

or lance: pl. أَنْابِبُ: mentioned in this art. [in the T, and] by Ibn-El-Mukarram [in the L]. (TA.) [See also art. نب.]

انت

أَنْتَ, أَنْتِ, أَنْتُمْ, أَنْتُمْ, أَنْتِ, أَنْتِ: see أَنْ, in art. ان.

انث

1. [أَنْثُ, aor. 2, inf. n. أَنْثَةٌ and أَنْوَةٌ, (see the former of these two ns. below,) It was, or became, female, feminine, or of the feminine gender. — And hence, أَنْثْتُ, said of land (أَرْضُ), † It was, or became, such as is termed أَنْثَةٌ. — Hence also, أَنْثُ, said of iron, † It was, or became, soft. (Golius, from the larger of two editions of the lexicon entitled مرقة اللغة.) Accord. to IAqr, softness is the primary signification. (M.) [But accord. to the A, the second and third of the meanings given above are tropical: (see أَنْثُ:) and the verb in the first of the senses here assigned to it, if not proper, is certainly what is termed حَقِيقَةٌ عَرَفِيَّةٌ, i. e., conventionally regarded as proper.]

2. أَنْثُهُ, inf. n. تَأْنِثُ, He made it (namely, a noun [&c.], § and مَـثَب) feminine; (S, M, L, Mṣb;) he attached to it, or to that which was syntactically dependent upon it, the sign of the feminine gender. (Mṣb.) — † He, or it, rendered him effeminate. (KL.) [See the pass. part. n., below.] — أَنْثُ لَهُ, inf. n. as above, † He acted gently, [or effeminately] towards him; as also تَأْنِثُ لَهُ. (K, TA.) And أَنْثَ فِي أَمْرِهِ, inf. n. as above, (T, A,) † He acted gently in his affair: (A:) or he applied himself gently to his affair: (T:) and some say, تَأْنِثُ فِي أَمْرِهِ, meaning he acted effeminately in his affair. (T, TA.)

4. أَنْثَتْ, (S, M, A, K,) inf. n. إِيْنَاتُ, (K,) She (a woman) brought forth a female, (S, A, K,) or females. (M.) — [And hence,] † It (land, أَرْضُ) was, or became, such as is termed مِثْنَاتُ. (A.)

5. تَأْنِثُ It (a noun [&c.]) was, or became, in two places. (S, L.) — See also 2, in two places.

أُنْثَى Female; feminine; of the female, or feminine, sex, or gender; contr. of ذَكَرٌ: (T, S, M:) an epithet applied to anything of that sex or gender: (T:) IAqr asserts, that a woman is termed اُنْثَى from the phrase بَلَدٌ أُنْثَى, q. v., because of her softness; she being more soft than a man: (M, L:) [but see the observation at the end of the first paragraph of this art.:] the pl. is إِنْأَتْ; (T, S, M, A, Mṣb, K;) and sometimes one says أَنْثُ, as though it were pl. of إِنْأَتْ; (S;) or it is [truly] pl. of إِنْأَتْ, like as نَمْرٌ is of نَمَارٌ; (T;) and إِنْأَتْ, (T, A, Mṣb, K,) which last occurs in poetry. (T.) You say, هَذَا طَائِرٌ وَأُنْثَاهُ [This is a (male) bird and his female]: not أُنْثَاتُهُ. (ISk, T.) In the Kur iv. 117, I'Ab reads اُنْثَا [in the place of اُنْثَى or إِنْأَتْ]; and Fr says that it is pl. of

وَأُنْثَى, the و in وُنْثَى being changed into ا as in اُنْثَى [for وُقُنْثَى]. (T, L.) — [A feminine woman,] means a perfect woman; (T, A, K;) a woman being thus termed in praise; like as a man is termed ذَكَرٌ. (T, A.) — [The pl.] اِنْأَتْ also signifies † Inanimate things; (Lh, T, M, K;) as trees and stones (T, K) and wood. (T.) In the passage of the Kur mentioned above, اِنْأَتْ is said to have this meaning: (T, M:) [or it there means females; for] Fr says that El-Lát and El-'Ozzá and the like were said by the Arabs to be feminine divinities. (T, TA.) — Also † Small stars. (K.) — And [the dual] الاُنْثِيَانِ † The two testicles; syn. الخَصِيَّتَانِ; (S, K;) or الخَصِيَّانِ [which is said by some to mean the scrotum; but the former is generally, though app. not always, meant by الاُنْثِيَانِ]. (M, Mgh, Mṣb.) — And † The two ears: (A, T, S, M, A, Mgh, K:) because they are of the fem. gender. (TA.) — And † The two tribes of Bejeeleh and Kud'ah. (K.) — And اُنْثَى الْفَرْسِ † The inner parts (الرَّهْلَتَانِ) of the thighs of the horse. (M, L.) — And اُنْثَى is also used to signify † The [engine of war called] مَنَّجِنِق; because the latter word is [generally] of the feminine gender. (M.)

أُنْثَى: see مَوْتَتْ. — اَرْضٌ أُنْثَى, (AA, IAqr, T, S, M, K,) and مِثْنَاتُ, (ISh, T, M, K,) † Plain, even, or soft, land, or ground, (ISh, IAqr, T, M, K,) that produces many plants, or much herbage; (AA, T, M, K;) or that produces herbs, or leguminous plants, and is plain, even, or soft; (El-Kilábee, S;) or fitted for producing plants, or herbage; not rugged. (ISh, T, L.) And مَكَانٌ أُنْثَى A place in which the herbage grows quickly, and becomes abundant. (T, L.) And بَلَدٌ أُنْثَى † A country, or district, of which the soil is soft, and plain, or even. (IAqr, M, L.) — حَدِيدٌ أُنْثَى † Female iron; that which is not what is termed ذَكَرٌ: (S, M, L, K:) soft iron. (T and K in art. اِنْف.) And سَيْفٌ أُنْثَى † A sword of female iron: (M, L:) or a sword that is not sharp, or cutting; a blunt sword: (T, M, L:) and مِثْنَاتُ, (T, M, L, K,) mentioned by Lh, (T, L,) a blunt sword; (K;) as also مَوْتَتْ: (TA:) or a sword of soft iron. (T, L.)

أُنْثَى [inf. n. of أَنْثُ, q. v.:] The female, or feminine, nature, or quality, or gender; (M;) as also أَنْوَةٌ. (A.) — † The quality of land which is termed أَنْثَى. (A.) — [† Softness of iron: see أَنْثَى.]

أُنْوَةٌ: see the paragraph next preceding.

مَوْنَتْ A woman bringing forth, or who brings forth, a female, (S, K,) or females. (M.)

مِثْنَاتُ A woman who usually brings forth females: (S, M, K,) and a man who usually begets female children; for the measure مِثْنَاتُ applies equally to both sexes: (S:) the contr. epithet is مِذْكَارٌ. (TA.) — See also مَوْنَتْ, in two places.

سَيْفٌ مِثْنَاتٌ. — أَنْثَى: see اَرْضٌ مِثْنَاتٌ — أَنْثَى: see مِثْنَاتٌ.

مَوْتَتْ [A feminine word; a word made feminine. — Also,] (T, A, K,) and أَنْثَى, (AA, T,) and مِثْنَاتُ, (K,) and مِثْنَاتَةٌ, (TA,) † i. q. مِثْنَتْ, (AA, T, A, K,) i. e. An effeminate man; one who resembles a woman (AA, T, TA) in gentleness, and in softness of speech, and in an affectation of languor of the limbs: (TA:) or a man in the form, or make, of a female. (T.) — سَيْفٌ مَوْنَتْ: see أَنْثَى. — طِيبٌ مَوْنَتْ † Perfume that is used by women; such as خَلُوقٌ and زَعْفَرَانٌ, (Sh, T, L,) and what colours the clothes: (L:) ذُكُورَةُ الطِّيبِ being such perfumes as have no colour; such as غَالِيَةٌ and كَافُورٌ and مِسْكٌ and عُودٌ and عِنْبَرٌ and the like, which leave no mark. (T, L.)

انح

1. أُنْحِ, aor. 2, inf. n. أُنْحُ and أُنْحِ, (S) He (a man, S) breathed hard, or violently, in consequence of heaviness, or oppression, experienced by him as an effect of disease, or of being out of breath, (S, K, TA,) as though he made a reiterated hemming in his throat, (كَانَهُ يَتَنَحَّنُ), and did not speak clearly, or plainly: (S, TA:) or he made a reiterated hemming in his throat (تَنَحَّنُ), when asked for a thing, by reason of niggardliness: (L:) or he uttered a long, or vehement, sigh, or a kind of groaning sound, (زَفْرٌ), when asked for a thing. (A.) You say, يَأْنِحُ عَلَيَّ مَالَهُ He utters a long, or vehement, sigh, or a kind of groaning sound, over his property [from unwillingness to part with it]. (A.) — It is said in a trad. of Ibn-'Omar, رَأَى رَجُلًا يَأْنِحُ بَطْنِهِ, meaning, [it is asserted, though this seems doubtful, He saw a man] raising, or lifting, his belly with an effort, oppressed by its weight: from أُنْحٌ in the last of the senses assigned to it below. (TA.)

أُنْحِ: see أُنْحِ, with which it is syn., and of which it is also pl.

أُنْحِ: see أُنْحِ, in two places.

أُنْحِ: [see 1:] it is also explained as signifying A sound like that which is termed زَفِيرٌ, arising from grief, or anger, or repletion of the belly, or jealousy: (L:) a sound accompanied by a reiterated hemming in the throat (صَوْتُ مَعَ تَنَحَّنٍ): (Aq:) and a sound that is heard from a man's inside, with breathing, and a shortness of breath, or panting for breath, which affects fat men; as also أُنْحِ. (L.)

أُنْحِ: see أُنْحِ. [See also 1.]

أُنْحِ: see أُنْحِ.

أُنْحِ act. part. n. of 1; A man breathing hard, or violently, &c.; and a man who, when he is asked for a thing, makes a reiterated hemming in his throat (يَتَنَحَّنُ), by reason of niggardliness; as