

-galvarka-maya, mf(ī)n. consisting of emerald (sapphire) and crystal, MBh.

मसि masi and masī, incorrectly for mashi and mashī, q. v. (masī-√bhū, to become black, Śiś. xx, 63; cf. mashi-bhāvuka); (ī), f. the stalk of the Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L.

Masika, m. a serpent's hole, L.; (ā), f. Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis, L. (cf. prec.; v. l. malikā).

Masina, mfn. well ground, finely pounded, L.; kinship through the right of presenting the Piṇḍa to a common progenitor (= sa-piṇḍaka), L.

मसीना masinā, f. linseed, Linum Usitatissimum, L.

मसीर masira, m. pl. N. of a people, MBh. (v. l. samira).

मसुर masura, m. a sort of lentil or pulse, L.; (ā), f., see below. -karṇa, m. N. of a man, g. jivādi.

Masurā, f. = masura, L.; a harlot, courtesan, L.

Masūra, m. = masura, VS. &c. &c.; a pillow, L.; (ā and ī), f., see below. -karna, m. N. of a man (pl. his descendants), g. upakādi. -vidala, m. or n. (?) prob. 'a split lentil,' Rājat. vi, 187; (ā), f. Ipomoea Turpethum, L.; Ichnocarpus Frutescens, L. -samghārāma, m. N. of a monastery, Buddh. Masūrāksha, m. N. of a poet, Cat. Masūrābha, mf(ā)n. resembling a lentil, L.

Masūraka, m. = masura, L.; a kind of pillow, Hcar.; (ikā), f. lentil, L.; eruption of lentil-shaped pustules, smallpox, Suśr.; a mosquito-curtain, L.; a procuress, L.; n. a kind of ornament on Indra's banner, L.

Masūrā, f. = masurā, L.

Masūrī, f. hemorrhoids, Gal.

Masūrī, f. a kind of smallpox, L.; Ipomoea Turpethum, L.

मसुरक्षित masu-rakshita (?), m. N. of a king, Buddh.

मसूस्य masūsya, n. a kind of grain growing in some northern country, TBr. (Sch.)

मसृण masṛiṇa, mfn. soft, smooth, tender, mild, bland, Kāv.; Kathās. &c.; (ā or ī), f. Linum Usitatissimum, L. -tva, n. softness, mildness, Vām. -vāṇī, f. 'soft-spoken,' having a soft or gentle voice, Gīt.

Masṛiṇaya, Nom. P. °yati, to make soft or smooth, Hcar.

Masṛiṇita, mfn. softened, smoothed, Uttarar. -sila, mfn. (mountains) whose rocks are polished (by water), Prab.

मस्क mask, cl. 1. Ā. maskate, to go, move, Dhātup. iv, 28 (Vop. maskh).

मस्कर maskara, m. a bamboo; a hollow bamboo cane, L.

Maskarin, m. a religious mendicant, a Brāhman in the fourth order (who carries a bamboo cane), Kāv.; Kathās.; the moon, L.; N. of an author, Cat.; of another man, Buddh.

Maskariya, n. N. of wk.

मस्त masta and °taka, masti &c. See p. 793.

मससा masmasā, v. l. for mashmashā, q. v.

मसमा masmā, f. N. of two princesses, Rājat.

मह I. mah (orig. magh; cf. also √manh), cl. 1. 10. P. (Dhātup. xvii, 81; xxxv, 15) mahati, mahāyati (Ved. and ep. also Ā. mahate, °hāyate; p. mahāt, q. v.; pf. mamāha, Gr.; mā-mahé; Subj. māmahanta, māmahas, RV.; aor. amahīt, Gr.; fut. mahitā, mahishyati, ib.; ind. p. mahitvā, MBh.; inf. mahe, and mahāye, q. v.) to elate, gladden, exalt, arouse, excite, RV.; Br.; Kāv.; ChUp.; MBh.; to magnify, esteem highly, honour, revere, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; (Ā.) to rejoice, delight in (instr. or acc.), RV. iii, 52, 6; vi, 15, 2; to give, bestow, ib. i, 94, 6; 117, 17; v, 27, 1 &c. [Cf. Gk. μέγας; Lat. magnus, mactus; Old Germ. michel; Eng. mickle, much.]

2. Māh, mf(ī) or = m. n. great, strong, powerful, mighty, abundant, RV.; VS.; (with pitri or mātri) old, aged, RV. i, 71, 5; v, 41, 15 &c.; (ī), f., see mahī, p. 803, col. 2.

1. Mahā, mfn. great, mighty, strong, abundant, RV.; m. (cf. mahā, maghā) a feast, festival, MBh.;

the festival of spring, Śiś.; Hariv.; Var.; a partic. Ekāha, ŚāṅkhŚr.; a sacrifice, L.; a buffalo, L.; light, lustre, brilliance, L.; (ā), f. a cow, L.; Ichnocarpus Frutescens, L.; n. pl. great deeds, RV.

-m-kāla (?), m. = mahā-kāla, Śiś. -tā, f. greatness, mightiness, ChUp. -da, mfn. giving greatness (?), Daś. (in mahādāyudhāni, 'weapons' gr°). -dyuman, m. or n. (?) N. of a Tirtha (others 'of the sun'), MBh. i, 804. -reṇu, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. -vīrya, m. N. of a teacher, ib. -sena, m. N. of a prince, Priy.; -narēśvara, m. N. of the father of the 8th Arhat of the present Avastarpiṇī, L. -soṇa (?), m. N. of a man, Inscr.

2. Maha, in comp. for mahā before ri and before r for ri. -rishi, m. = rshi, AV. -rtvik-tva, n. (fr. next) the state or office of the great priest, TBr. -rtvij (mahā-) or -rtvij, m. 'great priest,' N. of the 4 chief priests or Ritvij (viz. the Hotri, Udgātri, Adhvaryu and Brahman), Br.; ŚrS. -rddhi, f. great prosperity or power or perfection (in -prāpta, m. N. of a prince of the Garuḍas, Buddh.; -mat, mfn. possessing or conferring great pr° &c., Cat.; m. a great sage, L.); mfn. very prosperous or powerful, R.; Kathās. (also °dhika, L., and °dhi, MBh.); very sage, Rājat. -rshabhā, m. a great bull, AV. -rshi, m. a great Rishi, any great sage or saint (accord. to Mn. i, 34 ten Maharshis were created by Manu Svāyambhuva, viz. Marici, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Pracetas, Vasishtha, Bhṛigu, Nārada, also called the 10 Prajāpatis, q. v.; some restrict the number to 7, and some add Daksha, Dharma, Gautama, Kaṇva, Vālmiki, Vyāsa, Manu, Vibhāṇḍaka &c.), Mn.; MBh. &c. (IW. 206, n. 1); N. of Śiva, Śivag.; of Buddha, L.; of a poet, Cat.

Mahaka, m. (only L.) an eminent man; a tortoise; N. of Vishṇu; N. of a man (cf. māhaki).

Mahac, in comp. for mahat. -chabda (śabda), the word mahat, Kathās.

Mahāt, mfn. (orig. pr. p. of √1. mah; strong form mahānt, f. mahātī; in ep. often mahat for mahāntam; ibc. mostly mahā, q. v.) great (in space, time, quantity or degree), i. e. large, big, huge, ample, extensive, long, abundant, numerous, considerable, important, high, eminent, RV. &c. &c. (also ind. in mahad-√bhū, to become great or full [said of the moon], Śiś.); abounding or rich in (instr.), ChUp.; (ifc.) distinguished by, Śak.; early (morning), ib.; advanced (afternoon), MBh.; violent (pain or emotion), ib.; thick (as darkness), gross, ib.; loud (as noise), Lāty.; many (people, with jana sg.), MBh. (with uktha, n. a partic. Uktha of 720 verses; with aukthya, n. N. of a Sāman, MBh.; mahānti bhūtāni, the gross elements, Mn.; MBh.; cf. mahā-bhūta); m. a great or noble man (opp. to nīca, alpa or dīna), Kāv.; Kām.; Pañcat.; the leader of a sect or superior of a monastery, RTL. 87, n. 1; a camel, L.; N. of Rudra or of a partic. R°, BhP.; of a Dānava, Hariv.; (scil. gaṇa), a partic. class of deceased progenitors, MārKp.; of two princes, VP.; m. (rarely n., scil. tattva), 'the great principle,' N. of Buddhi, 'Intellect,' or the intellectual principle (according to the Sāṃkhya philosophy the second of the 23 principles produced from Prakṛiti and so called as the great source of Ahaṃkāra, 'self-consciousness,' and Manas, 'the mind,' cf. IW. 83, 91 &c.), MaitrUp.; Mn.; Sāṃkhyak.; MBh. &c.; (atī), f. the egg-plant, Bhpr.; the (7 or 100-stringed) lute of Nārada, Śiś.; (with dvādaśī), the 12th day in the light half of the month Bhādrapada, Pur.; Suśr.; n. anything great or important, ChUp.; greatness, power, might, ŚBr.; ĀśvGr.; dominion, L.; a great thing, important matter, the greater part, ĀśvGr.; advanced state or time (mahatī rātriyaī or rātryai, in the middle of the night, TS.; Br.); sacred knowledge, MBh. -katha, mfn. talked about by the great, mentioned by them, BhP. -kāṇḍā, m. or n. (?) N. of a section of the Atharva-veda-samhitā, AV. -kula, n. a distinguished or noble family, Pañcad. -kshetra, mfn. occupying a wide district or territory, L. -tattva, n. 'the great principle,' Intellect (see above), BhP. -tama, mfn. greatest or very great; -pada, mfn. holding a great or high position (said of a saint), Divyāv. -tara, mfn. greater or very great or mighty or strong, MBh.; R.; Kathās.; m. the oldest, most respectable, chief, principal, R. (ā, f., Mṛicch.); the head or oldest man of a village, L.; a Śūdra (?), W.; a courtier, chamberlain, Kathās.; N. of a son of Kaśyapa (or of Kāśyapa), MBh.; (ī), f. N. of a form of the goddess Tārā, Buddh.; °raka, m. a courtier,

chamberlain, Kathās.; (ikā), f. a lady of the bed-chamber, Kād. -tā, f. greatness, high rank or position, Kathās. -tva, n. id., Kāv.; Var.; great size or extent, magnitude, MBh.; Kāv. &c.; violence, intensity, Suśr.; moral greatness, Kathās.; -rahita, mfn. deprived of majesty or greatness, MW. -pati, m. 'great lord,' N. of Vishṇu, Vishṇu. -sena, m. N. of a prince, VP. -sevā, f. service of the great, homage (rendered) to great men, MW. -sthāna, n. a high place, lofty position (v. l. mahā-sth°), ib.

Mahad, in comp. for mahat. -abhikhya, mfn. having a high-sounding name, Daś. -āyudha, n. a great weapon, ib. -āvāsa, m. a great or roomy dwelling, R. -āsā, f. great expectation, high hope, Daś. -āścaryam, ind. very surprising, W. -āśra-ya, mfn. dependent upon or attached to the great; m. having recourse to the great, W. -gata, mfn. great, Divyāv. (cf. Pāli mahaggato). -gūṇa, mfn. possessing the virtues of the great (-tva, n.), BhP. -gaurava, n. high respect or reverence, Pañcad. -bila, n. the atmosphere, ether (cf. mahā-b°), L. -bhaya, n. a great danger or emergency, MBh.; fear of great people, MW. -bhū, mfn. become great or full, Ml. (mahad used adverbially). -bhūta, mfn. id.; °tādhipati, m. a partic. supernatural being, ShadvBr. -vat, mfn. connected with the word mahat, AitBr. -vārūṇī, f. a species of plant, L. -vyatikrama, m. a great transgression, BhP.

Mahān, n. greatness, might, power, abundance (only instr. sg. mahānā and once pl. mahābhih, which also = greatly, mightily, right heartily), RV.

Mahāniya, mfn. to be honoured, praiseworthy, illustrious, glorious, Kāv. -kīrti, mfn. of illustrious fame, Ragh. -mūrti, mfn. of a magnificent form or appearance, ŚārṅgP. -sāsana, mfn. ruling a glorious empire, Ragh.

Mahanta, m. the superior of a monastery, Inscr.

Mahayāya, n. (fr. Caus.) enjoyment, merriment, RV.

Mahāye, Ved. inf. for joy, for enjoyment, RV.

Mahayya, mfn. to be gladdened or delighted, ChUp.

Mahar, ind. (for mahas) the fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other (supposed to be the abode of those saints who survive a destruction of the world, Pur.; Vedāntas; cf. IW. 55, n. 2).

-jagat, n. (NādapUp.), -loka, m. (BhP.) id.

Mahartvij, maharddhi &c. See col. 2.

Māhas, n. greatness, might, power, glory (instr. pl. greatly, mightily &c.), RV.; AV.; Br.; Up.; joy, gladness, pleasure, VS.; AV.; TBr. (°ās, ind. gladly, briskly, swiftly, RV.); a festival or a festive hymn, Pañcar.; a sacrifice, oblation, L.; light, splendour, majesty, Inscr.; Kāv.; Kathās.; BhP.; the fourth of the seven worlds (written Mahar; see above and cf. vyāhṛiti); = udaka, water, Naigh. i, 12; N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr. -tva, n. greatness, mightiness, Up. -vat (mahas-), mfn. giving pleasure, gladdening, RV.; VS.; TBr.; great, mighty, glorious, splendid, ChUp.; BhP.; N. of a king, Pur. -vin, mfn. brilliant, splendid, glorious, Kathās.

Mahasa, n. knowledge, L.; kind, sort, manner, L.

Mahā, in comp. for mahat (in RV. ii, 22, 1 and iii, 23; 49, 1 used for mahat as an independent word in acc. sg. mahām = mahāntam). -kaṅkara, m. or n. (?) a partic. high number, Buddh. -kaccha, m. a high Cedrena Toona, MBh.; 'having vast shores,' the sea, L.; Varuṇa, god of the sea, L.; a mountain, L. -kaṭi-taṭa-sronī, f. (a woman) having large hips and buttocks, MW. -kaṅṭakini, f. 'having large thorns,' Cactus Indicus, L. -kathaha-cakra (°hāka°), n. a partic. magical diagram, Cat. -kadambaka, m. a species of large Kadamba, L. -kanda, m. garlic, radish and other tuberous plants, L.; Hingtsa Repens; n. dry ginger, L. -kanya, m. N. of a man; pl. of his descendants, Pravar. -kaparda, m. a species of shell, MW. -kapāla, m. 'large-headed,' N. of a Rākshasa, R.; of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. -kapi, m. 'great ape,' N. of a king, Hariv.; of one of the attendants of Śiva, L.; of one of the 34 incarnations of Buddha, Jātakam. -kapittha, m. Aegle Marmelos, L.; red garlic, A. -kapila-pañca-rātra, n. N. of wk. -kapota, m. a species of serpent, Suśr. -kapola, m. 'great-cheeked,' N. of one of the attendants of Śiva, L. -kambu, mfn. stark naked (said of Śiva), MBh. -kara, m. a large hand, W.; a l° revenue or rent, MW.; 'having great rays,' N. of a Buddha, Lalit.; mfn. large-handed; having a large revenue, W.