

(M, A.) — **نَصْرَهُ** **اللَّهُ** also signifies † *God bestowed upon him the means of subsistence, or the like*; syn. **رَزَقَهُ**. (IKt!.)

2. **نَصَرَهُ**, (inf. n. **نَصَّرَهُ**, K,) *He made him a Christian*. (S, M, K.) It is said in a trad., [relating to the natural disposition of a child to adopt the true faith,] **فَأَبَوَاهُ يُهَوِّدَانِهِ وَيُنَصِّرَانِهِ** [But his two parents make him a Jew or make him a Christian]. (S.)

3. **نَصَرَهُ** *He rendered reciprocal aid to him*. See an ex. voce **عَاصِرٌ**.]

5. **نَصَّرَ** *He laboured, or strove, to aid, or assist*; syn. **عَالَجَ النَّصْرَ** (M, K:) not of the same category as **تَحَلَّمَ** [he endeavoured to acquire **حِلْمٌ**] and **تَبَرَّرَ** [he endeavoured to characterize himself by **بِرٌّ**]. (M.) = *He became a Christian*. (M, K.)

6. **تَنَاصَرُوا** *They aided or assisted one another*: (S, M, K, TA:) *they assisted one another to aid*. (M, A, K, TA.) — **تَنَاصَرَتِ الْأَخْبَارُ** † *The accounts, or tidings, confirmed, or verified, one another*. (M, K, TA.)

8. **انْتَصَرَ** *He defended himself*: (Bd, Jel, lv. 35:) *he defended himself against his wronger, or injurer*. (TA.) — **انْتَصَرَ مِنْهُ** *He exacted, or obtained, his right, or due, completely, from him, so that each of them became on a par with the other*: (Az, TA:) *he revenged himself upon him*. (Az, S, M, * Msh, K.)

10. **اسْتَنْصَرَ** *He asked, sought, or desired, aid, or assistance*. (M, K.) And **اسْتَنْصَرَهُ** *He asked him to aid him*, (S, Msh, K,) **عَلَيْهِ** against him, (S, K,) i.e. against his enemy. (S, TA.) — † *He begged*; (K;) as though he asked for a gift, which is termed **نَصْرٌ**. (TA.)

نَصْرٌ [used a subst.,] *Aid or assistance, rendered to another, especially against an enemy*: [avengement of another:] *victory or conquest*: (Bd, xxix. 9:) and † **نَصْرَةٌ** is a subst. from **نَصَرَهُ** [and therefore signifies the same]: (S, Msh:) or the † latter signifies *good aid, or assistance*: (M, K:) and this † same word, when the object is God, signifies *aid of God's servants*; &c.; as explained above: see 1. (El-Baṣā'ir.) — **Spoil; plunder; booty**. (Bd, ubi supra.) — † **Rain**; (A, TA;) as also † **نَصْرَةٌ**: (TA:) in like manner as it is called **فَتْحٌ**: (A, TA:) or the † latter signifies *a complete rain*. (IAar.) — [Hence,] † **A gift**: (S, TA:) and **نَصَائِرٌ** *gifts*. (M.) — See also **نَاصِرٌ**.

نَصْرٌ: see **نَاصِرٌ**.

نَصْرَةٌ: see **نَصْرٌ**, in five places.

نَصْرِيٌّ: } see **نَصْرَانِيٌّ**.
نَصْرَانٌ: }

نَصْرَانِيٌّ, (S, A, Msh, K, &c.) and † **نَصْرَانٌ**, (M, A,) or this latter has not been used without the addition of the relative **ي**, (S,) or it has been sometimes used, (M,) and † **نَصْرِيٌّ**, (M, Msh, K,) but we have not heard this used, (M,) [A Christian: or this is a secondary application, and the original meaning is a Nazarene:] fem. **نَصْرَانِيَّةٌ**, (S, A, Msh, K,) and **نَصْرَانَةٌ**, (S, A, K,) or the latter is used only by poetic licence: (IB:) † **نَصْرَانِيٌّ** [applied to the Christians] is a rel. n. from **نَاصِرَةٌ**, [or Nazareth,] a town of Syria, (S, M, K,) also called **نَصْرَانَةٌ**, (Lth, IDrd, K,) or **نَصْرَانٌ**, (S, Msh,) and **نَصْرِيَّةٌ**, (M, Sgh, K,) without teshdeed, accord. to Sgh, (TA,) and **نَصْرِيٌّ** and **نَصْرِيٌّ**, (as in a copy of the M,) or **نَصْرِيٌّ** and **نَصْرِيَّةٌ**: (TA:) so originally, and then applied to such as hold the religion of its inhabitants: (Msh:) this is the opinion of the lexicologists; but it is of weak authority, though admissible as there are other anomalous rel. ns.: (M:) or [so in K, but in the S, and] **نَصْرَانِيٌّ** is pl. of **نَصْرِيٌّ**, (Kh, M, Msh, K,) like as **مَهْرَانِيٌّ** is pl. of **مَهْرِيٌّ**; (Msh, K;) or of **نَصْرَانٌ** (Kh, S, M) and **نَصْرَانَةٌ**, (S,) like as **نَدَامَانٌ** is pl. of **نَدَامِيٌّ** (Kh, S, M) and **نَدْمَانَةٌ**; (S;) but more probably of **نَصْرَانٌ**, because this word has been sometimes used, whereas we have not heard **نَصْرِيٌّ** used: (M:) and it is implied in the copies of the K, that **نَصْرَانِيٌّ** is pl. of **نَصْرَانِيٌّ**; but correctly, it is a pl. of **نَصْرَانٌ**, without **ي**, as is said in the TS, and the L, in both of which is mentioned the saying of the poet,

* لَمَّا رَأَيْتُ نَبَطًا أَنْصَارًا *
[When I saw Nabatheans, Christians], meaning **نَصْرَانِيٌّ**. (TA.)

النَّصْرَانِيَّةُ *The religion of the نصْرَانِيٌّ [or Christians]*. (K, TA.)

نَصُورٌ *One who aids, or assists, much or well*. (TA in art. **عَقْرَبٌ**.)

نَصِيرٌ: see **نَاصِرٌ**. It has the signification of the measure **فَاعِلٌ** or of the measure **مَفْعُولٌ**; for **أَخَوَانِ نَصِيرَانِ**, occurring in a trad., means *Two brothers, aiders of, and aided by, each other*. (TA.)

نَصْرَانِيٌّ: see **نَصْرَانِيٌّ**.

نَصَائِرٌ: see **نَصْرٌ**.

نَاصِرٌ act. part. n. of **نَصَرَ**, *An aider or assister, especially against an enemy*; &c.; as also † **نَصِيرٌ**,

(S, * M, A, Msh, K,) and † **نَصْرٌ**: (Sgh, K:) pl. (of **نَصِيرٌ**, (S, M, Msh, and of **نَاصِرٌ**, M,) **نَصَائِرٌ** (S, M, A, Msh, K) and (of **نَاصِرٌ**, M) **نَصَارٌ**, (M, K,) and **نُصُورٌ** may also be a pl. of the same, as occurring in the verse of Khidāsh, cited above: (M:) and **أَنْصَائِرٌ** is a pl. pl., being pl. of **أَنْصَارٌ**: (TA:) and † **نَصْرٌ** is used as sing. and pl., (M, K,) being an inf. n. employed as an epithet, like **عَدْلٌ**. (M.) — **النَّصَارَةُ** also signifies *The Assistants of the Prophet*; (M, K;) of [the tribes of] El-Ows and El-Khazraj; (TA;) being an epithet applied to them especially, (M, K,) and used as a subst., as though it were the name of a tribe, wherefore the rel. n. **أَنْصَارِيٌّ** [which is used as sing.] is formed from it. (M.)

نَاصُورٌ: see **نَاصُورٌ**.

نَاصِرٌ: see **نَصْرَانِيٌّ** — and **نَاصِرٌ**.

نَاصِرٌ: see **نَاصِرٌ**.

مَنْصُورٌ [Aided or assisted, especially against an enemy, &c.]. — **أَرْضٌ مَنْصُورَةٌ** † *Land watered by rain; rained upon*. (S, A.)

مُسْتَنْصِرٌ [Asking, seeking, or desiring, aid, or assistance]. — † *A beggar*. (M.)

[نصع, &c.]

See Supplement.]

نض

1. **نَضَّ**, aor. **نَضَّ**, inf. n. **نَضِيضٌ** (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K) and **نَضٌّ**, (K,) *It (water) welled from a source, or spring*: (TA:) or *flowed*: (TA:) or *flowed*, (S, Mgh, K,) or *came forth*, (Mgh, Msh,) *by little and little*, (S, A, Mgh, Msh,) from stone or the like; (Mgh;) like **بَضٌّ**: (A:) or *exuded*; or *oozed forth*, (A, K,) [like **بَضٌّ**]; like as it does from stone. (TA.) You say also, **سَحَابَةٌ تَنْضُّ بِأَلْمَاءٍ** *A cloud flowing with water*. (TA.) And **رِيحٌ تَنْضُّ بِأَلْمَاءٍ** [app. *A wind bringing rain*]. (K.) And **نَضَّتِ الْقَرْيَةُ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْمَلِّ**, (K,) aor. **نَضَّ**, inf. n. **نَضِيضٌ**, (TA,) *The water-skin slit, or burst, (K, TA,) and its water came forth, (TA,) in consequence of being very full*. (K, TA.) — [Hence,] **نَضٌّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ مَعْرُوفِهِ شَيْءٌ**; aor. **نَضَّ**, inf. n. **نَضَّ** [and **نَضِيضٌ**], † *Somewhat flowed to him from his bounty*: but the verb is mostly thus used in negative phrases. (TA.) You say also, **نَضٌّ مِنْ مَعْرُوفِكَ نَضَاضَةً** † *A little of thy bounty [flowed forth]*. (TA.) And **نَضٌّ لَهُ بِشَيْءٍ** † *He did him a small benefit*; as also **بَضٌّ**. (Aq.) — Hence too, (Mgh,) **نَضٌّ**, (IKoot, S, A, &c.) aor. **نَضَّ**, inf. n. **نَضِيضٌ**, (K,) also signifies † *It (a thing, IKoot, Msh, or an affair, K)*