

so as to become sore and chapped: (L:) or having the inner side of his knee inflamed by the roughness of his garment: (L, K:) fem. مَسْحَةٌ, and pl. مَسْحَاتٌ. (L.) — غَارَةٌ مَسْحَاءٌ † A hostile attack, or incursion, by a troop of horse, in which the attacking party passes lightly by the party attacked, or brushes by them, without remaining by them. (L, from a trad.) — See مَسِخٌ.

أَمْسَحٌ [app. used as a subst., and therefore with, or without, tenween,] A flat tract of land: pl. أَمْسَاحٌ. (TA.) — A smooth desert; or smooth waterless desert. (Lth.)

أَمْسُوحٌ Any long piece of wood in a ship: (K:) pl. أَمْسِيحٌ. (TA.)

مَسِخٌ and مَسِخَةٌ: see مَسِخٌ.

مَسُوحٌ الإِثْمَيْنِ Having the buttocks cleaving to the bone, and small. (L.) — مَسُوحٌ A eunuch whose testicles have been extirpated. (TA.) — عَضُدٌ مَسُوحَةٌ An arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, having little flesh. (TA.) — مَسُوحٌ A thing foul, or ugly, and unfortunate, and changed from its proper form, or make. (TA.) [See art. مَسَحَ.]

تَمْسِخٌ A dissembler; a deceiver; (K:) one who blandishes, soothes, or wheedles, one with his words, and deceives him. (TA.) — تَمْسِخٌ An audacious, or insolent, and wicked, or corrupt, man: (L, K:) or a great liar, who, if asked, will not tell thee truly whence he comes; who lies to thee even as to the place whence he comes. (L.) [See also مَسِخٌ.] — See تَمْسِخٌ.

تَمْسِخٌ (S, Mṣb, K,) and تَمْسِخٌ (Mṣb, K,) the latter app. a contraction of the former, (Mṣb,) [The crocodile]; a well-known aquatic animal, (S,) a creature like the tortoise, of great size, found in the Nile of Egypt and in the river Mīsrān, (K,) which is the river of Es-Sind; (TA;) or [rather] resembling the وَرَلٌ, about five cubits long, and less; that seizes men and oxen, and dives into the water with them and devours them: pl. of the former تَمْسِخِيحٌ, and of the latter تَمْسِخِيحٌ. (Mṣb.)

مسح

1. مَسَحَهُ (S, K,) aor. ʾ, (K,) inf. n. مَسَحٌ, (S,) He transformed him, or metamorphosed him, (S, Mṣb, K,) into a worse, or more foul, or more ugly, shape. (S, K.) Ex. مَسَحَهُ اللَّهُ قَرْدًا God transformed him into an ape. (S, K.) [See Kur, xxxvii. 67.] — مَسَحَ شِعْرًا He took and transformed poetry; accord. to the most common

usage, by the substitution of what is synonymous with the original, wholly or partly; but sometimes by altering the meanings. (M, F.) Sec 1 (last sentence) in art. سَلَخَ. — مَسَخَ الْكَاتِبُ The writer corrupted what he wrote by changing the diacritical points and altering the meaning. (Mṣb.) — مَسَخَ التَّاقَةَ (L, K,) aor. ʾ, inf. n. مَسَخٌ, (L,) † He rendered the she-camel lean, and wounded her back, by fatigue and use: (A'Obeyd, L, K:) as also مَسَخٌ. (L.) — مَسَخٌ, [aor. ʾ,] inf. n. مَسَاخَةٌ † It (flesh-meat, and fruit,) was, or became, tasteless, or insipid: it (food) had no salt nor colour nor taste: and, sometimes, it was between sweet and bitter. (L.) — مَسَخَ طَعْمَهُ † It caused its taste to depart; took away its taste. (S.)

4. امسح It (a humour) became dissolved. (L, K.)

7. اِمْسَخَتِ الْعَضُدَ, [or اِئْمَسَخَتِ, the original form,] The arm, between the shoulder and the elbow, became lean. (L.) اِئْمَسَاخُ حَمَاةِ الْفَرَسِ [انمساخ حمة الفرس (ساق) called] the حَمَاةِ of the horse (S, K) is disliked. (S.) [In some copies of the S, this is omitted.]

مَسِخٌ and مَسِخٌ (L, K,) [the former originally an inf. n., and therefore used as sing. and dual and pl. without alteration, though مَسُوحٌ is used as a pl. by late writers, (see De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., ii. 273,)] the latter of the measure مَفْعُولٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ, (L,) Transformed, or metamorphosed, into a worse, or more foul, or more ugly, shape. (L, K.) Ex. الْجَانُّ مَسِخُ الْجِنِّ The Jānn, which are slender serpents, are the transformed of the Jinn, or Genū; like as certain persons of the Children of Israel were transformed into apes. [See Kur, ii. 61.] (L, from a trad.) — Also, the latter, Deformed; rendered ugly in make, or form. (K.) Hence, some say, the appellation of الدَّجَالُ الْمَسِخُ [more commonly الْمَسِخُ الدَّجَالُ, q.v.]. (TA.) — Also, the same, † A man having no beauty. (S, K.) — And † Weak and stupid: (K:) also an epithet applied to a man. (TA.) — And † Flesh-meat, (S, L, K,) and fruit, (L, K,) that has no taste; tasteless; insipid: (S, L, K:) or, applied to food, that has no salt nor colour nor taste: and sometimes, that is between sweet and bitter. (L.) El-Ash'ar Er-Rakabān, of the tribe of Asad, a Jáhilee, says, addressing a man named Riḍwān, (L.)

• مَسِخٌ مَلِيحٌ كَلْحَمِ الْحَوَا
• وَلَا أَنْتَ حَلْوٌ وَلَا أَنْتَ مَرٌّ
[Tasteless, insipid, like the flesh of a new-born camel, thou art not sweet nor art thou bitter]. (S, L.)

مَسَخٌ Leanness of the arm, between the shoulder and the elbow. (L.)

مَسِخٌ: see مَسِخٌ.

مَابِخِيٌّ A bow-maker. (S, L, K.) AHn says, that مَابِخَةٌ, a man of the tribe of Azd, of Es-Sarāh, is asserted to have been a bow-maker: and Ibn-El-Kelbee says, that he was the first of the Arabs who made bows; that the people of Es-Sarāh who made bows and arrows were numerous, because of the abundance of trees in their district, and hence every bow-maker in after times received the above appellation. (L.) — مَابِخِيَّةٌ (L, K) and مَابِخِيَّاتٌ (S, L) Bows: so called in relation to the above-mentioned bow-maker, Māsikhah of the tribe of Azd: (S, L, K:) Māsikhah was his surname, and his name was Nubeysheh the son of El-Ḥārith, one of the sons of Naṣr the son of Azd. (TA.)

هُوَ أَمْسَحٌ مِنْ لَحْمِ الْحَوَا [He, or it, is more tasteless, or insipid, than the flesh of the new-born camel]: i.e., he, or it, has no taste. A proverb. (S.)

مَمْسُوحٌ A horse, having little flesh in the rump, or buttocks: and مَمْسُوحَةٌ الْعَجِزُ A woman having little flesh in her posteriors: (K:) but the more approved pronunciation is with ح. (TA.)

مد

1. مَسَدٌ, aor. ʾ, (S, M, L,) inf. n. مَسَدٌ, (S, M, L, K,) He twisted a rope: (M, L, K:) or he twisted it well. (ISK, S, L.) — مَسَدٌ, aor. ʾ, (M, L,) inf. n. مَسَدٌ, (S, M, L, K,) He pursued a journey laboriously, or with energy; or he held on, or continued, the journey; syn. أَدَابَ السَّيْرَ (S, M, L, K,) by night: (S, M, L:) or he journeyed on continually, whether by night or by day: (M, L:) because the so journeying renders an animal lean, or lank. (Lth, L.) — مَسَدٌ, aor. ʾ, [inf. n. مَسَدٌ,] † It (leguminous herbage, A, or continued travel, Lth) rendered an animal lean, lank, light of flesh, slender, or lank in the belly. (Lth, A, L.) El-Abdee says, describing a she-camel, and likening her to a wild bull,

يَمْسُدُهُ الْقَفْرُ وَيَلْبَسِي سَدِي

The bare and waterless desert renders him lean, &c., and dewy night. (L.) — مَسَدٌ, inf. n. مَسَدٌ, † It (the belly) was, or became, soft, of small dimensions, even, and without any ugliness. (M, L.) — The following expression of Ru-beh,

يَمْسُدُ أَعْلَى لَحْمِهِ وَيَأْرَمُهُ

means † It (the milk of camels) strengthens the