

the horse, (Aṣ, M, TA,) at the two sides of his tongue, after making it cleave to the roof of his mouth, (Lth, M, K, TA,) without removing its extremity from its place, (Lth, TA,) in order to chide the beast: (L:) or انقض به signifies i. q. نَقَرَهُ [q. v.]; (Aṣ, M, A, TA;) the object being a [camel such as is called] قَعُود; (A;) or whatever be the object. (Aṣ, M, TA.) And انقض بالنعز (S, Sgh, K,) or بالعنز (M, A,) He called the goats, (S, Sgh, K,) or the she-goat; (M, A;) accord. to AZ, (S, Sgh,) or Ks. (M, L.) And انقض به He made a sound to him like as when thou makest a smacking with the tongue to a sheep or goat, [in the TA, كما تنقر الشاة, for which I read كما تنقر بالشاة,] deeming him ignorant. (TA.) And He made a clapping to him with one of his hands upon the other, so as to cause a [sound such as is termed] نَقِيس to be heard. (El-Khatṭābee.) = انقض أصابعه (M, A, K) He made a sound, or sounds, [app. a cracking of the joints,] with his fingers: (M:) [and so نَقَضَهَا, inf. n. تَنْقِيسُ: (see فَرَقَعَ:)] or he struck with his fingers in order that they might make a sound, or sounds: (K:) if it mean cracking of the joints (فَرَقَعَة), it is disapproved; but if clapping, it is not. (TA.) And انقض العلك He caused the [kind of gum called] علك to make a sound, or sounds; [i. e., in chewing it, as many women do;] the doing of which is disapproved. (S, L, K. [But in the S and L, it said that انقض العلك signifies تَصَوَّبَهُ, which does not necessarily indicate that the former verb is transitive.]) — Hence, (S, M, TA,) انقض الحمل ظهره (S, M, A, Mṣb, K*) The load made his back to sound by reason of its weight: (M:) or pressed heavily upon him, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) so that his back was heard to make a sound such as is termed نَقِيس; (M, K; * i. e. the sound of the camel's saddle when it becomes infirm by reason of the weight of the load; (Bd, xciv. 3;) or a slight sound, as when a man makes a smacking with his tongue (يَنْقِضُ) to his ass, in driving him: (TA:) or oppressed his back by its weight: (Mṣb:) or rendered him lean, or emaciated; جَعَلَهُ نَقِيسًا, i. e. مَهْزُولًا. (Ibn-'Arafah, K.) Thus in the phrase اَلَّذِي اَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ (S, M, K,) in [xciv. 3, of] the K. (S, M.)

5. تَنْقَضُ: see 8. — تَنْقَضَتِ الْاَرْضُ عَنِ الْكَمَاةِ The earth clave, or cracked, or burst, from over the truffles; (S, A, * TA;) syn. تَفَطَّرَتْ. (S, TA.) In all the copies of the K, we find تَنْقَضُ الدَّمُ, explained by تَقَطَّرَ; [as though meaning The blood was made to drop, drip, or fall in drops;] but how likely is this to be a mistranscription. (TA.) [The right reading of the phrase is probably تَنْقَضُ النَّمْرُ; and of the ex-

planation, تَفَطَّرَ; and if so, the phrase is like اَنْقَضَ النَّمْرُ, and نَقَضُ, explained above: see 4, second sentence.] — تَنْقَضُ الْبَيْتُ The house, or chamber, became cleft, or cracked, in several places, so as to cause a sound to be heard. (K, TA.) And تَنْقَضُ is also said of a building, [app. in the same sense,] like نَقَضُ. (TA.) [See نَقَضَ السَّقْفُ, in 1, next before the last break.] You say also, تَنْقَضَتْ عِظَامُهُ † His bones made a sound [app. in being broken]. (IF, K, TA.) [See also 4.]

6. تَنَاقُضُ: see 8. — تَنَاقُضٌ also signifies † Mutual contradiction, or repugnancy; contr. of تَوَافُقٍ. (O, TA.) You say, فِي كَلَامِهِ تَنَاقُضٌ † [In his speech is contradiction, or repugnancy, between different parts;] one part of his speech necessarily implies the annulment of another part; (Mṣb;) his second saying contradicted (نَاقَضَ) his first. (TA.) And تَنَاقُضُ الْقَوْلَانِ (A, Mgh,) or الْكَلَامَانِ (Mṣb,) † The two sayings, or sentences, contradicted each other; or were mutually repugnant; as though each undid the other; (Mṣb;) [they annulled each other.] And تَنَاقُضُ الشَّاعِرَيْنِ † [The two poets contradicted each other.] (A, TA.) And تَنَاقُضُ مَعْنَاهُ † Its meaning was contradictory. (S, * K, TA.) = [It is also used transitively:] you say, تَنَاقَضَا الْبَيْعُ † They two mutually dissolved the sale: as though compared with the saying تَرَأَوْا الْهِلَالَ, meaning “they [together] saw the new moon;” and تَدَاعَوْا الْقَوْمَ, meaning “they [together] called the people;” and تَسَاءَلُوهُمْ, meaning “they [together] asked them;” notwithstanding that تَنَاقُضُ is [properly] intransitive. (Mgh.) And تَنَاقَضُوا عَهْدَهُمْ † [They mutually dissolved, or broke, their compacts, contracts, or covenants]. (T, voce تناكثوا.)

8. نَقَضَهُ quasi-pass. of نَقَضَهُ [It became undone; taken, or pulled to pieces: untwisted: unraveled: unwoven: dissolved; broken: or rendered uncompact, unsound, or infirm, after it had been made compact, sound, or firm]: (M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA:) as also نَقَضُ, (A,) and تَنَاقُضُ: (M, TA:) [respecting the first and last, see a remark upon a mistake in the K, following the first sentence in 1: but تَنَاقُضُ afterwards occurs in the K used properly in the phrase اِتَّكَثَ مِنَ الْبُنْيَانِ i. q. اِتَّكَثَ: (S:) said of a building, or structure: and of a rope, or cord: (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA:) [and of silk, or flax: and of cloth: (see 1:)] and † of a compact, contract, or covenant: (TA:) [and of a sale: (see 1:)] and † of other things. (A, TA.) — [Hence,] اِتَّضَتِ الْقَرْحَةُ † The wound, or ulcer, became recrudescent. (IF, * A.) And اِتَّضَتِ الْجُرْحُ بَعْدَ بَرْئِهِ † The wound became in a bad, or corrupt, state, after its healing. (Mṣb.) And

اِتَّضَتِ الْاَمْرُ بَعْدَ اَلْتَيَامِهِ (A, * Mṣb, TA) † The affair, or case, became in a bad, or unsound state, after it had been in a sound state. (Mṣb.) And اِتَّضَتِ اَمْرُ التَّغْرِ بَعْدَ سَدِّهِ † [The state of the place through which the invasion of an enemy was feared became unfortified, after its being fortified, or closed]. (TA.) And اِتَّضَتِ الطَّهَارَةُ † The state of purity became annulled. (Mṣb.) And اِتَّضَتِ عَلَيْهِ الشِّعْرُ † [The poetry became undone, annulled, or contradicted, by a reply against him: see يَنْقُضُ عَلَيْهِ]. (A, TA.)

11. اِنْقَاضٌ It (a wall) cracked, without falling down; like اِنْقَضَ. (K in art. قَض.) See also اِنْقَاضٌ, in art. قِيسٌ.]

نَقَضُ: see نَقَضُ, in two places.

نَقَضُ i. q. † مَنقُوضٌ [Undone; taken, or pulled, to pieces: untwisted: unraveled: unwoven: dissolved; broken: &c. (see 1:)] (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) like نَكُثٌ (S, TA) in the sense of مَنكُوثٌ: (TA:) as also نَقَضُ; (Mgh, Mṣb;) and نَقَضُ: (Sgh:) but El-Ghooree allows only the first: (Mgh:) Az, however, mentions only the second; (Mṣb;) which signifies as above, applied to a building, or structure; (M, Mgh;) or what has become taken, or pulled, to pieces, (مَا اِنْقَضَ,) of a building, or structure; (K;) as also the first: (TA:) or نَقَضُ signifies مَا نَقَضَتْ thou hast undone; taken, or pulled, to pieces; untwisted; &c.]: (M:) and what is undone, of [the stuff of the tents called] اُخْبِيَّةٌ, and of [the garments called] اُكْسِيَّةٌ, and twisted a second time; (M, K;) as also نَقَضُ; (K;) and نَقَاضَةٌ: (L:) or this last signifies what is undone of a hair-rope: (S, O, K:) the pl. of نَقَضُ is اِنْقَاضٌ [a pl. of pauc.], (M,) and of the same, (Mṣb,) or of نَقَضُ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) نَقُوضٌ. (Mgh, Mṣb.) — † Emaciated, or rendered lean, (S, M, K,) by travel; (S, K;) upon which one has journeyed time after time: (O:) Seer says, as though travel had unknit its frame; (M, TA;) thus indicating it to be tropical: (TA:) applied to a male camel, (S, M, K,) and to a horse, (M,) and to a female camel, (S, K,) or the female is termed نَقِيسَةٌ: (M, K:) pl. اِنْقَاضٌ, (Sh, S, K,) only, (Sb, M,) both of the masc. and fem.; in the latter, the ة being imagined to be elided; (M;) and نَقَائِضٌ is [also said to be] a pl. of نَقَضُ signifying jaded, applied to a she-camel. (So in a copy of the S in art. نَقَص.) — [See an ex. in a verse cited voce سَدٌ.] — The place, (S,) or crust of earth, (M, K,) that becomes broken from over truffles; (S, M, K;) for when they are about to come