A garment, or piece of cloth, of little width. (Ṣ, K.) And مَوْلَدُهُ مُوْلُدُهُ مُوْلُدُهُ الله [A leathern water-bag] narrow, but long; [such that] when thou seest that there is somewhat in it, [thou lookest again, and] lo, there is nothing in it. (A, TA.) — A small, scanty, gift. (A, TA.) — Narrow; (Ṣ, K;) niggardly; (Ṣ, A, K;) tenacious; (TA;) who will not confer a small benefit: (A:) low, ignoble, mean, or sordid: (TA:) charged with niggardliness, and held to be little: (Ham p. 178:) and i. q. ويُوْلُونُهُ [i. e. one whose origin, or lineage, is suspected; or an adopted son; &c.]. (K.) And A man quick in becoming angry. (L.)

زندق

Q. 2. تَزُنْدُقَ [He adopted, or held, or professed, the tenets of the زِنْدِيق;] he was, or became, a زِنْدِيق: (Ṣ, K, TA:) [generally,] he was, or became, a مُلُمَّد [i. e. deviater from the right religion, or an impugner of religions], and without religion; (KL;) [a disbeliever in the world to come and in the Deity, or the unity of the Creator: (see زُنْدُقَةُ) and an asserter of the endlessness of time: see

زُنْدَقُ (Th, O, L, K, [in some of the copies of the K, and in my copy of the Msb, زنْدِيقُ which, as is said in the TA, is a mistake,]) and أَنْدُقَى اللهُ , A man very niggardly or avaricious. (Th, O, L, K, Msb.)

. زَنْدَقْ عود : زَنْدَقَى

مُنْدُوقٌ a dial. var. of صُنْدُوقٌ [q. v.]; (Ķ.;) like as فَنْدُ is of فَنْدُ (TA.)

or asserters of) ثُنُويَّة One who is of the زِنْدِيقَ the doctrine of Dualism]: (S, O, K:) or one who asserts his belief in [the two principles of] Light and Darkness: or one who does not believe in the world to come, nor in the Deity : (O, K:) or one who does not believe in the world to come nor in the unity of the Creator: (T, Msb:) or one who conceals unbelief and makes an outward show of belief: (K:) an arabicized word, (S, Msb,) originally Pers., so they say, (Msb,) from الزّند, which is a book belonging to them [i. e. the book of Zoroaster]: (PS:) [or from the Pers. زندیك meaning magian, or fire-worshipper: and this seems to be its primary meaning; as De Sacy says in his "Chrest. Ar.," 2nd ed., ii. 274:] or, accord. to IDrd, it is an arabicized word from the Persian زنده, (Mgh, [thus in my copy, app. for in which the o may be, as it is in many l

other instances, an affix denoting some kind of relationship,]) or زُنْدَ كُر, (TA, as from the L, but not very clearly written, and with an erasure, such as to suggest that the original and right reading may be jik كارند كير, which may be rendered holder of the Zend, but]) which is expl. as meaning he [who] asserts his belief in the eternity, or the endlessness, of the present world: (Mgh, TA:) or it is arabicized from زُن دين, i. e. woman's religion: (O, K:) or the right explanation is this: that it is a term of relation to the زند, which is the book of Manee the Magian, who was in the time of Bahrám the son of Hurmuz the son of Sáboor [or Shápoor], and who claimed to be successor to the Messiah, on whom be peace; and, desiring fame, composed this book, which he hid in a tree, and then took forth : الزّند, in their language, is "explanation;" and he meant that this was the explanation of the book of Zarádusht [or Zoroaster] the Persian; and in it he held that there are two gods, Light and Darkness, Light creating good, and Darkness creating evil: (TA:) or, accord. to the "Mefatech el-'Uloom," means a follower of Mance, and also a follower of Mezdek, who (i. e. Mezdek) appeared in the days of Kubadh, and asserted that possessions and women were in common, and put forth a book which he called , which is the book of the Magians, that was brought by Zarádusht, whom they assert to have been a prophet: and the companions of Mezdek were named in relation to [this] زند; which word, being arabicized, was converted into زنديش (Mgh :) Th says that زنديق is not of the [genuine] language of the Arabs; (Mgh, TA;) and when the Arabs desire to express the meaning in which it is commonly used, (Mgh, Msb, TA,) which is one who does not hold any religion, and who asserts his belief in the endlessness of time, (Msh,) they say , (Mgh, Msb, TA,) i. e. [a deviater from the right religion, or] an impugner of religions, (Msb,) and دهرى: (Mgh, TA:) some say that it is from straitens himself: (L, زنديق because the الزُنْدَقَةُ TA:) an Arab of the desert is related to have explained it as meaning one who looks much into things, or affairs: (Msb:) the pl. is زنادقة and زَنَادِيقُ; (S, O, Mab, K;) the latter being the original pl., and the 5 of the former being a substitute for the suppressed & of the latter. (Ş, O.)

زنر

1. زَنُوهُ He filled it; (K;) namely, a vessel, and a water-skin. (TA.) = See also what next follows.

5. تزنر He (a Christian [or Jew or Sabian or Magian]) bound a زَنَّار [or waist-belt] upon his waist. (A, Mab.) ___ ; It (a thing) became slender, or narrow, (A, K,) so as to be like a زَنَّاد (A.)

(K) The thing [meaning waist-belt] that is upon the waist of the Christian (S, A, Msb, K) and Magian; (K;) the thing which the في [or free non-Muslim subject of a Muslim government, who pays a poll-tax for his freedom and toleration, i. e., Christian, Jew, or Sabian,] binds upon his waist: (T, TA:) {accord. to the K, from نائن "it became slender, or narrow:" but the reverse is implied in the A: see 5: and it is more probably derived from the Greek (wapp, as observed by Golius, or (wappoor, as suggested by Freytag:] pl.

رُنَّارُ sce : رُنَّيرُ.

بَرْنَارُوْ , (T, TA,) or أَنَّارُهُ , as also أَنَّارُهُ , (TA,) sing. of رُنَّارُهُ , (T, TA,) which significs Pebbles: (IAar:) or small pebbles. (A'Obeyd, Kr, ISd, K.) — Also رُنَّارُهُ , (Kr,) or أَنَّارُهُ , (TA,) Certain small flies (Kr, K) that are in مُشُوش [i. e. gardens, or privies]. (Kr, TA.)

in two places. زِنَّارُة: see زُنَّارُة: = and sce

زَيَّرُةُ: see زُنِّيرُة, in two places.

مُزَنَّرَةً A woman tall, and large in body. (K,

غَيْنَهُ الْنَّى بَعَيْنَهُ + Such a one is looking hard at me, and making the eye to project: so in the "Nawadir." (T, TA. [See also the verb, 2.])

زنق

1. زنقه, (JK, S, O, K,) namely, a mule, (JK, O,) or a horse, (S, K,) aor. -, (O, TA,) inf. n. j, (JK, TA,) He put a ring in the thin shin beneath the part under his lower jaw, and then attached to it a cord: (JK, O, K:) this ring is put to the head of the refractory mule; and is called † زَنَاقَةُ (JK, O, TA:) or he put a زَنَاقَةً in the part under his lower jam, in the shin: (S, O:) every cord with which a beast is tied, [attached to a ring or otherwise] in the skin beneath or إِنَاقٌ * the part under the lower jaw, is called ئُوَابُ like , زُنَاقَ , but ; غُرَابُ (O, TA :) in the K, this is wrong: (TA:) what is in the nose, pierced, is called عران. (O, TA.) _ Also, (IDrd, K,) aor. - and 2, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (KL,) He bound his legs by means of the مُنَاق or إِنَاق q. v.]; namely, a mule's; (IDrd, K;) and in like manner, a horse's. (TA.) [This meaning alone I find in the KL, given on the authority of the Mj: but Golius says, as on the authority of the KL likewise, that it signifies also He fitted a shoe to a horse's foot; followed by an accus.] -(, aor. , زُنْقُ عَلَى عِيَاله And رُنْقَ عَلَى عِيَاله (IAar, O,) (K;) and ازنق † and زنق, (IAar, O, K,) inf. n. زنق † (IAar, O;) † He straitened his household,