

BOOK I.]

the sheep called نقد]. (S, L.) — Also, † The lower sort of people. (L.) — See نَقْدٌ and نَقْدٌ.

نَقْدٌ, (L,) or نَقْدٌ, (K,) Slow in growing up into manhood, and having little flesh: (L, K:) [and so نَقْدٌ, accord. to the CK: but وَيَضُرُّ is there put by mistake for وَيُضْمَرُ: and the former, (S, L,) or نَقْدٌ, (K,) a boy despised and little in the eyes of others, that scarcely grows up into manhood; (S, L, K:) sometimes thus applied. (S, L.) — نَقْدٌ A horn eaten, or eroded, at the root. (L.) See also نَقْدٌ.

نَقْدٌ: see نَقْدٌ and نَقْدٌ and نَقْدَةٌ and نَقْدٌ.

نَقَادَةٌ The choice part of a thing. (JK.) — He is of the best of his people. (A.)

نَقَادٌ A shepherd who tends the kind of sheep called نَقْدٌ: (L, K:) or a possessor of skins of that kind of sheep. (Th, L.) — See نَقْدٌ.

نَاقِدٌ [One who picks, or separates, money, and puts forth the bad; who picks, or separates, good money from bad:] who examines money, to pick, or separate the good from the bad: [as also نَقَادٌ:] pl. نَقَادٌ (Msb) [and نَقْدَةٌ]. — نَاقِدٌ شِعْرٍ, and نَقَادُهُ † One who picks out the faults of poetry; and, the † latter, one who is accustomed to do so.] — مِنْ نَقَادِهِ and هُوَ مِنْ نَقْدَةِ الشِّعْرِ — [He is one of those who pick out the faults of poetry]. (A.)

أَنْقَدُ The hedge-hog; الْقَنْقَدُ; (S, L, K:) a proper name, like أُسَامَةُ applied to the lion: (S:) as also الْأَنْقَدُ (K:) but some disallow the prefixing of the art.; (TA:) and الْأَنْقَدُ (L.) Hence the saying, بَاتَ بِبَيْلِ أَنْقَدٍ (S, L,) or بِبَيْلَةِ أَنْقَدٍ, (A, L,) He passed the night of the hedge-hog; i.e. sleepless: (L:) because the hedge-hog remains sleepless (and sees, L) all night: (S, L, K:) and أَسْرَى مِنْ أَنْقَدٍ [A greater journeyer by night than the hedge-hog]. (A, L.) — أَنْقَدٌ نَيْلٌ A calumniator; a slanderer; as also قَنْقَدٌ نَيْلٌ. (L, art. قَنْقَد.) — Also, الْأَنْقَدُ (L, K,) and الْإِنْقِدَانُ (K) The tortoise: (L, K:) or the latter, the male tortoise: (Lth:) as also with ذ. (TA.)

الْإِنْقِدَانُ: see preceding sentence.

نقد

1. نَقْدٌ, aor. -, inf. n. نَقْدٌ; (Msb, K:) or نَقْدٌ, (A, L,) aor. -, (L,) inf. n. نَقْدٌ; (A, L;) He became safe, in safety, saved, or liberated; he escaped. (A, L, Msb, K.) — نَقْدًا لَكَ Safety to thee! Said to a man stumbling. (A, K.) — See also 4.

2: see 4.

4. انْقَذَهُ, (S, A, L, Msb, K,) inf. n. انْقَاذٌ; (K:) and استَنْقَذَهُ; and تَنْقِذُهُ; (S, A, L, K:) and نَقْدُهُ, inf. n. تَنْقِذٌ; and نَقْدُهُ, [aor. -,] inf. n. نَقْدٌ; (K:) He saved, rescued, or liberated, him or it, (S, A, L, Msb, K,) from such a one, (S, L,) and from evil. (Msb.)

5: see 4.

10: see 4.

نَقْدٌ A thing that one has saved, rescued, or liberated; (S, L, Msb, K:) of the measure فَعْلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ, like نَفَضَ and قَبَضَ; (S, L;) as also نَقِذٌ and نَقِذَةٌ: (L:) a man saved, or rescued, or liberated: (L:) also, a horse taken from another people: (L:) or a camel &c. taken by, and then recovered from, the enemy; as also نَقِذَةٌ and نَقِذٌ; pl. نَقَائِدُ: (A:) or نَقِذَةٌ signifies a horse saved, or rescued, or liberated, (S, L, K,) and taken, (S, L,) from the enemy; (S, L, K:) pl. نَقَائِدُ: (S, L;) or the sing. of نَقَائِدُ, signifying horses saved, or rescued, or liberated, from the hands of men, or of the enemy, is نَقِذٌ, without ة: (IAar, L:) and, accord. to El-Muffaddal, (L,) نَقِذَةٌ signifies a coat of mail, دِرْعٌ; (L, K:) because it saves the person wearing it from the sword: (L:) and Az says, I have read in the handwriting of Shemir, that it signifies a coat of mail saved, or rescued, from the enemy. (L.) You say also, هُوَ نَقِذَةٌ, He is saved, or rescued, from distress, or adversity; and they are &c. (A.) — مَا لَهُ شَقْدٌ وَلَا نَقْدٌ He possesses not anything. (K.)

نَقْدٌ and نَقِذَةٌ: see نَقْدٌ. — Also the latter, A woman having had a husband. (K.)

الْإِنْقَدُ [or أَنْقَدُ, without the art.,] The hedge-hog; الْقَنْقَدُ: (K:) as also with ذ. (TA.)

نقر

1. نَقَرٌ, (S, A, Msb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. نَقْرٌ, (S, Msb,) He (a bird) pecked, or picked up, (S, A, Msb, K,) a grain, (S,) or grains, (A, Msb,) from this place and that, (A, K,) بِمَنْقَارِهِ with his beak. (A.) [Accord. to the TA, the addition "from this place and that," which is found in the K and A, and in one place in the S, seems to be unnecessary. And انْقَرٌ signifies the same: see 8, in art. قَب.] — [Hence, because of the sure aim with which a bird pecks a thing,] the same verb, having the same [aor. and] inf. n. signifies, † It (an arrow) hit the butt. (Msb.) And He (an archer) hit the butt, without making his arrow to pass through, partly or wholly. (TA.) — [Hence

also,] † He took [or picked] a thing, as, for instance, food, with the finger. (TA.) — Also, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M, TA,) He struck a thing (IKtt, K, TA,) with a thing: (IKtt, TA:) [generally, he struck, knocked, or pecked, a thing with a pointed instrument, like as a bird strikes a thing with its beak:] he struck [or pecked] a mill-stone, or a stone, &c., with a مَنْقَارٌ [which is a pick, or a kind of pickaxe; i.e., he wrought it into shape, and roughened it in its surface, with a pick]. (M, TA.) — [Hence,] † He wrote [or engraved writing] upon a stone. (A, K.) Whence the saying, التَّعْلِيمُ فِي الصَّغَرِ كَالنَّقْرِ عَلَى الْحَجَرِ [or, as in a verse of Niftaweyh, فِي الْحَجَرِ, i.e., Teaching in infancy is like engraving writing upon stone]. (TA.) — He struck [or fillipped] a man's head, and in like manner a lute, and a tambourine, with his finger. (TA.) You say also أَذَنَهُ أَذْنَةً, meaning, He struck [or fillipped] his ear with his finger. (AA, in TA, art. نَطَب.) — [Hence,] نَقَرٌ, [aor. -, inf. n. نَقْرٌ, as appears from what follows;] and أَنْقَرٌ; † [He made a snapping with his thumb and middle finger;] he struck his thumb against the end of the middle finger and made a sound with them. (A.) [And in like manner the former verb used transitively; as in the following instance:] وَضَعَ † طَرْفَ إِبْهَامِهِ عَلَى بَاطِنِ سَبَابَتِهِ ثُمَّ نَقَرَهَا [He put the end of his thumb against the inner side of his first finger, then made a snapping with it]. (TA.) See also نَقَرٌ, below. — [Hence also,] نَقَرٌ بِالْأَدَاةِ, (T, A, TS,) بالْفَرْسِ (S,) aor. -, (TA,) inf. n. انْقَارٌ; (T, S, TS;) and أَنْقَرٌ, (A, TS,) inf. n. انْقَارٌ; (TS;) † He made a [smacking or] slight sound, to put in motion the [beast or] horse, by making his tongue adhere to his palate and then opening [or suddenly drawing it away]: (S:) or he struck with his tongue the place of utterance of the letter ن and made a [smacking] sound [by suddenly withdrawing his tongue]: (A:) نَقْرٌ signifies the making the end of the tongue to adhere to the palate, then making a sound [by suddenly withdrawing it]: (M, K:) or one's putting his tongue above his central incisors, at the part next the palate, then making a smacking sound [so I render نَقْرٌ]: (TA:) [the sounds thus described, which are nearly the same, are commonly made by the Arabs in the present day, in urging beasts of carriage:] or an agitation of the tongue (K, TA) in the mouth, upwards and downwards: (TA:) or a sound, (so in some copies of the K and in the TA,) or slight sound, (so in the TS [as mentioned in the TA] and in some copies of the K) by which a horse is put in motion: (TS, K:) or نَقْرٌ بِلِسَانِهِ, accord. to IKtt, signifies he struck his palate with his tongue to quiet the horse: but this is at variance with what is said by Az, J, and ISd, and requires consideration. (TA.) A poet, (S,) Fedekke El-Minkaree, (K,) i.e., 'Obeyd