, Vārtt. 3, Pat.

**हस्र hasra**. See p. 1294, col. 2.

**हहल hahala**, n. a sort of deadly poison (cf. *halāhala*), L.

**हहव hahava**, n. a partic. hell (cf. *hāhava*), Buddh.

**हहा 1. hahā**, ind. an exclamation (= 'alas!' in *hahā dhik*), Ratnāv.

**हहा 2. hahā**, m. N. of a Gandharva (m. c. for *hāhā*), MBh.; R.

**हहाल hahāla**, m. pl. N. of the Caidya country, L.

**हहाहा hahāhā**, ind. = 1. *hahā*, Sāh.

**हहे hahe**, ind., *g. cādi*.

**हा 1. hā**, ind. an exclamation expressive of pain, anger, astonishment, satisfaction &c. (= ah! alas! oh! ha! often before or after a voc. case, also repeated *hā-hā*, cf. 1. *hahā* above, or followed by other particles, esp. *dhik*, *hanta*, *kashṭam* &c.), MBh.; Kāv. &c. -*kashṭa-sabda*, m. the exclamation *hā kashṭam*, Kād. -*kāra*, m. the excl° *hā*, Śiś. -*hā-kṛita*, mfn. filled with cries, Bcar. -*hā-rava* or -*hā-sabda*, m. the exclamation *hā hā*, Kathās.

**हा 2. hā** (not always separable fr. √3. *hā*), cl. 3. Ā. (Dhātup. xxv, 7) *jihāte* (p. *jihāna* [q.v.]; pf. *jahiré*, AV.; aor. *ahāsta*, RV. &c.; fut. *hātā*, Gr.; *hāsyate*, Br.; MBh.; inf. -*hātum*, ib.; ind. p. *hātva*, Gr.; -*hāya*, RV.), to start or spring forward, bound away, give way to (dat.), RV.; to spring or leap upon (?), RV. x, 49, 5; to go or de-

part or betake one's self to have recourse to (acc.), Nalōd.; to fall or come into any state, Kir.: Pass. *hāyate* (aor. *ahāyī*), Gr.: Caus. *hāpayati* (aor. *ajīhapat*), ib.: Desid. *jihāsate*, ib.: Intens. *jāhāyate*, *jāhāti*, *jāheti*, ib.

**Jihāna**, mfn. bounding forward (as a horse), RV.; flying (as an arrow), Kir.

1. **Hāna**, mfn. gone or departed &c. (in *sām-hāna*, 'risen'), VS.

**Hāyas**. See *vī-* and *sārva-hāyas*.

1. **Heya**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1297, col. 1) to be gone &c., MW.

**हा 3. hā**, cl. 3. P. (Dhātup. xxv, 8) *jāhāti*

(rarely cl. 1. *jāhati*; 3. du. *jāhitah*, Impv. *jāhīhi* [or *jāhāhi*, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 117]; *jāhitāt*, AV.; Pot. *jāhyāt*, AV. &c.; pf. *jāhau*, *jāhūh*, RV. &c.; *jāhe*, Br.; aor. *ahāt*, ib. &c.; *ahāsīt*, Gr.; 3. sg. *ahās*, RV.; *ahāsi*, AV.; *hāsishta*, ib.; fut. *hātā*, Gr.; *hāsyati*, °*te*, AV. &c.; *jāhishyati*, MBh. &c.; inf. *hātum*, ib.; ind. p. *hitvā* [q.v.], RV. &c.; *hitvī*, °*vāya*, RV.; -*hitvā*, Gr.; -*hāya*, Br., -*hāyam*, TS.), to leave, abandon, desert, quit, forsake, relinquish (with *śarīram*, *deham*, *prāṇān*, *asūn*, *jīvitam* &c. = 'to die'), RV. &c. &c.; to discharge, emit, ib.; to put away, take off, remove, lay aside, give up, renounce, resign, avoid, shun, abstain or refrain from, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to disregard, neglect, ib.; to lose, be deprived of, R.; Kām.; to get rid of, escape from, Up.; MBh. &c.; to cause to emit (with *śardham*, 'to cause to break wind'), Vop.: Pass. *hāyate* or *hāyate* (ep. also *hāyati*; aor. *ahāyī*), to be left or abandoned or deserted &c.; to be left behind, fall short of (abl.), RV. &c. &c.; to be excluded from or bereft of (abl. or instr.; with *prāṇaiḥ*, 'to die'), KathUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be overtaken by (instr.), MBh.; to be deficient or wanting, suffer loss or injury, fail (also in a lawsuit), decrease, wane, decline, come to an end, ChUp.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; to weigh less (at the ordeal of the balance), Yājñ., Sch.; to be given up or avoided, Bhartṛ. (v. l.); to be subtracted, VarBṛS.; to become detached from (with abl. or instr.), fall out (as hair), BhP.: Caus. *hāpayati* (m. c. also °*te*, aor. *ajīhapat*; -*jīhipah*, RV.), to cause to leave or abandon &c.; to omit, neglect, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to fall short of, be wanting in (acc.), MBh.; Cāṇ.; to give up (*asūn*, 'life'), Hariv.; to lose (*kālam*, 'time'), Kām.; to abandon (*pratijñam*, 'a thesis'), Jātakam.: Desid. *jihāsati*, to wish to leave or abandon, Daś.; BhP.; HPariś.; to wish to reject or disdain, Prab.; to wish to escape, Sarvad.: Intens. *jehāyate*, *jāhāti*, *jāheti*, Gr.

**Jahitā**, mfn. rejected, forsaken, forlorn, RV.; ĀpŚr.

**Ha**. See 5. *ha*, p. 1286, col. 1.

**Hāta**, mfn. given up, abandoned, BhP. -*vat*, mfn. abandoned by, deprived of (acc.), Kām. (v. l.)

**Hātavya**, mfn. to be abandoned or left, relinquishable, Mn.; MBh. &c.; to be left behind i. e. overtaken, MBh.

**Hātu**, m. or f. death, L.; a road, L.

2. **Hāna**, n. the act of abandoning, relinquishing, giving up, escaping, getting rid of, Gaut.; Śamk.; Sarvad.; want, lack, Kap.; cessation, ib.; Bhartṛ. (v. l.)

**Hāni**, f. (accord. to some fr. √*han*) abandonment, relinquishment, Kuval.; taking off, laying aside (ornaments), Subh.; decrease, diminution, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; deprivation of (abl.), Gaut.; damage, loss, failure (also in a lawsuit), ruin, Yājñ.; MBh. &c.; insufficiency, deficit, a minus, ĀśvGr.; MBh.; cessation, disappearance, non-existence, Kāv.; Kathās. &c. -*kāra*, mfn. injurious, detrimental, Pañcat.; causing to disappear, Śiś. -*kṛit*, mfn. causing loss, prejudicial, destructive, Kathās.

**Hāniya**, mfn. = *hātavya*, MW.

**Hāpana**, n. (fr. Caus.) the act of causing to quit or abandon &c.; diminution, Suśr.

**Hāpita**, mfn. (fr. id.) caused to be left or abandoned &c.; injured (as a deposit), Yājñ.; deprived of (instr.), BhP.

**Hāyaka**, mfn. giving up, abandoning, MBh.

1. **Hāyana**, mf(ā or ī)n. (for 2. see p. 1297, col. 1) quitting, leaving, MW.; passing away, ib.

**Hāyin**, mfn. leaving, abandoning, neglecting, ib.

**Hāsas**, m. the moon, Up. iv, 220, Sch.

**Hitvā**, ind. having left or abandoned &c.; letting alone, slighting, disregarding, R.; Kathās.; excepting, with the exception of (acc.), VarBṛS.

**Hinā**, mfn. left, abandoned, forsaken, RV.; left behind, excluded or shut out from, lower or weaker

than, inferior to (abl.), Mn.; MBh. &c.; left out, wanting, omitted, MBh.; defeated or worsted (in a lawsuit), Yājñ.; deficient, defective, faulty, insufficient, short, incomplete, poor, little, low, vile, bad, base, mean, ŚBr. &c. &c.; bereft or deprived of, free from, devoid or destitute of, without (instr., abl., loc., acc., or comp.; *prāṇair hīnah*, 'bereft of breath or life'; *mantrād* or *mantrato h°*, 'devoid of sacred knowledge'), MuṇḍUp.; KātyŚr.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; lost or strayed from (a caravan), Pāṇ. i, 4, 23, Kāś.; brought low, broken down in circumstances, ŚrS.; m. a faulty or defective witness (of five kinds, viz. *anya-vādin*, *kriyā-dveshin*, *nōpasthāyin*, *nir-uttara*, *āhūta-prapalāyin*), Yājñ., Sch.; subtraction (= *vyavakalana*), MW.; Mesua Ferrea, L.; (ā), f. a female mouse (w. r. for *dīna*), L.; (am), n. deficiency, want, absence (*velā-hīne* = 'before the right time', 'unseasonably'), VarBṛS.; Yājñ. -*karman*, mfn. engaged in low practices, neglecting or omitting customary rites or religious acts, Gaut.; Mn.; MBh. -*kula*, mfn. of low family, base-born, plebeian (-*tva*, n.), MW. -*kushṭa*, n. (prob.) = *kshudra-h°*, Cat. -*kośa*, mfn. having an empty treasury, MBh. -*kratu*, mfn. one who neglects to sacrifice, Mn. xi, 12. -*krama*, m. diminishing series or order of succession, Suśr. -*kriya*, mfn. = -*karman*, Mn. iii, 7. -*guṇa*, mfn. of inferior virtue or merit, R. -*cakshus*, mfn. one who has lost an eye or whose sight is dimmed, R. -*carita*, n. (pl.) base or mean conduct, Śāntiś. -*ja*, mfn. low-born, MBh. -*jāti*, mfn. of low caste, outcaste, degraded, vile, Mn. iii, 15. -*tara*, mfn. worse, inferior, MuṇḍUp. -*tarpiṭa*, mfn. insufficiently satiated, ŚārngP. -*tas*, ind. = *hīnena* or *hīnāt*, MBh.; of less value, Vas. -*tā*, f., -*tva*, n. defectiveness, deprivation, destitution, the state of being without, want or absence of (instr. or comp.), Mn.; MBh. &c. -*dagdha*, mfn. insufficiently burned or cauterized, Suśr. -*darsana-sāmarthya*, mfn. destitute of the power of seeing, blind, Rājat. -*dīnā-nukampaka*, mfn. feeling compassion for the wretched and miserable, Kāraṇḍ. -*nāyaka*, mfn. having a low or base hero (said of a drama), MW. -*paksha*, mf(ā)n. unprotected, Yājñ., Sch. -*prati-jña*, mfn. faithless, Hariv. -*bala*, mfn. deficient in strength, weak, feeble, Pañcat. -*bāhu*, m. N. of one of Śiva's attendants, L. -*buddhi*, mfn. of weak understanding, R. -*mūlya*, n. a low price, Yājñ. -*yāna*, n. 'simpler or lesser vehicle,' N. of the earliest system of Buddhist doctrine (opp. to *mahā-yāna*; see *yāna*). -*yoni*, m. or f. an inferior womb, low birth or origin, MW. -*rātra*, mf(ā)n. having shorter nights, Gaut. -*rūpa*, mf(ā)n. deficient in form or beauty, R. -*roman*, mfn. deprived of hair, bald, MBh. -*varga* (Jātak.), -*varṇa* (Hit.), mfn. of low caste, outcaste. -*vāda*, m. defective statement, insufficient or contradictory evidence, prevarication, W. -*vādin*, mfn. defeated or worsted (in a lawsuit), Pañcat.; making a defective statement, insufficient or inadmissible (as a witness; see *hīna* above), W.; contradictory, prevaricating, ib.; destitute of speech, speechless, dumb, ib. -*vīrya*, mfn. = -*bala* (-*tva*, n.), R.; Bhpr. -*vṛitti*, mfn. of base conduct, MBh. -*vyañjana*, mfn. (speech) deficient or indistinct in its consonants, R. -*sakhya*, n. making friends with low people, L. -*samdhī*, mfn. destitute of peace or reconciliation, W. -*sevā*, f. attendance on base or low people, Cāṇ.; Hit. -*svara*, mfn. defective in sound, soundless (-*tā*, f.), Suśr. **Hīnāṅsu**, mfn. destitute of rays, dark, Kāv. **Hīnāṅga**, mf(ā or ī)n. defective in limb, crippled, lame, mutilated, ShaḍvBr.; Mn.; VarBṛS.; incomplete in parts, imperfect, KātyŚr., Sch. **Hīnāti-rikta**, mfn. defective or excessive, too few or too many; -*kāle*, ind. too late or too soon, VarBṛS.; -*gātra* (Mn.) or °*tānga* (f. ī, Yājñ.), mfn. having a limb too few or too many. **Hīnādihika**, mfn. smaller or greater than (abl.), VarBṛS.; too little or too much; (e), ind. too late or too soon, ib.; -*tā*, f. (Kāvvyād.), -*tva*, n. (ib., Sch.) deficiency or excess; °*kānga*, mf(ā)n. having too few or too many limbs, VarBṛS. **Hīnāna-vastra-vesha**, mfn. (a Brahma-cārin) eating less food (than his preceptor) and wearing an inferior dress, Mn. ii, 194. **Hīnārtha**, mfn. one who has fallen short of his object or lost his advantage, MBh. **Hīnōdgata**, mfn. insufficiently emerged or come forth, Suśr. **Hīnōpamā**, f. comparison with something inferior, Śamkar.; Pratāp. **Hīnaka**, mfn. deprived of (see *kara-samdanā-h°*, add.)