

mada-mattā strī, cf. *mahelā*); a species of odoriferous plant (= *reṇukā*). — *Mahilākhyā* ('*lā-ākh*'), f. (= *mahilā*), a species of odoriferous plant. — *Mahilāhvayā* ('*lā-āh*'), f. = *priyangu*, q. v.

Mahilā, f. a woman, female.

Mahilukā, f., Ved. epithet of a cow.

Mahelā or *mahelikā*, f. a woman, female.

महिलारोप्य *mahilāropya*, am, n., N. of a city in the south; [cf. *mihilaropya*.]

महिष *mahisha*. See p. 762, col. 3.

मही *māhi*, *māhi-kampa*, &c. See p. 763, col. 1.

महीकृ *māhi-kṛi*. See p. 761, col. 3.

महीय *māhiya*. See p. 763, col. 2.

महीयत्व *māhiya-tva*, see *Gaṇa Vimuktādī* to Pāṇ. V. 2, 61; [cf. *māhiya-tva*.]

महीला *māhilā*. See above.

महेच्छ *maheśtha*, &c. See p. 761, col. 3.

महेष्य *maheshta*, N. of a country.

महेन्द्र *mahendra*, &c. See p. 761, col. 3.

महेरणा *maheraṇā*, ās, m. *Boswellia Thurifera*; (also spelt *maheruṇā*.)

महेला *mahelā*. See above.

महेश *maheśa*, *maheśvara*, &c. See p. 762, col. 1.

महैकोद्दिष्ट *mahāikoddishṭa*, &c. See p. 762, col. 1.

महोक्ष *mahoksha*, &c. See p. 762, col. 1.

महोदिका *mahodikā* or *mahoti*, f. the egg-plant.

महोविशीय *mahoviśīya*, am, n., N. of a Sāman.

महोष *mahaugha*, *mahaugas*. See p. 762, col. 2.

महु *mahna* in *puru-m*^o, q. v.

महदखान *mahmada-khāna*, as, m., N. of a man (= *muhammad khān*).

महान् *mahman*, see *Atharva-veda* X. 2, 6.

मस्य *mahya*, as, m., N. of a son of Vivasvat; (also read *sahya*.)

मसुत्तर *mahy-uttara*. See under *māhi* at p. 763.

महण *mahṇa*, as, m., N. of a king who founded a temple called after him, *Mahṇa-svāmin*, (perhaps more correctly *mahṇa*.)

Mahṇa-pura, am, n., N. of a city, (perhaps for *mahṇa-pura*.)

मा 1. *mā*, ind. (causing a following *ch* to be changed to *chh*, see Gram. 48. c), a particle of prohibition and of negation, usually translatable by 'not,' or sometimes used as a conjunction and equivalent to 'that—not, lest, would that—not;' [cf. the use of *Gr. μή*; Lat. *ne*.] *Mā* is most commonly employed in prohibition or deprecation, when it may be joined with the imperative (e. g. *mā brūhi*, speak not; *mā lajjasva*, be not ashamed; *māivaṇ vada*, speak not thus); often also with the aorist, especially in later Sanskrit, when the augment is generally dropped (e. g. *mā krithāh*, do not make; *mā tyāshshāh*, do not abandon; *mā śudāh*, grieve not; *mā bhāishikh*, fear not; *mā nīnāśah*, destroy not; *vyāthām mānubhūh*, feel not pain; or with the sense 'lest,' as in *Manu* VIII. 15, *dharma no hantavyo mā no dharmo huto vadhīh*, justice must not be destroyed, lest justice being destroyed destroy us); often with addition of the particle *śma* (e. g. *mā śma vādīh*, speak not; *mā śma*

gamah, go not); sometimes with the imperfect, the augment being still cut off (e. g. *mā śma bhavat*, may he not become; *mā śma karot*, let him not do; *mainam abhishhāshathāh*, do not speak to him, cf. Pāṇ. VI. 4, 74); occasionally, in epic poetry &c., with an aorist, without elision of the augment (e. g. *mā kālas tvām aty-agāt*, let not the season pass by thee; *śradddhā no mā vy-agamat*, may faith not depart from us); not unfrequently with the potential, in the sense of 'wishing that anything may not happen' (e. g. *mā śma janayet putram idṛisham*, may she not bring forth such a son! *mā Yamam paśyeyam*, may I not see Yama! *mā kiaryād akāryam*, O that he may do nothing wrong!); and even with the precative (e. g. *mā bhūyāt*, may it not be!); more rarely with the potential, in the sense of 'prohibition' (e. g. *mā śmainam pratyudikshethāh*, do not look at him); sometimes with the future, in the sense of 'lest, that—not' (e. g. *mā tvām śapsye*, lest I curse thee, that I may not curse thee); even with the fut. pass. part. (*maivam prārthyam*, it must not be so requested); and even with the pres. part. (e. g. *mā jīvan yo dukkha-dagdho jīvati*, he ought not [to be] living who lives consumed by pain); sometimes *mā* takes the place of the simple negative *na* (e. g. *gaccha vā mā vā*, you can go or not go; *mā jetavyah*, he is not to be conquered; *mā ganṭum arhasi*, thou oughtest not to go; *katham mā bhūh*, how may it not be!); occasionally without a verb, which must be supplied from the context (e. g. *mā śabdām*, i. e. with ellipsis of *kuruta*, do not make a noise; *mā nāma rakshīṇah*, may it not be the watchmen! *maivam* or *mā tāvat*, not so, i. e. let it not be so; or with *mā* repeated, thus *mā mā*, *mā maivam*). In the Veda *mā* is sometimes followed by the particle *u*, blending with it into *mo* (e. g. *Ṛig-veda* V. 65, 6, *mā meghonah pari khyatam mo asmātam [putrān]*, deny us not who are rich in offerings, nor indeed our sons [according to Sāy. *mo=maiva*]; and *Ṛig-veda* I. 38, 6, *mo shu vadhīh* [Sāy. = *sarvathā vadham mā kārshtīh*], let him not on any account destroy); [cf. *Zend* and Old Pers. *mā*; *Gr. μή*; perhaps Lat. *ne*.] — *Mā-ōira*, as, ā, am, not long, short; (*am*), ind. without delay, shortly, quickly (generally after an impv. or before an aor. without augment, and sometimes for *na-ōiram*, e. g. *gaccha mā-ōiram* or *mā-ōiram gamah*, go without delay; *vrajīsh-yāmi mā-ōiram*, I will set forth without delay). — *Mā-vilambam* or *mā-vilambitam*, ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

मा 2. *mā*, cl. 3. P. A. (in Ved. P.) *mīmāti*, *mīmīte*, *mame*, *mātum*, to low, bellow, roar, bleat, sound, make any sound or cry (especially said of cows, calves, goats, &c.); according to *Nirukta* II. 9, *māyum mīmāti = māyuyā śabdām karoti*; cf. rt. *mīm*, *mīmāyati*, 2. *māya*, *mayu*, *mayūra*: part. of the *Intens. mēmyat*, in *Ṛig-veda* I. 162, 2, said to mean 'bleating as a goat;' (according to Sāy. = either *hanyamāna*, fr. rt. *mā*, or *meme-śabdām kurvat*.)

1. *māyu*. See p. 772, col. 2.

मा 3. *mā*, cl. 2. P. *māti*, cl. 3. A. *mimīte* (3rd pl. *mimate*, part. *mimāna*), Impf. *amimīta* (3rd pl. *amimata*), Pot. *mimīta*, Impv. *mimītām* (2nd sing. *mimishva*, also P. *mimīhi*; used according to *Naigh.* III. 19, *yāchā-karmaṇi*, in the act of praying); cl. 4. A. *māyate*, *mamāya*, *mame* (3rd pl. *mamire*), *māsyati*, -*te*, *amāsit*, *amāsta*, Prec. *meyāt*, *māsishta*, *mātum*, to measure, mete; to measure off, mark off, limit; to measure (by any standard), compare with, (*tadīyair nayanair amimīta loṇane*, she compared her eyes with theirs, *Kumāra-s.* V. 15); to measure across, measure or pass through, traverse (with *adhvaṇah*, in *Ṛig-veda* I. 146, 3; but according to Sāy. *mimāna = sampādāyitri*, making, causing); to measure out, apportion, deal out, impart, give, grant (e. g. in *Ṛig-veda* IV. 44, 6, *nū no rayīm mīmāthān* is

said to mean 'mete out opulence for us'); to prepare, arrange; to form, make, create, construct, build, effect (Ved.); to display, exhibit, show, display one's self (e. g. in *Ṛig-veda* III. 29, 11, *yad amimīta mātari* is said to mean 'when he has displayed himself in the maternal atmosphere or firmament,' where, according to Sāy., *tejas* is to be understood); to correspond in measure, find measure or room in (cl. 2. with loc., e. g. *te yaśo-rūśir bhavana-tritayodare māti*, thy mass of fame fits room in the interior of the three worlds); to infer, conclude: Pass. *mīyate*, Aor. *amāyi*, to be measured &c., to be inferred: Caus. *māpayati*, -*yitum*, Aor. *amimapat*, to cause to be measured or built, to have measured out or prepared; to measure, mete off; to build, erect: Desid. P. A. *mītsati*, -*te* (Pāṇ. VII. 4, 54, 58): *Intens. mamāti*, *māmeti*, *mēmyati* (Pāṇ. VI. 4, 66); [cf. *Zend mā*, 'to measure or make;' *mā*, f. 'measure:' *Gr. μέτρον*, *μέτρο-σ*, *μῦ-μέ-ο-μαι*, *μῦ-μῦ-σις*, *μῦ-μ-ο-σ*: Lat. *mē-tā-re*, *mē-tā-ri*. *mē-ti-or*, *mēnsa*, *mēnsūra*: Old Slav. *me-ra*: Lith. *mē-ra*, 'measure;' *ma-tū-ti*, 'to measure;' *mēta-s*, 'time, a year:' Russ. *mje-ra*, 'measure;' *mje-riti*, 'to measure:' Hib. *mead*, 'a balance, a scale;' *meadaighim*, 'I weigh, balance, consider.']

4. *mā*, *mās*, f. measure, (in the formula *mā chandah*, *pra-mā chandah*, *prati-mā chandah*); Ved. a kind of metre.

1. *māta* (at the end of comps. after a proper N.) = *mātri*, (according to a Vārtika used only in voc. sing. For 2. *māta* see p. 768, col. 1.)

Mātāya (fr. *mātri*), Nom. P. *mātayati*, &c.; *amamātat* = *mātaram ākhyat*, Schol. on Pāṇ. VII. 4, 2.

Mātā, f. = 1. *mātri*, a mother, q. v.

Mātāli, f. (fr. *mātā + āli*), 'the mother's friend,' N. of a being attending on Durgā.

Māti, īs, f. measure; accurate knowledge.

Mātura (fr. *mātri*), a mother, (used at the end of comps.; cf. *dvai-m*^o, *bhādra-m*^o, Pāṇ. IV. 1, 115.)

Mātula, as, m. (fr. *mātri* with change of *r* into *l*), a maternal uncle; epithet of the solar year; the thorn-apple tree [cf. *mātula-putraka*]; a species of grain; a kind of snake [cf. *mātulāhi*]; (*ā* or *ī*), f. the wife of a maternal uncle, maternal aunt; hemp, common Bengal San, a species of *Crotalaria*; (*as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am*), belonging to or existing in a maternal uncle. — **Mātula-putraka**, as, m. the little son of a maternal uncle; the fruit of the thorn-apple. — **Mātulāhi** ('*lā-ahi*'), īs, m. a kind of speckled or variegated snake.

Mātulaka, as, m. maternal uncle (a more endearing term than *mātula*); the thorn-apple; (*as*, *ī*, *am*), belonging to or coming from a maternal uncle (Pāṇ. IV. 2, 104).

Mātulāni, f. the wife of a maternal uncle; hemp, *Crotalaria Juncea*; a kind of pulse (= *kalāya*).

Mātuleya, as, m. the son of a maternal uncle, a cousin; (*ī*), f. a daughter of a maternal uncle.

Mātulya, am, n. (perhaps) the house of a maternal uncle.

Mātri, *tā*, *trī*, *trī*, a measurer (cf. *dhānya-m*^o; in *Nirukta* XI. 5, the moon is called *mātā*, 'the measurer'); a maker, former, creator, arranger, preparer (Ved.); a knower, one who infers correctly or has true knowledge (= *jñātri*, *pra-mātri*); (*tā*), m., N. of a particular mixed caste; N. of an author; (*tā*), f. (nom. du. *mātūra*, nom. pl. *mātūras*, acc. pl. *mātris*, see Gram. 129), the maker (of the child in the womb, cf. *jā-mātri*); a mother (sometimes at the end of adj. comps., e. g. *Kuntī-m*^o, having Kuntī for a mother, i. e. son of Kuntī); 'mother' as a respectful term used in addressing females, near relatives, and elderly women generally; mother earth [cf. *Ṛig-veda* I. 89, 4, V. 42, 16]; a cow (= *go*, a cow being sometimes called *lokasya mātā*, mother of the world); space, ether, the firmament [cf. *mātari-śtan*]; epithet of Lakshmi (?); epithet of Durgā; N. of *Dākshāyaṇī* in *Siddha-pura* (also read *Siddha-vana*) and *Kāyāvarahaṇa*;