

نَضَافَةٌ: see نَضَافَةٌ.

نَاضٍ † A thing, or an affair, *within one's power* or *reach* [&c.: see 1, of which it is the part. n.]. (K.) — See also نَض in six places.

نَضَب

1. نَضَبٌ, aor. نَضَبْتُ (S, K, &c.) and also نَضَبْتُ, (Msb.) which latter is strange, (MF,) inf. n. نَضُوبٌ; (S, K, &c.) and نَضَبٌ; (K.) It (water) *sank into the earth; disappeared in the earth*: (S, M, K, &c.) and *became low*: (S:) *became remote*. (S, M.) — نَضَبَ الْحَوْضُ, occurring in a verse cited by Th, [The water of the tank or cistern, *sank into the earth*]. (TA.) — نَضَبْتُ نَضَبْتُ [The sources of El-Tūf became dried up]. (A.) — مَا نَضَبَ عَنْهُ الْبَحْرُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ That from which the water of the sea has become exhausted, and has dried up, it being alive, and which has then died, eat ye it. (TA, from a trad.) — كُنَّا عَلَى شَاطِئِ النَّهْرِ بِالْأَهْوَازِ وَقَدْ نَضَبَ عَنْهُ الْمَاءُ [We were on the bank of the river in El-Ahwāz, and the water had sunk, or receded, from it, leaving it dry]. (TA, from a trad.) — نَضَبَتْ عَيْنُهُ, (aor. نَضَبْتُ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, TA.) † His eye *sank, or became depressed, in the socket*: or it is only said of the eye of a she-camel. (K.) — نَضَبَ It (herbage and the like, that had been abundant,) *became little, or scanty*: (K:) or *failed altogether*. (TA.) — نَضَبَ is met. used with reference to accidents [as it is properly with respect to substances]: thus it is said in a trad., نَضَبَ عُمَرُ † His life *passed away, or ended*. (Iath.) This is what F means by saying نَضَبَ فَلَانٌ signifies مَاتَ, † Such a one *died*. (TA.) — نَضَبَ خَيْرُهُ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, † His goodness, or beneficence, *became little*. (AZ.) — نَضَبَ مَا وَجْهَهُ † He was not ashamed. (TA.) — نَضَبَ, (inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, TA.) † It (a desert) was *far-extending*. (K.) — نَضَبَ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, † It (a people, or party,) was, or became, *distant*. (S.) — نَضَبَ † It (a people, or party,) *strove, or used exertion, [app., in a journey]*. (TA.) — نَضَبَ, aor. نَضَبْتُ, It (a thing, TA.) *flowed, and ran*. (K.) By our saying “a thing,” we mean to exclude water, though water is included in the definition of a thing: so that we need not infer from what is said in the K that the verb bears two contr. significations. (TA.) [But this observation appears to me to be scarcely admissible.] — نَضَبَتِ الدَّبْرَةُ [in the copies of the K in my hands, written دَبْرَةٌ] The sore on the back of a camel &c. *became severe*. (K.) — نَضَبَ الدَّبْرُ † The scar of the sore *became severe and deep in the back*. (A.) — نَضَبَ الثَّوبُ He pulled off the garment. (Msb.)

2: see 1 — نَضَبْتُ, inf. n. نَضُوبٌ, She (a camel)

had little milk; and her flow thereof became slow; (K:) and her milk was long in flowing again into her udder after each previous milking. (TA.)

4. انضَبَ الْقَوْسُ He pulled the string of the bow, in order that it might make a sound: like انْبَضَ: (K:) the former verb is [said to be] an original syn. of the latter; (TA;) [and if so, it has an inf. n., as shown below:] or he pulled the string of the bow, and then let it go, to make it twang: or he pulled the string of the bow without an arrow, and then let it go, to make it twang: (TA:) or he caused the bow to make a sound, or twang: (AHn, L:) انضَبَ is the same as انْبَضَ, of which it is a transp. syn. (S.) AHn, gives to it the inf. n. انْضَابٌ; and yet asserts it to be formed by transposition: but this is absurd; for verbs so formed have not inf. ns.; as mentioned by Sb and Aboo-Alee and the rest of the skilful grammarians. (Abu-l-Hasan.) See قَلَبَ.

غَضِيرٌ نَاضِبٌ A pool of which the water has sunk into the earth. (A.) — [So] † عَيْنٌ مُنْضَبَةٌ A source of which the water has sunk into the earth; [a source that has become dried up]. (A.) — خَرَقٌ † [A deep hole: or a far extending desert]: syn. بَعِيدٌ. (S, TA.) — إِنَّ فُلَانًا لَنَاضِبٍ الْخَيْرِ Verily such a one is a person of little good, or beneficence. (AZ.) — نَاضِبٌ † Distant; remote: (As, S:) an epithet applied to water and anything. (TA.) — جَرَى نَاضِبٌ † A far-extending run. (TA.)

تَنْضَبُ, a coll. gen. n., [I find it said to have been written with tenween by J himself: but it appears to have been also used as a generic proper name; and as such, having the measure of a verb, it must be written تَنْضَبُ, being imperfectly declinable:] A certain tree: the ت is augmentative, because there is no word of the measure فَعْلُلٌ; whereas there are words of the measure تَفْعُلُ, as تَقْتُلُ and تَخْرُجُ: n. un. تَنْضَبَةٌ: (S:) a certain tree of El-Iljāz: (K:) it grows large, in the form, or manner, of the سَرْج, having white and thick branches; and folds, such as are called حَظَائِرُ, are made of it: [this is the only meaning I can assign to the words مُحْتَظَرٌ, and وهو مُحْتَظَرٌ, supposing بِهِ to be omitted after مُحْتَظَرٌ, though يُحْتَظَرُ would be better:] its leaves are contracted; and it always appears as though it were dry and dusty, though growing: (TA:) its thorns are like those of the مَغْدُ: (K, TA:) and it has a fruit [called مَغْدُ (L, K, art. مغد)] like small grapes, which is eaten, of a reddish colour: AHn says, that its smoke is white, of the colour of dust; and that poets therefore liken dust to it: and in one place he says, that it is a large tree, without leaves [properly so called], which has a trunk, and from which grow thick boughs, with many

branches; its leaves [if such they may be called] being only shoots, which are eaten by the camels and sheep and goats: Aboo-Naṣr says, that it is a tree having short thorns: not of the trees that grow on lofty mountains; frequented by chameleons: [see حَرْبًا, in art. حرب: and see an ex. in a verse cited voce سَائِقُ:] ISd thinks that it is thus called because of its little sap: AM says, that it is a large tree, from which are cut tent-poles: (TA:) and Ibn-Selemeh says, that it is a tree from which arrows are made. (S.) — نَوْقٌ كَقِدَاجِ التَّنْضَبِ [She-camels like arrows made of the wood of the tendub]. (TA.)

نَاصِبٌ: see مُنْضَبَةٌ.

نَضَج

1. نَضَجَ, aor. نَضَجْتُ, inf. n. نَضْجٌ, (S, K, &c.) or these are [properly] simple substs., (the former accord. to the L, and both accord. to the Msb,) and the inf. n. is نَضْجٌ, (Msb,) It (fruit, التَّمْرُ, S, K, [in the CK التَّمْرُ, or dates,] as grapes, and dates, TA, and flesh-meat, S, K, whether dried in the sun or roasted, TA, [or cooked in any way,]) *attained to a perfect state of fitness for being used, or for being eaten: it (fruit) became ripe, or mature: it (flesh-meat) became thoroughly cooked*. (S, K, &c.) See 2. [And It (the skin of one tormented in Hell) *became thoroughly burned*: see Kṛ iv. 59.] — It (an ulcer or the like) *became ripe, or suppurated*.]

2. نَضَجَتِ النَّاقَةُ بَوْلِدَهَا, (S, K,) and نَضَجَتْ وَلَدَهَا, (L:) She (a camel) *exceeded the usual period of gestation by a month, or thereabout*: (L:) or *exceeded the year and did not bring forth*: (S, K:) was pregnant, and exceeded the year, counting from the time when she conceived, and did not bring forth. (As.) Th uses the expression نَضَجَتْ as signifying She (a woman) *exceeded the usual period of gestation, namely nine months; or did so by a month*: in which case the child is more strong for the delay. (TA.) — نَضَجَتْ النَّاقَةُ بِلَبَنِهَا † The she-camel attained the utmost point with her milk: but ISd thinks it a mistake for بَوْلِدَهَا. (L.) = See 4.

4. انضَجَ He rendered fruit, or flesh-meat, (whether dried in the sun or roasted, TA, [or cooked in any way,]) *perfectly fit for being used, or for being eaten: rendered ripe, or mature: thoroughly cooked*: (S, K:) it (the proper time) *rendered fruit ripe, or mature; ripened, or matured it*. (TA.) — AHn uses this verb in a strange manner, explaining the expression قَدْ نَبَاتَ مَهْرُؤُ by the words اُنْضَجَ الْبَرْدُ [meaning, a plant, or herbage, that is nipped, shrunk, shrivelled, or blasted, by the cold]: this is strange because اِنْضَاجٌ is an effect