

نَضَاةً: see نَضَاةً.

نَاضٌ † A thing, or an affair, *within one's power* or *reach* [&c.: see 1, of which it is the part. n.]. (K.) — See also نَضُّ in six places.

## نض

1. نَضَبٌ, aor. ُ (S, K, &c.) and also ُ, (Mṣb,) which latter is strange, (MF,) inf. n. نَضُوبٌ; (S, K, &c.;) and نَضَبٌ; (K;) *It (water) sank into the earth; disappeared in the earth:* (S, M, K, &c.:(S)) and *became low:* (S:) *became remote.* (S, M.) — نَضَبُ الْحَوْضِ, occurring in a verse cited by Th, [*The water of the tank or cistern, sunk into the earth.*] (TA.) — نَضَبَتْ عَيْنُ الطَّائِفِ [The sources of El-Tūf became dried up]. (A.) — مَا نَضَبَ عَنْهُ الْبَحْرُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ مَا نَضَبَ عَنْهُ الْبَحْرُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ *That from which the water of the sea has become exhausted, and has dried up, it being alive, and which has then died, eat ye it.* (TA, from a trad.) — كُنَّا عَلَى شَاطِئِ النَّهْرِ بِالْأَمْوَازِ — [We were on the bank of the river in El-Ahwāz, and the water had sunk, or receded, from it, leaving it dry]. (TA, from a trad.) — نَضَبَتْ عَيْنُهُ, (aor. ُ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, TA,) † *His eye sank, or became depressed, in the socket:* or it is only said of the eye of a she-camel. (K.) — نَضَبَ *It (herbage and the like, that had been abundant,) became little, or scanty:* (K:) or *failed altogether.* (TA.) — نَضَبٌ is met. used with reference to accidents [as it is properly with respect to substances]: thus it is said in a trad., نَضَبَ عُمُرُهُ † *His life passed away, or ended.* (IAth.) This is what F means by saying نَضَبَ فُلَانٌ signifies مَاتَ, † *Such a one died.* (TA.) — نَضَبَ خَيْرُهُ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, † *His goodness, or beneficence, became little.* (AZ.) — نَضَبَ مَا وَجَّهَهُ † *He was not ashamed.* (TA.) — نَضَبَ, (inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, TA,) † *It (a desert) was far-extending.* (K.) — نَضَبَ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, † *It (a people, or party,) was, or became, distant.* (S.) — نَضَبَ † *It (a people, or party,) strove, or used exertion, [app., in a journey.]* (TA.) — نَضَبَ, aor. ُ, *It (a thing, TA,) flowed, and ran.* (K.) By our saying “a thing,” we mean to exclude water, though water is included in the definition of a thing: so that we need not infer from what is said in the K that the verb bears two contr. significations. (TA.) [But this observation appears to me to be scarcely admissible.] — نَضَبَتِ الدَّبْرَةُ [in the copies of the K in my hands, written دَبْرَةٌ] *The sore on the back of a camel &c. became severe.* (K.) نَضَبَ الدَّبْرُ † *The scar of the sore became severe and deep in the back.* (A.) — نَضَبَ الثَّوْبَ † *He pulled off the garment.* (Mṣb.)

2: see 1 — نَضَبَتْ, inf. n. نَضِيْبٌ, *She (a camel)*

*had little milk; and her flow thereof became slow;* (K;) *and her milk was long in flowing again into her udder after each previous milking.* (TA.)

4. انضَبَ الْقَوْسَ *He pulled the string of the bow, in order that it might make a sound: like انضَبَ:* (K:) the former verb is [said to be] an original syn. of the latter; (TA;) [and if so, it has an inf. n., as shown below:] or *he pulled the string of the bow, and then let it go, to make it twang:* or *he pulled the string of the bow without an arrow, and then let it go, to make it twang:* (TA:) or *he caused the bow to make a sound, or twang:* (AHn, L:) انضَبَ is the same as انضَبَ, of which it is a transp. syn. (S.) AHn, gives to it the inf. n. انضَابٌ; and yet asserts it to be formed by transposition: but this is absurd; for verbs so formed have not inf. ns.; as mentioned by Sb and Aboo-Alee and the rest of the skilful grammarians. (Abu-I-Hasan.) See كَلَبَ.

غَضِبٌ نَاضِبٌ *A pool of which the water has sunk into the earth.* (A.) — [So] عَيْنٌ مُنَضَّبَةٌ † *A source of which the water has sunk into the earth; [a source that has become dried up].* (A.) — حَرَقٌ † *[A deep hole: or a far extending desert]:* syn. بَعِيدٌ. (S, TA.) — إِنَّ فُلَانًا لَنَاضِبٌ الْخَيْرِ † *Verily such a one is a person of little good, or beneficence.* (AZ.) — نَاضِبٌ † *Distant; remote:* (Aṣ, S:) an epithet applied to water and anything. (TA.) — جَرَى نَاضِبٌ † *A far-extending run.* (TA.)

تَنْضَبٌ, a coll. gen. n., [I find it said to have been written with tenween by J himself: but it appears to have been also used as a generic proper name; and as such, having the measure of a verb, it must be written تَنْضَبٌ, being imperfectly declinable:] *A certain tree: the ت is augmentative, because there is no word of the measure فَعْلُلٌ; whereas there are words of the measure تَفْعُلٌ, as تَقْتُلٌ and تَخْرُجٌ: n. un. تَنْضَبَةٌ: (S:) a certain tree of El-Iijāz: (K:) it grows large, in the form, or manner, of the سَرْح, having white and thick branches; and folds, such as are called حَظَائِرُ, are made of it: [this is the only meaning I can assign to the words مَحْتَنَزٌ وهو, supposing بِهِ to be omitted after مَحْتَنَزٌ, though يُحْتَنَزُ would be better:] *its leaves are contracted; and it always appears as though it were dry and dusty, though growing:* (TA:) *its thorns are like those of the عَوْسَج: (K, TA:) and it has a fruit [called مَعْدٌ (L, K, art. مَعْد)] like small grapes, which is eaten, of a reddish colour: AHn says, that its smoke is white, of the colour of dust; and that poets therefore liken dust to it: and in one place he says, that it is a large tree, without leaves [properly so called], which has a trunk, and from which grow thick boughs, with many**

*branches; its leaves [if such they may be called] being only shoots, which are eaten by the camels and sheep and goats: Aboo-Naṣr says, that it is a tree having short thorns: not of the trees that grow on lofty mountains; frequented by chameleons: [see حَرَبًا, in art. حَرَب: and see an ex. in a verse cited voce سَاق:] ISd thinks that it is thus called because of its little sap: AM says, that it is a large tree, from which are cut tent-poles: (TA:) and Ibn-Selemeh says, that it is a tree from which arrows are made. (S.) — نَوْقٌ نَوْقٌ كَقِدَاحِ التَّنْضَبِ [She-camels like arrows made of the wood of the tenḍub]. (TA.)*

نَاصِبٌ: see مُنَضَّبَةٌ.

## نضج

1. نَضَجَ, aor. ُ, inf. n. نَضُجٌ and نَضُجٌ, (S, K, &c.,) or these are [properly] simple subst., (the former accord. to the L, and both accord. to the Mṣb,) and the inf. n. is نَضُجٌ, (Mṣb,) *It (fruit, التَّمْرُ, S, K, [in the CK التَّمْرُ, or dates,] as grapes, and dates, TA, and flesh-meat, S, K, whether dried in the sun or roasted, TA, [or cooked in any way,]) attained to a perfect state of fitness for being used, or for being eaten: it (fruit) became ripe, or mature: it (flesh-meat) became thoroughly cooked.* (S, K, &c.) See 2. [And *It (the skin of one tormented in Hell) became thoroughly burned: see Kur iv. 59.] — It (an ulcer or the like) became ripe, or suppurated.]*

2. نَضَجَتِ النَّاقَةُ بِوَلَدِهَا, (S, K,) and نَضَجَتْ وَوَلَدَهَا, (K,) and نَضَجَتْ بِهِ, (L:) *She (a camel) exceeded the usual period of gestation by a month, or thereabout: (L:) or exceeded the year and did not bring forth: (S, K:) was pregnant, and exceeded the year, counting from the time when she conceived, and did not bring forth.* (Aṣ.) Th uses the expression نَضَجَتْ وَلَدَهَا as signifying *She (a woman) exceeded the usual period of gestation, namely nine months; or did so by a month: in which case the child is more strong for the delay.* (TA.) — نَضَجَتْ النَّاقَةُ بِلَبَنِهَا † *The she-camel attained the utmost point with her milk: but ISd thinks it a mistake for نَضَجَتْ بِوَلَدِهَا. (L.) = Sec 4.*

4. انضَجَ *He rendered fruit, or flesh-meat, (whether dried in the sun or roasted, TA, [or cooked in any way,]) perfectly fit for being used, or for being eaten: rendered ripe, or mature: thoroughly cooked: (S, K:) it (the proper time) rendered fruit ripe, or mature; ripened, or matured it.* (TA.) — AHn uses this verb in a strange manner, explaining the expression نَبَاتٌ مَهْرُوقٌ by the words قَدْ أَلْدَى قَدْ أَلْدَى أَنْضَجَهُ الْبَرْدُ [meaning, a plant, or herbage, that is nipped, shrunk, shrivelled, or blasted, by the cold]: this is strange because انضَاغٌ is an effect