

6. [They lent and received loans, each to and from the other.] = [And hence,] هَمَّا يَتَقَارِضَانِ الْخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَّ [They two interchanged good and evil, each with the other]; (IKh, S, K;) as also يَتَقَارِضَانِ: (IKh;) [but see the latter in its proper place.] And هَمَّا يَتَقَارِضَانِ الْمَدْحَ, (AZ,) or الثَّنَاءَ, (A, Mgh,) or الثَّنَاءَ بَيْنَهُمَا, (TA,) [or هُمَا يَتَقَارِضُونَ الثَّنَاءَ بَيْنَهُمَا, (in the M,)] † They praise each other; (AZ, Mgh;) as also يَتَقَارِضَانِ: (AZ;) or they requite, or compensate, each other with praise. (TA.) And الْقَرْنَانِ يَتَقَارِضَانِ النَّظَرَ † The two opponents, or adversaries, look askance, with anger, each at the other: (S, K;) and يَتَقَارِضُونَ نَظْرًا † They look with enmity and vehement hatred, one at another. (TA.) And هُمَا يَتَقَارِضُونَ الزِّيَارَةَ † [They interchange visiting]. (A.) El-Kumeyt, says,

• يَتَقَارِضُ الْحَسَنَ الْجَمِيلَ مِنَ التَّالِفِ وَالتَّزَاوَرِ •

meaning, *Interchanging what is good and comely, of sociable conduct and mutual visiting.* (O.) — El-Hasan El-Bagree, being asked whether the companions of the Apostle of God used to jest, or joke, answered, (TA,) نَعَمْ وَيَتَقَارِضُونَ (K, TA,) i. e. Yes, and they used to recite poetry [one to another]: (TA:) from قَرِضٌ as signifying "poetry." (K.)

7. They passed away, or perished, [as though cut off,] (S, K,) all of them, (K,) not one of them remaining; (S;) as also قَرِضُوا [perhaps a mistake for قَرِضُوا: see 1]. (TA.)

8. He received what is termed قَرْض [a loan, or the like], (S, Mgh, K,) i. q. اسْتَلَفَ; (A;) from him. (S, A, K.) = اقترض عَرَضَهُ † He defamed him, or spoke evil of him, behind his back or in his absence, or otherwise; syn. اغتابَهُ: (K;) as though he cut off [somewhat] from his honour. (TA.)

10. استقرضه (S, Mgh, K) or استقرضه (A, Mgh,) He sought, or demanded, of such a one what is termed قَرْض [a loan, or the like]. (S, A, Mgh, Mghb.) — [And hence,] اسْتَقْرَضْتُهُ الشَّيْءَ, I sought, or demanded, of him the gift, or payment [in advance], of the thing. (M.)

قَرْض (S, M, A, Mgh, Mghb, K) and قَرِض (Ks, S, M, K;) or, accord. to Th, the former is an inf. n., and the latter a simple subst., but this [says ISd] does not please me; (M;) or the former is an inf. n. used as a subst.; (Mgh;) or a subst. from الْمَالِ أَقْرَضْتُهُ الْمَالَ; (Mghb;) [A loan: and the like:] a piece of property which a man cuts off from his [other] articles of property, and which, itself, he receives back; [in rendering the explanation in the Mgh, for the words قَرِضْتُهُ عَيْنًا, in my copy of that work; I read قَرِضْتُهُ عَيْنًا, which makes this agreeable with explanations given in other works;] but what is due to the one from the other as a debt is not so called;

(Mgh, [see دَيْنٌ;]) what one gives, (S, Mgh, K,) to another, (Mgh,) of property, (S, Mgh,) to receive it back, (S, K,) or to demand it back: (Mghb;) or a thing that one gives to be requited for it, or to receive it back: (TA in art. قَرْض;) or a thing of which men demand the payment [or restitution], one of another: (M, L;) or a thing which a man gives, or † does, to be requited for it: (Abou-Is-hak the Grammarian, and TA:) pl. قُرُوض. (M, Mghb.) You say, عَلَيْهِ قَرْضٌ. (A.) — [He owes a loan], and قُرُوضٌ [loans]. (A.) — Hence, (S, TA,) † What one does, in order to be requited it, of good, and of evil. (S, K, TA.) See three exs. above, under 4. The Arabs also say, قَدْ أَحْسَنْتَ قَرْضِي, meaning † Thou hast done to me a good deed [which I am bound to requite]. (TA.) And لَكَ عِنْدِي قَرْضٌ حَسَنٌ, and قَرْضٌ سَيِّئٌ † I owe thee a good deed, and an evil deed. (Abou-Is-hak the Grammarian, and TA.)

قَرْض: see قَرْض.

قَرِض The cud: (Lth, A:) or what the camel returns [to his mouth, to be chewed again, or to his stomach,] of his cud; (S, K;) as also قَرِضٌ: (S;) or it is applied to the cud (جَرَّة) of the camel, and signifies chewed: or, accord. to Kr, this is قَرِضٌ, with ف. (M.) And hence, accord. to some, the saying حَالُ الْجَرِيسِ دُونَ الْقَرِيسِ [explained in art. جَرِيس]: but accord. to others, the last word in this saying has the signification next but one following. (S.) = The sound, or voice, of a man in dying. (Er-Riyashee, in TA, art. جَرِيس.) = Poetry: (S, M, A, Mgh, K;) so called for one or another of the reasons mentioned under 1, last sentence but one; (A, Mgh, TA;) of the measure فَعِيل in the sense of the measure مَفْعُول: (Mghb;) El-Aghlab El-Ijlee distinguishes between it and رَجَز. (IB.)

قَرَاظَةٌ [Cuttings; clippings; and the like;] what falls by the action termed الْقَرَضُ; (S, A, Mgh, K;) as, for instance, of gold, (S, TA,) and of silver; and of a garment, or piece of cloth, which a tailor cuts with his shears; (TA;) and of this last, and of bread, (JK, TA,) &c., (TA,) by the gnawing (قَرْض) of a rat, or mouse: (JK, A, Mgh, TA:) pl. قَرَاظَات. (TA.) — [Hence,] أَخَذَ الْأَمْرَ بِقَرَاظَتِهِ † He took the thing, or affair, in its fresh state. (M, L.) — [Hence also,] قَرَاظَةُ الْمَالِ † [The refuse, or] what is bad, vile, paltry, or of no account, of property. (TA.) — قَرَاظَةٌ also relates to an evil action, and an evil saying, which one man directs against another. (TA.) [What is meant by this is not clear to me.]

قَرَاظَةٌ A certain creeping insect (دُوْبِيَّة) that eats wool. (TA.) — [And hence, app.,] † A man who defames others, or speaks evil of them, behind their backs, or otherwise; syn. مُغْتَابٌ لِلنَّاسِ. (TA.)

ابْنُ مَقْرُضٍ (S, M, A, Mghb,) [in one copy of the S, ابن مَقْرُضٍ, and in another, ابن مَقْرُضٍ,]

like مَقْرُود (Mghb,) [A species of weasel;] a certain small beast (دُوْبِيَّة), (S, M, Mghb,) called in Persian دَلَّة, (S, Mghb,) or دَلَّة, (as in one copy of the S,) whence the arabicized word دَلَّتِي, (Mghb,) which kills pigeons, (S, M, A,) seizing upon their throats, and it is a species of rat; (A;) the long-backed quadruped that kills pigeons: (Lth, O, Mghb;) this last explanation is given by the author of the Bāri', after saying that it is a small beast (دُوْبِيَّة), like the cat, which is in houses, and, when angry, gnaws clothes: (Mghb;) accord. to some, i. q. النَّبَسِ [q. v.]: (Mghb;) pl. مَقْرُضِي. (A, Mghb.)

مَقْرُضَاتُ الْأَسَاقِي A [kind of] small creeping thing (دُوْبِيَّة), which makes holes in, and cuts, skins used for water or milk. (M.)

مَقْرَاضٍ is the sing. of مَقَارِضُ; (S, Mghb, K;) and a pair thereof is called مَقْرَاضَانِ: (Mghb, K;) the مَقْرَاضُ is [A single blade of a pair of shears or scissors;] a thing with which one [shears, or clips, or] cuts; and when you speak of the two together, you do not say مَقْرَاضٍ, as the vulgar say, but مَقْرَاضَانِ; (Mghb;) which last is syn. with جَلْمَانِ [a pair of shears]; a word, accord. to the lexicologists having no sing.; but Sb mentions مَقْرَاضٍ, thus using the sing. form: (M:) or مَقْرَاضٍ and مَقْرَاضَانِ signify the same; [a pair of shears;] like جَلْمٌ and جَلْمَانِ, and قَلْمٌ and قَلْمَانِ: (Mghb in art. جَلْم:) or مَقْرَاضٌ signifies جَلْمٌ صَغِيرٌ [a small pair of shears; i. e. a pair of scissors]: (JK:) Adeeb Ibn-Zeyd uses the expression شَفَرَتَا مَقْرَاضٍ [the two blades of a pair of shears or scissors] in a poem; (IB;) and other poets use the sing., مَقْرَاض: (TA:) and مَقْرَاضٍ, with ف and ص, signifies the same. (IB.) Hence the saying, لِسَانُ فُلَانٍ مَقْرَاضُ الْأَعْرَاضِ [The tongue of such a one is the detractor of reputations]. (TA.)

قَرِضٌ pass. part. n. of قَرَضَهُ. — See قَرِضٌ.

قرضا

قَرِضٌ One of the strange species of trees of the desert; (AA, O, K, TA;) a certain plant that attaches itself to trees, and wraps itself about them; (TA;) a species of plant (AḤn, O, TA) the flower of which is yellower than the rose, (AḤn, O, K, TA,) and which grows at the base, or on the stem, of the سَلَم and سَمَر and عُرْقُط (O, TA) and the like: (O:) n. un. with ة. (O, K, TA.)

قرضب

Q. 1. قَرِضَهُ He cut it; (S, K;) and so قَرِصَهُ; (K in art. قَرْصَب;) but the former is the more approved: (TA in that art. :) and [the inf. n.] قَرِصَةٌ signifies the cutting vehemently. (TA in the present art.) [See also قَرِصَابٌ, below; first