[i. e. O girl, inquire not as disapproving it respecting my desired state for which I shall be excusable (or rather my excusable purpose), my work (or my journeying), and my benevolent care for my camel;] meaning يَا جَارِيةُ, [and suppressing اِياً and apocopating [جارية]. (S, O. [In the TA, = : عَاذِر See also)= البَعيرِي is put for البَعيرِ and إعذار.

[A disposition to excuse]. One says, أعذيرة meaning [They have not a disposition to excuse; or] they do not excuse. (O.) [See __ اعْذَار also عَاذِر See also عَاذِر and __ اعْفيرَة Also I.q. غَدِيرة [app. as syn. with غُديرة]. (O,

£ Evil in disposition ; (S, O, K, TA, and Ham p. 417;) as though needing to excuse himself for his evildoing; (Ham ibid.;) vehement in commanding and forbidding, (Ham p. 469,) and in spirit. (K.) [Clamorous. (Freytag, from the Deewan of Jereer.)] __ Applied to an ass, Wide in the -je [i. e. belly, or chest], (S, O, K,) and [app. meaning very levd]. (K.) _ And, applied to dominion, (مثله, O, TA, in the copies of the K erroneously written JL, TA, [in which and in the O exs. are cited showing the former to be right,]) Wide, or ample: (O:) or strong, (K, TA,) and wide, or ample. (TA.) - [Also, accord. to Golius, from the Destoor el Loghah, An agile animal. _ And Freytag adds, from the Deewan of Jereer, عَدُورَة as signifying Brish ("alacris").]

مَاذِرةً _ _ ,latter half مُذُرّ and مُذَرّ latter half. _ عَذِيرٌ [fem. of عادر,] as an epithet applied to a woman : see the fem. of . . Also A scar, or mark of a wound; (S, O, K;) and so مُذيرة (O, and thus in copies of the S,,) or عَذير (TA, and so in a copy of the S.) One says, تَرُكَ بِهِ عَادِرا He, or it, left upon him a scar, or mark of a wound. (TA.) And the same is said of rain, meaning, It left upon him, or it, a mark. (TA.) = See signifies العَادرُ in two places. = And اعدرة signifies The vein whence flows the blood of what is termed (Ş, O, Mşb, عيض :] [see 10 in art. الاستحاضة K :*) a dial. var. of العادل, or an instance of mispronunciation: (S, O:) or it may be so called because it serves as an excuse for the woman. (TA.)

عَذرة as a subst. : see عَاذرة

A brand, or mark made with a hot iron, لَقيتُ منه And عواذير . (Ş, O.) = And لَقيتُ منه is a saying mentioned by As, as meaning I experienced, from him, or it, evil : عادور being a dial. var. of عَاثُور, or an instance of mispronunciation. (S, O.) العَادُور also signifies What is cut off from the place of circumcision of a girl [which place is termed her عَدْرة]. (O, TA.) See also عذرة, last quarter.

. see عَدْورَاء , last quarter. اعْدَارْ, (AZ, S, A, O, Msb, K,) originally an

inf. n., (S, O, Msb,) and * عَذِيرَةُ (S, A, O, K) and مُذِيرٌ (A, K) and عُذِيرٌ (K,) A repast, or food, prepared on the occasion of a circumcision; (AZ, S, A, O, Msb, K;) or on some joyful occasion: (Msb:) and the last of these words likewise signifies a repast, or food, prepared on the occasion [of the completion] of a building: and also a repast, or food, which one prepares, and to which he invites his brethren, on the occasion of the acquisition of something new: (O, K:) and accord. to the K, all the other words mentioned above also have, app., the former, or perhaps the latter, of these two meanings, as well as the meaning first mentioned above, which is the most common. (TA.)

, second sentence , مَعْدُرُةُ see , second sentence . in two places.

: مَعَاذِرُ and the pl. مَعَذَرَةُ and مَعَذُرَةً see عَدْر, in five places: and for the first, see also 8.

عذار properly signifying The place of the معذر or of the عذار see عذار in four places.

and مُعَتَّذِرُ see مُعَتَّذِرُ, in six

sing. of مُعَاذِير, (O, K,) which signifies [Excuses, or apologies;] pleas, allegations, or arguments: (K, TA: see عُدْر, in two places:) and also, (K, TA,) in the dial. of El-Yemen, (TA,) Veils, curtains, or coverings. (O, K, TA.) The saying in the Kur [lxxv. 14 and 15], بل .is expl أَلَانْسَانُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ بَصِيرَةً وَلُوْ أَلْقَى مَعَاذِيرَهُ as meaning [Nay, the man shall be witness against himself, though he throw] his veils or coverings [over his offences]: (TA:) or (accord. to Mujáhid, S, O), [though he offer his excuses; or] though he dispute respecting it (S, O, TA) with every plea by which he may excuse himself. (TA.)

Excused; freed, cleared, or exempted, from blame; exculpated. (Msb.) __ And [hence, perhaps,] معدورة applied to a woman signifies q. v. in art. حيض]: and sometimes one says مادرة; as meaning having an excuse: (Msb:) the latter is said to be used in the sense of مُستَحَافَة; but it requires consideration ; (O, TA;) as though it were of the measure Lieb in مُعَذُورَةً i. e. in the sense of مُعْدُورَةً as meaning excused,] from إِنَّامَةُ العُذُرِ. (TA.) __ [Golius assigns to مُعَدُّورُ the meaning of " Voti impos;" as on the authority of the KL; in which, however, I do not find it.] = Also † Circumcised. (S, A, O, Msb.) = And A camel branded with the mark called عذار. (TA.) And [A child] affected with the pain, of the fauces, termed عَذْرة (S, O, K.)

see its pl. in the last clause of the following paragraph.

or have not, an excuse: (TA:) the person to whom this epithet is applied may be a speaker of truth, and he may be not a speaker of truth: (Msb, TA:) and so مُعَذَّرُه, which, as applied to a speaker of truth, signifies having an excuse, like معتدر, (S, O, K,) [of which it is a variation,] for the is changed into i, and this is incorporated [into the radical 3], and its vowel is transferred to the e, like as is the case in is also allowable, مُعَدِّرٌ (S, O;) and مُعَدِّرٌ اللهِ (S, O, TA,) and also مُعَدَّر * (S, O;) but [it is said that] مُعَذَّر applied to him who does not speak truth, (S, O, K,) being [originally] of the measure مُفَعِّلُ, [not a variation of ,مُفَعِّلُ,] (S, O,) means falling short, or doing less than is incumbent on him, (S, O, K,) excusing himself (S, O) without having any [real or valid] excuse. (S, O, K.) In the Kur ix. 91, I'Ab read المعذرون الم [instead of the more usual reading المعذرون * [المعذرون * (S, O, K,) and so did Yaakoob El-Hadramee, (Az, TA,) from اعْذَر; the former asserting that it was so revealed; app. considering مُعَدِّرٌ , with teshdeed, to apply to one not speaking truth, (S, O, K,) meaning pretending to excuse himself, without having any real excuse; (S, O;) and معذر to mean having an excuse : (S, O, K :) Ibn-Abee-Leylà and Tá-oos read المعاذرون † , as meaning those striving, or labouring, in seeking excuse. (O.)

عذط

1. عنط: see what here follows.

Q.Q. 1. عَذْيَطَة , (O, Mab, K,) inf. n. عَذْيَطَة , (S, Msb,) Alvum ejecit, ventumve per anum emisit, in coitu: (S, O, Msb, K:) or semen emisit ante congressum: (K:) or semen in coitu non emisit : (TA :) and مخطط , aor. - , inf. n. عدط , signifies the same: (Msb:) or there is no verb derived from عَذَيْوَط, because it denotes a natural quality: (O, K:) so says El-Mufaddal Ibn-Selemeh, in his book on the errors in the 'Eyn: but the rule is only one which applies in most instances, of which this is not one; for the former of these words is of established authority, mentioned by Ibn-Málik and others of the leading lexicologists. (TA.)

غذيط the subst. [or abstract n.] from غذط. (Lth, K.)

see what follows.

(Th, L, K) عَدْيُوطُ (Th, L, K) عَدْيُوطُ and عدوط (Ibn-'Abbad, O, K) Qui aloum ejicit, ventumve per anum emittit, in coitu: (S, O, Msb, K:) or qui semen emittit ante congressum: (K:) or qui semen in coitu non emittit: (TA:) and so with 5 applied to a woman: (S, O, Mab:) pl. , (Lth عَذَاوِيطُ and عَذَايِيطُ masc.] and عَذَيُوطُونَ O, K;) the last contr. to rule. (TA.)

عذف

1. عَذْفَ , (Ṣ, Ķ) aor. ج, (Ķ,) inf. n. عَذْفَ One excusing himself, whether he have, (IDrd, S, O,) He ate: (S, O, K:) as also with