so in the Kur vi. 124,]) or مُعَارُ , with damm, (Mṣb, [but perhaps there is an omission in my copy of the Mṣb after this word,]) and مُعَرُ , (Ṣ,) Vileness, baseness, abasement, or ignominiousness: (Ṣ, Mṣb:) so the second word signifies in the Kur vi. 124: (TA:) and tyranny, or oppression, or injury. (Ṣ.) One says, مُعَرُكُ , and مُعَرُكُ , [Rise thou, notwithstanding thy vileness, or ignominiousness]. (Ṣ.) [See also 1, of which it is an inf. n.]

ضغر: see صغر, in two places. [And see 1, of which it is an inf. n.]

of them: (K, TA:) and فُلانَ صِغْرَتْهُمْ, and فُلانَ صِغْرَتْهُمْ, and فُلانَ صِغْرَةُ أَبُويْهُ, and فُلانَ صِغْرَةُ وَلَد أَبُويْهُ, and صُغْرَةُ وَلَد أَبُويْهُ, Such a one is the least, or youngest, of the children of his parents: opposed to أَنَا مِنَ الصَغْرَةُ (TA.) And أَنَا مِنَ الصَغْرَةُ (TA.) خُبُرةً الله المنافقة (TA.) في المنافقة المناف

. صَغيرُ عود : صُغْرَانُ

. صُغْر see : صَغَار

. صُغْرُ see : صَغَيرُ see : صُغَارُ

Small, or little; (S, K;) [in body, or corporeal substance: and in estimation or rank or dignity; as is implied in the K: and in years, or age; a youngling; a young one of any female; and of a tree and the like: applied to a human being, a child; i. e., one who has not attained to puberty: opposed to عُبِيرُ :] as also (S, K) and \* صُغْرَانْ (K) and أَصْغَرُ (Msb in art. عُبُرَانْ ( : كبر :) fem. with ة : (Msb :) pl. masc. صغراً and مغراً and معارية (a form used in poetry, S,) and ♥ مُصْغُورًا، (S, K,) or the last is [correctly speaking] a quasi-pl. n. : (TA :) and pl. fem. صِغَائِر but not صَغَائِر when used as an epithet: (Mṣb:) the dim. of مُغَيِّرُ is مُغَيِّرُ and مُغَيِّرُ (Ṣb, Ķ.) the latter anomalous. (TA.) You say, إِ فِي العلم and وَهُوَ صَغِيرٌ فِي القَدْرِ (You say is small, or little, in rank, or dignity; as also جًا، and in hnowledge.] (A.) And أَجُاء The people came: [the small in rank or dignity, of them, and the great therein, of them : or ] those of no rank or dignity, and those of rank or dignity. (Msb.) [See also [.صَاغر

مُغِيرَةٌ, [a subst. from صُغِيرَةٌ, made such by the affix \$\displaysis applied to a sin, [signifying \$A\$ small or little, sin,] has for its pl. صُغِيراتُ and [more commonly] صُغَائرُ being, when thus applied, a subst. (Mşb.) [See صُغَائرُ [See

, q. v. صغير and صغيير dims. of صغير

In a state of vileness, abasement, ignominiousness, abjectness, or contempt: (Msb:) or content with vileness, abasement, or ignominy, (K,) and tyranny, or injury. (S, A, TA.) [See also صغير.]

Smaller, or less; and smallest, or least;

in body, or corporcal substance; and in estimation or rank or dignity; and in years, or age]: (5, Mṣb, Ķ :) fem. صُغْرَى : (Ṣ, Mṣb :) pl. masc. أَصَاغِرُ (Ṣb, Ṣ, Ķ) and أَصَاغِرَةً (M, Ķ,) though the sing. is not of the nouns which regularly add 5 to the pl., and it is added in this case because the sing. resembles in form قَشْعَمْ, of which قَشْعَمْ is a pl., (Sb, St.) and pl. fem. صُغَرُ (Sb, S:) and pl. fem. S, Msb) and ثُورَيَاتُ : (Msb:) but Sb says, you do not say , فَوْمْرُ أَصَاغِرُ nor , نَسْوَةً صُغَرٌ except with the article I: and he adds, we have heard the Arabs says, الأصاغر [perhaps miswritten for الأَصْغُرُونَ and if you please, you may say [ الأَصَاغَرَةُ [lit. The two less, or least, things,] الأصغران \_\_ means + the heart and the tongue. (K.) It is said in a prov., المَرْد بأَصْغَرَيْه, meaning, + The man obtains power over things, and manages them thoroughly, by means of his heart and his tongue. (ISk, TA. [See Har p. 446.]) - See also صغير.

Land having small plants or herbage, not grown tall. (ISk, S, K...)

هُورُ see مُصَغُّرَةً , in art. صغر . مُصَغُّرَةً . مُصَغُورَةً . مُصُغُورَةً . مُصُغُورَاً .

.صغى and صغو

1. رَضْغَى aor. وَسَغُو ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ ;) and [رَضُغُو aor.] يصغى, (S, TA, and so in some copies of the K,) or يَصْغَى; (Mab, and so in some copies of the K, and in the M, but it is said in the TA that it is correctly يصغى, with kesr, as in the S;) inf. n. وَمُغَى ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) and مَعْنَى, aor. وَمُغَلِّى ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) and مَعْنَى inf. n. أَمْغَى and مُغْلِّى ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) He, or it inclined, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, TA,) إِلَى الشَّيْءِ [to the thing], (TA,) or إِلَى كُذَا [to such a thing]: (Msb:) or they signify [sometimes, for the meaning expl. above is unquestionably correct, and is that which is predominant,] he (a man, TA) had an inclining of his air [here app. meaning the mouth or the part below the mouth]; (K,TA;) or of one of his lips; thus correctly, as in the M and A ; شدقيه in [some of] the copies of the K [and مُقَيُّه in others] being a mistake for مُقَدِّم (TA.) You say, صُغَتْ إِلَيْهِ أَذُنُه His ear inclined to him, or it. (TA.) And hence, in the Kur [lxvi. 4], فَقَدْ صَغَتْ قُلُوبِكُمَا [For the hearts of you two have inclined to that which is not right]. (Msb.) And صُغَتِ النَّحُومُ (Ṣ, Msb,) and النَّهُسُ (Ḳ,) The stars, and the sun, inclined to setting. (Ṣ, Mṣb, K.) And صُغَا الرَّجِلُ The man inclined, or leaned, on one side: or bent, or bowed, himself upon his bort. (TA.) And رصغى, inf. n. صُغًا, [as though meaning He inclined to set himself against the people or party,] is said of one when his love, or affection, is with such as are not of the said people, or party. (TA.) \_\_ And رصغى, aor. يصغى, (K, TA,) inf. n. agreeably with the S and M, accord to the

copies of the K, erroneously, رُمْغَى, (TA,) and رُمْغَى, (K, TA,) He inclined and gave ear, or hearhened, or listened. (K. [See also the next paragraph.])

4. اصغى الإناء IIe inclined the vessel: (S, Mab, K:) or he turned the vessel upon its side, in order that what was in it might collect together. (M, TA.) \_ [Hence,] أُصْغِى إِنَّاءَ فُلَانٍ + Such a one perished, or died. (Er-Raghib, TA.) And أَصْغَى expl. in what follows: اصغی حقّه +[I. q. اسغی حقّه expl. in what follows: (see also فرد or] he detracted from his reputation; spoke evil of him; or slandered him. (Z, (K,) means الشَّىء (A, TA,) or الشَّىء (K,) means He diminished to him, impaired to him, or defrauded him of a portion of, (Z, K, TA,) his right or due, (Z, TA,) or the thing. (K.) - You say also, سَمْعي and أَصْغَيْتُ رَأْسِي, I inclined my head, and my ear. (Msb.) And اصغى إليه, (S, K,) or أَنْهُ سُمْعُهُ (M, TA,) He inclined his car to him. (S, M, K.) And اصغى, alone, He gave ear, hearhened, or listened. (K. [See also 1, last explanation.]) And أَصْغَتِ النَّاقَةُ she-camel inclined her head towards the jor saddle], (S, K, TA;) in some copies of the S [towards the man], (TA,) as though إِلَى الرَّجُلِ she were listening to a thing: (S, K:) this she does when the saddle is bound upon her. (S.)

هُذَا: see the next preceding paragraph. [اثَنُ صَغُوكَ : or أَبُنُ صَغُوكَ , is a phrase similar to صَغُوكَ , is a phrase similar to meaning This is thy chosen, or special, friend or companion: but perhaps post-classical.]

عنو : see المنع and عنو. — Also The interior of a ladle: — and the side of a well: — and the part that is folded, or turned over, of the sides of a وَلُو [or leathern bucket]: (K, TA:) so in the M: and its pl. in these senses is

.أَصْغَى ٧٥٠٠ , صَغْوَا ٤ عَدْ عَوْدَةُ

[غاف part. n. of فعن : fem. صاغید : and pl. وسواني : and pl. وسواني : fem. صاغید : and pl. وسواني : fem. صاغید : and pl. وسواني : fem. صاغید : fem. صاغید : fem. صاغید : fem. of thee, (K, TA,) and come to thee, (TA,) in their cases of need: (K, TA:) or whoever, of thy family, come to thee as guests: (TA:) or those who incline to thee, of thy companions and relations: (Har p. 207:) ISd thinks it to be made fem. because meaning a خام المنافق ال