

التَّوَاعُشُ: see نَعَشُ, near the end.

مَنْعُوشُ A corpse carried upon a نَعَشُ, or bier. (S, A, * Mṣb.)

[نَعَشُ, &c.

See Supplement.]

نغب

1. نَغَبَ, aor. َ and ُ, (inf. n. نَغِبُ, TA,) He (a man, TA) swallowed saliva. (K.) — نَغَبَ, (inf. n. نَغِبُ, TA,) It (a bird) sipped water: you do not say of a bird شَرِبَ. (K.) — نَغَبَ He (a man) took in gulps, or gulped, in drinking: (K:) and likewise an ass. (TA.) — نَغَبْتُ مِنَ الْإِنَاءِ نَغْبًا, with kesr, I drank in gulps from the vessel. (ISk, S.)

نَغْبَةٌ A hungering. (K.) A tribe's wanting food, or hungering: syn. إِقْفَارُ الْحَيِّ. (K, as in some copies: [app. the right reading:] in other copies, أَقْفَارُ, which is pl. of قَفَرُ. TA.) — See نَغْبَةٌ.

نَغْبَةٌ and نَغْبَةٌ A gulp; or as much as is swallowed at once; of water &c.: (S, K:) or the latter signifies a single act of gulping: (K:) differing from the former like as [its syn.] جَرَعَةٌ does from جُرْعَةٌ: (TA:) pl. of the former نَغَبٌ: (S:) for which نَغَمٌ occurs in a verse. (TA.) — وَأَهَا مَا أَبْرَدَهَا مِنْ نَغْبَةٍ مَا أَبْرَدَهَا عَلَى الْفَوَادِ. [Excellent! How cool a gulp is it! How cool is it to the heart! May the hands and mouth perish!] said on hearing of the death of an enemy, or of any trial or affliction that has befallen him. (A.) — نَغْبَةٌ A foul action. (S, K.) So in the following saying, مَا جَرَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ مَا جَرَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ [A foul action was never found to be chargeable upon him.] (S.)

نغت

1. نَغَتَ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَغْتُ, He pulled hair; syn. جَذَبَ. (K.)

نغث

نَغْثٌ Lasting and vehement evil. (IAṣr, K.) — وَقَعْنَا فِي نَغْثٍ We fell into lasting and vehement evil. (I.)

نغر

1. نَغَرَتِ الْقَدْرُ, (S, K, TA,) aor. َ; and نَغَرَتْ (K, and so in a copy of the A,) aor. َ; and نَغَرَتْ, aor. َ; (K:) inf. n. نَغِرُ (IKṭṭ, K) [of the first] and نَغَرُ (IKṭṭ, TA) and نَغْرَانُ (K, TA) and نَغِيرُ, (TA,) The cooking-pot boiled; estuated; became in a state of violent commotion; syn.

غَلَّتْ, (Aṣ, S, IKṭṭ, A, L,) and فَارَتْ. (Aṣ, K.) = Hence, (TA,) نَغِرَ الرَّجُلُ, (S,) or نَغَرَ, (so in a copy of the A,) † The man became angry, or vehemently or most vehemently angry, or affected with latent anger without power to exercise it: (S, A:) or his inside boiled by reason of such anger: (Aṣ, S:) and نَغِرَ عَلَيْهِ, aor. َ; and نَغَرَ, aor. َ; and نَغَرَ, aor. َ; (K:) the first of which is the most common; (TA:) inf. n. نَغِرُ [of the first] and نَغْرَانُ; and نَغَرَ (K:) [after which last, in the CK, the word غَلَى, commencing the explanation, is omitted;] his inside boiled against him by reason of anger: (K:) or by reason of vehement or most vehement anger, or latent anger without power to exercise it: (TA:) or (so accord. to the TA; but in the K, and) نَغَرَ he became changed, or altered, to him, and threatened him with evil: (ISk, S, K, TA:) and نَغَرَ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَغِرُ, also signifies he held enmity in his heart, watching for an opportunity to indulge it; or he hid enmity and violent hatred in his heart; or he bore rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite. (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places.

6. تَنَاقَرُ i. q. تَنَاعَرُ [app. meaning, † The behaving with mutual enmity or hostility]. (K.)

نَغِرُ [Angry or vehemently or most vehemently angry, or affected with latent anger without power to exercise it: as is implied in the S: or] having his inside boiling by reason of anger: (S, * K:) and [it is said that] إِمْرَأَةٌ نَغِرَةٌ signifies a woman very jealous; syn. غَيْرَى (K:) [but] it is related in a trad. of 'Alee, that a woman came to him and told him that her husband had illicit intercourse with her female slave; whereupon he said, "If thou be speaker of truth, we stone him; and if thou be a speaker of falsehood, we whip thee:" and she said, [Restore ye me to my family, very jealous,] with my inside boiling by reason of anger, or vehement or most vehement anger, or latent anger without power to exercise it: this is the explanation given by Aṣ: and ISd says, that he holds نَغِرَةٌ to signify here angry, not very jealous; since it is related that an Arab said to a woman, أَنْتِ أُمُّ نَغِرَةٍ [Art thou very jealous or angry?] (TA.)

نَغَرُ Certain birds like sparrows, (S,) or a species of sparrows, (Mṣb,) with red beaks: (S, Mṣb:) n. un. with َ: (S:) or the young ones of sparrows: (K:) n. un. as above: (TA:) or the young ones of the sparrows; (Sh, Mṣb;) which you always see in a lean state: (Sh:) or [a species] of young sparrows: (TA:) or the bird called بُبْلُ: (Mṣb, K:) it is said that the people of El-Medeench call the بُبْلُ by the

names of نَغَرُ and حُمَرَةٌ; and it is said to resemble the sparrow; and the fem. is with َ: (Mṣb:) or (TA; in the K, and) a species of the حُمَرُ, (K, TA; in the CK, erroneously, حُمَرُ;) red in the beaks and in the lower parts of the أَحْشَاكُ [or portions beneath the beaks]: (TA:) or the males thereof: (K:) pl. نَغْرَانُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) like as صُرْدَانُ is pl. of صُرْدُ. (S, Mṣb.) Its dim. is يَا أَبَا نَغِيرٍ (S, Mṣb, K) occurring in a trad.; نَغِيرُ [O Aboo-'Omeyr, what did the little nughar?]; (S, K;) said by Moḥammad to a little child of Aboo-Talḥah El-Anṣaree, who had a bird, or birds, of this name, which died. (TA.)

نغور

See art. غرنق.

نغص

1. نَغَصَ, aor. َ, (S, K,) inf. n. نَغِصُ, (S,) He (a man, S,) failed of having his desire fully accomplished: (S, K:) but Lth says, that it is more commonly with tesheed, i. e. نَغِصْتُ, [unless this be a mistake for نَغِصْتُ,] inf. n. نَغِصْتُ. (TA.) — And in like manner, (S,) He (a camel) failed of having his full, or complete, draught, or drink. (S, K.) — And It (beverage) was imperfect, or defective. (K.) — See also 5. — نَغِصَ (L, K) and نَغِصَ (L, TA) [both inf. ns., the verb of the former being app. نَغِصَ, used intransitively, and that of the latter نَغِصَ, used transitively, followed by إِبْلُهُ,] also signify The bringing one's camels to the drinking-trough, and, when they have drunk, turning them back, and bringing others; (K:) taking forth, from every two camels, a strong camel, and putting in its place a weak camel; and thus as it were, making their drinking troublesome. (TA.) — You say also, نَغِصَ الرَّجُلُ الرَّجُلَ The man prevented the man from obtaining his share of water by interposing to hinder his camels from drinking: and in like manner, نَغِصَهُ رَعْبَهُ [He prevented him from obtaining his share of pasturage for his camels]: the verb in the latter instance being with ى. (TA.) — See also 2.

2. نَغَصَ عَلَيْهِ He cut short a thing of which we loved to have much, or abundance. (IAṣr, TA.) — نَغِصَ عَلَيْهِ; and نَغِصَ عَلَيْهِ, inf. n. نَغِصَ; but the former is the more common; He rendered [an affair, or circumstances, or a state,] troublesome, or perturbed, to him; syn. كَدَّرَ. (IKṭṭ, TA.) You say, نَغِصَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْعَيْشَ, (S, K,) inf. n. نَغِصَ; (S;) and نَغِصَهُ (S, K) and نَغِصَ عَلَيْهِ الْعَيْشَ (K;) God rendered life troublesome, or perturbed, to him; syn. كَدَّرَهُ: (S, K:) the first of these is the most common: