

महिष mahisha &c. See p. 803, col. 1.

मही mahī, mahī-kampa &c. See p. 803, col. 2.

महेच्छ mahēccha &c. See p. 802, col. 1.

महेत्थ mahettha, N. of a country, MBh.

महेन्द्र mahēndra &c. See p. 802, col. 1.

महेरणा maheraṇā or maheruṇā, f. Boswellia Thurifera, L.

महेश mahēśa, °śvara &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महैकोद्दिष्ट mahāikoddiṣṭa, mahāitareya &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महोक्ष mahōksha, mahōcchraya &c. See p. 802, col. 2.

महोटिका mahotikā or mahotī, f. the egg-plant, Bhpr.

महोविशीय mahoviśīya, n. du. (with prajā-pateḥ) N. of two Sāmāns, ArshBr.

महौघ mahāūgha, mahāūjas &c. See p. 802, col. 3.

मह mahna in puru-m°. See puru-madga.

मह्य mahnyā, f. a partic. exclamation (v. l. mahyā), Gobh.; pl. N. of the Mahā-nāmnī verses, TāpBr. (v. l. mahnyā).

महदखान mahmada-khāna, m. = محمد خان N. of a man, Cat.

महन् mahmān, mahya. See p. 803, col. 3.

मह्युत्तर mahy-uttara. See p. 803, col. 3.

मह्य mahlaṇa, m. N. of a prince, Rājat. (cf. malhaṇa). —svāmin, m. N. of a temple founded by Mahlaṇa, ib.

Mahlāṇa-pura, n. N. of a town, Rājat. (prob. w. r. for malhaṇa- or malhaṇa-p°).

मा 1. mā, ind. (causing a following *ch* to be changed to *cch*, Pāṇ. vi, 1, 74) not, that not, lest, would that not, RV. &c. &c.; a particle of prohibition or negation = Gk. μή, most commonly joined with the Subjunctive i. e. the augmentless form of a past tense (esp. of the aor., e. g. mā no vadhīr Indra, do not slay us, O P°, RV.; mā bhāishīh or mā bhāih, do not be afraid, MBh.; tapo-vana-vāsinām uparodho mā bhūt, let there not be any disturbance of the inhabitants of the sacred grove, Śak.; often also with *sma*, e. g. mā sma gamah, do not go, Bhag., cf. Pāṇ. iii, 3, 175; 176; in the sense of 'that not, lest' also yathā mā, e. g. yathā mā vo mṛityuḥ pari-vyathā iti, that death may not disturb you, PraśnUp.; or mā yathā, e. g. mā bhūt kālātyayo yathā, lest there be any loss of time, R.; mā na with aor. Subj. = Ind. without a negative, e. g. mā dvisho na vadhīr mama, do slay my enemies, Bhaṭṭ., cf. Vām. v, 1, 9; rarely with the augmentless impf. with or without *sma*, e. g. mānam abhibhāshathāh, do not speak to him, R.; mā sma karot, let him not do it, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 74, Sch.; exceptionally also with the Ind. of the aor., e. g. mā kālas tvām aty-agāt, may not the season pass by thee, MBh.; cf. Pāṇ. vi, 4, 75, Sch.); or with the Impv. (in RV. only viii, 103, 6, mā no hrīṇītām [SV. hrīṇītās] agnīh, may Agni not be angry with us; but very often in later language, e. g. mā kranda, do not cry, MBh.; gaccha vā mā vā, you can go or not go, ib.; rūpur ayam mā jāyatām, may not this foe arise, Śāntiś.; also with *sma*, e. g. mā sma kim cid vaco vada, do not speak a word, MBh.); or with the Pot. (e. g. mā Yamam paśyeyam, may I not see Yama; esp. mā bhujema in RV.); or with the Prec. (only once in mā bhūyāt, may it not be, R. [B.] ii, 75, 45); or sometimes with the fut. (= that not, lest, e. g. mā tvām śapsye, lest I curse thee, MBh., cf. Vop. xxv, 27); or with a participle (e. g. mā jīvan yo duḥkha-dagdho jīvati, he ought not to live who lives consumed by pain, Pañcat.; gataḥ sa mā, he cannot have gone, Kathās.; mātvan prārthyam, it must not be so requested, BhP.); sometimes for the simple negative na (e. g. katham mā bhūt, how may it not be, Kathās.; mā gantum arhasi, thou oughtest not to go, R.; mā bhūd āgataḥ, can he not i. e. surely he

must have arrived, Amar.); occasionally without a verb (e. g. mā śabdaḥ or śabdām, do not make a noise, Hariv.; mā nāma rakṣiṇaḥ, may it not be the watchmen, Mṛicch.; mā bhavantam analaḥ pavano vā, may not fire or wind harm thee, Vām. v, 1, 14; esp. = not so, e. g. mā Prātrida, not so, O P°, ŚBr.; in this meaning also mā mā, mā māt-vam, mā tāvat); in the Veda often with *u* (mō) = and not, nor (e. g. mā maghōnaḥ pāri khyatam mō asmākam rīshīṇām, do not forget the rich lords nor us the poets, RV. v, 65, 6; and then usually followed by *shū* = *sū*, e. g. mō shū naḥ Nīr-ritir vadhīr, let not N° on any account destroy us, i, 38, 6); in ŚBr. *sma mā* — *mō sma* = neither — nor (in a prohibitive sense). — *kim*, ind., g. cādi (cf. na-kim &c.). — *kis* (mā-), ind. (only in prohibitive sentences with Subj.) may not or let not (= Lat. ne), RV.; may no one (= ne-quis), ib. — *kim* (mā-), ind. may or let not (= ne), RV. — *ciram*, ind. 'not long,' shortly, quickly, MBh.; R.; Pur. (generally after an Impv. or augmentless aor., and almost always at the end of a verse; sometimes m. c. for na-ciram, q. v.). — *vilambam* (Pañcat.), — *vilambitam* (BhP.), ind. without delay, shortly, quickly (in commands).

मा 2. mā, cl. 3. P. mīmāti (accord. to Dhātup. xxv, 6, ā. mīmīte; SV. mīmēti; Pot. mīmīyāt, Kāth.; pf. mīmāya; aor. āmīmet, Subj. mīmāyat; inf. mātavati), to sound, bellow, roar, bleat (esp. said of cows, calves, goats &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.: Intens., only pr. p. mēmīyat, bleating (as a goat), RV. i, 162, 2.

1. Māyu, m. (for 2. see p. 811, col. 2) bleating, bellowing, lowing, roaring, RV.; AV.; ŚrS.; 'the bleater or bellowing,' N. of a partic. animal or of a Kim-purusha, ŚāṅkhŚr.

Māyūka, mfn. bellowing, roaring, L.

मा 3. mā, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 54) mātī; cl. 3. ā. (xxv, 6) mīmīte; cl. 4. ā. (xxvi, 33) māyate (Ved. and ep. also mīmāti, Pot. mīmīyāt, Impv. mīmīh; Pot. mīmēti, Br.; pf. māmāi, mame, maniré, RV.; aor. āmāsi, Subj. māsātai, AV.; amāsit, Gr.; Prec. māsīshā, me-yāt, ib.; fut. mātā; māsyati, māsyate, ib.; inf. -mē, -mā, RV.; mātum, Br.; ind. p. mītva, -māya, RV. &c. &c.), to measure, mete out, mark off, RV. &c. &c.; to measure across = traverse, RV.; to measure (by any standard, compare with (instr.), Kum.; (māti) to correspond in measure (either with gen., 'to be large or long enough for,' BhP.; or with loc., 'to find room or be contained in,' Inscr.; Kāv.; or with *na* and instr., 'to be beside one's self with,' Vcar.; Kathās.); to measure out, apportion, grant, RV.; to help any one (acc.) to anything (dat.), ib. i, 120, 9; to prepare, arrange, fashion, form, build, make, RV.; to show, display, exhibit (amīmīta, 'he displayed or developed himself,' iii, 29, 11), ib.; (in phil.) to infer, conclude; to pray (yācā-kar-māni), Naigh. iii, 19: Pass. mīyāte (aor. amāyi); to be measured &c., RV. &c. &c.: Caus. māpayati, °te (aor. amīmapat, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 93, Vārtt. 2, Pat.), to cause to be measured or built, measure, build, erect, Up.; GrS.; MBh. &c.: Desid. mitsati, °te, Pāṇ. vii, 4, 54; 58 (cf. nir-√mā): Intens. memīyate, Pāṇ. vi, 4, 66. [Cf. Zd. mā; Gk. μέτρον, μέτρον; Lat. mētor, mensus, mensura; Slav. mēra; Lith. mērà.]

4. Mā, f. See under 4. ma, p. 751, col. 2.

1. Mātā, mfn. (for 2. and 3. see pp. 806 and 807) formed, made, composed (?), RV. v, 45, 6 (others 'fr. √man,' others 'mātā, mother;' cf. deva-māta).

Māti, f. measure, accurate knowledge, L.; a partic. part of the body, L.

Mātu, m. (in music) = vāg-varṇa-samudāya, Saṃgīt.

1. Mātri, m. (for 2. mātrī, f., see p. 807, col. 1) a measurer, Nir. xi, 5; one who measures across or traverses, RV. viii, 41, 4 (cf. 10); a knower, one who has true knowledge, Cat.; N. of a partic. caste, ib. (w. r. for māḍava?); of an author, Bṛih.

Mātra, m. a Brāhman of the lowest order i. e. only by birth, Hcat.; (ā), f., see s. v.; n. an element, elementary matter, BhP.; (ifc.) measure, quantity, sum, size, duration, measure of any kind (whether of height, depth, breadth, length, distance, time or number, e. g. āṅgula-mātram, a finger's breadth, Pañcat.; artha-mātram, a certain sum of money, ib.; kroṣa-

mātre, at the distance of a Kos, Hit.; māsa-mātre, in a month, Lāty.; śata-mātram, a hundred in number, Kathās.); the full or simple measure of anything, the whole or totality, the one thing and no more, often = nothing but, entirely, only (e. g. rāja-mātram, the whole class of kings, ŚāṅkhŚr.; bhaya-m°, all that may be called danger, any danger, VarBṛS.; rati-m°, nothing but sensuality, Mn.; śabda-mātreṇa, only by a sound, Śak.); mf(ā and ī) n. (ifc.) having the measure of, i. e. as large or high or long or broad or deep or far or much or many (cf. āṅgushṭha-, tāla-, bāhu-, yava-, tāvan-, clāvan-m°); possessing (only) as much as or no more than (cf. prāṇa-yātrika-m°); amounting (only) to (pleonastically after numerals; cf. tri-m°); being nothing but, simply or merely (cf. padāti-, manushya-m°); after a pp. = scarcely, as soon as, merely, just, e. g. jāta-m°, scarcely or just born, Mn.; kṛishṭa-m°, merely ploughed, KātyŚr.; bhukta-mātre, immediately after eating, Mn.) — *tas*, ind. (ifc.) from the first moment of (cf. bhūmi-śṭha-m°). — *tā*, f. (ifc.) the being as much as, no more nor less than anything, Śaṃkar. — *traya*, mfn. threefold, MārKp. — *tva*, n. = -tā, Vedāntas. — *rāja*, m. (with Anaṅga-harsha) N. of a poet, Cat.

Mātraka (ifc.) = mātra, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (ikā), f. = mātrā, a prosodial instant, RPrāt. (cf. mātrika).

Mātrā, f. measure (of any kind), quantity, size, duration, number, degree &c., RV. &c. &c. (bhū-yasyā mātrayā, in a higher degree, Lalit.); unit of measure, foot, VarBṛS.; unit of time, moment, Suśr.; ŚāṅgS. (= nimesha, VP.; ifc. = lasting so many moments, Gaut.); metrical unit, a mora or prosodial instant, i. e. the length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 Mātrās, and a prolated vowel 3), Prāt.; musical unit of time (3 in number), Pañcat.; (only once ifc.) the full measure of anything (= mātra), Hariv. 7125; right or correct measure, order, RV.; ChUp.; a minute portion, particle, atom, trifle, ŚBr. &c. &c. (ayā, ind. in small portions, in slight measure, moderately, Daś.; Suśr.; āyām, ind. a little, Gaṇar.; rājēti kiyatī mātrā, of what account is a king? a king is a mere trifle, Pañcat.; kā mātrā samudrasya, what is the importance of the sea? the sea will easily be managed, ib.; an element (5 in number), BhP.; matter, the material world, MaitrUp.; MBh.; BhP.; materials, property, goods, household, furniture, money, wealth, substance, livelihood (also pl.), Vas.; Mn.; MBh. &c.; a mirror, Vishṇu.; an ear-ring, jewel, ornament, Kād.; the upper or horizontal limb of the Nāgarī characters, W. — *kṛita*, mfn. (a metre) regulated by morae, L. — *koṣa-bhāravikā*, f. N. of wk. — *guru*, mfn. (food) heavy on account of its quantity or ingredients, Suśr. — *cyutaka*, (prob.) n. 'dropping of morae,' N. of a game (in which the dropped morae are to be supplied), Kād. — *chandas*, n. a metre measured by the number of prosodial instants, Col. (cf. akshara- and gāṇa-cch°). — *°di-śrāddha-nirṇaya* ('trād°), m. N. of wk. — *°dhika* ('trād°), mfn. a little more than (abl.), Dharmas. — *prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *bhastrā*, f. a money-bag, purse, Pañcat. — *°rdha* ('trārdha), n. half-measure, half of a prosodial instant, APrāt. — *lakshana*, n. N. of a Sūtra wk. — *lābha*, m. pl. acquisition of wealth, MBh. — *vat*, mfn. containing a partic. measure, KātyŚr.; Suśr. — *vasti*, m. a kind of oily clyster, Car.; ŚāṅgS. — *vidhāna-sūtra*, n. N. of wk. (= -lakshana) — *°vṛitta*, n. = -chandas, Col. — *°sita* ('trās°), n. eating moderately; °tīya, infn. treating of it, Vāgbh. — *°sin* ('trās°), mfn. eating moderately, ib. — *samsarga*, m. the mutual connection between the several parts (of a whole), ŚBr. — *saṅga*, m. attachment to household possessions or utensils, Mn. vi, 57. — *samaka*, n. N. of a class of metres, Col. — *°sura* ('trās°), m. N. of an Asura, Vīrac. — *sparsa*, m. material contact, the concurrence of material elements, Bhag.

Mātrika (ifc.) all, every kind of (e. g. mṛiga-mātrika, pl. all kinds of deer), Suśr.; f. a prosodial instant, mora, RPrāt. (mfn. containing one pr° instant or mora, VPrāt., Sch.); a model, paragon, Bālar.

2. Māna. See p. 809, col. 3.

Māpaka. See p. 810, col. 3.

माउथ māūtha, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. (v. l. māūnatha).

मांशुतु māṁścatú, mfn. (prob.) light yellow, dun-coloured, RV. vii, 44, 3 (Padap. and Prāt. māṁścatú); pl. (°catvās) = āśvāh, Naigh. i, 14.