

وزغ) or such as are large, of the وزغ [whereof وزغة is the n. un.]: (A, Mṣb:) or [one] of the large [sorts] of the وزغ: (S, K:) determinate, as a generic appellation: (S, TA:) As says, I know not why it is so called: (TA:) [the reason seems to be its leprous hue: see بُرَص:] its blood and its urine have a wonderful effect when put into the orifice of the penis of a child suffering from difficulty in voiding his urine, (K, TA,) relieving him immediately; (TA;) and its head, pounded, when put upon a member, causes to come forth a thing that has entered into it and become concealed therein, such as a thorn and the like: (K:) the dual is سَمَامَا أُبْرَصَ: (S, M, Mṣb, K:) and the pl. is سَوَامِرُ أُبْرَصَ, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) ابرص having no dual form nor pl.; (M;) or, (K,) or sometimes, (Mṣb,) or if you will you may say, (S,) السَّوَامِرُ, without mentioning ابرص; and اِبْرِصْهُ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and الأَبْرِصُ; (S, M, A, Mṣb, K;) without mentioning سَامِرٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) the last of these pls. being as though formed from a rel. n., [namely, اِبْرِصِي], although without [the termination] ة, like as they said المَهَابِةُ [for المَهَابِةُ]. (M.) — الأَبْرِصُ The moon. (A, Sgh, K.) [So called because of its mottled hue.] You say, بَشْتُ [I passed the night, none but the moon cheering me by its presence]. (A, TA.) — حَيَّةٌ بَرَصًا A serpent having in it, (K,) i. e., in its skin, (M, TA,) white places, distinct from the general colour. (M, K, TA.) — أَرْضٌ بَرَصًا † Land bare of herbage; (A;) of which the herbage has been depastured (K, TA) in some places, so that it has become bare thereof. (TA.)

برطل

Q. 1. بَرَطَلٌ (inf. n. بَرَطَلَةٌ, TK,) He placed a long stone (بَرَطِيلٌ) in the fore part (أَزَاهُ, q. v.) of his watering-trough. (Lth, K.) = [He gave him a بَرَطِيلٌ, or bribe;] he bribed him. (K.) And بَرَطَلٌ He was bribed. (TA.)

Q. 2. تَبْرَطَلٌ He received a [بَرَطِيلٌ, or] bribe. (K.)

بَرَطِيلٌ A long stone: pl. بَرَاتِيلٌ: (S:) or a broad stone: (TA in art. بَرَمَ:) or a stone (Seer, A, K) of an oblong form (A, TA) a cubit in length, (Seer, TA,) or an iron, long, broad, and hard by nature, (K,) not such as is made long, or sharpened or made sharp-pointed, by men, (TA,) with which the millstone is pecked (تَنْقَرُ [i. e., wrought into shape, and roughened in its surface, by pecking]): so says Lth: (TA:) to this is sometimes likened the muzzle, or fore part of the nose and mouth, of a she-camel of high breed: (Lth, TA:) [and hence,] it signifies also † the muzzle, or fore part of the nose and mouth, of an old bear: (TA:) some say that the dual signifies two elongated stones, of the hardest kind, slender, and sharp-pointed, with which the millstones is pecked (تَنْقَرُ [explained above]). (TA.) Also, (K,) accord. to Sh, (TA,) A pickaxe, or stone-cutter's pick; syn. مِعْوَلٌ: (Sh, Mṣb, K:) pl. as

above: accord. to IAqr, what is called in Persian اسكنه [app. a mistranscription, or a dial. var., of اِسْكُنْكَ]. (TA.) = A bribe; syn. رَشْوَةٌ: (Mṣb, K:) app. mentioned in the K as an Arabic word; and if so, the pronunciation with fet-ḥ to the ب is a vulgarism, since there is no such measure as فَعْلِيلٌ: Abu-l-'Alà El-Ma'arree says that it is not known in this sense in the [classical] language of the Arabs; and it seems as though it were taken from the same word signifying "an oblong stone;" as though the bribe were likened to a stone that is thrown: (TA:) or it seems as though it were taken from the same word signifying a مِعْوَلٌ; because therewith a thing is got out; (Mṣb;) and so El-Munáwee asserts it to be: (TA:) pl. as above. (Mṣb, K.) Hence the phrase, أَقَمَهُ الْبَرَطِيلَ [He tipped him the bribe; conveyed it to him in like manner as one puts a morsel into another's mouth; somewhat like our phrase he greased his fist]. (TA.) And the saying, الْبَرَاتِيلُ تَنْصُرُ الْإِبْرَاطِيلَ [Bribes render victorious false allegations]: (Mṣb, TA:) a prov. (Mṣb.)

مَبْرَطَلُ الرَّأْسِ A man having a long head. (A in art. كَوَزُ.)

برع

1. بَرَعَ الْجَبَلَ He ascended, or ascended upon, the mountain. (TA.) — And بَرَعَ صَاحِبَهُ He was, or became, superior to his companion; he excelled him; (IAqr;) he overcame him. (K.) = بَرَعَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ; (Mṣb, MṢ, PṢ, [accord. to the TA, which is followed in the TK, ʿ, which is evidently a mistake,]) and بَرَعٌ, aor. ʿ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and بَرَعٌ, aor. ʿ; (Sgh, K;) inf. n. بَرُوعٌ, (M, K,) which is of بَرَعَ, (TA,) and بَرَاعَةٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) which is of بَرَعَ [and is the more common]; (Mṣb, TA;) He excelled in knowledge, or courage, or other qualities: (Mṣb:) or he excelled his companions in knowledge &c.: (S, K:) or he was, or became, accomplished, perfect, or complete, in every excellence, and in goodliness. (M, K.)

5. تَبَرَعَ بِالْعَطَاءِ He gave what was not incumbent, or obligatory, on him; he gave supererogatorily: (K:) or he gave gratuitously, unasked, or unbidden: (TA:) as though he affected بَرَاعَةً [or excellence] therein, and generosity. (Z, TA.) And تَبَرَعَ بِالْأَمْرِ He did, or performed, the thing, or affair, disinterestedly; not seeking, or desiring, a compensation. (Mṣb.) And تَبَرَعَ بِالْجِهَادِ [He engaged unbidden, or disinterestedly, in war against unbelievers]. (Mṣb in art. طَوْعُ.)

بَرِيعَةٌ: see بَارِعٌ.

بَارِعٌ Anything overtopping. (IAqr.) — Excelling in knowledge, or courage, or other qualities: (Mṣb:) or excelling his companions in knowledge &c.: (S, K:) or accomplished, perfect, or complete, in every excellence, and in goodliness: (K:) fem. with ة. (K.) And بَرِيعَةٌ, applied to a woman, (IAqr,) Excelling in goodliness, or beauty, and in intelligence. (IAqr, K.) And

بَارِعَةٌ, applied to a girl, Goodly, or beautiful. (TA.) — أَمْرٌ بَارِعٌ A case, a state, or condition, or an affair, exalted, or of high estimation; (TA;) goodly, or comely. (K, TA.) — سَعْدٌ الْبَارِعِ A certain نَجْمٌ [or asterism]. (TA, [in which it is here said to be "of the Mansions," i. e., of the Mansions of the Moon; but it seems that بُرَيْسٌ, or the like, has been omitted by a copyist; for it is said in art. سَعْدُ, (q. v.), on several authorities, to be not of the Mansions of the Moon.])

هَذَا أَبْرَعُ مِنْهُ This is larger, bigger, or more bulky, than he, or it. (K, TA.)

فَعَلَهُ مُتَبَرِّعًا He did it without its being incumbent, or obligatory, on him; supererogatorily: or gratuitously, unasked, or unbidden: or disinterestedly; not seeking, or desiring, a compensation: syn. مَتَطَوِّعًا. (S, K.)

برعم

Q. 1. بَرَعَمَتِ الشَّجَرَةَ The tree put forth its [pl. of بُرْعُومٌ, (S,) or its بُرْعَمَةٌ. (M, K.)

بُرْعَمٌ: } see what next follows.
بُرْعَمَةٌ: }

بُرْعَمَةٌ and بُرْعُومَةٌ (S, K) and بُرْعَمَةٌ and بُرْعُومَةٌ (K) The calyx of the fruit, or produce, of a tree: (K:) and blossoms, or white blossoms, syn. نُورٌ, (K, TA,) before they open: (TA:) or flowers, (S, and Mṣb in explanation of the first word in art. زَهْرُ,) or the flower of a tree, (K,) before the opening thereof: (S, Mṣb ubi suprâ, K:) pl. بُرَاعِيمٌ. (S, TA.) — بُرَاعِيمٌ also signifies The heads, or tops; or round, high, slender tops; or peaks; (شَمَارِيخُ) of mountains: (AZ, K:) sing. بُرْعُومَةٌ. (AZ, TA.)

بُرْعُومَةٌ: see بُرْعُومٌ, in two places.

برغث

بُرْعُوثٌ (S, K,) also, accord. to Es-Suyooṭee, with fet-ḥ and with kesr to the first letter, and Dmr says the like; [so that it is app. written also بُرْعُوثٌ, as it is commonly pronounced by the vulgar, though it is generally said that there is no word of this measure except صَعْفُوقٌ; and بُرْعُوثٌ, like بُرْدُونٌ, for there is no word of the measure فَعْلُولٌ;] but each of these two forms requires proof; (MF;) [like the Hebr. בְּרַעַשׁ, which, accord. to Gesenius, is undoubtedly from an Æthiopic root signifying "to spring," "to dance;" The flea;] a certain insect (دَوْبِيَّةٌ), resembling the حُرْقُوقُوسُ; (TA;) well known: (K:) [a coll. gen. n.: n. un. with ة:] pl. بُرَاعِيثٌ. (S.)

برق

1. بَرَقَ, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. ʿ, (S, Mgh,) inf. n. بُرُوقٌ, (S,) or بُرَيْقٌ, (Mgh, K,) or this is a simple subst., (S,) and بُرُقٌ and بُرْقَانٌ, (K, TA,) but in