

मस्क mask (according to Vopa-deva maskh, cf. rt. maskh), cl. I. A. maskate, &c., to go, move.

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

Maskarīn, ī, m. a religious mendicant, a Brāhman in the fourth order (who carries a bamboo cane); the moon; N. of a man.

मस्ज masj. See rt. majj, p. 729.

मस्त 2. masta, am, n. (said to be fr. rt. I. mas; probably connected with mastu below; for I. masta see rt. I. mas), the head. — **Masta-dārus, us, m.** Pinus Deodora. — **Masta-mūlaka, am, n.** 'root of the head,' the neck or the upper part of it supporting the head.

Mastaka, as, am, m. n. the head, the skull; the summit or highest peak of a mountain, top of a tree, the head or top or upper part of anything (e. g. *śūllī-mastakam āropyā*, having placed on the top of the hearth); the tuft of leaves which grows at the top of various species of palm trees; a particular formula used by Śaivas. — **Mastaka-jvara, as, m.** 'head-fever; head-ache.' — **Mastaka-piṇḍaka, as, am, m. n.** a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. — **Mastaka-mūlaka, am, n.** = masta-mūlaka, q. v. — **Mastaka-lunga, m.** the membrane of the brain. — **Mastaka-sūla, am, n.** sharp or shooting pain in the head, head-ache. — **Mastaka-sneha, as, m.** 'head-marrow; the brain. — **Mastakākhyā ('ka-akkh'), as, m.** the top of a tree. **Mastika, am, n.** = mastaka, the head.

Mastishka, as, am, m. n. (incorrectly spelt *mastiska*), the brain; any medicine or substance acting upon the brain; [cf. Slav. *mo'jd.*] — **Mastishka-trāś, k, f.** the membrane surrounding the brain (*dura mater?*).

Mastu, u, n. the upper part of thickened sour milk, sour cream; the watery part of curds, whey. — **Mastu-lunga or mastu-lungaka, as, am, m. n.** the brain; [cf. *mastaka-lunga.*] — **Mastv-āmikshe, f. du.** whey and curds.

मस्ति masti. See under rt. I. mas, p. 752.

मस्तिष्क mastishka. See above.

मस्तु mastu. See above.

मस्रसा masmasā. See *mashmashā*, p. 752.

मस्मा masmā, f. a proper N.

मह 1. mah (originally perhaps *magh*, meaning 'to be great,' cf. *ris. manh, mahh*), cl. I. P. (Ved. and ep. also A.) **mahātī (-te)**, **māhā, mahītā, mahishyati, mahitum** (Ved. inf. *mahe*); cl. 10. P. A. **mahayati, -te**, &c. (Vedic forms *māmahe, māmahasva, māmahas*), to gladden, make cheerful, enliven, inspire, excite; (Śāy.) to make great, increase, aggrandize (e. g. *mā nah kāmān mahayantam ā dhuk*, disappoint not the desire that would make us great, *Rig-veda* I. 178, 1); to value highly, esteem highly, hold in great esteem, honour, revere, do honour to, worship, adore; (A., Ved.) to rejoice in, delight in; to be honoured or glorified, (in *Rig-veda* VI. 15, 2, *prasastibhir mahayase* is rendered by Śāy. 'thou art honoured by excellent hymns'): Caus. **māhayati, -yitum**: Desid. **mimāhishati**: Intens. **māmahayate**, to honour, protect, preserve (Ved.); [cf. Gr. *μέγ-α-σ, μέγ-εθ-ος, μῆχ-ος, μῆχ-αρ, μῆχ-ανῆ, μῆχ-ανῆ-σθαι, μῆγ-ος, μῆχθ-ος, μέγαρον*: Lat. *magnus, mactus*: Goth. *mag, 'I can; mah-t-s, 'might; magatha, magus, 'a boy; magan, magu, mavi*: Old Germ. *magan, 'great, heavy; machōn, 'to make?'* Mod. Germ. *gemach*: Engl. Sax. *mag, magan, meht, meht, miht, mægn, meugn, macian*: Slav. *mog-a, 'I can; po-mos-ti, 'to help?'* Lith. *mag-oju, 'help?'* Hib. *mogh, modh, 'respect, honour?'* Cambro-Brit. *nyged, 'respect; nygaw, 'to reverc?'*

2. mah (a Vedic adj. used in dat. *mahe*, gen. and abl. sing., and acc. pl. *mahas*, inst. *mahā*), great, powerful, mighty; abundant; (according to some) old, aged (in connection with *pīṭri, māṭri*).

Maha, as, m. [cf. *nakha, magha*], a feast, festival [cf. *kāma-m, dhanur-m, brahma-m*]; a sacrifice, offering, oblation; (as), m. a buffalo [cf. *mahisha*]; light, lustre, brilliance; (ā), f. a cow [cf. *māhā*]; the plant *Lechnocarpus Frutescens*; *Hedysarum Lagopodioides*; (as, ī, am), great, mighty, abundant (Ved.); (ī), f. the earth, &c.; see *mahi, s. v.* — **Maha-tā, f.** greatness, mightiness.

Mahaka, as, m. an eminent or distinguished man; a tortoise; an epithet of Vishnu.

Mahakka, as, m. a wide-spread fragrance, widely diffused perfume.

Mahat, ān, atī, at (originally pres. part. of rt. I. mah, but making in nom. sing. du. pl. *mahān, mahāntau, mahāntas*, acc. sing. du. pl. *mahāntam, mahāntau, mahatus*, inst. *mahatā*, &c., see Gram. 142; in Ved. the acc. sing. *mahām* occurs, see *mahā*; in ep. the crude or neut. form *mahat* is sometimes used for the correct form *mahāntam*; at the beginning of Karma-dhāraya and Bahu-vihī compounds *mahā*, q. v., is generally substituted for *mahat*, but in Tat-purushas and a few exceptional cases *mahat* is retained), great, mighty, strong, big, large, huge, full-grown, ample, extensive, long, (*mahān adhvā*, a long road; *mahād āyus*, long life; *mahatī kathā*, a long story); far advanced, late, (*mahaty aparāhne*, late in the afternoon); numerous, abundant, much, many, (*janasya mahato madhye*, in the presence of many people); abounding in (sometimes with inst. c.); rich in; high (in price); gross, thick, dense, (*bhūtāni mahānti*, the gross elements; *mahat tamas*, thick darkness); loud, (*mahān ghoshah*, a loud noise); important, significant, (*mahatī vārtā*, important news; *mahat kāryam*, an important affair); high, lofty, eminent, noble, (*mahat sthānam*, a lofty position; *mahat kulam*, a distinguished family); excellent, distinguished; (ān), m. (in the Sāṅkhya phil.) 'the great principle, the intellect (= *buddhi*, i. e. the second of the twenty-five Tattvas produced from Pradhāna or Mūla-prakṛiti and itself producing the third principle or Ahankāra, being thus both a Vikṛiti and a Prakṛiti; *buddhi*, intellect, is called *mahat* to distinguish it from the Tattva *manas*, mind, with which and with Ahankāra it is connected and to both of which it is superior); the superior of a monastery; a camel; epithet of Rudra or of a Rudra; (scil. *gana*), epithet of a class of Manes; N. of a Dānava; N. of a king; (atī), f. the egg-plant (= *brihātī*); the seven-stringed or (according to some) hundred-stringed *Vīṇā* or lute of Nārada; (at), n. greatness, power, dominion; infinity; the greater part, (*mahatī rātryāh*, Ved. when the greater part of the night is past); (scil. *tattva*), the great intellectual principle or intellect (the second Tattva of the Sāṅkhya phil. described above); sacred knowledge; (at), ind. greatly, exceedingly, much, very; [cf. Gr. *μέγ-α-σ, μέγ-αν, μέγ-ιστο-σ, μεγαλύν-ω, μέγ-εθ-ος, μάλα, μάλλον, μῆκος, μακρός, μακάρες*: Lat. *mag-nu-s, major, maximu-s, magis, magis-ter, magistratus*: Goth. *mik-il-s, 'great; mikil-jan = μεγαλύνειν; mais, 'greater; maist, 'greatest?'* Old Germ. *mihhil, mēr.*] — **Maha-rishi, śs, m.** Ved. = maharshī; see Gram. 38. h. — **Mahad-śhabda, as, m.** (for *mahat + śabda*), the word *mahat*; [cf. *mahā-śabda.*] — **Mahat-katha, as, ā, am**, being the talk of the great, mentioned by the great, living in great men's mouths. — **Mahat-kāṇḍa, as, am, m. n.** N. of a section of the Atharva-veda Samhitā. — **Mahat-kshetra, as, ā, am**, occupying a wide district or territory. — **Mahat-tattva, am, n.** the Mahat or great principle, i. e. Intellect, (see above under *mahat*). — **Mahat-tama, as, ā, am**, greatest, mightiest, most powerful; exceedingly great or mighty or powerful. — **Mahat-tara, as, ā, am**, greater, mightier, stronger; exceedingly great or mighty or strong; (as), m. the oldest,

most respectable, principal; the head or oldest man of the village (= *grāma-kūṭa, dalādḥaka*); a man of the fourth or servile caste, a Sūdra (?); a courtier, chamberlain; N. of a son of Kāśyapa (or of Kāśyapa); (ī), f. a particular form of the Buddhist goddess Tārā. — **Mahattarakā, as, m.** a courtier, chamberlain. — **Mahat-tā, f. or mahat-tva, am, n.** greatness, magnitude, majesty, mightiness, largeness, amplitude, great extent, intensity, violence, height, high position, elevated station, high consideration or estimation, importance. — **Mahattva-rahita, as, ā, am**, deprived of majesty or greatness. — **Mahat-sena, as, m., N.** of a prince. — **Mahat-sevā, f.** service of the great, homage (rendered) to great men. — **Mahat-sthāna, am, n.** a high place, lofty position; (also read *mahā-sthāna.*) — **Mahad-āvāsa, as, m.** a great or roomy dwelling. — **Mahad-āsā, f.** great expectation, high hope. — **Mahad-āścāryam**, ind. very surprising. — **Mahad-āśraya, as, ā, am**, dependent upon or attached to the great; (as), m. the protection of the great, having recourse to the great, taking refuge with great people. — **Mahad-guṇa, as, ā, am**, possessing the virtues of the great. — **Mahad-guṇa-tva, am, n.** the possession of the virtues of the great. — **Mahad-bila or mahad-vila, am, n.** the atmosphere, ether, (the more correct form is *mahā-bila*, q. v.) — **Mahad-bhaya, am, n.** a great danger or emergency; fear of great people. — **Mahad-bhū, cl. I. P.** -bhavati, &c., to be great or full. — **Mahad-bhūta, as, ā, am**, one who has become great. — **Mahad-val, ān, atī, at**, Ved. connected with the word *mahat*. — **Mahad-vāruṇī, f.** a species of plant (= *mahendra-vāruṇī*). — **Mahad-vyatikrama, as, m.** a great transgression.

Mahan, n. (Ved. used only in the inst. sing. *mahnā*), greatness, mightiness, power, abundance (e. g. in *Rig-veda* V. 33, 10. *mahnā = mahat-tvena*, with greatness; *mahnā* may sometimes be translated 'greatly, mightily, amply, powerfully,' and in VII. 37, 1. there is one example of the inst. pl., e. g. *abhi somair mahabhīḥ priṇadhvam*, 'sate yourselves amply with the libations,' or according to Śāy. 'be satiated with the copious libations').

Mahana, as, ā, am, to be worshipped, adorable.

Mahaniya, as, ā, am, to be honoured, worthy of honour, praiseworthy, illustrious, glorious. — **Mahaniya-kirti, īs, īs, f.** of illustrious fame. — **Mahaniya-sāsana, as, ā, am**, ruling a magnificent empire (*Raghu-v.* III. 69).

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

Mahayat, an, antī, at, making glad, &c.; (Śāy.) making great.

Mahayāgya, am, n. Ved. enjoyment; veneration, honour; (Śāy. = *pūjā*).

Mahaye, dat. sing. in *Rig-veda* X. 65, 3, (according to some) = *mahe*, Ved. inf. of rt. I. mah, for joy, for enjoyment; (according to Śāy. = *pūjārtham*), for honour.

Mahayya, as, ā, am, Ved. to be enjoyed; to be honoured (= *pūjaniya*).

Mahar, ind. (originally *mahas*, q. v., final *s* being irregularly changed to *r* before soft letters), the fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other, (coming between Svar and Janas and said to be one krore of Yojanas above the polar star; it is supposed to be the abode of those saints who survive a destruction of the world, cf. *loka*); the word *mahar* is sometimes regarded as a fourth Vyāhṛiti, q. v.) — **Mahar-loka, as, m.** the fourth of the seven worlds as described above.

Mahartvij, maharddhi, maharabhabha, maharshi. See under *mahā*, p. 754, col. I.

Mahas, as, n. pleasure, enjoyment (Ved.); a feast, festival; a sacrifice, oblation [cf. *maha, makha, magha*]; a festive hymn, hymn of praise; greatness, might, power, strength, dominion (Ved.); abundance, fulness, superfluity, multitude (Ved.); light, ray of light, lustre, splendour; the fourth of the seven worlds, the fourth Vyāhṛiti (see *mahar* above); = *udaka*, water (according to Naigh. I. 12); (as),