

reading of the *Kur* in a passage which will be found below, without a parallel among inf. ns., (Z.) [and said by some to have an intensive signification,] *He, or it, came upon him, or happened to him, suddenly, unexpectedly, without his being aware of it, or without any previous cause; surprised him; took him by surprise, or unawares;* (S, A, Mgh, K;) as also *بَغْتُهُ* (A, Mgh,) inf. n. *مِبَاغْتُهُ* (S, K) and *بَغَاتُ*. (TA.) It is said in the *Kur* vi. 31, accord. to the reading mentioned above, *إِذَا جَاءَتْهُمْ السَّاعَةُ بَغْتَةً* [When the hour of the resurrection shall come upon them suddenly, unexpectedly, &c.]. (Z.) And you say, *جَاءَهُ بَغْتَةً* *He, or it, came to him suddenly, &c.* (A, Mgh.) And *بَغْتَهُ* *He met, or found, him, or it, suddenly, &c.* (S.) And *لَسْتُ أَمِنَ بَغَاتِ الْعَدُوِّ* *I am not secure from, or free from fear of, the enemy's comings [upon me] unawares.* (S.)

3: see 1.

البَاغُوثُ The festival, (A,) or a certain festival, (IAth, K,) of the Christians; (A, IAth, K;) [namely, *Easter*;] thus called accord. to some; but accord. to others, *البَاغُوثُ* [q. v.], with the unpointed ع and the three-pointed ث. (IAth.)

مَبْهُوثٌ i. q. *مَبْهُوثٌ* [Confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course]: so in the saying, *لَا رَأْيَ لِمَبْهُوثٍ* [There is no judgment to one who is confounded, &c.]. (A.)

بغث

1. *بَغْثٌ*, (Mgh, K,) aor. *بَغَثَ*, (K,) inf. n. *بَغْثَةٌ*, (Mgh,) or this is a simple subst., and the inf. n. is *بَغْثٌ*, (TA.) *He* (a bird) *was, or became, of a colour resembling that of ashes:* (Mgh:) or *he* (a sheep or goat) *was of the mixed colours of those to which the epithet بَغْثٌ is applied.* (K, TA.) [See *أَبْغَثُ*, and *بَغْثَةٌ*, and *بَغْثٌ*.]

بَغْثٌ Dust-colour. (A.) [But see *بَغْثَةٌ*. Accord. to the TA, the former is the inf. n. of 1, q. v.]

بَغْثَةٌ Whiteness inclining to *خَضِرَةٌ* [which here app. means a dark, or ashy, dust-colour]: (T:) [or, in a bird, a colour resembling that of ashes: (see 1:)] or the colour of sheep or goats to which the epithet *بَغْثٌ* is applied. (K, TA.) [See *أَبْغَثُ*.]

بَغْثَاءُ: see *أَبْغَثُ*, of which it is the fem.

بَغْثٌ (T, S, A, Mgh, K) and *بَغْثٌ* and *بَغْثٌ* (A, Mgh, K;) only the second of these three mentioned by Sb; (TA;) but the second and third asserted to be correct by Yoo; (AZ, TA;) and the last heard by Az; (TA;) or neither of these two is allowable; (Mgh;) *A bird that does not prey, and such as one does not desire to make an object of prey because it is not eaten:* (T, Mgh:) or *small birds that do not prey, such as sparrows and the like;* [a coll. gen. n.;] n. un. with *ة*: (Mgh:) or [accord. to Lth,] *a certain dust-coloured bird, (T, A, K,) of the birds of the water, ash-coloured, and long-necked;* as also *أَبْغَثُ*; pl. [of the latter] *بَغْثٌ* and *أَبَاغِثُ*: (T:) [but this appears to be wrong; for AM says, in the T,] Lth makes the *بَغْثٌ* and the *أَبْغَثُ* to be

one, asserting them to be of aquatic birds; but in my opinion, the former is different from the latter: as to the latter, it is a well-known kind of aquatic bird, so called because it is of the colour termed *بَغْثَةٌ*, i. e. white inclining to *خَضِرَةٌ* [explained above, voce *بَغْثَةٌ*]: but as to the *بَغْثٌ*, it is any bird that is not one of prey: and the word is said to be a coll. gen. n., signifying the class of birds that are objects of prey: (TA:) ISk says that the *بَغْثٌ* is a bird of a colour inclining to that of dust, (S, Mgh,*) a little less than the *رَحْمَةٌ* [or vulture *percnopterus*], (S,) or less than the *رَحْمَةٌ*, (Mgh,) slow in flight: (S, Mgh:) but IB says that this is a mistake in two points of view; first, because *بَغْثٌ* is a [coll.] gen. n., of which the n. un. is with *ة*, like as is that of *حِمَامٌ*; and secondly, because it applies to the class of birds that do not prey; but the *أَبْغَثُ* is a bird of the colour of dust, and this may be a bird of prey, and it may be not a bird of prey: (TA:) AZ says that *بَغْثٌ* signifies the [species of vulture called] *رَحْمٌ*; and the n. un. is with *ة*: others, the young ones of the *رَحْمٌ* and birds of the crow-kind: or [birds] like the [hawks called] *سَوَادِقُ* [pl. of *سَوْدَقٌ*], not predaceous: in the T, it is said to be [a kind of bird] like the [hawk called] *بَاشِقٌ*, that does not prey upon any other bird: (TA:) or *بَغْثٌ* and *بَغْثٌ* (ISd, K) and *بَغْثٌ* (K) signify the worst [or most ignoble] of birds, (ISd, K, [the latter giving this as a second and distinct signification,]) and such as do not prey: (ISd, TA:) Fr says, *بَغْثٌ الطَّيْرِ* signifies the worst of birds, and such as do not prey; and *بَغْثٌ* and *بَغْثٌ* are dial. vars.: (S:) the pl. is *بَغْثَانٌ*, (Sb, T, S, Mgh, K,) accord. to those who make *بَغْثٌ* a sing., (Yoo, S, Mgh, TA,) or accord. to those who make the sing. to be with *ة*: (T, TA;) or those who apply *بَغْثَاءُ* [as a n. un.] to the male and the female make *بَغْثٌ* to be pl. [or rather a coll. gen. n.]; (Yoo, S, Mgh;) as is done in the case of *نَعَامَةٌ* and *نَعَامٌ*: (Yoo, S:) ISd says that *بَغْثَاءُ*, with fet-h, is the n. un., applied alike to the male and the female: (TA:) [and Fei says,] it is not allowable to pronounce this with damm or with kesr to the first letter: (Mgh:) but Yoo asserts both of these forms to be used: (AZ, TA:) and *بَغْثَاءُ* is said to signify a weak bird. (TA.) It is said in a prov., *إِنَّ الْبَغْثَ بِأَرْضِنَا يَتَسَبَّرُ* (S, A, Mgh, K*) *Verily the بَغْثٌ in our land becomes [like] a vulture, or become [like] vultures:* (Mgh:) applied to the low person who becomes of high rank: (A:) meaning *the weak in our land becomes strong:* (Mgh:) or *he who makes himself our neighbour becomes mighty, strong, or of high rank, by our means,* (S, K, TA,) *acquiring the might, or strength, of the vulture, after having been low, or mean, in condition.* (TA.)

بَغِثٌ Wheat (*حِنْطَةٌ* and *طَعَامٌ*) [both of which signify the same, though the latter, q. v., has a larger application,] adulterated by being mixed with barley; (Th, K;) as also *غَلِثٌ* and *لَغِثٌ*. (Th, TA.)

بَغْثَاءُ [dim. of *بَغْثَاءُ* fem. of *أَبْغَثُ*, q. v.,] The

place of the *حَقِيبَةُ* [q. v.] in a camel. (K.) [So called because of its colour, produced by chafing.]

أَبْغَثُ Of a white colour inclining to *خَضِرَةٌ* [which here app. means a dark, or ashy, dust-colour]: (T:) [or of a colour resembling that of ashes: (see 1:)] or dust-coloured: (A:) or of a colour near to that of dust: (S:) an epithet, like *أَحْمَرُ*: [fem. *بَغْثَاءُ*: and] pl. *بَغْثٌ*: and sometimes, when used as a subst., it has for pl. *أَبَاغِثُ*. (IB, TA.) You say *طَائِرٌ أَبْغَثٌ* A bird of the colour above described: (T, S:) whether it be a bird of prey or not: see *بَغْثٌ* in two places: (IB, TA:) and *صَقْرٌ أَبْغَثٌ* [a hawk of that colour]; (ISh, A;) as well as *أَخْوَى* and *أَبْيَضٌ*; i. e., that where-with men take game. (ISh, TA.) *بَغْثَاءُ* applied to sheep or goats, (S, K,) or, as in some lexicons, to sheep, (TA,) is like *رَقَطَاءُ*; (S, K;) [Black speckled with white; or the reverse;] or in which are blackness and whiteness, with predominance of the latter colour: (TA:) or *شَاةٌ بَغْثَاءُ* and *غَنَمٌ بَغْثٌ* signify a sheep or goat, and sheep or goats, in which are blackness and whiteness. (A.)—Also, [as a subst.,] A certain bird, (K, TA,) dust-coloured, in truth different from the *بَغْثٌ*, as shown above: see the latter word: (TA:) pl. *بَغْثٌ* and *أَبَاغِثُ*. (T, TA.) You say *هُوَ مِنْ أَبَاغِثِ الطَّيْرِ* [He is of the birds thus called]. (A.)—And *أَبَاغِثُ* signifies The lion; (TS, K;) because he is of the colour termed *بَغْثَةٌ*. (TA.)—And *الْبَغْثَاءُ*; The medley, or mixed or promiscuous multitude or collection, of men or people; or of the lowest or basest or meanest sort, or refuse, or riffraff, thereof; (S, A, K;) the commonalty, or vulgar, and collective body, of the people. (S.) One says, *الْفَتْرَاءُ فِي الْبَغْثَاءِ* and *خَرَجَ فُلَانٌ فِي الْبَغْثَاءِ* Such a one went forth among the medley, &c., of the people. (A.) And *دَخَلْنَا فِي الْبَغْثَاءِ* We entered among the commonalty, or vulgar, and the collective body, of the people. (S.)

بغش

1. *بَغْشٌ*, aor. *بَغَشَ*, (S, K,) inf. n. *بَغْشٌ*, (S,) The sky rained a rain such as is termed *بَغْشَةٌ*, q. v. (S, K.)—*بَغَشَتِ الْأَرْضُ* The land was watered by a rain such as is termed *بَغْشَةٌ*, (S,) or *بَغْشٌ*. (TA.)

بَغْشٌ: see what next follows.

بَغْشَةٌ A weak shower of rain; (S, K:) above what is called *طَشَةٌ*: (S:) or weak rain, small in its drops; as also *بَغْشٌ* [originally an inf. n.]: or both signify a cloud that pours forth its rain in one shower: As says that the lightest and weakest of rain is that called *طَلٌّ*; then, the *رَذَاذٌ*; then, the *بَغْشٌ*: the dim. of the last is *بَغِشٌ*. (TA.)

مَطَرٌ بَاغِشٌ Weak rain. (S, K.)

أَرْضٌ مَبْغُوشَةٌ Land watered by a rain such as is termed *بَغْشَةٌ*, (S,) or *بَغْشٌ*. (TA.)

بغض

1. *بَغْضٌ*; (S, A, Mgh, K;) and *بَغْضٌ*; aor. [of