

† He was quick [as though urging himself forward] in pace, or journeying. (K.) = زَهَقَهُ; also signifies He filled it; (S, O, K;) namely, a vessel: (S, O:) but accord. to the L, he overturned it; i. e. a vessel. (TA.) = See also 1, near the end.

7: see 1, in three places. — One says also اَنْزَهَقَتِ الدَّابَّةُ † The beast leaped, or leaped upwards, (S,) or went forward, or preceded, (O, K,) in consequence of beating, or taking fright. (S, O, K.) And The beast fell into a deep place, or from a mountain; or fell from a mountain and died; syn. تَرَدَّتْ. (TA. [See the next paragraph.]

زَهَقٌ A low, or depressed, part of the ground. (S, O, K.) A hollow, or cavity, or deep hollow or cavity, in the ground; syn. وَهْدَةٌ: (JK, TA:) sometimes, or often, beasts fall into it, and die. (TA. [See 7.]

زَهَقٌ † Light, and unsteady, or lightwitted; (S, K, TA;) applied to a man. (S.) = And A beast not exceeded in fatness. (TA.)

زَهَقِي † A mare that precedes, or outgoes, the [other] horses, or the horsemen. (Sh, K.)

زَهَقَاتُ مَائَةٍ and مَائَةٌ زَهَقَاتُ مَائَةٍ (K, * TA,) i. e. They are of the number of a hundred. (TA.)

زَهْوَقٌ † A thing passing away, or coming to nought; or that passes away, or comes to nought; as also † زَاهِقٌ. (K, TA.) Hence, in the Kur [xvii. 83] اِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهْوَقًا, i. e. † [Verily what is false, or vain,] is a thing that passes away, or comes to nought. (TA.) — † A deep well; (JK, S, K;) as also † زَاهِقَةٌ; [in the TA زَاهِقٌ;] and in like manner both are applied to a place of destruction (مَتَلَفَةٌ); (JK;) and to a مَتَلَفَةٌ [app. meaning a desert in which people perish] as meaning far-extending. (Ham p. 23.) And in like manner, (S,) the former is also applied [app. as an epithet] to a فَج [or road, or depressed road,] of an overpeering, or overhanging, mountain. (S, K.) — Also † Light, or active; syn. خَفِيفٌ. (JK.)

زَاهِقٌ Perishing, or dying. (Az, TA.) — See also زَهْوَقٌ, in two places. — † An arrow passing beyond the butt, and falling behind it: (Mgh, TA:) whence the saying, in a trad., اِنَّ حَابِيَا اِنَّ حَابِيَا [expl. in art. حَبُو]. (TA.) — † [Preceding, or outgoing.] You say, جَاءَ زَاهِقًا † He came before, or in advance of, the horses, or horsemen. (JK.) And رَاحِلَةٌ زَاهِقَةٌ † A saddle-camel preceding, going before, getting before, outgoing, or outstripping, the horses, or horsemen. (S.) — † A man put to flight: (S, O, K:) pl. زَهَقٌ, (so in my copies of the S,) or زَهَقٌ, (so in the O,) or زَهَقٌ and زَهَقٌ, with damm and with two dammehs. (K.) — † Water running vehemently: (JK, K, TA:) and † a canal (خَلِيجٌ) running swiftly. (TA.) = Applied to a beast (دَابَّةٌ), Fat, (JK, Az, S, K,) and marrowy: (S, K:) or marrowy, but not fat in the utmost degree: or having thin, or little, marrow: (TA:) and dry, or tough, (K, TA,) by reason of leanness; so says As: (TA:) and, (K,) or as some say, (JK,) very lean; (JK, K, TA;) such that a foul odour is perceived arising from the meagreness of its flesh: (TA:) thus it bears two contr. meanings. (K.) — And, applied to marrow, Compact and full: (S, TA:) or, so applied, good in respect of fatness: and some say, i. q. رَازٍ [i. e. in a melting state, or corrupt, by reason of emaciation; or thin; &c.]: so that [thus applied also] it bears two contr. meanings. (JK.) In the saying of a rájiz, (S, TA,) namely, 'Omárah Ibn-Tárik, (TA.)

زَهْمٌ Fat, as a subst.: (S:) or so † زَهْمٌ; a particular term for it, not implying there being in it the odour of fat and stinking flesh-meat: (JK: [and the same is said in the TA in relation to the former word:] or the latter signifies fat of a beast of prey: (TA:) or, as some say, flesh-meat that is raw, or not thoroughly cooked: (JK:) and the former, fat of a wild animal: or of the ostrich: or of horses: (K:) or, as some say, of a wild animal that does not chew the cud: (TA:) or in a general sense. (K.) — And The perfume known by the name of زَبَاد [i. e. civet], which comes forth from the [cat called] سِنُوْرُ الزَّبَادِ, from beneath its tail, in the part between the anus and the meatus urinarius. (K.) = Also A fetid odour. (K.) [See also زَهْمٌ and زَهْوَمَةٌ.]

وَمَسَدٍ أَمْرٍ مِنْ أَيْانِي
لَسَنٍ بِأَيْتَابٍ وَلَا حَقَائِقِي
وَلَا ضِعَافٍ مُشَبَّهٍ زَاهِقِي

accord. to Fr, it is in the nom. case, the poetry being what is termed مُكْفَأٌ, [by which is here meant having one rhyme made to end with kesreh (which is substituted for fet-hah by poetic license) and another with dammeh,] the poet meaning [And a rope, or many a rope, tightly twisted, of the fur of she-camels, that were not aged ones, nor such as had their teeth fullen out by reason of extreme age, nor weak,] but whose marrow was compact and full: [or, agreeably with an explanation given above from the JK, زَاهِقٌ may mean in a melting state, &c.]: another explanation is, that زَاهِقٌ here means ذَاهِبٌ [going away]: (S, TA:) but, as Sgh says, the [right] reading is

عَيْسٍ عِتَاقِي ذَاتِ مَسَجٍ زَاهِقِي

[meaning but of a reddish, or yellowish, or dingy, white hue, of generous race, having compact and full marrow]. (TA.)

فَرَسٌ ذَاتٌ أَرْهَاقِي sing. of أَرْهَاقِي in the phrase فَرَسٌ ذَاتٌ أَرْهَاقِي † A mare having wonderful, or admirable, qualities in running: (A, TA:) or this means a mare having a swift running. (S, K.) — One says also, أَرْهَاقِي and جَاءَتِ الخَيْلُ أَرْهَاقِي, meaning † [The horses, or horsemen, came] in troops in a state of dispersion. (A'Obeyd, TA.) — أَرْهَاقِي is also the name of A horse of Ziyád Ibn-Hindábeh. (K.)

مُزَهَّقٌ Slain. (El-Muárrij, S.)
مُزَهَّقٌ Slaying, or a slayer. (El-Muárrij, S.) — And † A man quick [as though urging himself forward] in his pace, or journeying. (S, TA.) — And † Loquacious. (JK.)

مُزَهَّقَةٌ [A cause of the departure of the soul: a word of the same class as مَبْخَلَةٌ and مَبْجَبَةٌ. — [Hence,] one says of a camel which others strive in vain to overtake, هَذَا الجَمَلُ مُزَهَّقَةٌ لِأَرْوَاحِ المَطِيِّ † [This camel is one that takes away the breath of the other beasts, or saddle-camels]. (A, TA.)

رَجُلٌ مُزَهَّقٌ † A man who is straitened. (TA.)

زهر

1. زَهْمٌ, inf. n. زَهْوَمَةٌ and زَهْمٌ, It stank: [in which sense زَهْمٌ, inf. n. زَهْوَمَةٌ, is mentioned by Freytag on the authority of the Deewán el-Hudhaleeyeen:] said of flesh-meat. (MA. [See also زَهْوَمَةٌ and زَهْمٌ below.]) And زَهْمَتْ يَدُهُ, (S, MA, K,) aor. زَهْمَ, (K,) inf. n. زَهْمٌ, (S, K,) His hand was, or became, greasy, (S, MA, K,) from the fat: (MA:) or had in it the odour of fat. (TA.) — زَهْمٌ also signifies He suffered from indigestion, or heaviness of the stomach arising from food which it was too weak to digest: (JK, K:) said of a man. (JK.) — زَهْمٌ, (K,) aor. زَهْمَ, inf. n. زَهْمٌ, (TK,) It (a bone) was, or became, marrowy; had, or contained, marrow; as also † ازهر. (K, TA.)

4: see what next precedes.

زَهْمٌ Fat, as a subst.: (S:) or so † زَهْمٌ; a particular term for it, not implying there being in it the odour of fat and stinking flesh-meat: (JK: [and the same is said in the TA in relation to the former word:] or the latter signifies fat of a beast of prey: (TA:) or, as some say, flesh-meat that is raw, or not thoroughly cooked: (JK:) and the former, fat of a wild animal: or of the ostrich: or of horses: (K:) or, as some say, of a wild animal that does not chew the cud: (TA:) or in a general sense. (K.) — And The perfume known by the name of زَبَاد [i. e. civet], which comes forth from the [cat called] سِنُوْرُ الزَّبَادِ, from beneath its tail, in the part between the anus and the meatus urinarius. (K.) = Also A fetid odour. (K.) [See also زَهْمٌ and زَهْوَمَةٌ.]

زَهْمٌ The fetid odour of corpses or carcasses. (TA. [See also 1, first sentence; and the last explanation of زَهْمٌ; and see زَهْوَمَةٌ.]) — And The remains of fat in a horse or similar beast (فِي دَابَّةٍ). (TA.) See also زَهْمٌ.

نَحْمٌ زَهْمٌ [part. n. of زَهْمٌ]. You say, نَحْمٌ زَهْمٌ Stinking, fat, flesh-meat. (JK.) And زَهْمَةٌ يَدُهُ His hand is greasy: (S, K:) or has in it the odour of fat. (TA.) — And Very fat; having much fat: or having some remains of fatness. (K.)

زَهْمَةٌ: see زَهْوَمَةٌ.

زَهْمَانٌ Suffering from indigestion, or heaviness of the stomach arising from food which it is too weak to digest: (JK, K:) and زَهْمَانٌ with damm [i. e. † زَهْمَانٌ, with tenween, for, as is said in the S (voce عَرَبِيَانٌ), a word of the measure فُعْلَانٌ has its fem. with ة, meaning, if an epithet,] signifies [the same, or] satiated, sated, or satisfied in stomach; as also † زَهْمَانِي. (Z, cited by Freytag in his Arab. Prov., ii. 196.) And [hence, app.,] زَهْمَانٌ (Abu-n-Nedà, I Agr, TA,) or † زَهْمَانٌ, [imperfectly decl. (like the first word) as a proper name ending with ان,] (AHeyth, IDrd, S, TA,) or each, (K,) the name of A certain dog. (S, K, &c.) It is said in a prov., زَادَهُ فِي بَطْنِ زَهْمَانٍ † In the belly of the dog زَهْمَانٌ is his provision: applied to a man who has with him his apparatus, and what he needs: or, accord. to AA, the case was