

النَّوْاعِشُ : see نَعَشُ , near the end.

مَنْعُوشُ A corpse carried upon a نَعَشُ , or bier. (S, A, \* Mṣb.)

[نغظ , &c.

See Supplement.]

نغب

1. نَغَبَ , aor. َ and ُ , (inf. n. نَغَبٌ , TA,) He (a man, TA) swallowed saliva. (K.) — نَغَبَ , (inf. n. نَغَبٌ , TA,) It (a bird) sipped water: you do not say of a bird شَرِبَ . (K.) — نَغَبَ He (a man) took in gulps, or gulped, in drinking: (K:) and likewise an ass. (TA.) — نَغَيْتُ مِنَ الْإِنَاءِ نَغْبًا with kesr, I drank in gulps from the vessel. (ISk, S.)

نُغْبَةٌ A hungering. (K.) A tribe's wanting food, or hungering: syn. إِقْفَارُ الْحَيِّ . (K, as in some copies: [app. the right reading:] in other copies, أَقْفَارُ , which is pl. of قَفَرٌ . TA.) — See نُغْبَةٌ .

نُغْبَةٌ and نَغْبَةٌ A gulp; or as much as is swallowed at once; of water &c.: (S, K:) or the latter signifies a single act of gulping: (K:) differing from the former like as [its syn.] جُرْعَةٌ does from جُرْعَةٌ : (TA:) pl. of the former نَغْبٌ : (S:) for which نَغْرٌ occurs in a verse. (TA.) — Ex. وَأَهَا مَا أُرْدَهَا مِنْ نُغْبَةٍ مَا أُرْدَهَا عَلَى الْفُؤَادِ وَآهٍ تَعَسَا لِلْيَدَيْنِ وَالْفَمِ is it! How cool is it to the heart! May the hands and mouth perish! said on hearing of the death of an enemy, or of any trial or affliction that has befallen him. (A.) = نُغْبَةٌ A foul action. (S, K.) So in the following saying, مَا جَرَّبَتْ عَلَيْهِ مَا نُغْبَةٌ قَطُّ [A foul action was never found to be chargeable upon him.] (S.)

نغت

1. نَغَتَ , aor. َ , inf. n. نَغْتُ , He pulled hair; syn. جَذَبَ . (K.)

نغث

نَغْثٌ Lasting and vehement evil. (IAṣr, K.) — وَقَعْنَا فِي نَغْثٍ We fell into lasting and vehement evil. (I.)

نغر

1. نَغَرَتِ الْقِدْرُ , (S, K, TA,) aor. َ ; and نَغَرَتْ (K, and so in a copy of the A,) aor. َ ; and نَغَرْتُ , aor. َ ; (K:) inf. n. نَغْرٌ (IKṭṭ, K) [of the first] and نَغْرٌ (IKṭṭ, TA) and نَغْرَانُ (K, TA) and نَغِيرٌ , (TA,) The cooking-pot boiled; estuated; became in a state of violent commotion; syn.

غَلَّتْ , (Aṣ, S, IKṭṭ, A, L,) and فَارَتْ . (Aṣ, K.) = Hence, (TA,) نَغَرَ الرَّجُلُ , (S,) or نَغَرَ , (so in a copy of the A,) † The man became angry, or vehemently or most vehemently angry, or affected with latent anger without power to exercise it: (S, A:) or his inside boiled by reason of such anger: (Aṣ, S:) and نَغَرَ عَلَيْهِ , aor. َ ; and نَغَرَ , aor. َ ; and نَغَرَ , aor. َ ; (K:) the first of which is the most common; (TA;) inf. n. نَغْرٌ [of the first] and نَغْرَانُ ; and نَغَرَّ (K:) [after which last, in the CK, the word غَلَى , commencing the explanation, is omitted;] his inside boiled against him by reason of anger: (K:) or by reason of vehement or most vehement anger, or latent anger without power to exercise it: (TA:) or (so accord. to the TA; but in the K, and) نَغَرَ عَلَيْهِ he became changed, or altered, to him, and threatened him with evil: (ISk, S, K, TA:) and نَغَرَ , aor. َ , inf. n. نَغْرٌ , also signifies he held enmity in his heart, watching for an opportunity to indulge it; or he hid enmity and violent hatred in his heart; or he bore rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite. (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places.

6. تَنَازَرُ i. q. تَنَازَرُ [app. meaning, † The behaving with mutual enmity or hostility]. (K.)

نَغْرٌ † [Angry or vehemently or most vehemently angry, or affected with latent anger without power to exercise it: as is implied in the S: or] having his inside boiling by reason of anger: (S, \* K:) and [it is said that] إِمْرَأَةٌ نَغْرَةٌ signifies a woman very jealous; syn. غَيْرَى : (K:) [but] it is related in a trad. of 'Alee, that a woman came to him and told him that her husband had illicit intercourse with her female slave; whereupon he said, "If thou be speaker of truth, we stone him; and if thou be a speaker of falsehood, we whip thee;" and she said, [Restore ye me to my family, very jealous,] with my inside boiling by reason of anger, or vehement or most vehement anger, or latent anger without power to exercise it: this is the explanation given by Aṣ: and ISd says, that he holds نَغْرَةٌ to signify here angry, not very jealous; since it is related that an Arab said to a woman, أَغَيْرَى أَنْتِ أُمُّ نَغْرَةٍ [Art thou very jealous or angry?] (TA.)

نَغْرٌ Certain birds like sparrows, (S,) or a species of sparrows, (Mṣb,) with red beaks: (S, Mṣb:) n. un. with ة: (S:) or the young ones of sparrows: (K:) n. un. as above: (TA:) or the young ones of the sparrows; (Sh, Mṣb;) which you always see in a lean state: (Sh:) or [a species] of young sparrows: (TA:) or the bird called بُبْلٌ : (Mṣb, K:) it is said that the people of El-Medeeneh call the بُبْلٌ by the

names of نَغْرٌ and حُمْرَةٌ ; and it is said to resemble the sparrow; and the fem. is with ة: (Mṣb:) or (TA; in the K, and) a species of the حُمْر , (K, TA; in the CK, erroneously, حُمْر;) red in the beaks and in the lower parts of the أُحْنَاك [or portions beneath the beaks]: (TA:) or the males thereof: (K:) pl. نَغْرَانُ , (S, Mṣb, K,) like as صِرْدَانٌ is pl. of صِرْدٌ . (S, Mṣb.) Its dim. is نَغِيرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) occurring in a trad.; يَا أَبَا نَغِيرٍ مَا فَعَلَ النُّغَيْرُ [O Aboo-Omeyr, what did the little nughar?]; (S, K;) said by Moḥammad to a little child of Aboo-Talḥah El-Anṣāree, who had a bird, or birds, of this name, which died. (TA.)

نغرون

See art. غرنق.

نغص

1. نَغَصَ , aor. َ , (S, K,) inf. n. نَغْصٌ , (S,) He (a man, S,) failed of having his desire fully accomplished: (S, K:) but Lth says, that it is more commonly with teshdeed, i. e. نَغَصَّ , [unless this be a mistake for نَغَصَّ ,] inf. n. نَغْصٌ . (TA.) — And in like manner, (S,) He (a camel) failed of having his full, or complete, draught, or drink. (S, K.) — And It (beverage) was imperfect, or defective. (K.) — See also 5. = نَغَصَّ (L, K) and نَغَصَّ (L, TA) [both inf. ns., the verb of the former being app. نَغَصَّ , used intransitively, and that of the latter نَغَصَّ , used transitively, followed by اِبْلُهُ ,] also signify The bringing one's camels to the drinking-trough, and, when they have drunk, turning them back, and bringing others; (K;) taking forth, from every two camels, a strong camel, and putting in its place a weak camel; and thus as it were, making their drinking troublesome. (TA.) — You say also, نَغَصَّ الرَّجُلُ الرَّجُلَ The man prevented the man from obtaining his share of water by interposing to hinder his camels from drinking: and in like manner, نَغَصَّ رَعِيَهُ [He prevented him from obtaining his share of pasturage for his camels]: the verb in the latter instance being with l. (TA.) — See also 2.

2. نَغَصَّ عَلَيْنَا He cut short a thing of which we loved to have much, or abundance. (IAṣr, TA.) — نَغَصَّ عَلَيْهِ ; and نَغَصَّ عَلَيْهِ , inf. n. نَغْصٌ ; but the former is the more common; He rendered [an affair, or circumstances, or a state,] troublesome, or perturbed, to him; syn. كَدَّرَ . (IKṭṭ, TA.) You say, نَغَصَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْعَيْشَ , (S, K,) inf. n. نَغْصٌ ; (S;) and نَغَصَّهُ (S, K) and نَغَصَّ عَلَيْهِ الْعَيْشَ ; (K;) God rendered life troublesome, or perturbed, to him; syn. كَدَّرَهُ : (S, K:) the first of these is the most common: