(K,) and بضعة also is mentioned, (TA,) of which the first is the most chaste, though Esh-Shihab asserts the second to be more common, (TA,) A piece, or lump, or portion cut off; (TA;) particularly of flesh, or flesh-meat, (S, Msb, K,) in a compact, or collective, state: (TA:) pl. بُضْعُ, [or rather this is a coll. gen. n., of which is the n. un.,] and بضعة, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) as some say, (S,) but this is disallowed by 'Alee Ibn-Hamzeh, (TA,) [or it may be a correct pl. of agreeably with analogy,] and بِضُعَة , which بَضِيعٌ [, Mab, K,) and [quasi-pl. n.] بَضَعَاتٌ is extr., like مُعِيزُ and كُليبُ and مُعِيزُ and مُعِيزُ [&c.]. (TA.) Hence the saying [of Mohammad] in a فَاطِهَةً بَضْعَةً مِنِّي يَرِيبُنِي مَا رَابَهَا وَيُؤْدِينِي مَا رَابَهَا Fatimeh is a part of me : [that displeases and disquiets me which has displeased and disquieted her, and that hurts me which has hurt her:] or, accord to one relation, he said accord [a little part]. (TA.) One says also, إِنْ فُلُونًا meaning Verily such a one لَشَدِيدُ البَضْعَة حَسَنُهَا is corpulent and fat. ('TA.) _ Sce also مُضَّعَة .

بضعة 800 : بضعة

see بضعة: and, as a noun of number, see بضع, latter half of the paragraph.

he sound of cutting of swords: occurring in the saying, مُعْتُ للسَّيَاط خَضَعَةً وَللشُّيُوف بَضَعَةً I heard a sound of falling of the whips, and a sound of cutting of the swords: (TA:) but in the S and A in art. خضع , and by IB, مخضع and are written خُضْعة and بضعة ; and IB explains the former as signifying the sounds of swords; and the latter, the sounds of whips. (TA in art. الباضع (See also المضع.)

[The giving and receiving merchandise;] a subst. from أَبْضَعَهُ البِضَاعَةُ and وَابْتَضَعَ مِنْهُ and rather an inf. n. of which the verb, باضع, is not used ;] similar to قُراض. (TA.)

دَابَةٌ كَثيرَةُ Flesh. (As, Ş.) You say, مَنيعُ (As, S, TA) A beast abounding in what is distinct from the rest of the flesh of the thigh: n. un. with a. (TA.) And رَجُلُ خَاظِي البَضِيع سَاعِدْ خَاظِي البَضِيعِ A fat man. (TA.) And [A fore arm, or an upper arm,] full of flesh. (IB.) [See also بضعة, of which it is a quasipl. n.]

Merchandise; or an article of merchandise; (TA;) a portion of one's property which one sends for traffic; (S;) a portion of property prepared for traffic, (Mgh, Msb,) or with which one traffics; from بضع signifying the act of "cutting," or "cutting off;" and vulgarly pronounced بضائع . (TA:) pl. بضاعة (Msb, TA.)

A sword that cuts off a piece of a thing that it strikes: (S, TA:) or a sharp, or cutting, sword: (K:) or a sword that cuts everything: (TA:) pl. بضعة : (K:) Fr says that غيضة signifies swords; and asia, whips: but some say

the reverse. (TA.) [See also مُضَعَدُ above.] __ [See also the next paragraph.] = [A broker who acts as an intermediary between the sellers and buyers of camels;] the same with respect to camels as the with respect to houses: (O, L, K:) or one who carries the articles of merchandise of the tribe, and conveys those articles from place to place for sale: (Ibn-'Abbad, Sgh, K:) it is said in the A that باضع الحى signifies the person who carries the articles of merchandise of the tribe.

A wound by which the head is broken, (S. Mgh, Msb, K.) which cuts the skin, and cleaves the flesh (S, K) in a slight degree, (K,) and brings blood, but does not make it to flow: (S, K:) or which wounds the skin, and cleaves the flesh: (Mgh:) or which cleaves the flesh, but does not reach to the bone, nor cause the blood to flow: (Msb:) that from which the blood flows is termed دامية [app. a mistake for دامية]. (ق, Msb.) = A large flock (فرق [in the CK, erroneously, فرق,]) of sheep or goats: (S, Sgh, K:) or a portion separated from the rest of the sheep or goats: (Lth, K:) pl. بَوَاضِعُ: you say, فُرَقٌ بَوَاضِعُ

as a corroborative after أَبْضَعُ see أَبْضَعُ with the unpointed . Az says that it is an evident mistranscription. (TA.)

A lancet; an instrument with which a vein is cut: (S, Mgh, K, TA:) and [a currier's knife] with which leather is cut: (S, TA:) [pl. accord. to the Mirkát el-Loghah, as cited : مباضع by Golius, it signifies a farrier's fleam; differing from مشرط, which signifies a surgeon's lancet : but this distinction is probably post-classical; for accord. to the TA, these two words signify the

[used as a subst.] A bow : a bow cut from a branch. (TA.)

كَمْسَبَضِع تَمْرٍ . It is said in a prov., مُسْتَبْضِع [Like the taker of dates as merchandise] إلى هُجْرِ to Hejer]; because Hejer is [famous as] the place of production (مُعَدِن) of dates. (إلى is here made trans. by means of الى because it has the meaning of ____ (TA.)

1. أبط , (Ş, Mgh, Mşb, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. أبط , (Mgh, Msb,) He slit a wound, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) or an ulcer, (S,) and a purse, (K,) &c. (TA.) [See also R. Q. 1.]

2. بطّط, inf. n. تُبطيط, He traffiched in the birds called مبط , q. v. (K.)

4. إبطاط , (IAar, K,) inf. n. إبطاط , (IAar,) He [q. v.] بطة qurchased [or became possessed of] a بطة for vil, or of oil. (IAar, K.)

R. Q. 1. ضربه فبطبطه He struck him and clave his skin, or his head. (TA.) [See 1.] = See also بَطْبَطُةُ below.

duck, or ducks; and the goose, or geese; but generally the former of these birds; agreeably with a statement in the Jm, that is applied by the Arabs to the small, and jet to the large;] i. q. jel, (K, TA,) both the small thereof and the large: (TA:) a Persian word (عَجُون), arabicized; [originally بُتُ , or بُعُ or, accord. to IJ, an imitation of its cries: n. un. 16, (S, Msb, K,) which is applied to the male and to the female, (S.) pl. بَطَاطُ (S.) pl. عَجَاجَةُ and عَجَاجَةُ: (S.) pl. بطاطً

n. un. of بُطُّة n. un. of بُطُّة , q. v. __ Also A kind of bottle, or pot, of glass; syn. دُية ; (K, TA; [in the CK, erroneously, زبة j) in the dial. of the people of Mekkeh; so called because made in the form of a living بطة (Lth, TA:) or a vessel like the [flask, or bottle, called] قارورة ; (K;) [a kind of leathern pot, or bottle, of which the body is nearly globular, with a short and wide neck;] in which oil Sc. are put : pl. . (TA.)

A maker of bay, pl. of aby. (TA.)

[app. an inf. n., of which the verb is The crying, or cry, of the ا, بطبط ا after which it [the bird] is named, accord. to IJ, as mentioned above: (TA:) or its diving in water.

or scurifying instrument] (K, TA) with which a wound is slit. (TA.)

1. بُطُؤ , aor. 4 , inf. n. يُطُوُ (Ş, Mab, K) and , with fet-h and medd, (Msb,) or بطاءة, like (K;) and † إبطأ ; (S, Msb, K;) He was, or became, slow, tardy, dilatory, late, or backward; contr. of أسرع; (K;) in his going or course, and in his gait [&c.]: (TA:) or the latter is said of a man; (S, Msb;) meaning [as above; or] his coming was late, or backward; (Msb;) [and is app. elliptical, for ابطأ مشية he made his pace, or going, slow, &c.; or the like; see اسرع:] and بَطُؤُ [denotes what is as it were an innate quality; see, again, أُسْرَع; or] is said of one's coming; [meaning it was, or became, slow, &c.;] (S, Msb;) بط: being the contr. of ...(S.) One should not say أَبْطَأْتُ for أَبْطَأْتُ (S.) . بُطُآنَ see : بَطُؤَ ذَا خُرُوجًا _ [See also 6.]

2. بطاً به [and بطاء, inf. n. as below, It made him slow, tardy, dilatory, late, or backward;] it kept him, or held him, back; or put him back, or backward. (TA.) It is said in a trad., من بطا به Him whom his evil deeds عَمَلُهُ لَرْ يُسْرِعْ بِهِ نَسْبُهُ keep, or hold, back, or put back, or backward, his nobility of lineage will not profit, [or advance, or put forward,] in the life to come, or in the world مَا يَطَّأُ بِك and مَا أَبْطًا لَا بِكَ (TA.) مَا يَطَّأُ بِكَ and مَا يَطَّأُ بِكَ signify the same [What made thee, or hath made thee, slow? &c.]; (S,TA;) and so ما بطاك (TA.) أَبْطَى : inf. n. بَطَّأُ عَلَيْهِ بِالأُمْرِ , A kind of water-fowl; (S, O, Msb;) [the And you say, بَطُّ عَلَيْهِ بِالأُمْرِ