

and remains in the pl. because it is substituted for و in the sing. عَيْدٌ. (TA.)

بأس

1. بَأْسٌ, aor. يَبُؤُسُ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. بَأَسٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) or بَأَسَةٌ; (M; [so I find in a copy of the M, but perhaps it is a mistranscription for بَأَسَةٌ;]) and بَيْسٌ, [aor. يَبِيسُ] inf. n. بَيْسٌ; (M;) He was, or became, mighty, or strong, in war or fight; (K;) courageous, or valiant: (M, Mṣb, K;) or very mighty or strong in war or fight. (AZ, S.) — بَيْسٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَبِيسُ (S, M, K) and بَيْسٌ, the latter extr., like بَيْسٌ aor. of نَعِمَ (M,) [and some other instances, (see حَسَبَ)] inf. n. بَيْسٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ (K) and بَيْسٌ (TA) and بَيْسٌ (S, K,) [in measure] like أَمِيرٌ, (TA,) [accord. to the CK بَيْسٌ, which is a mistake,] and بَيْسِي, (TS, TA,) incorrectly written in the copies of the K بَيْسِي; (TA;) or بَيْسٌ; (A;) or both these forms; (M;) He was, or became, in a state of distress; straitened in his means of subsistence, or in the conveniences of life; (M, Mṣb;) in a state of poverty: (M, A, Mṣb, TA;) or in a state of pressing want: (S, K, TA;) and بَيْسٌ, inf. n. بَأَسَةٌ and بَيْسٌ, whence the subst. بَيْسٌ, he was, or became, in a state of trial, or affliction: (M;) and [in like manner,] بَيْسٌ (inf. n. بَيْسٌ, S,) distress, or poverty, or misfortune, or calamity, (البأساء,) befell him. (IAar, S, M, TA.) — بَيْسٌ, also written بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ (S, K,) is a word of dispraise or blame, (S,) implying all kinds of dispraise or blame, (TA,) [or superlative dispraise or blame; signifying, Very evil or bad is he, or it: or superlatively evil or bad is he, or it:] contr. of نَعِمَ: (S, M, TA;) a pret. verb, imperfectly inflected, (S, K,) like نَعِمَ, (S,) [having only one variation of form, namely, the fem. بَيْسَتْ, though the masc. is more commonly used even when the agent is fem. or pl.,] because it is translated from its original application, (S, K,) i. e. from بَيْسٌ فَلَانٌ signifying [he found, met with, or experienced, distress, &c.], to signify dispraise or blame. (S, TA.) When it is accompanied by a gen. n. without the article ال, this is always in the accus. case: but when the n. has the article ال, it is always in the nom. case: (TA;) you say, بَيْسٌ رَجُلًا [Very evil or bad, or superlatively evil or bad, as a man, is Zeyd; رَجُلًا being a specificative]: (K;) and بَيْسٌ الرَّجُلُ زَيْدٌ [Very evil, &c., is the man, Zeyd]; and بَيْسَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ هِنْدٌ [or more commonly بَيْسٌ in this case also, Very evil, &c., is the woman, Hind]. (S.) Some argue that it is a noun, from the saying, نَعِمَ السَّيْرُ عَلَى بَيْسِ الْعَيْرِ, because it has a prep.; but this is explained as elliptical, and meaning, نَعِمَ السَّيْرُ عَلَى عَيْرٍ مَقُولٍ فِيهِ بَيْسُ الْعَيْرِ [Excellent is the journeying upon an ass of which it is said Very evil, &c., is the ass]. (I'Alk p. 232.) Zj says that when it is followed by مَا, then مَا, with it, is

regarded as occupying the place of an indeterminate noun; [namely, شَيْئًا, as a specificative; as in the Kur ii. 84, بَيْسٌ مَا اشْتَرَوْا بِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ, or بَيْسًا, &c., Very evil, &c., as a thing, is that for which they have sold, or exchanged, themselves:] (TA;) but some say that it is the agent, and is a determinate noun; and this is the opinion of Ibn-Kharoof, which he ascribes to Sb. (I'Alk ubi supra.) [For further illustration, see نَعِمَ.]

4: see بَيْسٌ.

5: see 6.

6. تَبَأَسَ He feigned the lowliness, or submissiveness, of poverty, humbling, or abasing, himself, (K, TA,) with men; and تَبَأَسَ is allowable in the same sense. (TA.)

8. ابْتَأَسَ بِهِ, (M, A,) and مَنَّهُ, (S, TA,) He was distressed by it, or at it; it does not signify dislike: (IB, TA;) or he grieved at it, (S, M, A,) and humbled and abased himself: so in the Kur xi. 38 and xii. 69. (M, A, TA.) It is said of a man when a thing that he dislikes becomes known to him. (AZ, TA.)

بَأْسٌ Might, or strength, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) in war or fight: (S, A, K;) courage; valour, or valiantness; prowess. (M, K.) — War, or fight; (M, Mṣb;) as also بَيْسٌ (M) and بَأَسَةٌ: (TA;) pl. of the first, أَبُؤُسٌ. (Mṣb.) — Hence, (M,) + Fear, (M, TA,) in the saying, لَا بَأْسَ عَلَيْكَ, (M, TA,*) and بَكَ, (M,) [+There is no fear for thee: lit., there is no war against thee, or with thee]: the saying of which to an enemy implies the granting him security, or protection: and in the same sense it is used in a trad., in the phrase اشْتَدَّ الْبَأْسُ [+Fear became vehement]. (TA.) — I. q. ضَرَّرَ + [Harm, injury, &c.]: so in the phrase لَا بَأْسَ [There is, or will be, no harm, &c.]; and لَا بَأْسَ بَكَذَا, and فِي كَذَا, +There is, or will be, no harm in such a thing]. (Har p. 311.) It is said in a trad., لَا بَأْسَ بِالْعَنِيِّ لِمَنْ آتَى [There is no harm in wealth to him who is pious]. (El-Jámi' es-Sagheer of Es-Suyootee.) بَأْسٌ also occurs for بَأْسٌ; the ء being suppressed, agreeably with analogy; not altered by permutation. (M, TA.) — Punishment: (S, A, K;) or severe punishment; (TA;) as also بَيْسٌ, in measure like كَتَفٌ. (IAar, TA.) — See also بَيْسٌ, in two places.

بُؤْسٌ (also written بُؤَسٌ, with the ء suppressed, Mṣb) Distress; straitness of the means of subsistence, or of the conveniences of life; poverty: (M, Mṣb, TA:*) or a state of pressing want: (S, K;) or misfortune; calamity: (A;) and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ (K, TA) and بَأَسَةٌ (M, A) and بَيْسِي (S, K) and بَيْسِي (TA) and مَبِيسَةٌ (M, TA) [all of which, except بَأَسَةٌ and مَبِيسَةٌ, are said to be inf. ns. (see بَيْسٌ)] signify the same as بُؤْسٌ: (S, M, A, K, TA;) بَيْسٌ and بَأَسَةٌ are both from بُؤْسٌ [with which they are syn. accord. to authorities

indicated above]; (Zj, IDrd, TA;) the former is contr. of نَعَمِي, (S, TA,) and in like manner the latter is contr. of نَعَمَاءُ: (TA;) the latter is of the measure فَعْلَاءُ without any أَفْعَلُ, because it is a subst.; like as أَفْعَلُ occurs among substa. without any فَعْلَاءُ, as in the instance of أُحَدِّدُ: (Akh, S;) or بَيْسِي signifies a state of trial or affliction, and is a subst.; and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسَةٌ signify the same, but are inf. ns.: (M;) and بَأَسَةٌ is syn. with شِدَّةٌ [like بُؤْسٌ in the first of the senses explained above]; (S, TA;) and مَشَقَّةٌ [meaning distress, or difficulty]: (TA;) or it signifies misfortune, or calamity, (A, K,) like بُؤْسٌ; (A;) and so أَبُؤُسٌ: (S, K;) or rather this last signifies misfortunes, or calamities; for it is pl. of بَأَسٌ, i. e., a pl. of pauc.; not of بُؤْسٌ, as J asserts it to be; for the pl. of pauc. of بُؤْسٌ is أَبِيسٌ: (IB, TA;) but أَبُؤُسٌ may be used as pl. of بَأَسَةٌ. (Fr, in S, voce ضَرَّرَ, q. v.) [See exs. of these two pls. in what follows.] You say بَيْسٌ يَوْمٌ بُؤْسٌ وَيَوْمٌ نَعِيمٌ [A day of distress, or poverty, &c., and a day of ease and plenty]. (S, TA.) And بَأَسَةٌ [May distress, or poverty, &c., befall him]: a form of imprecation. (Sb, M, TA.) And بُؤْسٌ أَهْنٌ سَمِيَةٌ, app. an expression of pity [meaning Alas for the distress, &c., of Ibn-Sumeiyeh!]. (TA, from a trad.) And عَسَى الْغَوِيْرُ أَبُؤُسًا Perhaps the little cave [may be attended with] calamities; not calamity, as in the S [and K]: (IB:) a prov.; (S;) originating from a cave's having collapsed upon some men in it; or from an enemy's having come to some men in a cave, and slain them; wherefore it is applied to anything whence evil is feared: (As, S, K, in art. غَوْرُ:) or it is applied to him who is suspected of a thing: (IAar, TA;) or الْغَوِيْرُ was the name of a certain water, which belonged to the tribe of Kelb, and the words of this prov. were said by Ez-Zebbà, when Kaseer turned aside from the plain road, and took the way to الْغَوِيْرُ: (Ibn-El-Kelbee, S, K, in art. غَوْرُ:) أَبُوؤُسَا is in the accus. case by reason of يَكُونُ understood. (Mughnee.) [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 94.] El-Kumeyt also says,

• قَالُوا أَسَاءَ بَنُو كُرْزٍ فَعَلْتُ لَهُمْ
• عَسَى الْغَوِيْرُ بِأَبِيسٍ وَأَغَوَارٍ

[They said, Benoo-Kurz have done evil: and I said to them, Perhaps the little cave may be attended with calamities and connected with other caves]: أَبُوؤُسَا is here pl. of بُؤْسٌ. (IB, TA.) [In the S, the last words are written وَأَغَوَارٍ and بِأَبِيسٍ, in one copy: in another, وَأَغَوَارٍ: both of which are app. wrong.] — See also بَيْسٌ.

بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ and بَيْسٌ: see بَيْسٌ. — Calamities; misfortunes. (K.)

بَيْسٌ: see بَأَسٌ, last signification: — and see بَيْسٌ.

بُؤْسٌ: see بُؤْسٌ, in three places.
بَأَسَةٌ: see بَأَسٌ: and بُؤْسٌ: the latter, in five