

ي

The twenty-eighth letter of the alphabet: called **يَا**. It is one of the letters termed *soft*, or *weak*, and is a letter of prolongation and of augmentation. As a numeral it signifies *Ten*. = **يَا** for **يا** frequently occurs in the phrase **يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ**, and in **يَا أَيُّهَا**. — **يَا** inserted to give fulness of sound to *kesreh*, see art. 1. — Used for **لَا**, see **الاستنكار** in art. 1. — **يَا** with *sheddeh* followed by *ē* converts a part. n. into a quasi-inf. n., as **الْمَضْرُوبَةُ**, "the being beaten." So, by the relative **يَا**, the subst. and even particles are converted into abstract nouns of quality, as **كَيْفِيَّة** and **اِسْمِيَّة**. = **يَا** is the most common of vocative particles, used in calling to him who is near; [like *O!*]; and to him who is distant; [like *Ho there! Holloa!*]; and to him who is between near and distant; [like *ho! what ho!*]; (Ibn-el-Kátib, in the *Káfiyeh*, cited in TA, art. **يَا**.) Pronounced with *imáleh*, see art. **إِمَّا**. — **يَا آلَ** for **يَا آلَ**, see **ل**. — **يَا** and **يَا**, see art. **يَا**.

يَا

R.Q. 1. **يَايَا**, inf. n. **يَايَا** and **يَايَا**, [respecting the form of which latter see **ظَاظًا**.] *He made a show of kindness, benignity, or favour to him.* (K.) — **إِنَّمَا هُوَ يَايَا** [It is only making a show of kindness, &c.: or, perhaps, *He is only one who makes a show of kindness, &c.*]. (L.) = **يَايَا بِالْقَوْمِ** *He called the people:* (K.: so too in the L, and this is the correct meaning: TA:) or *he said to the people يَايَا*, in order that they should assemble, or collect together. (K.) — **يَايَا بِالْإِبِلِ** *He called to the camels by the cry* (whence the verb is formed by transposition, TA,) *to quiet them.* (K.)

يَايَا The cry, or crying, of the bird called **يَايَا**. (K.) — [See also the verb.] — See art. **يَايَا**.

يَايَا A certain bird (S, K) of prey, (S,) resembling the [kind of hawk called] **بَاشِق** (S,

K:) it is of the birds called **صُغُور**, [pl. of **صُغُر**.] as are also the **بَازِي** and the **شَاهِين** and the **زُرَق** and the **بَاشِق**: (AHát in TA, in art. **بَشَق**;) accord. to Dmr, it is a small bird, short-tailed, the temperament of which is, in comparison with that of the **بَاشِق**, cold and moist; for it is more patient, or enduring, and heavier in motion: the people of Egypt and Syria, he adds, call it **جَلْم**, on account of the lightness and swiftness of its wings: (TA:) pl. **يَايَا**, and, in a verse, **يَايَا**. (S.) — Also, accord. to AA, The head, or uppermost part, of a vessel in which **كُحْل** (collyrium) is kept: mentioned before as called **يُوزِي**, which is perhaps a mistake for **يُوزِي**. (TA.)

يَاس

1. **يَاسَ الشَّيْءِ** (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) (S, A*, Mṣb,) aor. **يَاسَ** and **يَاسَ**, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) the latter of which is extr., (Sb, S, M, K,) like **يَحْسِبُ**, aor. of **حَسِبَ**, and **يَنْعِمُ**, aor. of **نَعِمَ**, (Aṣ, S, TA,) and is of the dial. of the higher classes of Muḍar, as are also the similar instances, but the former is of the dial. of the lower classes of the Muḍar; (AZ, S, Mṣb, TA;) or, as Sb says, accord. to his companions, the verb was originally of two forms, **يَاسَ**, aor. **يَاسَ**, and a compound [which is **يَاسَ** having **يَاسَ** for its aor.] was then formed from the two; but as to **وَمَقَى**, aor. **وَمَقَى**, and **وَمَقَى**, aor. **وَمَقَى**, and **وَمَقَى**, aor. **وَمَقَى**, and **وَمَقَى**, aor. **وَمَقَى**, and **وَمَقَى**, aor. **وَمَقَى**, in each of these only one form is allowable, with the *kesr*; (S, TA;) and some change the second **ي** of the aor. of **يَاسَ** into **ل**, and say **يَاسَ** and **يَاسَ**; (Mbr, S, TA;) and I'Ab reads, in the *Kur.* xii. 87, **يَاسَ**, after the manner of the dial. of those who pronounce the first letter of the aor. with *kesr* excepting such as is with **ي** [for its first letter], (K, TA,) which dial. is that of Temeem and *Ḳays* and Hudheyl and

Asad; (Ks, Lb, TA;) the case of **ي** being made an exception by them because *kesr* with that letter is difficult of pronunciation; (Sb, TA;) but some of the Benoo-Kelb pronounce **ي** also with *kesr*, which is extr.; (Fr, Lb, TA;) and this is done in the instances of **يَاسَ** and **يَاسَ** because one **ي** is here strengthened by another; (K, TA;) [I find also, in a copy of the M, **يَاسَ**, as an extr. form of the aor. of this verb, on the authority of Sb; but it is doubtless a mistranscription for **يَاسَ**; and there is another evident mistranscription in a quotation from Sb immediately following in that copy, relating to aors. of the form of **يَاسَ**, which has been rendered correctly above, in the present work, from the TA;] inf. n. **يَاسَ** (S, M, A, Mṣb, K) and **يَاسَ**, (TA,) or **يَاسَ**, (as in a copy of the M,) and **يَاسَ**; (Ibn-'Abbád, M, K, TA [but in a MS. copy of the K I find it written **يَاسَ**; and in the CK, **يَاسَ**];) and **يَاسَ** is also used as an inf. n. of this verb, though properly an inf. n. of 4; (Mṣb;) *He despaired of the thing*; syn. of the inf. n. **قُتُوتَ**, (S, A, K,) contr. of **رَجَاءَ**: (M, A, K:) or *he cut off hope of the thing*: (A, K:*) or *his hope of the thing became cut off*: (Mgh:) and **يَاسَ** signifies the same, (S, A, K,) in like manner followed by **مِنْ**; (S;) and so does **يَاسَ**, (S, K,) [originally **يَاسَ**,] of the measure **فَاعْتَعَلَ**, but with incorporation [of the **ي** into the **ت**]. (S.) It is allowable to transpose the letters of **يَاسَ**, so as to say **يَاسَ**; but not those of the inf. n. (Mṣb.) There is not a word in the Arabic language commencing with **ي** followed by **ا** except **يَاسَ** [and its derivatives] (**يَاسَ**) [and **يَاسَ** and its derivatives, and words commencing with an augmentative **ي** followed by a radical **ا**]. The expression **لَا يَاسَ مِنْ طُولِ**, occurring in a description of Moḥammad, means that his stature was such as would not make [one] to despair of his height; for he was nearer to tallness than he was to shortness: (K,* TA:) **يَاسَ** is here an indeterminate noun governed in