

and the green colour would predominate: [but, as the Arabs say, this requires consideration:] whatever be the cause, the bird, it is said, is termed **غَضِب** on account of the redness that affects its shanks: and this word is [said to be] an epithet used as a proper name of the bird: (AHn, L:) but this is a mistake, unless it mean that, because of its prevailing application, it is used in the same manner as **الْحَرْتُ** and **الْعَبَّاسُ**, not that it may be used [in a determinate sense] without the article **ال**: (L:) the pl. is **غَوَاضِبٌ**. (TA.) It is also said to be applied as an epithet to Any animal that eats **غَضِب** [q. v.]: (TA:) and particularly to [the species of bovine antelope called] the wild bull (**الْتَوْرُ الْوَحْشِيُّ**). (L.) — [See also a saying of Dukeyn cited voce **رَاوُونٌ**.]

مِغْضَبٌ I. q. **مِرْكَنٌ**, (S, K,) or **إِجَانَةٌ**: (A:) or a vessel resembling that called **إِجَانَةٌ**, in which clothes are washed. (TA.) — **مِغْضَابٌ** [is its pl.; and also] signifies The rags of the **غَضَاب** [or **هِنْدٌ** or the like]: (A:) [or] of the **حَيْض** [or **catamenia**]. (TA.) [If these two significations be correct, the latter is app. tropical: but **حَيْض** may be a mistranscription for **غَضَاب**.]

مُغْضَبٌ: see **غَضِبٌ**.

مَخْضُوبٌ: see **غَضِبٌ**, in two places.

غَضَد

1. **غَضَدَ**, aor. ٢, (L, K,) inf. n. **غَضْدٌ**, (L,) He broke wood, or a branch, or twig, whether moist or dry, (L, K,) or a soft thing, (L,) so that its parts did not separate. (L, K.) — It (carriage) broke in pieces fruit. (A.) — He bent, (S, A, L,) without breaking, (S, L,) wood, or a branch, or twig. (S, A, L.) You say also, **غَضَدَ** **الْبَعِيرُ عُنُقَ آخَرَ** (L, K) The camel broke, (L,) or bent, (K,) the neck of another camel: (L, K:) or † the camel fought another camel. (Lih, A.) — Also, (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (S,) He cut, or cut off, (S, K,) anything moist, or soft, or supple; and so **غَضَدَ**, inf. n. **تَخْضِيدٌ**. (S.) And **غَضَدَ الشَّجَرَ** He cut off, (S, A, K,) or pulled off, or removed, (Fr, Zj,) the thorns of the trees. (Fr, Zj, S, A, K.) — Also, (A, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (S,) † He (a man, K) ate vehemently: (S, A, K:) or [he crunched a thing;] he ate something moist, or soft, or supple; as a cucumber, and a carrot, (K,) and the like: (TA:) and † he (a horse) ate in the manner termed **غَضْرٌ**, (L,) or **قَضْرٌ**. (TA.) An Arab of the desert, who liked the cucumber, being asked what pleased him therein, answered, **غَضْدُهُ** [app. meaning The crunching thereof]: (S, L:) or he was asked what pleased him thereof, and answered, **غَضْدُهُ**, meaning what is broken in pieces, thereof. (A.) — **غَضَدَ**, [aor. ٢,] (TA,) inf. n. **غَضْدٌ**, (K,) It (fruit) became shrunk and shrivelled. (K, TA.)

2: see 1.

5: see 7, in two places. — [Also, app., † He affected an inclining of his body, or a bending, or he inclined his body, or bent, from side to side, by reason of languor; syn. **تَشَنَّى**: (see its part. n.,

voce **أَخْضَدَ**)] as said of a drunken man, in the Deewán of the Hudhalees, Freytag renders it *fractus fuit et quasi fractus corruit.*

7. **انْخَضَدَ** It (wood, or a branch, or twig, whether moist or dry,) broke so that its parts did not separate; as also **تَخَضَدَ**. (L, K.) — It (fruit, A, K, fresh, or moist, TA, being carried from one place to another, A, TA) became broken in pieces, (A, K,) or crushed; (K;) and so **تَخَضَدَ**. (A.) — It (wood, or a branch, or twig,) bent without breaking (AZ, S, L) asunder. (AZ, L.)

غَضْدٌ Feebleness and weakness in a plant. (K.) — † A malady (L, K) in a man, (L,) affecting the limbs, not amounting to a fracture; as also **غَضَادٌ**. (L, K.) — † Languor and pain of the body, with laziness. (L.) — **غَضْدُ السَّفَرِ** † The fatigue and weariness that are occasioned to a man by travel. (TA.) — † Whatever is cut off from wood, or a branch, or twig, (S, A, L, K,) that is moist, or soft, or supple: (S, L, K:) or what breaks in pieces, or broken pieces, of trees; as also **يَخْضُودٌ**: (K:) or what is cut off, and removed, of trees: and broken pieces, heaped up, of the papyrus, and of any pieces of wood, or of branches, or twigs, that are moist, or soft, or supple: (L:) and broken pieces of cucumbers [&c.]. (A.) — A certain plant: (K:) or a certain soft, or flaccid, kind of tree, without thorns. (L.) [See also **غَضَادٌ**.]

غَضْدٌ † Lacking power to rise, (K, TA,) from languor of the body, and pain, with laziness; (TA;) as also **مَخْضُودٌ**. (K.)

غَضَادٌ: see **غَضْدٌ**. — Also A certain kind of tree, (S, K,) soft, or flaccid, and without thorns: (S:) [see also **غَضْدٌ**:] or, of the kind of trees called **جَنْبَةٌ**, the leaves of which have edges like those of the **حَلْفَاءُ**, which are pulled with the hand like **حَلْفَاءُ**. (L.)

غَضُودٌ A horse that eats in the manner termed **قَضْرٌ**. (TA.) [See 1.]

غَضِيدٌ, applied to wood, or a branch, or twig, whether moist or dry, Broken so that its parts are not separated; as also **مَخْضُودٌ**. (L.) — Also, and **مَخْضُودٌ** (S, A) and **مُغْضَدٌ**, (A,) A tree, (S,) or lote-tree, (A,) having its thorns cut off, (S, A,) or pulled off, or removed: (Fr and Zj in explanation of the second word as occurring in the Kur lvi. 27:) or the second, in the Kur (ubi suprâ), may mean having the branches bent by reason of the abundance of the fruit. (Bd.)

أَخْضَدَ and **مُتَخَضَدٌ** i. q. **مُتَشَنَّى** [app. as meaning † Affecting an inclining of the body, or a bending, or inclining the body, or bending, from side to side, by reason of languor: see 5; and see also **غَضْدٌ** and **غَضْدٌ**]. (K.)

مُغْضَدٌ † A vehement eater: (A, L, K:) one who eats with coarseness, or rudeness, and quickness. (L.)

مُغْضَدٌ: see **غَضِيدٌ**.

مَخْضُودٌ: see **غَضِيدٌ**, in two places: — and **غَضْدٌ**.

مُتَخَضَدٌ: see **أَخْضَدَ**.

يَخْضُودٌ: see **غَضْدٌ**.

غَضَرَ

1. **غَضَرَ**: see 9, in two places. — **غَضَّرَ**: see 8, in two places.

2. **أَخْضَرَهُ**, [inf. n. **تَخْضِيرٌ**,] He rendered it **أَخْضَرُ** [i. e. green, &c.]. (S.) — [Hence,] it is said in a trad., **إِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِعَبْدٍ شَرًّا خَضَّرَهُ فِي اللَّيْلِ**, (TA,) i. e. † [When God desires evil to befall a man,] He makes him to have pleasure in unburnt bricks and clay, so that he may build, and thus be diverted from the things of the world to come, if his building be beyond his need, or not such a structure as a mosque or the like. (Marginal note in a copy of the "Jâmi' es-Sagheer" of Es-Suyootee.) [Hence also,] **خَضَّرَهُ فِيهِ**, inf. n. as above, † He was blessed in it. (L, K.) You say, **مَنْ خَضَّرَهُ فِي شَيْءٍ فَلْيَلْزِمُهُ**, (L,) or **فَلْيَلْزِمَهُ**, (L,) (so in a copy of the Mgh,) i. e. † Whosoever is blessed in a thing, (Mgh, L,) meaning an art or a trade or traffic, or a means of subsistence, let him keep to it. (L.)

3. **خَاضَرَهُ**, (TK,) inf. n. **مُخَاضَرَةٌ**, (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K,) He sold to him fruits before they were in a good, or sound, state: (A:) or before their goodness, or soundness, became apparent: (S, Mgh, Msh, K, TK:) the doing of which is forbidden: (S:) accord. to some, (TA,) the prohibition includes the sale of fresh ripe dates, [app. if not fully ripe,] and herbs, or leguminous plants, and the like; and therefore some disapprove of selling a greater quantity of fresh ripe dates than is cut at once. (S.)

4. **اخْضَرَ** It (plenty of moisture) rendered seed-produce soft, or tender. (TA.)

8. **اخْتَضَرَ** He cut herbage, (S, K,) or a tree, (A,) while it was green; (S, A, K;) as also **خَضَّرَ**, (A, TA,) aor. ٢, inf. n. **خَضْرٌ**. (TA.) And **أَخْضَرَ** It (herbage, TA) was taken, (K,) and pastured upon, (TA,) while fresh and juicy, (K,) and green, before it had attained its full height. (TA.) See also 9, last sentence. — Hence, (S, TA,) the pass. form, † He died in his youth; (S, K;) in his fresh and flourishing state. (S.) Young men used to say to an old man, **أَجَزْتَ يَا شَيْخُ** † [Thou hast attained to the time for dying, (lit. for being cut,) O old man]: and he replied, **أَيُّ بَنِيٍّ وَتَخْتَضِرُونَ** † [O my sons, and ye shall be cut off, or die, in your youth]. (S.) [See also **أَجَزَّ**.] — Also, the act. v., He cut off the green branches of a palm-tree with his **مِخْلَبٌ**; (TA;) and so **خَضَّرَ**, (K, *TA,) aor. ٢, inf. n. **خَضْرٌ**: (TA:) and he cut off a thing, as a man's nose, entirely: (TA:) or, simply, he cut off a man's nose. (IAar.) — And He ate fruit [while it was green, or] before it was ripe. (A.) — And hence, (TA,) † He deflowered a girl: (K, TA:) or, before she had attained to puberty; (Mshb in art. **قَض**, and K;) as also **ابْتَكَّرَ** and **ابْتَكَّرَ**. (TA.) — Also † He took a camel in a refractory state, not trained, and attached the nose-rein to him, and drove