1. *mita, as, ā, am,* Ved. fixed in the earth, founded, established; erected, built; cast, thrown, thrown away, scattered. — *Mita-jña, us, us, u,* Ved. having well-compacted or firm knees; (Sāy. = *saṅkućita-jānu; mita-jñubhiḥ = prahvair jānubhiḥ,* with bended knees.) — 1. *mita-medha, as, ā, am,* having firmly established strength or power.

1. *mitī, is,* f., Ved. fixing, erecting, establishing.

मि 2. *mi,* cl. 9. P. A. *mināti, minīte,* &c., = rt. 1. *mī,* q. v.

मिक्ष् *miksh* or *mimiksh* (thought by some to be desiderative forms fr. a lost rt. *miś,* contained in the words *miśra, miśla,* but referred by native commentators to the rt. 1. *mih,* q. v.), *mimikshati, mimikshus, mimikshe,* to mix, stir up, to give a relish to; (A.) to mix, be mixed: Caus. *mekshayati, -yitum,* to stir up, mix, mingle; [cf. *myaksh.*]

मिघ् *migh* = rt. 1. *mih,* only in *nimeghamāna, as, ā, am* [cf. *megha*], Ved. emitting moisture; (Sāy. = *nyañći avānmukhāni vṛishṭy-udakāni siñćat,* sprinkling down rain-water.)

मिचिता *mićitā,* f., N. of a river; (various reading for *niśćitā.*)

मिच्छक *miććhaka, as,* m., N. of a Buddhist patriarch.

मिछ् *mićh,* cl. 6. P. *miććhati, mimiććha, miććhitum,* to annoy, hurt, pain; to obstruct, hinder.

मिञ्ज् *miñj,* cl. 10. P. *miñjayati, -yitum,* to speak; to shine.

मिञ्जिकामिञ्जिक *miñjikā-miñjika, am,* n., N. of two beings sprung from the seed of Rudra.

मिणिमण *miṇmiṇa, as, ā, am,* speaking indistinctly through the nose.

मित् *mit.* See under rt. 1. *mi,* p. 776, col. 3.

मित 2. *mita, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 3. *mā;* for 1. *mita* see above), measured, meted, measured off, measured out, containing a particular measure, measuring, (*aksharāṇi shaṭ-triṅśad Gāyatrī mitā,* the Gāyatrī measuring or consisting of thirty-six syllables); defined, limited, bounded; measured, moderate, regular, scanty, frugal, sparing, little, brief, succint, concise (e. g. *mitaṃ dadāti,* he gives little or sparingly; *mitā ṭīkā,* a concise commentary); examined, investigated, known, understood; (*as*), m., N. of a divine being (associated with Sammita). — *Mitan-gama, as, ā, am,* taking measured steps, going deliberately or slowly; (*as, ā*), m. f. an elephant. — 2. *mita-dru, us, us, u,* running or moving in a measured manner (Sāy. = *parimita-gati;* but in Ṛig-veda VII. 7, 1, Sāy. explains *mita-dru* by *dagdha-druma,* consuming forests); (*us*), m. the ocean, sea. — *Mita-dhvaja, as,* m., N. of a King. — *Mita-bhāshiṭri, tā, trī, ṭri,* speaking in a measured or deliberate manner, speaking seldom or sparingly. — *Mita-bhāshin, ī, iṇī, i,* speaking little, seldom speaking; (*iṇī*), f., N. of two concise commentaries. — *Mita-bhukta, as, ā, am,* or *mita-bhuj, k, k, k,* eating sparingly, moderate in diet, moderate, temperate. — *Mita-mati, is, is, i,* narrow-minded, having a contracted understanding. — 2. *mita-medha, as, ā, am,* Ved. having few sacrifices. — *Mitam-paća, as, ā, am,* cooking a measured portion of food, cooking little; cooking food by measure, a miser, sparing, niggardly, stingy, covetous; cooking little (as applied to a culinary utensil), small-sized; [cf. *kim-paća.*] — *Mita-rāvin, ī, iṇī, i,* roaring or sounding moderately or in a measured manner, (used in Nirukta XI. 13. to explain *marut;* according to others a wrong reading for *a-m°,* roaring beyond measure.) — *Mita-roćin,* used in Nirukta XI. 13. to explain *marut.* — *Mita-vāć, k, k, k,* of measured speech, speaking little, prudent or deliberate in speaking. — *Mita-vyayin, ī, iṇī, i,* one who measures expenses, economical. — *Mita-śāyin, ī, iṇī, i,* sleeping little or sparingly. — *Mitākshara* (°*ta-ak°*), *as, ā, am,* having measured syllables, composed in verse, metrical; short and comprehensive (as a speech); (*ā*), f., N. of various concise commentaries; of a celebrated commentary by Vijñāneśvara on Yājñavalkya's Dharma-śāstra; of a commentary by Hara-datta on the Gautama-smṛiti; of a commentary by Nityānandāśrama on the Chāndogya Upanishad. — *Mitākharā-kāra, as,* m. 'author of the Mitākharā,' an epithet of Vijñāneśvara. — *Mitākharāvyākhyāna, am,* n., N. of a commentary by Lakshmī-devī on Vijñāneśvara's Mitākharā. — *Mitākharā-siddhānta-saṅgraha, as,* m., N. of an abbreviation by Rādhā-manohara-śarman of Vijñāneśvara's Mitākharā; (*as, ā, am*), speaking with caution, acting with circumspection. — *Mitārtha* (°*ta-ar°*), *as,* m. measured or accurate meaning; (*as, ā, am*), of measured or restricted meaning. — *Mitārthaka* (°*ta-ar°*), *as, ā, am,* of measured meaning, speaking with caution; (*as*), m. a cautious envoy. — *Mitārtha-bhāshin, ī, iṇī, i,* speaking words of well-weighed or measured import. — *Mitāśana* (°*ta-aś°*), *as, ī, am,* eating little or sparingly, moderate in diet, abstemious. — *Mitāhāra* (°*ta-āh°*), *as,* m. moderate food, scanty diet, moderation in eating; (*as, ā, am*), taking little food, sparing in diet. — *Mitokti* (°*ta-uk°*), *is,* m. moderate or infrequent speech, speaking little.

2. *miti, is,* f. (for 1. *miti* see col. 1), measuring, measure, weight, value, quantity; determining; accurate knowledge [cf. *māti*]; proof, evidence.

Mitvā, ind. having measured, &c.

मित्र 1. *mitra, as,* m. (originally *mittra,* fr. rt. 2. *mid,* or according to some fr. rt. *mith* + *tra;* cf. *medin*), a companion, associate, friend, (in this sense generally neut., except in Ved.; see *am,* n. below); N. of an Āditya or form of the sun (as a Vedic deity commonly associated with Varuṇa, both Mitra and Varuṇa being frequently invoked together with another of the Ādityas called Aryaman; Mitra is regarded in Ṛig-veda VIII. 47, 9, as son of Aditi; elsewhere he is called the deity of the constellation Anu-rādhā, and father of Ut-sarga: according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 89, 3, Mitra presides over the day as Varuṇa over the night; hence the closest connection subsists between these two deities, who are more frequently invoked together than Varuṇa is invoked singly; together they uphold and rule the earth and sky, together they guard the world, together they promote religious rites, avenge sin, and are the lords of truth and light; associated with Aryaman, they are represented as awful deities, haters and dispellers of all falsehood; in only one hymn, Ṛig-veda III. 59, Mitra is celebrated alone, and is there described as calling men to activity, sustaining earth and sky, and beholding all creatures with unwinking eye; in Ṛig-veda VII. 61, 1, the sun is described as the eye of Mitra-Varuṇa); the sun; N. of a Marut; of a son of Vasishṭha; of the third Muhūrta; (*ā*), f., N. of an Apsaras, (also read *Ćitra*); N. of the mother of Maitreya and Maitreyī; N. of one of the wives of Daśa-ratha, (cf. *sumitrā;* according to some, in this sense *mitrī*); (*am*), n. a friend, (*aurasam mitram,* a friend connected by blood relationship); an ally, the next neighbour of a king; epithet of a mode of fighting, (also read *bhinna*); friendship (Ved.). — *Mitra-karaṇa, am,* n. the making of friends, making one's self friends. — *Mitra-karman, a,* n. a friendly office. — *Mitra-kāma, as, ā, am,* desirous of friends, wishing for friends. — *Mitra-kārya, am,* n. the business of a friend, a friendly office, friendship. — *Mitra-kṛit, t,* m. 'friend-maker,' N. of a son of the twelfth Manu. — *Mitra-kṛiti, is,* f., Ved. (according to Sāy.) a friendly office. — *Mitra-kaustubha, as,* m. a proper N. — *Mitra-kru* or *mitra-krū,* Ved. (probably) N. of an evil being; see Ṛig-veda X. 89, 14. — *Mitra-gupta, as, ā, am,* protected by Mitra; (*as*), m., N. of a man. — *Mitra-gupti, is,* f. protection of friends. — *Mitra-ghna, as, ī, am,* 'friend-killing,' treacherous; (*as*), m., N. of a Rākshasa; (*ā*), f., N. of a river, (also read *ćitraghnī.*) — *Mitra-jña, as,* m., N. of a demon (said to steal oblations). — *Mitra-tā,* f. or *mitra-tva, am,* n. friendship, friendliness, alliance, intimacy, (*mitratāṃ samprāptaḥ,* one who has become a friend.) — *Mitra-tūrya, am,* n., Ved. victory or triumph of friends. — *Mitra-deva, as,* m., N. of a man; of one of the sons of the twelfth Manu. — *Mitra-druh, -dhruk, k, k,* or *-dhruṭ, ṭ, ṭ* (see 2. *druh*) or *mitra-drohin, ī, iṇī, i,* seeking to injure a friend, the betrayer of a friend, a false or treacherous friend; [cf. Zend *mithra-druj.*] — *Mitra-droha, as,* m. injury or betrayal of a friend. — *Mitra-dvish, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* or *mitra-dveshin, ī, iṇī, i,* hating or injuring a friend; (*ṭ*), m. a treacherous friend. — *Mitra-dharman, ā,* m., N. of a demon (said to steal oblations). — *Mitra-dhā,* ind., Ved. in a friendly manner. — *Mitra-dhita, am,* n. or *mitra-dhiti, is,* f. or *mitra-dheya, am,* n., Ved. a covenant or contract of friendship, friendly compact. — *Mitra-pati, is,* m., Ved. lord of friends or of friendship. — *Mitra-pada, am,* n. 'Mitra's place,' N. of a particular locality. — *Mitra-pratīkshā,* f. regard for a friend. — *Mitra-bandhuhīna, as, ā, am,* destitute of friends or relations. — *Mitra-bāhu, us,* m., N. of one of the sons of the twelfth Manu; of a son of Kṛishṇa. — *Mitrabha, am,* n., Ved. a friendly constellation, Mitra's Nakshatra, i. e. Anu-rādhā. — *Mitra-bhānu, us,* m., N. of a king. — *Mitra-bhāva, as,* m. a state of friendship, friendliness, friendly disposition. — *Mitrabhū, ūs,* m. a proper N. — *Mitra-bhṛit, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* Ved. entertaining or receiving a friend. — *Mitra-bheda, as,* m. separation of friends, breach of friendship; N. of the first book of the Pañća-tantra. — *Mitramahas, ās, ās, as,* Ved. (perhaps) having plenty of friends, rich in friends; having a friendly light, causing a favourable lustre; (Sāy.) = *mitrāṇāṃ pūjaka, anukūla-dīptimat, hitakāri-tejas,* &c. — *Mitra-miśra, as,* m., N. of the author of the Vīra-mitrodaya. — *Mitra-yajña, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Mitra-yuj, k, k, k,* Ved. joining one's self to a friend, joining a friend to one's self; (*k*), m., N. of a man; (*jas*), m. pl., N. of his descendants. — *Mitra-yuddha, am,* n. a contest of friends, a strife or quarrel between friends, conflict of allies, feud. — *Mitra-labdhi, is,* f. = *mitra-lābha* below. — *Mitra-lābha, as,* m. acquisition of friends or of friendship, forming friendship; N. of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. — *Mitra-vat, ān, atī, at,* having friends, possessing friends; (*ān*), m., N. of a demon (said to steal oblations); N. of a son of the twelfth Manu; of a son of Kṛishṇa; (*atī*), f., N. of a daughter of Kṛishṇa. — *Mitra-vatsala, as, ā, am,* affectionate towards friends, winning, captivating, engaging. — *Mitra-vana, am,* n. 'Mitra's wood,' N. of a forest. — *Mitra-varaṇa, am,* n. choice of friends, the act of choosing of friends or acquaintances. — *Mitra-varćas, ās,* m. a proper N. — *Mitravardha,* see Gaṇa Dhūmādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 127; [cf. *maitravardhaka.*] — *Mitra-vardhana, as, ī, am,* making friends prosperous, prospering friends (Ved.); N. of a demon (said to steal oblations). — *Mitra-vardhra,* see Gaṇa Dhūmādi to Pāṇ. IV. 2, 127. — *Mitra-varman, ā,* m. a proper N. — *Mitra-vāha, as,* m., N. of a son of the twelfth Manu. — *Mitra-vid, t,* m. 'a friend-knower,' one who knows friends, (various reading for *mantra-vid,* a spy.) — *Mitra-vinda, as, ā, am,* 'finding friends, acquiring friends,' epithet of an Agni; (*as*), m., N. of a son of the twelfth Manu; of a son of Kṛishṇa; of a preceptor; (*ā*), f. epithet of an Ishṭi; N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa. — *Mitra-vishaya, as,* m. friendship. — *Mitra-vaira, am,* n., Ved. dissension among friends. — *Mitra-śarman, ā,* m., N. of various persons. — *Mitra-śis, īs, īs, īs* (*śis* fr. rt. *śās,* cf. *āśis*), ruling over friends or allies; see Vopa-deva XXVI. 69. — *Mitra-saptamī,* f. epithet of the seventh day in the light half of the month Mārga-