

(TA, [see 1 in art. **غَض**]) aor. **يَغْضُ**, (S, Mgh, K,) when the sec. pers. of the pret. is **غَضِصَتْ**, (Mgh,) and **يَغْضُ**, (Mgh, TA,) when the sec. pers. of the pret. is of the other form mentioned above, (Mgh,) inf. n. **غَضَصَ**, (S, K,) or **غَضَّ**, (Mgh,) or the former when the aor. is **يَغْضُ**, and the latter when the aor. is **يَغْضُ**, (TA,) *His throat, or fauces, became choked, or obstructed*, (S, K, MF,) by food: (S, Mgh, MF:) [as also, app., **اغْتَضَّ**:] accord. to some of those skilled in the science of lexicology, you say **غَضَّ** when it is by food, and **شَرَّقَ** when it is by beverage, [or by the spittle, and water, and the like, (see art. **شَرَّقَ**)] and **شَجَّى** when it is by a bone, and **جَرَضَ** when it is with spittle; but every one of these is sometimes used in the place of any other: (MF:) and [thus] you say also, **غَضَّ بِالْمَاءِ**, meaning, *his throat, or fauces, became choked, or obstructed, by the water; or the water stopped therein, and he was hardly able to swallow it.* (TA.) — [Hence,] **غَضَّ بِرَيْقِهِ** [lit., *His throat, or fauces, became choked by his spittle;*] meaning, *he died.* (TA.) — Hence, also, **غَضَّ بِالْقَيْظِ** [*He was, or became, choked with wrath, or rage.*] (Mgh.) — [And **غَضَّ**, alone, seems to signify *He became grieved, or disquieted in mind*; like as does **شَجَّى** (q. v.): and it seems to be indicated in the CK that **اغْتَضَّ** signifies the same: see **غَضَّة**.] — [Hence also,] **غَضَّتْ بِنَا الْأَرْضُ** [*The land became straitened [as though it were choked] by us.*] (TA.) And **غَضَّ الْمَجْلِسُ** [*The sitting-place became straitened, or choked, or choked up, by its people;*] as also **اغْتَضَّ**. (TA.)

4. **اغْضَهُ**, (S, Mgh, TA,) inf. n. **اغْضَاصَ**, (TA,) *He (a man, S, Mgh) caused his throat, or fauces, to be choked, or obstructed, (S,) by food; (Mgh; syn. أَشْجَاهُ [which has the above-mentioned meaning and also another to be found below]. (TA.) [And It (food &c.) choked him.] — Hence, اغْضَهُ* [*He (a man) caused him to become choked with wrath, or rage.*] (Mgh.) — [Hence also,] **اغْضَهُ بِرَيْقِهِ** [lit., *He caused his throat, or fauces, to become choked by his spittle;*] meaning, *He caused him to become grieved, or disquieted in mind; (A, TA;) [like أَشْجَاهُ: and it seems to be indicated in the CK that اغْضَهُ without any addition signifies the same: see غَضَّة.] — [Hence also,] اغْضَ عَلَيْنَا الْأَرْضُ [*He made strait to us the land.*] (K, TA.)*

8: see 1, in three places.

غَضَّة *A thing lying across in the throat, or fauces, so as to cause a choking, or an obstruction, thereof; (IDrd, A, K;) a thing by which one has his throat, or fauces, choked, or obstructed; (TA;) food by which one has his throat, or fauces, choked, or obstructed; (Mgh;) i. q. شَجَّى; (S, K;) [which has another meaning that will be found below; and both these meanings may be intended by it in the S; in the K, the latter*

only seems to be intended; for there, between it and the explanation which is here first given, we find intervening the pl., and also, in the CK, the words **وَقَدْ اغْضَصْتَهُ فَاغْتَضَّ**; *a thing by which one is choked (شَجَّى يَغْضُ بِهِ, Lth, JK, TA) in the حَرَقْدَة [meaning the head of the windpipe], (Lth, TA,) or in the throat, or fauces: (JK:) pl. غَضَصَ. (S, Mgh, K.) It is said in the Kur [lxxiii. 13], **وَلَطَعْنَا ذَا غَضَّةٍ** (TA) *And food that sticks fast, (Bd,) or by which one is choked, (Jel,) in the throat, or fauces. (Bd, Jel.) — And hence, Choking wrath or rage. (Mgh.) — [And Grief, or disquietude of mind; a signification often occurring; and app. intended by the explanation شَجَّى in the K. See what is said on this point above.] — Hence also, غَضَصَ الْمَوْتِ [The chokings, or strangulations, of death: the death-rattles: or the agonies of death]. (TA.)**

غَضَان: see what next follows.

غَاضَ *A man having his throat, or fauces, choked, or obstructed, (S, Mgh, K,) by food; (S, Mgh;) as also غَضَّان. (S [in two copies of which it is written غَضَّان], K [in two copies of which it is written غَضَّان], Mgh [in my copy of which, as well as in the TA, it is without any final syll. sign].) — And [hence,] غَاضَ بِالْقَوْمِ* [*An abode, or a place of alighting, filled [and as it were choked up] with the company of men; (S, A, K;) and in like manner a mosque; as also مُغْتَضَّ. (A.)*

مُغْتَضَّ: see what next precedes.

غصب

1. **غَصَبَهُ**, (S, A, Mgh, K,) aor. **غَصَبَ**, (Mgh, K,) inf. n. **غَصَبَ**; (S, Mgh, Mgh;) and **اغْتَصَبَهُ**; (S, Mgh, K;) *He took it wrongfully, unjustly, or injuriously; (S, A, Mgh, K;) or by force; (Mgh, Mgh;) مِنْهُ and عَلَيْهِ [i. e. from him], both meaning the same. (S.)* **الغَصْبُ** repeatedly occurs in the traditions, signifying *The taking another's property wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or by violence. (L.)* But as employed in law, it means *The taking property that has a price and is forbidden, without the permission of its owner, without stealthiness: therefore it does not rightly apply in the case of an animal that has died a natural death or not been slaughtered according to the law, because it is not property; nor in the case of the free person, in like manner; nor in the case of the wine of the Muslim, because it has not a price; nor in the case of the property of him with whom one is at war, because it is not forbidden; the saying "without the permission of the owner" precludes the trust, or deposit; and the saying "without stealthiness" excludes theft. (KT.)* — One says also, **غَصَبْتُهُ مَالًا** and **غَصَبْتُ مِنْهُ مَالًا** *I took property from him [wrongfully, &c., or] by force. (Mgh.) — And غَصَبَهَا (Mgh, TA) and **اغْتَصَبَهَا** (Mgh) *He violated her; forced her; had connection with her against her will; (TA;) or constuprated her by**

*force. (Mgh.) — And غَصَبَ فَلَانًا عَلَى الشَّيْءِ (K, TA) and **اغْتَصَبَهُ** (TA) *He compelled such a one by force to do the thing. (K, TA.) — And غَصَبَ الْجِلْدَ (K, TA,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) *He removed from the skin its hair and its fur by plucking and peeling, without subjecting it to the process termed عَطْنُ, in the tan, and without إغْمَال [i. e. burying it] in moist earth, (K, TA,) or [soaking it in] urine [to loosen the hair and fur], and without folding it up: so Az heard it expl. by the Arabs. (TA.)***

[3. **غَاصِبُهُ** **إِيَّاهُ**, accord. to Freytag, signifies *He took it from him by violence: but for this he has not named any authority.]*

8: see 1, in three places. — One says also, of a woman, **اغْتَصَبَتْ نَفْسَهَا**, meaning *She was constuprated by force; (A, Mgh, Mgh;) as also اغْتَصَبَتْ عَلَى نَفْسِهَا. (Mgh.)*

مَغْضُوبٌ and **غَضَبٌ** *A thing taken wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, (S, Mgh,) or by force: (Mgh, Mgh;) the former originally an inf. n. (Mgh.)*

غَاصِبٌ *One taking, or who takes, a thing wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, (TA,) or by force: pl. غَاصِبَات. (Mgh.)*

مَغْضُوبٌ لَهُ and **مِنْهُ** *A man from whom a thing has been taken [wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or] by force. (Mgh.)*

غصن

1. **غَصَنَهُ**, aor. **غَصَنَ**, (K, TA,) inf. n. **غَصْنٌ**, (TA,) *He drew it to him, or towards him; namely, a غُصْن [or branch]: (K, TA:) from El-Kanānee. (TA.) — And He took it; namely, a thing: (K, TA:) or he cut it off: (S, K;) or it signifies also he cut it off, namely, a غُصْن, and took it. (TA.) — And غَصَنَ فَلَانًا عَنْ حَاجَتِهِ (K, TA,) aor. **غَصَنَ** and **غَصَنَ**, (TA,) *He turned, or turned away, and withheld, such a one from the object of his want: (K, TA:) Az says that it was thus read to him by El-Mundhīree in the "Nawādir" of IAAr; but that, accord. to Sh, it is [غُصْن, i. e.] with ض; and this is correct: (TA:) the former is a mistake. (TA in art. غَضن.)**

2: see the next paragraph.

4. **اغْصَنَ الشَّجَرُ**, (A in art. **فَرَشَ**), inf. n. **اغْصَانٌ**, *The trees put forth branches. (KL.) — And اغْصَنَ, and غَصْنٌ, said of a bunch of grapes (عَنْقُود), It was, or became, large (كَبُرَ), thus in some of the copies of the K, in other copies كَثُرَ, but the former is the right, (TA) in its berries: (K:) or somewhat large therein. (TA.)*

غُصْنٌ *A branch from the stem [or from another branch] of a tree; of the slender thereof as well as of the thick: (K:) [sometimes signifying a twig, or shoot:] pl. [of pauc.] اَغْصَانٌ and [of mult.] غُصُونٌ and غُصْنَةٌ. (S, K.)*

غُصْنَةٌ *A branchlet; and a small twig or shoot; a small غُصْن. (K.)*