

مَ for the interrogative مَا immediately following a prep.: see مَا in the §, K; and إِلَى last sentence. — مَ for مِّن: see an ex., from a poet, voce رَبِّ. — مَ &c.: see أَيْمَنُ اللَّهُ. — مَ for أَم: see the latter.

مَا when following كَلْ or إِنَّ or أَيْنَ or أَيْ, if having the signification of الَّذِي, is written separately. (El-Hareere, in De Sacy's Anthol. Gram. Ar., p. 67 of the Ar. text.) — مَا added to certain adverbial nouns is not merely redundant, but gives to them a conditional and general signification; as in أَيْنَمَا Wherever; and حَيْثُمَا Wherever, and whenever; &c.: see Kur, ii. 143, 145, &c.: and see De Sacy's Gram., i. 537 and 538. — مَا While; as in مَا دُمْتُ حَيًّا: and as much as; see Kur, lxiv. 16. — بِمَا Because Because they did transgress; or for that they did transgress. (Kur.) — مَا is also added to a noun to denote the littleness of that which is signified by the noun; as in مَا أَرَبُ Some little want. (IAth in TA, art. ارب.) — مَا in إِمَّا and أَمَّا (of which latter إِمَّا is an instance) I have mentioned in arts. أَمَّا and إِمَّا. — مَا بَلَغَ: see بَلَغَ. — مَا أَنتَ [What art thou?] means what are thy qualities, or attributes? (Har, p. 155.) مَا رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ, in the Kur, xxvi. 22, means أَيْ شَيْءٌ هُوَ. (Jel.) See also an ex. voce فَيَ. — مَا لَكَ signifies أَيْ شَيْءٌ (IbrD) and may be rendered What aileth thee? — مَا شَيْءٌ Some particular thing: something. (See إِيَّاهُ.) Also, Any particular thing? (IbrD.) See an ex. cited voce صَبَاحَ. — مَا فُلَانٌ An excellent youth is such a one. (IbrD.) See Kull, p. 336. See also Bd, middle p. 42. — مَا is sometimes put for دَامَ, مَا دَامُوا, and the like; i.e. As long as: see an ex. voce الشَّكْلُ إِلَى الطُّولِ, and جَلَّ, and التَّرْكُ, and كَاظَ.

مَا The form inclines somewhat to length; agreeably with a rendering voce عَقَرُ: see De Sacy's Gr., sec. ed., i. 543 and 539: see also مَا above: in the Kur xxxviii. 23, مَا is redundant, (Bd,) denoting vagueness and wonder, (Ksh, Bd,) or a corroborative of fewness: (Jel:) it means somewhat whether great or little in degree or importance. — مَا, the negative particle, followed by a pret., often requires the latter to be rendered in English by the preterperfect: ex. مَا رَأَيْتُهُ مَذَى يَوْمَانِ I have not seen him for two days. See De Sacy's Anthol. Gram. Ar., p. 253.

مَا

مَاوَى: see مَاوَى and مَاوَى and مَاوَى.

مَاْفَةٌ A sobbing; i.e. an affection like what is termed فَوَاق, as though it were breath heaved from the chest, on an occasion of weeping, and of being choked with weeping. (§, K.)

مَا

1. مَاْنَهُم He sustained them; bore the burden of, or undertook, their maintenance; he maintained them. (§, K, arts. مَاْن and مَاْن.) — مَاْنَهُم He maintained, or sustained, the people, or party. (M.)

2: see 1.

مَاْنَةُ of the belly: see جَابَةُ. — مَاْنَتَانِ of the hump of a camel: see فَحْدَةٌ.

مَاْنَةٌ i. q. قُوْتٌ [Food, &c.]; (M;) a dial. var. of مَاْنَةٌ (q.v.); as also مَاْنَةٌ pl. مَاْنُونَ. (Mghb.)

مَاْنَتَةٌ: see art. ان, where will be found the explanations of this word given in the § and K in art. مَاْن.

مَاْنَةٌ A weight, or burden. (Mgh, Mghb.)

مُتَقَالٌ. — Trouble, molestation, or embarrassment; as also مَاْنَةٌ: pl. of the former مَوَوْنَات; and of the latter مَاْنُونَ. (MA.) — The requisite means of subsistence. (KL.) — مَاْنَةٌ الْجَمَاعِ: see زَانَتَةٌ: it seems to mean the pudendum muliebre considered as the means of جَمَاعِ.

مَا

مَاْهِيَّة [The quiddity, or essence, or substance, of a thing;] that whereby a thing is what it is. (KT.) See also حَقِيْقَةٌ, and جَوْهَرٌ, and ذَاتِيَّةٌ, and مَعْنَى.

مَاْنِيْن: see مَاْنِيْن, voce سَنَةٌ, in art. سَنَةٌ.

مَا

1. مَاْي (like مَاْ) It (a cat) mewed. (TA, voce مَاْ, art. مَاْ.)

مَا

1. مَاْنَعُ النَّهَارُ The day became advanced, the sun being high, (§, K,) before the declining of the sun from the meridian. (K.)

2. مَاْنَعَهُ He (God) made him to live. (Bd in xi. 3.) — See مَاْنَعَهُ. — مَاْنَعَهَا He gave her a gift after divorce. (K.) And مَاْنَعَهَا بِكَذَا He gave her (a divorced wife) such a thing. (Mghb.)

5. مَاْنَعُ and مَاْنَعُ and مَاْنَعُ are syn., signifying مَاْنَعُ بِهِ زَمَانًا طَوِيلًا (Ham, p. 313;) [He benefited, or profited by it; had the benefit, use, or enjoyment, of it; he enjoyed it; accord. to the above authority, for a long time; but this restriction is not always meant.] You say, مَاْنَعْتُ بِاصْطِبَاحِ خَمْرٍ [I enjoyed the drinking a morning-draught of wine]: and إِلَى صُغَاةٍ إِلَى [the listening to the songs of a girl].