

of the menstrual blood: (Bd:) or the wombs' falling short of the nine months (Zj, O, L, and so in copies of the K, but in others seven months,) of gestation, and their exceeding the nine [or seven] months: (Zj, O, L:) or the wombs' falling short of completion, so that the foetus dies, and their exceeding so that the gestation becomes complete: and accord. to this explanation, the reading of seven months in the K may be correct: see also Katádeh's explanation of غَيْضُ, below, which favours this reading. (TA.) — You say also, غَاضَ الْكَوَامُ وَقَاضَ النَّامُ (S, A) † The generous became few, (S, TA,) and failed, or perished, (TA,) and the mean became many. (S.) — غَاضَ (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. as above, inf. n. غَيْضُ (TA,) He (God, S, Mṣb) made it (i. e. water) to become scanty, or little in quantity, and to sink into the earth, or disappear in the earth: (S:) or made it to decrease, or diminish, or become deficient: (K:) or made it to go away into the earth: (Mṣb:) and غَاضَهُ signifies the same; (S, A, K;) and so does غَيَّضَهُ, inf. n. تَغْيِيزُ (TA:) thus the first of these verbs is trans. as well as intrans. (S.) [It is said in the Kṣur xi. 46,] وَغِيضَ آتِيَا (S, A) And the water was made to become scanty, &c.: (S:) or was made to decrease, or diminish. (A, * Bd.) And hence the saying of 'Āisheh, describing her father, وَغَاضَ نَبْعَ الرِّدَّةِ † And he did away with what appeared of apostasy. (TA.) You say also, غَاضَ دَمْعُهُ (S, * K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) He made his tears to diminish, (S, K,) and restrained them: (S:) or he took the tears from his eye and dashed them away. (Th.) A poet says, (TA,) namely, Jereer, (O and TA in art. غَبَضُ)

- غَيَّضَ مِنْ عِبْرَاتِهِمْ وَقُلْنَ لِي
- مَا ذَا نَقِيتَ مِنَ الْهَوَى وَلَقِينَا

meaning They made their tears to flow until they exhausted them [and they said to me, What is it that thou hast experienced, of love, and we have experienced?]: ISd says that من here denotes some; or it may be redundant, accord. to the opinion of Abu-l-Ḥasan; for he holds that it may be so in affirmative [as well as negative] phrases, mentioning, as an instance, مَنْ قَدْ كَانَ مِنْ قَدْ كَانَ مَطَرٌ (TA.) One relation of this verse gives غَبَضَ; but the former is the right. (O and TA in art. غَبَضُ.) — Also He opened a way, passage, or channel, for it (namely water) to flow forth to a مَغِيضُ [q. v.]. (Mṣb.) — † He diminished it, namely the price of a commodity; (Ks, S, Mṣb, K;) as also غَاضَهُ (K.) — And He caused him to suffer loss, or detriment; and wronged, or injured, him. (ISd, TA.)

2. غَيَّضَهُ: see 1, latter half, in three places. — غَيَّضَ said of a lion He frequented, or kept to, the غَيَّضَةُ [q. v.]. (S, Sgh, L, K.)

4. اغَاضَهُ: see 1, latter half, in two places.

7: see 1, first sentence.

Bk. I.

غَيْضُ An abortive foetus, not completely formed; (Katádeh, K;) i. e. less than seven months old. (TA.) — † Little; or a small quantity: as in the saying, or in أُعْطَاهُ غَيْضًا مِنْ فَيْضٍ † He gave him little from much. (S, A, K.) — An abundance of the trees called أُعْلَاثُ i. e. طُرْقَاءُ and أَثْلُ and عَكْرَشُ and حَاجُ and أَثْلُ. (TA.) [See also غَيْضَةُ.]

غَيْضُ The طَلْعُ [or spadix of a palm-tree]; (IAṣr, IDrd, O, K, TA;) like غَضِيضُ and إِغْرِيبُ: (TA:) or the عَجَرُ (AA, O, K) [thus correctly (in the CK عَجَرُ) evidently, I think, here meaning the heart (commonly called جَمَارُ q. v.) of the palm-tree (the only produce that is eaten except the dates)] that comes forth, or coming forth, (K,) or that has not come forth, (O,) from [amid] its [membranous fibres termed] لَيْفُ [q. v.], and all of which is eaten. (AA, O, K.)

غَيْضَةُ A thicket; syn. أَجْمَةٌ; i. e. a collection of tangled, or confused, or dense, trees: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or an أَجْمَةٌ; i. e. a مَغِيضُ [q. v.] of water collected together, in which, in consequence thereof, trees grow: (S:) or an أَجْمَةٌ: and a place in which is a collection of trees in a مَغِيضُ of water: (K:) or particularly, of [trees of the willow-kind called] غَرْبُ; not of all trees; (AHn, O, K;) accord. to the first Arabs of the desert; but this is at variance with what we find in the poems of the Arabs; for Ru-beh, for instance, makes it to consist of fruit-bearing trees and trees not fruit-bearing, and makes it to be a غَابَةُ (AHn, O:) [see also غَيْتَةٌ: pl. [of pauc.] أَغْيَاضُ (S, K) and [of mult.] غِيَاضُ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and غِيَاضَاتُ (Mṣb:) the first of these being formed with disregard of the augmentative [s]; not being a pl. pl., for this is not so formed: (TA:) any غَرْبُ in Nejd adjacent to the غَرْبُ of the cultivated lands, when they are collected therein, are termed غِيَاضُ. (O, TA.) [See also غَيْضُ.]

غَائِضُ as used in the following verse,

- إِلَى اللَّهِ أَتَكُونُ مِنْ خَلِيلِ أَوْدُهُ
- ثَلَاثَ خِلَالٍ كُلُّهَا لِي غَائِضُ

is said by some to mean غَائِظُ, the ض being substituted for ظ; [so that the verse should be rendered, To God I complain of three qualities, or habits, of a friend whom I love, every one of which is to me such as angers;] thus says IJ: but ISd says that it may be without substitution, from غَاضَ as expl. in the last sentence of the first paragraph of this art.; and thus the meaning may be, such as causes me to suffer loss, or detriment, and such as wrongs, or injures, me. (TA.)

مَغِيضُ is an inf. n. (TA. [See 1, first sentence.]) — And also the pass. part. n. of غَاضَ; applied to water. (Mṣb, TA.) — And a n. of place, signifying A place where water sinks, or

goes away, into the earth: (Mṣb, TA:) or مَغِيضُ مَاءٍ signifies a place where water enters [into the earth]: and a place where water collects: (Mgh:) see also غَيْضَةُ: pl. مَغَايِضُ. (Mgh.)

غيظ

1. غَاطَ, aor. يَغِيظُ, inf. n. غَيْطُ: see غَاطَ, aor. يَغُوْطُ, inf. n. غَوُطُ, in art. غوط.
- غَيْطُ: see غَائِطُ in art. غوط.

غيظ

1. غَاطَهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَغِيظُ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غَيْطُ, (Mṣb, TA,) He, or it, affected him with غَيْطُ [or anger, wrath, or rage; &c.; i. e. angered him; or enraged him; &c.]; (S, Mṣb, K, &c.); as also غَيَّظَهُ (IAṣr, Th, K; [in a copy of the Mṣb, تَغَيَّظَهُ, which is doubtless a mistranscription;]) and غَايَظَهُ (S, K;) and غَاظَهُ (IAṣr, Th, Mṣb, K;) but this last is not common; (Zj;) or it is not allowable. (ISk, S.) [See also غَيْطُ below.]

2: see the preceding paragraph.

3. غَايَظَهُ, inf. n. مَغَايَظَةُ: see 1: [originally, He angered him, or enraged him, or the like, being angered, or enraged, or the like, by him. — And hence, because emulation, or the like, often causes mutual anger,] † He emulated him, vied with him, or strove to overcome or surpass him, and did like as he did. (TA.) — مَغَايَظَةُ also signifies † An acting in a leisurely manner: or it is [a] mutual [acting in that manner]. (TA.)

4: see the first paragraph.

5: see 8. — سَمِعُوا لَهَا تَغِيظًا, in the Kṣur [xxv. 13] means † They shall hear it to have a sound of boiling, (Zj, Bd, Jel,) like the boiling of the breast of an angry man. (Bd, * Jel.) — تَغَيَّظَتِ الْهَاجِرَةُ † The midday, or summer-midday, became [ragingly or] vehemently hot. (K, TA.)

8. اغْتَاطَ He was or became, affected with غَيْطُ [or anger; or rage; &c.; i. e. he was, or became, angered; or enraged; &c.]; (S, Mṣb, K;) by reason of such a thing; and sometimes one says, مِنْ لَاشَيْءٍ by reason of nothing; (Mṣb;) as also تَغَيَّظَ. (S, K.)

غَيْظُ Anger; wrath; syn. غَضَبُ: (K) or [rage, or vehement anger; for] it has a more intensive signification than غَضَبُ: (IDrd:) or the former is latent [anger]; and the latter is apparent: or the former is that which affects a person who has not power to exercise it; and the latter, that which affects a person who has power to exercise it: (TA:) or the former, latent anger affecting one who has not power to exercise it: (S:) or most vehement anger, (Mṣb, K,) encompassing the liver, by reason of some event that is disliked or hated, and sometimes by reason of nothing: (Mṣb:) or the outbreak, and commencement, of anger. (IDrd, K.) — تَكَادُ تَهْجُرُ مِنَ الْغَيْظِ, in the Kṣur