

مَعْرَتِ الْوَأَشِي الْأَرْضِ † *The beasts pastured upon the land, (i. e., its trees or herbs, TA,) and left no pasturage in it.* (TŞ, L, K.) — اَمْعَرَهُ † *He despoiled him of his property, (K, TA,) and reduced him to poverty.* (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places.

مَعْرُ A man, (Ş,) and a head, (A,) whose hair is falling off, or has fallen off; (Ş, A:) as also مَعْرٌ and مَتْمَعْرٌ: (A:) or having little hair; (TA;) as also مَعْرٌ: (Ş:) and the first and second, a camel's foot (خَفٌّ) of which the hair (both شَعْرٌ and وَبْرٌ) has gone: and مَعْرَاءٌ, a forelock (نَاصِيَةٌ, K, or that of a horse, TA,) of which all the hair has gone. (K.) — Hair, and plumage, and the like, little in quantity, or scanty; as also مَعْرٌ: and the latter, hair falling off. (K.) — [Hence,] † A man who is niggardly, or avaricious, having little beneficence; (K:) unpropitious, mean, and hard, or difficult. (TA.) — † A man having little flesh. (TA.) — مَعْرٌ قَاعٌ, and مَعْرَةٌ أَرْضٌ: † A plain, and land, destitute of herbage: (A:) or the latter, accord. to Yaşkoob, land having little herbage: and مَعْرٌ مَكَانٌ a place having little herbage. (Ş.)

مَعْرٌ: fem. مَعْرَاءٌ: see مَعْرٌ, throughout. — Also, of a solid hoof, † The hair that hangs down upon it (K, TA) from the fore part of the pastern: because it has a disposition to fall off. (TA.)

مَتْمَعْرٌ: see مَعْرٌ.

### معز

1. مَعَزُ الشَّيْءِ †, [and مَعَزَتِ الْأَرْضُ, accord. to the explanation of the inf. n. in the Ş,] aor. ى, (TK,) inf. n. مَعَزٌ, (Ş, K, TK,) *The thing [and the ground] was, or became, hard.* (Ş, K, TK.) — مَعَزَتِ الْبَعِزُّ said of a man: see 4. — مَعَزَتِ الْبَعِزُّ, وَضَّأَتِ الشَّانَ, aor. ى, *I set apart the goats from the sheep.* (K.)

4. مَعَزُ *He, (a man, A,) or it, (a people, Ş,) became abundant in goats; his or its, goats became abundant, or numerous;* (Ş, A, K;) as also, مَعَزٌ, aor. ى, (K,) inf. n. مَعَزٌ. (TK.)

مَعَزٌ, and مَعَزٌ, (Ş, A, Mşb, K,) gen. ns., (Ş, Mşb,) [or rather quasi-pl. ns., signifying *Goats;*] the kind of غَنَمٌ opposed to ضَانٌ; (Ş, A, K;) the kind of غَنَمٌ that have hair; (Mşb, TA;) the ضَانٌ being those that have wool; (TA;) as also مَعَزِيٌّ, (Ş, Mşb, K,) accord. to Sb, (Ş,) with tenween, (Ş, Mşb,) when indeterminate, (Mşb,) and perfectly decl., (Ş,) the ى [which is written ى] being a letter of quasi-coordination, not a characteristic of the fem.

gender, (Ş, Mşb,) for the word is quasi-coördinate to دَرَهْمٌ, of the measure فَعْلَلٌ; for the ى of quasi-coordination follows the same rules as a letter belonging to the word itself, as is shown by their saying مَعَزِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ [originally مَعَزِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ] as the dim. forms of مَعَزِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ with tenween, the letter next after the ى of diminution being with kesr, like as they say دَرَهْمِيٌّ; for if the ى were to denote the fem. gender they would not change it into ى [in مَعَزِيٌّ, the original form of مَعَزِيٌّ,] like as they do not change it in the dims. of حَبَلِيٌّ and أُخْرِيٌّ [which are حَبَلِيٌّ and أُخْرِيٌّ]: (Ş:) it is sometimes made fem., [by being written or pronounced مَعَزَاءٌ] and sometimes it is made imperfectly decl. [and therefore without tenween]: (K:) Fr says, that it is [itself] fem., but that some make it masc. [and therefore with tenween]: but A'Obeid says, that most of the Arabs pronounce مَعَزِيٌّ without tenween, while some of them pronounce it with tenween, whereas all of them pronounce مَعَزِيٌّ with tenween: (Ş:) IAşr says, that it is perfectly decl. when likened to the measure مَفْعَلٌ, and imperfectly decl. when held to accord. with the measure فَعْلَى: (TA:) accord. to Aboo-'Amr, Ibn-El-'Alà, it is from مَعَزٌ, [inf. n. of مَعَزٌ,] and in like manner مَعَزِيٌّ is from مَعَزٌ: (Aş, Ş:) مَعَزِيٌّ also signifies the same as مَعَزٌ, (Ş, A, K,) or is pl. of مَعَزٌ, [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] like as عَيْبِدٌ is of عَيْبَدٌ; (Mşb;) and مَعَزِيٌّ also is syn. with مَعَزٌ, (Ş, K,) and so are مَعَزِيٌّ (K) and مَعَزِيٌّ: (Şgh, K:) [respecting مَعَزِيٌّ, see also below:] مَعَزٌ [as well as its syns. mentioned above, like all quasi-pl. ns., is sometimes masc., but generally] is fem.: (Mşb:) a male is called مَعَزٌ, (Ş, A, Mşb, K,) and so a female; (Mşb, K;) or a female is called مَعَزَةٌ (Ş, A, TA) [and مَعَزَةٌ (M, voce شَرْقَاءُ)] and مَعَزَاءٌ; (TA;) and شَاةٌ [or rather مَعَزِيٌّ] is also used as a sing., (Mşb,) and is applied to a male and to a female: (Mşb, art. شَوْه:) [see also مَعَزِيٌّ: مَعَزِيٌّ is a pl. [of pauc.] of مَعَزٌ, like as عَيْبِدٌ is of عَيْبَدٌ: (Mşb:) the pl. of مَعَزِيٌّ, (K,) or of مَعَزَةٌ, (Ş,) is مَوَاعِزٌ; (Ş, K;) and مَعَزِيٌّ and مَعَزِيٌّ are said to be quasi-pl. ns. (TA.) The goats of the Arabs of the desert have short hair, not long enough to be spun; but the goats of the cold countries, and of the people of the fertile regions, have abundant hair, and of this the Akrad [or Kurds] fabricate their tents. (T in art. بَنَى.) See also تَدْمَرِيٌّ in art. دَمَرٌ; and see ضَائِنٌ in art. ضَانٌ.

مَعَزَةٌ: }  
مَعَزِيٌّ: } see their syn. مَعَزٌ.  
مَعَزَاءٌ: }

مَعَزَاءٌ a fem. sing. of مَعَزٌ, q. v. (TA.)

مَعَزٌ: }  
مَعَزِيٌّ: } see their syn. مَعَزٌ.

مَعَزِيٌّ dim. of مَعَزِيٌّ, syn. of مَعَزٌ, q. v. (Sb, Ş.)

مَعَزٌ A possessor, or master, of مَعَزِيٌّ [or goats]. (Ş, K.)

مَعَزٌ مَاعِزَةٌ and مَاعِزٌ sings. of مَعَزٌ, q. v. (Ş, K.) — The former also signifies *Goats' skin.* (Ş, K.)

مَعَزٌ, and its fem. مَعَزَاءٌ, applied respectively to a place (مَكَانٌ) and to land or ground (أَرْضٌ), † *Hard, (Ş, K,) and abounding with pebbles:* (Ş:) or both, [used as subst.,] *rugged and stony ground:* (A:) or a place abounding with pebbles, and hard: or the latter, *small pebbles:* (A'Obeid, TA:) thus A'Obeid explains a sing. as having a pl. signification: (TA:) or the latter, a desert, (صَحْرَاءٌ) in which is elevation and ruggedness, consisting of soil, or clay, and pebbles, mixed together, but hard ground, rough to the tread: (IŞh, TA:) pl. مَعَزٌ, (K,) [a pl. of each as an epithet, or or each used as a subst.,] because imagined to have the character of an epithet; (TA;) and مَاعِزٌ, [a pl. of the former,] because the character of a subst. predominates in it; and مَعَزَاوَاتٌ, a pl. of the latter. (TA.)

مَعَزِيٌّ: see its syn. مَعَزٌ. — It also signifies, (K,) or is said to signify, (Ş,) *A herd of gazelles, (Ş, K,) in number from thirty to forty;* (Ş, TA;) or *from thirty upwards:* or a number of buch-gazelles collected together: (TA:) or a number of أَوْعَالٌ [or mountain-goats] collected together: (A, K:) or of أَوْعَالٌ such as are termed تَيَابِلٌ (Az, TA:) pl. مَاعِزِيٌّ and مَاعِزٌ. (K.)

### معط

1. مَعَطٌ, (Ş, K,) aor. ى, (K,) inf. n. مَعَطٌ, (Ş,) *He (a man) was, or became, without hair upon his body:* (Ş:) and in like manner you say of a man's skin: (TA:) and of a wolf, meaning *his hair fell off by degrees, or part after part:* but you should not say مَعَطٌ شَعْرُهُ (Ş:) [but see 5:] or, said of a wolf, it signifies *he was, or became, mischievous, malignant, or foul;* syn. حَبَثٌ: or *his hair became scanty, or little,* (K,) and مَعَطٌ said of a wolf, *his hair fell off:* (Mgh, Mşb:) and مَعَطٌ, (Ş, K,) of the measure اِنْتَعَلٌ, or