

of the menstrual blood: (Bd:) or the womb's falling short of the nine months (Zj, O, L, and so in copies of the K, but in others seven months,) of gestation, and their exceeding the nine [or seven] months: (Zj, O, L:) or the womb's falling short of completion, so that the fetus dies, and their exceeding so that the gestation becomes complete: and accord. to this explanation, the reading of seven months in the K may be correct: see also Katádeh's explanation of غَيْض, below, which favours this reading. (TA.) — You say also, غَاضِ الْكَرَامُ وَفَاقَ النَّأَمُ (S, A) : The generous became few, (S, TA,) and failed, or perished, (TA,) and the mean became many. (S.) — لَفَاضَةً, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. as above, inf. n. غَيْض, (TA,) He (God, S, Mṣb) made it (i.e. water) to become scanty, or little in quantity, and to sink into the earth, or disappear in the earth: (S:) or made it to decrease, or diminish, or become deficient: (K:) or made it to go away into the earth: (Mṣb:) and اغْاضَةً signifies the same; (S, A, K;) and so does غَيْضَةً, inf. n. تَغَيَّبَتْ: (TA:) thus the first of these verbs is trans. as well as intrans. (S.) [It is said in the Kur xi. 46,] وَغَيْضَ آنِيَةً (S, A) And the water was made to become scanty, &c.: (S:) or was made to decrease, or diminish. (A, * Bd.) And hence the saying of 'Áisheh, describing her father, وَغَاضَ نَبْعَ الْرَّوْدَةِ + And he did away with what appeared of apostacy. (TA.) You say also, غَيْضَ دَمَقَةً + دَمَقَةً (S, * K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) He made his tears to diminish, (S, K,) and restrained them: (S:) or he took the tears from his eye and dashed them away. (Th.) A poet says, (TA,) namely, Jereer, (O and TA in art. غَيْض,) —

* غَيْضَنَ + مِنْ عَبَارَاتِنَ وَقْلَنَ لِي

* مَا ذَا تَقِيتَ مِنْ الْهَوَى وَلَقِينَا

meaning They made their tears to flow until they exhausted them [and they said to me, What is it that thou hast experienced, of love, and we have experienced?]: ISd says that من here denotes some; or it may be redundant, accord. to the opinion of Abu-l-Hasan; for he holds that it may be so in affirmative [as well as negative] phrases, mentioning, as an instance, قَدْ كَانَ مِنْ meaning قَدْ كَانَ مَطْرُ, meaning مَطْرُ. (TA.) One relation of this verse gives غَيْضَنَ; but the former is the right. (O and TA in art. غَيْض.) — Also He opened a way, passage, or channel, for it (namely water) to flow forth to a مَغِيْض [q. v.]. (Mṣb.) — + He diminished it, namely the price of a commodity; (Ks, S, Mṣb, K;) as also اغْاضَةً. (K.) — And He caused him to suffer loss, or detriment; and wronged, or injured, him. (ISd, TA.)

2. غَيْضَةً: see 1, latter half, in three places. — غَيْضَنَ said of a lion He frequented, or kept to, the غَيْضَةً [q. v.]. (S, Sgh, L, K.)

4. اغْاضَةً: see 1, latter half, in two places.

7: see 1, first sentence.

Bk. I.

غَيْض An abortive foetus, not completely formed; (Katádeh, K;) i.e. less than seven months old. (TA.) — Little; or a small quantity: as in the saying, or in أَعْطَاهُ غَيْضاً مِنْ فَيْضٍ + He gave him little from much. (S, A, K.) — An abundance of the trees called طَرْفَاءَ and أَعْلَاثٍ; i.e. طَرْفَاءَ and عَكِشٍ and حَاجٍ and أَثْلٍ. (TA.) [See also غَيْضَةً.]

طلع The طَلْعُ [or spadix of a palm-tree]; (IAqr, IDrd, O, K, TA;) like غَصِيْضُ and إِغْرِيْضُ: (TA:) or the عَجْمُ (AA, O, K) [thus correctly (in the CK عَجْمَ) evidently, I think, here meaning the heart (commonly called جَمَار q. v.) of the palm-tree (the only produce that is eaten except the dates)] that comes forth, or coming forth, (K,) or that has not come forth, (O,) from [amid] its [membranous fibres termed] يَفَ [q. v.], and all of which is eaten. (AA, O, K.)

غَيْضَةً A thicket; syn. أَجْمَةً; i.e. a collection of tangled, or confused, or dense, trees: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or an أَجْمَةً; i.e. a مَغِيْضَةً [q. v.] of water collected together, in which, in consequence thereof, trees grow: (S:) or an أَجْمَةً: and a place in which is a collection of trees in a مَغِيْضَةً of water: (K:) or particularly, of [trees of the willow-kind called] غَرْبٌ; not of all trees; (AHn, O, K;) accord. to the first Arabs of the desert; but this is at variance with what we find in the poems of the Arabs; for Ru-beh, for instance, makes it to consist of fruit-bearing trees and trees not fruit-bearing, and makes it to be a غَائِيْضٌ: (AHn, O:) [see also غَيْنَةً:] pl. [of pauc.] غَيْاضٌ (S, K) and [of mult.] غَيْاضٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and غَيْضَاتٌ: (Mṣb:) the first of these being formed with disregard of the augmentative [ā]; not being a pl. pl., for this is not so formed: (TA:) any غَرْبٌ in Nejd adjacent to the غَرْبٌ of the cultivated lands, when they are collected therein, are termed غَيْاضٌ. (O, TA.) [See also غَيْض.]

غَائِيْضٌ as used in the following verse,

* إِلَى اللَّهِ أَشْكُو مِنْ خَلِيلٍ أَوْدَهُ
* ثَلَاثٌ خَلَالٌ كُلُّهُمْ لِي غَائِيْضٌ

is said by some to mean غَائِيْضٌ, the ض being substituted for ظ; [so that the verse should be rendered, To God I complain of three qualities, or habits, of a friend whom I love, every one of which is to me such as angers;] thus says IJ: but ISd says that it may be without substitution, from غَاضَةً as expl. in the last sentence of the first paragraph of this art.; and thus the meaning may be, such as causes me to suffer loss, or detriment, and such as wrongs, or injures, me. (TA.)

مَغِيْضٌ is an inf. n. (TA.) [See 1, first sentence.] — And also the pass. part. n. of غَاضَةً; applied to water. (Mṣb, TA.) — And a n. of place, signifying A place where water sinks, or

goes away, into the earth: (Mṣb, TA:) or مَغِيْضٌ مَاءً: signifies a place where water enters [into the earth]: and a place where water collects: (Mgh:) see also غَيْضَةً: pl. مَغَايِيْضٌ. (Mgh.)

غَاطَ, aor. يَغْيَطُ, inf. n. غَيْطٌ: see غَاطَ, aor. يَغْيَطُ, inf. n. غَوْطٌ, in art. غَوط.

غَيْطٌ: see غَاطَ in art. غَوط.

1. غَاظَهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَغْيَطُ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غَيْطٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) He, or it, affected him with غَيْظ [or anger, wrath, or rage; &c.; i.e. angered him; or enraged him; &c.]; (S, Mṣb, K, &c.); as also غَيْظَةً; (IAqr, Th, K;) [in a copy of the Mṣb, تغَيَّظَهُ, which is doubtless a mistranscription;] and غَيْظَةً; (S, K;) and غَاظَهُ; (IAqr, Th, Mṣb, K;) but this last is not common; (Zj;) or it is not allowable. (ISk, S.) [See also غَيْطٌ below.]

2: see the preceding paragraph.

3. غَايَظَهُ, inf. n. مَغَايَظَةً: see 1: [originally, He angered him, or enraged him, or the like, being angered, or enraged, or the like, by him. — And hence, because emulation, or the like, often causes mutual anger,] + He emulated him, vied with him, or strove to overcome or surpass him, and did like as he did. (TA.) — also signifies + An acting in a leisurely manner: or it is [a] mutual [acting in that manner]. (TA.)

4: see the first paragraph.

5: see 8. — سَمِعُوا لَهَا تَغَيِّظًا, in the Kur [xxv. 13] means + They shall hear it to have a sound of boiling, (Zj, Bd, Jel,) like the boiling of the breast of an angry man. (Bd, * Jel.) — تَغَيِّظَتِ الْهَاجِرَةُ — + The midday, or summer-midday, became [ragingly or] vehemently hot. (K, TA.)

8. اغْتَاظَ He was or became, affected with غَيْظ [or anger; or rage; &c.; i.e. he was, or became, angered; or enraged; &c.]; (S, Mṣb, K;) and sometimes منْ كَذَا by reason of such a thing; and sometimes one says, مِنْ لَا شَيْءٌ: by reason of nothing; (Mṣb;) as also تَغَيِّظَتْ. (S, K.)

غَيْظٌ Anger; wrath; syn. غَصَبٌ: (K) or [rage, or vehement anger; for] it has a more intensive signification than غَصَبٌ: (IDrd:) or the former is latent [anger]; and the latter is apparent: or the former is that which affects a person who has not power to exercise it; and the latter, that which affects a person who has power to exercise it: (TA:) or the former, latent anger affecting one who has not power to exercise it: (S:) or most vehement anger, (Mṣb, K,) encompassing the liver, by reason of some event that is disliked or hated, and sometimes by reason of nothing: (Mṣb:) or the outbreak, and commencement, of anger. (IDrd, K.) — تَنَادَ تَمَزَّزَ مِنْ الْغَيْظِ — in the Kur