

or a low, or base, quality, property, natural disposition, practice, habit, or action; (K, TA;) of a man: (TA:) or a weak quality, &c.: (IDrd, K, TA:) but the attribution of weakness to a quality, &c., requires consideration: and it seems that what is meant by lowness, or baseness, is what leads to **نَقْصٌ**: (TA:) [نَقْصَةٌ, also, accord. to the A, seems to be syn. with نَقِصَةٌ in one or another of the senses explained above; but its primary signification is probably a cause of **نَقْصٌ**, like as that of مَبْخَلَةٌ is a cause of **بُخْلٌ**, and that of مَجْبَنَةٌ a cause of **جُبْنٌ**: the pl. of نَقِصَةٌ is نَقَائِصٌ: and that of مَنَقِصَةٌ is مَنَقَائِصٌ.] You say, مَا فِيهِ نَقِصَةٌ and مَنَقِصَةٌ [There is not in him any defect, imperfection, fault, or vice, &c.]: and فَلَانٌ ذُو نَقَائِصٍ and مَنَقِصٌ [Such a one has defects, &c.]. (A, TA.) = As a subst. from تَنَقَّصَهُ and اِنْتَقَصَهُ and اسْتَنَقَصَهُ, [or, accord. to IKṭṭ, as an inf. n. from نَقِصٌ, and therefore from نَقْصُهُ also, (see 5.)] it signifies The attributing to a man defect, or imperfection: (M:) the attributing or imputing to men, charging them with, or accusing them of, vices, faults, or the like; censuring them; reproaching them; speaking against them; impugning their characters. (K.) A poet says,

* فَلَوْ غَيْرُ أُخُوَالِي أَرَادُوا نَقِصَتِي *
* جَعَلْتُ لَهُمْ فَوْقَ الْعَرَابِينَ مِيسَمًا *
[But if others than my maternal uncles had desired to attribute to me defect, &c., I had set a brand upon them above the noses]. (M, TA.)

نَقِصٌ act. part. n. of 1. — **دِرْهَمٌ نَاقِصٌ** signifies A dirhem deficient in weight; (Mṣb;) light and deficient: and **نَقْصٌ** occurs as pl. of **نَاقِصٌ** thus applied, agreeably with analogy. (Mgh.) — [Hence, **فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ** meaning An incomplete, i. e. a non-attributive, verb: opposed to **فِعْلٌ تَامٌ**.]

مَنَقِصَةٌ: pl. **مَنَقَائِصٌ**: see **نَقِصَةٌ**, in four places: — and see also **نَقْصٌ**.

مَنْقُوصٌ pass. part. n. of **نَقَّصَهُ**. (A, K.)

نقض

1. **نَقَّصَهُ**, (M, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ʾ, (M, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **نَقَّضَ**, (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) He undid it; took it; or pulled it, to pieces: untwisted it: unraveled it: unrove it: dissolved it: broke it: or rendered it uncompact, unsound, or unfirm, : after having made it compact, sound, or firm: (JK, M, A, Mṣb, K, TA:) namely a building, or structure: and a rope, or cord: (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA:) and silk, or flax: (TA:) and cloth: (L:) and † a compact, contract, or covenant; (S, A, Mṣb, K, TA;) and

† a sale: (Mgh:) and † other things; (A, K, TA;) such as † an affair, or a case; and † the state of a place through which the invasion of an enemy is feared: (TA:) *contr. of* **أَبْرَمَهُ**, (M, A, K, TA,) as relating to a building or structure, and to a rope or cord, (A, K, TA,) and to a compact or contract or covenant, &c.: (K, TA:) or i. q. **حَلَّ بَرَمَهُ**, as relating to a rope or cord, and to a compact or contract or covenant: (Mṣb:) or i. q. **هَدَمَهُ**, as relating to a building or structure: (TA:) or the inf. n. signifies **إِنْسَادٌ** **إِنْسَادٌ**, as relating to a building or structure, (JK, TA,) and to a rope or cord, (JK,) and to a compact or contract or covenant. (TA.) [It is said in the K, that **النَّقْضُ** is the *contr.* of **الإِبْرَامُ**, like **الإِنْتِقَاضُ** and **الْتِنَاقُضُ**: but this is a glaring mistake; and seems to be a corruption of the following passage in the M: **النَّقْضُ صِدْقٌ** **الإِبْرَامُ نَقْصُهُ يَنْقُضُهُ نَقْضًا وَانْتَقَضَ وَتَنَاقَضَ**, which is meant to indicate that **انتقض** and **تناقض** are quasi-passives of **نَقَّصَهُ**: and in like manner, the passage in the A, **النَّقْضُ فِي الْبِنَاءِ وَالْحَبْلِ وَغَيْرِهِ**, **النَّقْضُ فِي الْبِنَاءِ وَالْحَبْلِ وَغَيْرِهِ**, **ضِدُّ الْإِبْرَامِ وَانْتَقَضَ وَتَنَقَّضَ**, indicates that **انتقض** and **تنقض** are quasi-passives of **نَقَّصَهُ**. Further, it should be observed that **نَقَّصَهُ**, as relating to a building, is not well explained by **هَدَمَهُ**; for you say, **نَقَّضَ الْبِنَاءَ مِنْ غَيْرِ هَدْمٍ**, (mentioned in the S and A, &c., in art. **قَوْضٌ**), meaning *He took to pieces the building without demolishing, or destroying.* — [Hence,] **نَقَّضَ فَلَانٌ وَرَثَهُ** [lit. *Such a one undid, or untwisted, his bow-string*]; meaning † *such a one took, or had taken, his blood-revenge.* (A, TA.) And **الدَّهْرُ ذُو نَقْضٍ** **الدَّهْرُ ذُو نَقْضٍ** [lit. *Time, or fortune, has a property of untwisting and twisting tightly*]; meaning † *that which time, or fortune, [as it were] twists tightly, [or makes firm.] it, at another time, [as it were] untwists, or undoes.* (TA.) And **نَقَّضْتُ مَا أَبْرَمْتُهُ** † *I annulled [what he confirmed, or made firm].* (Mṣb.) And **يَنْقُضُ عَلَيْهِ**: [He undoes, or annuls, or contradicts, what he (another) has said]; said of a poet replying to another poet. (Lth, A, K.) — **نَقْضُ السَّقْفِ**, [i. e., app., **نَقْضُ السَّقْفِ**] also signifies **تَحْرِيكُ خَشْبِهِ** [i. e. **تَحْرِيكُ خَشْبِهِ**, The moving, or shaking, of the pieces of wood, or rafters, of the roof]. (TA.) [But perhaps the phrase to be explained is **نَقَّضَ السَّقْفَ**, and the explanation, correctly, **تَحْرَكَ خَشْبُهُ**, i. e. *The pieces of wood, or rafters, of the roof moved, or shook,* (for this, I am informed, is agreeable with modern usage,) app. so as to produce a sound: see also 5.] = See also 4.

2: see 4, in two places: — and 5; and see 1, next before the last break.

3. **النَّقْضُ فِي الْقَوْلِ** is: The saying that which is contradictory in its meaning [or meanings; as though one of its meanings undid, or annulled, the other]: (S, * K, TA:) from **نَقَّضَ الْبِنَاءَ**: and meaning † the contending with another in words, [or in contradiction,] each rebutting what the other said. (TA.) You say, **نَاقَضَهُ فِي الشَّيْءِ**, inf. n. **مَنَاقَضَةٌ** and **نَعَاضٌ**, † *He contradicted him in, or respecting, the thing.* (M, TA.) And **قُلْتُ لَهُ نَقَاضًا** † *I contradicted him with respect to his saying, and his satirizing of me.* (M, TA.) And **نَاقِضٌ أَحَدُ الشَّاعِرَيْنِ الْأَخْرَجَيْنِ** † [One of the two poets contradicted the other]. (A.) And **نَاقِضٌ الْقَوْلِ الْأَوَّلِ** † *His second saying contradicted the first.* (A, TA.) And **نَاقِضٌ آخِرُ قَوْلِهِ الْأَوَّلِ** † *The last part of his saying contradicted the first.* (Mgh.) [See also 6.]

4. **انقض عنها**, (M, K, TA,) and **انقض الكمأة**, (M, TA,) *He removed the crust of earth from over the truffles: (M:) or he extracted, or took forth, the truffles from the earth.* (K, TA.) = **تَنَفَّقَتِ الْكُمَاءُ** *The crusts of earth broke up* **انقض الكمأة** *from over the truffle; as also* **نَقَّضَ**. (M, TA.) [See also 5.] — **انقضت الأرض** *The earth showed [or put forth] its plants, or herbage.* (M, TA.) = **انقض** also signifies *It produced, made, gave, emitted, or uttered, a sound, noise, voice, or cry:* (S, M, K, TA:) and [particularly] a slight sound like what is termed **نَقْرٌ**: (S, TA:) said of a joint of a man, (M, K,) and of the fingers [when their joints are made to crack], and of the ribs, (A,) [see also 5.] and of a camel's saddle, (A, TA,) and of a cupping-instrument when the copper sucks it, (TA,) [&c., (see **نَقِيعٌ**)] and of an eagle, (S, M, K,) and of a hen (S, A) on the occasion of her laying eggs, (A,) and of a chicken, (M, A, K,) and of an ostrich, and of a quail, and of a hawk, and of a scorpion, and of a frog, and of the [kind of lizard called] **وَزَغٌ**, and of the **وَبْرٌ** [or Syrian hyrax], (M, K,) and of a young camel, the sounds of which are denoted by **إِنْقَاضٌ** and **كَتَيْتٌ**, as those of a camel advanced in age are by **قَرَقَرَةٌ** and **هَدِيرٌ**: (S:) or **إِنْقَاضٌ** relates to animate things; and **نَقَّضَ**, inf. n. of **نَقَّضَ**, aor. ʾ and ʾ, to inanimate things. (M, K.) [Accord. to the A, whether said of animate things or of inanimate, it is proper, not tropical; but accord. to what is said in the TA voce **نَقِيعٌ**, it is properly said of animate things, and tropically of inanimate; though, if any such distinction exist, the reverse seems to me to be more probable.] — You say also, **انقض بالدابة**, (K,) or **بالبحار**, (Lth,) or, as Aṣ says, (M, TA,) **بالعير**, (M,) or **بالبعير**, (TA,) and **بالفارس**, (M, TA.) *He made a sound to the beast of carriage, (M, K,) or to the ass, (Lth, Aṣ, M,) or to the camel, (Aṣ, TA.) and to*