

مَغْضِي The place of cutting [or gelding or castration]. (S.)

مَغْضِي: see غَضِي.

غَض

R. Q. 1. غَضَّضَهُ (S, O,) inf. n. غَضَضَةً (S, O, K,) He agitated it; moved it about; stirred it; shook it; namely, water, (S, O, K,) and the like, (S, O,) and سَوَّقَ, and the like. (O, K.) You say also, غَضَّضْتُ دَلْوِي فِي الْمَاءِ [I agitated, or dashed about, my bucket in the water]. (O, TA.) Şakhr-el-Gheî El-Hudhalee says, describing a water to which he had come for drink,

- فَحَضَّضْتُ صُفْنِي فِي جَبِي
- خِيَاضَ الْمُدَابِرِ قَدْحًا عَطُوفًا

(O, TA.) i. e. [And I dashed about my leathern bucket in the main body thereof,] as he who is overcome in the game of el-meysir introduces among the other arrows a borrowed arrow [that comes forth winning], in the luck of which he has confidence. (TA in art. خَوْض.) This verb, though mentioned here, is [said to be] from خَاضَ, aor. يَخْوضُ; not from غَضَّ; therefore the poet here uses خِيَاضَ for its inf. n. (O, TA.) You also say, جَاءَهُ بِالْخَنْجَرِ فَحَضَّضَ بِهِ بَطْنَهُ [He came to him with the dagger, and stirred about with it his belly]. (TA.) — [Hence a meaning of the inf. n. explained in the first paragraph of art. جَلَد.]

R. Q. 2. تَخَضَّضَ It (water, and the like, S) became agitated, moved about, stirred, or shaken. (S, K.)

غَضِبَ

1. غَضِبَ (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غَضِبَ (S, Mṣb) [and accord. to MF غَضَابٌ and غَضُوبٌ, but respecting these two inf. ns. (the latter of which seems to be peculiar to the intrans. verb غَضِبَ) see what follows], He coloured, or tinged, (A, K,) a thing; (S, A, K;*) or changed it in colour to red, or yellow, &c.; (TA;) and غَضِبَ signifies the same, [but app. in an intensive sense, or as applying to a number of objects, (see its pass. part. n. voce غَضِيبٌ)] (K,) inf. n. تَغَضِيبٌ: (TA;) and the former, particularly, he tinged, or dyed, his white hair, (TA,) or the hand, &c., (Mṣb,) with ḥinnā: (Mṣb, TA;) but when a man has dyed his hair with any other dye than ḥinnā, you say, صَبَغَ شَعْرَهُ (Mṣb, TA;) or you say also, غَضِبَ بِالسَّوَادِ [He dyed his hair with black]. (Suh, TA.) When one does not mention the hair (Mṣb, TA) or the white hair [&c.], (Mṣb,) he says غَضِبَ, inf. n. غَضَابٌ; (IKṭṭ, Mṣb;) and غَضِبَ, (S, IKṭṭ, Mṣb, TA,) and تَغَضِيبٌ: (A, TA;) [meaning He dyed his hair, &c.,] with ḥinnā, (S, IKṭṭ, Mṣb, TA,) and the like: (S, TA;) and in like manner one says of a woman, غَضِبَتْ, aor. -; and غَضِبَتْ: (TA;) which last also signifies [particularly] She dyed her hands with

ḥinnā. (T, TS, TA, in art. غَمَس.) — Hence, in a trad., بَكَى حَتَّى غَضِبَ دُمُعُهُ الْحَصَى; He wept so that his tears wetted the pebbles: or, more probably, so that his tears became red, and dyed the pebbles: (IAth, TA:) [or most probably, so that his tears caused the pebbles to appear of a reddish colour; for such is commonly the case when pebbles are wetted.] = غَضِبَ, aor. -; and غَضِبَ, aor. -; and غَضِبَ; inf. n. of each غَضُوبٌ; and غَضُوبٌ; and غَضُوبٌ; It (a tree) became green. (K, TA.) And غَضِبَ, inf. n. غَضُوبٌ, † Its small leaves came forth in the spring, and its twigs lengthened; said of the قَتَاد, at the commencement of its vegetation; and likewise of the عَوْسَجَ and عَوْسَجَ; but of no other tree of the kind called عَضَاهُ: or said also of the عُرْفُطَ and سُرَ, meaning † it dropped its leaves, and became red and yellow: (TA;) and you say also, غَضِبَتْ الْعَضَاهُ; the عَضَاهُ became green, and broke forth; (A;) or the sap of the عَضَاهُ flowed in their branches, and they became green; as also غَضِبَتْ, (TA,) for which غَضِبَتْ, with the unpointed ص, is said by Az to be a gross mis-transcription; explained by Lth, on whose authority it is written with ل as also in the K in art. غَضِبَ, as meaning the sap flowed in the branches of the عَضَاهُ so as to reach the roots. (T and TA in art. غَضِبَ.) And غَضِبَ الشَّجَلُ, (S, K,) inf. n. غَضِبَ (K,) The palm-trees, (S,) or the spadices of the palm-trees, (K,) became green. (S, K.) And غَضِبَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (A, K,) inf. n. غَضِبَ (TA;) and غَضِبَتْ, (K,) inf. n. تَغَضِيبٌ: (TA;) or غَضِبَتْ; and غَضِبَتْ, (A;) The earth, or land, exposed to view, (A,) or produced, (K,) its herbage, (A, K,) and it (the latter) became green. (TA.)

2: see 1, first sentence.

4: } see 1, each in two places.
5: }

8: see 1, in three places.

12: see 1.

غَضِبَ The colour of a tree, or of the spadix of a palm-tree, when it becomes green: pl. غَضُوبٌ. (K.) — A plant fresh, or new, and green in consequence of rain; as also غَضُوبٌ: (K;) or watered by rain, and imparting a colour to the ordure: (TA;) or the green colour that appears in trees when they begin to put forth their leaves: (K;) pl. غَضُوبٌ. (TA.)

غَضِبَ A spadix of a palm-tree: غَضِبَ, [q. v.,] with the unpointed ص, is erroneously said to have this signification. (TA.)

غَضِبَ A woman who uses غَضَابٌ for herself [i. e. for dyeing her hair or hands &c.] much, or often. (S, A, K.)

غَضَابٌ Ḥinnā (حَنَاءَ), and the like: (Mṣb;) or the thing with which one dyes, or tinges, his, or her, hair &c.; (S, K, TA;) such as حَنَاءَ and كَمَرٌ and the like. (TA.)

غَضُوبٌ: see غَضِبَ.

غَضِيبٌ Anything dyed, tinged, or changed in colour; [generally, with ḥinnā;] as also غَضُوبٌ: the former is both masc. and fem.: and its pl. is غَضِبَ. (TA.) You say غَضِبَ (S, A, K) and غَضِبَ (TA voce ضَارِبٌ) [A hand dyed with ḥinnā]: and غَضِبَ and غَضُوبٌ (K) and غَضِبَ (S, A, K) [fingers, or fingers' ends, dyed with ḥinnā]; but the last of these has an intensive signification. (S.) — And hence, (TA,) الْكَفُّ الْغَضِيبُ † A certain star; (S, A, K;) the star β of Cassiopeia; (so in the Egyptian almanacs;) [i. e.] the bright star of the constellation called ذَاتُ الْكُرْبِيِّ; which star is [termed] the extended right hand of الثَّرِيَّا [or the Pleiades; corresponding to the star called الْجَذْمَاءَ]. (Kzw. [See أَجْذَمُ.]) — And امْرَأَةٌ غَضِيبٌ [A woman having her hands, or feet, or hair, &c., dyed with ḥinnā or the like]. (K.)

غَضِبَ A man dyeing, or who dyes, his hair with ḥinnā. (Mṣb.) — See also غَضِبَ. — Also † A male ostrich (S, A, K, &c.) whose shanks (A, K) and legs (A) have become red, (A, K,) or green, [app. meaning of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour,] or yellow, (A,) in consequence of his lusting after the female, (A, K,) or in consequence of his having eaten the [herbage termed] رِبْع: (A;) or the front edges of whose shanks have become red, (S, K,) or green, (K,) or yellow, in consequence of his having eaten the [herbage termed] رِبْع: (S, K;) or whose beak and shanks have become red from his having eaten the [herbage termed] رِبْع: in the summer (الصَّيْفُ) he becomes bald (يَقْرَعُ), and his shanks become white: (L;) or whose shanks have become white by reason of lust in the [season termed] رِبْع: (ADk;) accord. to some, (TA,) it is applied only to the male ostrich: (S, K;) but some explain it without this restriction; and Lth mentions [the fem.] غَضِيبَةٌ as applied to an ostrich: [it is said that] the skin of the neck, and that of the breast, and that of the thighs, of the male ostrich, but not his feathers, become intensely red when he lusts after the female: or, as some say, غَضِبَ signifies an ostrich that has eaten green food: (TA;) or the extremities of whose feathers are dyed by [the eating of] blossoms, and the slender parts of whose legs have become red by the same cause: accord. to an Arab of the desert, supposed to be Abou-Kheyrch, in the [season termed] رِبْع, when it eats أُسَارِيعَ [app. meaning certain worms so called], its legs and beak assume the red hue of the عَضْفَرُ [or safflower]: (AIIn, L;) or غَضِبَ is applied to a male ostrich the slender parts of whose legs become red when the dates begin to become red, and cease to be so when the redness of the dates ceases: (AHn, K;) so that it is not from eating أُسَارِيعَ, which, it is said, no ostrich is known to eat: accord. to Ag, the cause [of the redness above mentioned] is only the dye of blossoms; but were it so, the bird would also become yellow, and green, &c., [and some assert that it partially does, as has been shown above,] accord. to the colours of the blossoms and herbs;