

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 for مَرَّ: see أَيُّمَنُ اللهُ. — مَ for أَمْر: see the latter.

مَا when following كَلِّ or إِنَّ or أَيْنَ or أَيُّ, 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 حَيْثَمَا *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 دُمْتَ 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 أَنْتَ: see بَلِّغْ مَا بَلِّغَ: [What art thou?] means *what are thy qualities, or attributes?* (Har, p. 155.) مَا رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ, in the Kur, xxvi. 22, means *أَيُّ شَيْءٍ هُوَ*. (Jel.) See also an ex. voce فَيَّ. — مَا لَكَ signifies *أَيُّ شَيْءٍ* (IbrD) and may be rendered *What aileth thee?* — مَا شَيْءٌ *Some particular thing: something*. (See إِيَّه.) Also, *Any particular thing?* (IbrD.) See an ex. cited voce صَبَّاحٌ. — 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 الشُّكْلُ إِلَى الطُّولِ, and جَلَّ, and التُّرْكُ, and كَاظَ

مَا *The form inclines somewhat to length*; agreeably with a rendering voce عَقَّرَ: 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 رَأَيْتَهُ مِذْ يَوْمَانِ *I have not seen him for two days*. See De Sacy's Anthol. Gram. Ar., p. 253.

مَاق

مَاوَى: see مَاوَى and مَاوَى and مَاوَى.

مَاقَّة *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.)

مَان

1. مَانَهُم *He sustained them; bore the burden of, or undertook, their maintenance; he maintained them*. (§, K, arts. مَان and مَوْن.) — مَانُ الْقَوْمِ and مَانَهُم *He maintained, or sustained, the people, or party*. (M.)

2: see 1.

مَانَةٌ of the belly: see جَابَةٌ. — المَانَتَانِ of the hump of a camel: see قَحْدَةٌ.

مَانَةٌ i. q. قَوْتُ [Food, &c.]; (M;) a dial. var. of مَوْنَةٌ (q. v.); as also مَوْنَةٌ pl. مَوْنٌ. (Msb.)

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

مَانَةٌ *A weight, or burden*. (Mgh, Msb.)

See مَتَقَالَ. — *Trouble, molestation, or embarrassment*; as also مَوْنَةٌ: pl. of the former مَوْنَاتٌ; and of the latter مَوْنٌ. (MA.) — *The requisite means of subsistence*. (KL.) — مَوْنَةٌ الجَمَاعِ: see زَانِنَةٌ: it seems to mean *the pudendum muliebre considered as the means of جماع*.

مَاه

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

مَاهِيَّة: see مَاهِيَّة, voce سَنَةٌ, in art. سَنَه.

مَائِي

1. مَائِي (like مَاء) *It (a cat) mewed*. (TA, voce مَوَأ, art. مَاء.)

مَاتِع

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

2. مَاتِعَهُ (God) *made him to live*. (Bd in xi. 3.) — See مَلَا. — مَاتِعَهَا *He gave her a gift after divorce*. (K.) And مَاتِعَهَا بِكَذَا *He gave her (a divorced wife) such a thing*. (Msb.)

5. مَاتِعَ and مَاتِعَ and مَاتِعَ are syn., signifying *إِنْتَفَعَ بِهِ زَمَانًا طَوِيلًا*; (Ham, p. ۳۴۳;) [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, *إِسْتَمْتَعْتُ بِأَصْطَبَاحِ خَمِيرٍ بِالْإِصْغَاءِ إِلَى* [I enjoyed the drinking a morning-draught of wine]: and *أَغَانِي جَارِيَةٍ* [the listening to the songs of a girl].