

so as to become sore and chapped: (L:) or having the inner side of his knee inflamed by the roughness of his garment: (L, K:) fem. مَسْحَاةٌ, and pl. مَسْحَاةٌ. (L.) — غَارَةٌ مَسْحَاةٌ † A hostile attack, or incursion, by a troop of horse, in which the attacking party passes lightly by the party attacked, or brushes by them, without remaining by them. (L, from a trad.) — See مَسِيحٌ.

أَمْسَحَ [app. used as a subst., and therefore with, or without, tenween,] A flat tract of land: pl. أَمْسَاحٌ. (TA.) — A smooth desert; or smooth waterless desert. (Lth.)

أَمُوحٌ Any long piece of wood in a ship: (K:) pl. أَمَاحِيحٌ. (TA.)

مَسِيحٌ and مَسِيحَةٌ: see مَسِيحٌ.

مَمُوحٌ Having the buttocks cleaving to the bone, and small. (L.) — مَمُوحٌ A eunuch whose testicles have been extirpated. (TA.) — عَضُدٌ مَمُوحَةٌ An arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, having little flesh. (TA.) — مَمُوحٌ A thing foul, or ugly, and unfortunate, and changed from its proper form, or make. (TA.) [See art. مَسَحَ.]

تَمَسَحَ A dissembler; a deceiver; (K:) one who blandishes, soothes, or wheedles, one with his words, and deceives him. (TA.) — تَمَسَحَ An audacious, or insolent, and wicked, or corrupt, man: (L, K:) or a great liar, who, if asked, will not tell thee truly whence he comes; who lies to thee even as to the place whence he comes. (L.) [See also مَسِيحٌ.] — See تَمَسَحَ.

تَمَسَحَ (S, Mṣb, K,) and تَمَسَحَ (Mṣb, K,) the latter app. a contraction of the former, (Mṣb,) [The crocodile]; a well-known aquatic animal, (S,) a creature like the tortoise, of great size, found in the Nile of Egypt and in the river Mīhrān, (K,) which is the river of Es-Sind; (TA;) or [rather] resembling the وَرَلٌ, about five cubits long, and less; that seizes men and oxen, and dives into the water with them and devours them: pl. of the former تَمَسَاحِيحٌ, and of the latter تَمَسَاحِيحٌ. (Mṣb.)

مسح

1. مَسَحَ (S, K,) aor. مَسَحَ, (K,) inf. n. مَسْحٌ, (S,) He transformed him, or metamorphosed him, (S, Mṣb, K,) into a worse, or more foul, or more ugly, shape. (S, K.) Ex. مَسَحَ اللَّهُ قَرَدًا God transformed him into an ape. (S, K.) [See Kur, xxxvi. 67.] — مَسَحَ شِعْرًا He took and transformed poetry; accord. to the most common

usage, by the substitution of what is synonymous with the original, wholly or partly; but sometimes by altering the meanings. (M, F.) Sec 1 (last sentence) in art. مَسَحَ الْكَاتِبُ The writer corrupted what he wrote by changing the diacritical points and altering the meaning. (Mṣb.) — مَسَحَ الثَّاقَةَ, (L, K,) aor. مَسَحَ, inf. n. مَسْحٌ, (L,) † He rendered the she-camel lean, and wounded her back, by fatigue and use: (A'Obeid, L, K:) as also مَسَحَ. (L.) — مَسَحَ, [aor. مَسَحَ,] inf. n. مَسْحٌ † It (flesh-meat, and fruit,) was, or became, tasteless, or insipid: it (food) had no salt nor colour nor taste: and, sometimes, it was between sweet and bitter. (L.) — مَسَحَ طَعْمَهُ † It caused its taste to depart; took away its taste. (S.)

4. اَمَسَحَ It (a humour) became dissolved. (L, K.)

7. اِمْسَحَتْ الْعَضُدُ, [or اِمْسَحَتْ, the original form,] The arm, between the shoulder and the elbow, became lean. (L.) اِمْسَاحُ حِمَاةِ الْفَرَسِ Lankness of the muscle of the thigh (ساق) called] the حِمَاة of the horse (S, K) is disliked. (S.) [In some copies of the S, this is omitted.]

مَسَحَ and مَسِيحٌ (L, K,) [the former originally an inf. n., and therefore used as sing. and dual and pl. without alteration, though مَسُوحٌ is used as a pl. by late writers, (see De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., ii. 273,)] the latter of the measure مَفْعُولٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ, (L,) Transformed, or metamorphosed, into a worse, or more foul, or more ugly, shape. (L, K.) Ex. الْجَانُّ مَسَحَ الْجِنِّ The Jānn, which are slender serpents, are the transformed of the Jinn, or Genii; like as certain persons of the Children of Israel were transformed into apes. [See Kur, ii. 61.] (L, from a trad.) — Also, the latter, Deformed; rendered ugly in make, or form. (K.) Hence, some say, the appellation of الْمَسِيحُ الدَّجَالُ [more commonly الْمَسِيحُ الدَّجَالُ, q.v.]. (TA.) — Also, the same, † A man having no beauty. (S, K.) — And † Weak and stupid: (K:) also an epithet applied to a man. (TA.) — And † Flesh-meat, (S, L, K,) and fruit, (L, K,) that has no taste; tasteless; insipid: (S, L, K:) or, applied to food, that has no salt nor colour nor taste: and sometimes, that is between sweet and bitter. (L.) El-Ash'ar Er-Rakabān, of the tribe of Asad, a Jāhilee, says, addressing a man named Ridwān, (L,)

• مَسِيحٌ مَلِيحٌ كَلَحْمِ الْحَوَا •
• وَلَا أَنْتَ حَلْوٌ وَلَا أَنْتَ مَرٌّ •
[Tasteless, insipid, like the flesh of a new-born camel, thou art not sweet nor art thou bitter]. (S, L.)

مَسَحَ Leanness of the arm, between the shoulder and the elbow. (L.)

مَسِيحٌ: see مَسِيحٌ.

مَسِيحٌ A bow-maker. (S, L, K.) AHn says, that مَسَاخَةُ, a man of the tribe of Azd, of Es-Sarāh, is asserted to have been a bow-maker: and Ibn-El-Kelbee says, that he was the first of the Arabs who made bows; that the people of Es-Sarāh who made bows and arrows were numerous, because of the abundance of trees in their district, and hence every bow-maker in after times received the above appellation. (L.) — مَسَاخِيَّةٌ (L, K) and مَسَاخِيَّاتٌ (S, L) Bows: so called in relation to the above-mentioned bow-maker, Māsikhah of the tribe of Azd: (S, L, K:) Māsikhah was his surname, and his name was Nubeysheh the son of El-Hārith, one of the sons of Naṣr the son of Azd. (TA.)

هُوَ أَمَسَحٌ مِنْ لَحْمِ الْحَوَارِ [He, or it, is more tasteless, or insipid, than the flesh of the new-born camel]: i.e., he, or it, has no taste. A proverb. (S.)

مَمُوحٌ A horse, having little flesh in the rump, or buttocks: and مَمُوحَةٌ الْعَجَزِ A woman having little flesh in her posteriors: (K:) but the more approved pronunciation is with ح. (TA.)

مد

1. مَدَّ, aor. مَدَّ, (S, M, L,) inf. n. مَدٌّ, (S, M, L, K,) He twisted a rope: (M, L, K:) or he twisted it well. (ISK, S, L.) — مَدَّ, aor. مَدَّ, (M, L,) inf. n. مَدٌّ, (S, M, L, K,) He pursued a journey laboriously, or with energy; or he held on, or continued, the journey; syn. أَدَابَ الشَّيْرَ (S, M, L, K,) by night: (S, M, L:) or he journeyed on continually, whether by night or by day: (M, L:) because the so journeying renders an animal lean, or lank. (Lth, L.) — مَدَّ, aor. مَدَّ, [inf. n. مَدٌّ,] † It (leguminous herbage, A, or continued travel, Lth) rendered an animal lean, lank, light of flesh, slender, or lank in the belly. (Lth, A, L.) El-Abdee says, describing a she-camel, and likening her to a wild bull,

• يَمْدُهُ الْقَفْرُ وَلَيْلٌ سِدَى •

The bare and waterless desert renders him lean, &c., and dewy night. (L.) — مَدَّ, inf. n. مَدٌّ, † It (the belly) was, or became, soft, of small dimensions, even, and without any ugliness. (M, L.) — The following expression of Ru-beh,

• يَمْدُ أَعْلَى لَحْمِهِ وَيَأْرَمُهُ •

means † It (the milk of camels) strengthens the