

نخوص

تَخْرِيبُ and تَخْرِيبَةٌ (Lth, K) dial. vars. of تَخْرِيبُ and تَخْرِيبَةٌ (Lth,) *A بِنَيْقَة* [or *gore*] of a garment: arabicized words, from تَخْرِيبُ (Lth, K, which is Persian. (Lth.)

تخمر and quasi تخمر

1. تَخْمَرُ, [originally وَخْمَرُ,] aor. ʔ, (Mṣb, and K in art. وَخْمَرُ) inf. n. تَخْمَرُ; (Mṣb;) and تَخْمَرُ, aor. ʔ; (K ubi supra;) and وَخْمَرُ; (Mṣb, and S and K &c. in art. وَخْمَرُ;) *He suffered from indigestion, or heaviness of the stomach arising from food which it was too weak to digest;* (Mṣb in art. وَخْمَرُ;) *he suffered from a disease produced by unsuitable [or unwholesome] food,* (K and TA in art. وَخْمَرُ) or *by fulness of the stomach:* (TA in that art. :) followed by *مِنَ الطَّعَامِ* and *عَنِ الطَّعَامِ*. (S and TA in that art.)

3. تَاخْمَرُ, [inf. n. مَتَاخْمَةٌ,] *It (a land or country) bordered upon, or was conterminous with or to, another land or country.* (AHeyth, Mgh, K.)

4. اتخمه, (S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ) originally اتخمه, (S in that art.,) or formed from تَخْمَرُ, in consequence of imagining the ت in this word to be radical; (MF;) said of food, *It caused him to suffer from تخمة [or indigestion].* (S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ.)

8: see 1.

تَخْمَرُ The limit, or boundary, (S, Mṣb,) of any town (S) or land: (S, Mṣb:) pl. تَخْمُورُ (S, Mṣb:) a poet (Aboo-Keys Ibn-El-Aslat, TA) says,

يَا بَنِي التَّخْمُورِ لَا تَطْلُبُوهُمَا

(Fr, S,) or, as some relate it, التَّخْمُورُ (TA:) accord. to the former reading, Fr says, the meaning is, [O my sons,] *the limits, or boundaries, [misplace ye not them],* for he does not say تَطْلُبُوهُ: but ISk says, I heard AA say, it is تَخْمُورُ, and the pl. is تَخْمَرُ; like صَبُورُ and صَبْرُ: (S:) both IAqr and ISk say that the sing. and pl. are like رَسُولُ and رَسُلٌ: (Mṣb:) but the latter mentions also تَخْمُورُ, with ḍamm, as a pl. form, having no sing.: (TA:) or تَخْمُورُ signifies a sign, or mark [of a boundary or of a way]: and limits, or boundaries: and is sometimes with ḍamm [to the ت]: (Mgh:) Lth says that تخوم [written without any vowel-sign] signifies a division, or place of division, between two districts and two towns or villages; and the limit, or boundary, of the land of any district and town or village is its تخوم: and AHeyth says that this word signifies limits, or boundaries: (TA:) or تَخْمُورُ, with ḍamm, signifies a sign, or mark, and a limit, or boundary, that is a division between two lands; and is of the fem. gender: and the pl. is تَخْمُورُ also, and تَخْمَرُ (K:) this app. means that these are pls. of تَخْمُورُ; but the former is a word that is used as a sing. and as a pl.; and the latter is pl. of تَخْمُورُ, like as صَبْرُ is of صَبُورُ,

and غُفُورُ of غُفُورُ: (TA:) or (as ISk says, TA) the sing. is تَخْمَرُ and تَخْمِرُ (K) and تَخْمُومَةٌ: (AHn, S, * K:) accord. to A'Obeyd, the Arabic linguists say تَخْمُورُ, like صَبُورُ, making it fem. and sing.; but the people of Syria say تَخْمُورُ, with ḍamm to the ت, making it pl., and the sing. is تَخْمَرُ: accord. to IB, one says تَخْمُورُ and تَخْمُورُ, and زَبُورُ and زَبُورُ, and عَدُوبُ and عَدُوبُ; and no fourth instance of the kind is known; [but see عَدُوبُ;] and the Baṣrees pronounce it with ḍamm [to the ت], and the Koofees with fet-h. (TA.) It is said in a trad., مَلْعُونٌ مَن غَيَّرَ تَخْمُورَ الْأَرْضِ, meaning, accord. to A'Obeyd, [Cursed is he who alters] the limits, or boundaries, of land; and the signs, or marks, of the way: or, as some say, the limits, or boundaries, of the sacred territory. (TA.) And اجعل ههناك تخوماً, [or rather اجعل ليهناك تخوماً,] means [Set thou to thy purpose] a limit, to which go thou, and pass not beyond it. (TA.) And هُوَ طَيِّبُ النَّخْمُورِ †He is good in respect of ancestry, or origin: (JK:) or in respect of natural dispositions; or, as some relate the saying, التَّخْمُورِ. (TA.) also signifies †A state, or condition, that one desires [app. as the limit of his wish]. (IAqr, Sh, K.)

تَخْمَرُ: see تَخْمَرُ.

تَخْمَةٌ (Mṣb in the present art., and S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ) originally وَخْمَةٌ (Mṣb, and S in art. وَخْمَرُ) and تَخْمَةٌ (Mṣb, and S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ) the latter vulgar, (S in art. وَخْمَرُ) but occurring in poetry, (S and K in that art.,) *Indigestion, or heaviness of the stomach arising from food which it is too weak to digest;* (Mṣb in art. وَخْمَرُ;) *a disease produced by unsuitable [or unwholesome] food,* (K and TA in that art.,) or *by fulness of the stomach:* (TA ibid. :) pl. تَخْمَاتُ (S and K ibid.) and تَخْمَرُ. (Mṣb, and S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ.)

تَخْمُورُ: see تَخْمَرُ, in seven places.

تَخْمُورُ pl. of تَخْمَرُ, which see throughout: and also used as a sing.

تَخْمُومَةٌ: see تَخْمَرُ.

طَعَامٌ مَتَخْمَةٌ (JK, and S and K in art. وَخْمَرُ) originally مَوْخِمَةٌ (S in art. وَخْمَرُ) *Food that causes one to suffer from تخمة [or indigestion].* (JK, and K in art. وَخْمَرُ.)

مُتَاخِمٌ Conterminous to a land (لِلْأَرْضِ). (Mgh.) You say also, هُوَ مُتَاخِمِي He is my neighbour, his house, or tent, adjoining mine. (TA in art. جَمَد.)

تر

1. تَرَّ, (T, M, A, K,) aor. ʔ and ʔ, (M, K,) the latter irregular, (TA,) inf. n. تَرُّ and تَرُورُ, (M, K,) *It (a bone, M, K, or anything, M,) became severed, separated, or cut off,* (T, M, K,) by a blow, or stroke [of a sword &c.]. (M, A.) And تَرَّتْ يَدُهُ, inf. n. تَرُورُ, *His arm, or hand, became cut off;* (M;) and in like manner, any member: (TA:) or *fell off;* as also طَرَّتْ. (S in art. طَر.) — تَرَّتْ التَّوَاتُ, (S, M, A,) aor. ʔ, (S, M,) and ʔ, (S,) inf. n.

تَرُورُ, (T, M,) *The date-stone leaped,* (T, M,) or *went forth,* (S, A,) from the [mess called] حَيْس [in the process of kneading], (T,) or from the stone with which it was to be broken. (S, A.) — تَرَّ عَنْ قَوْمِهِ *He was, or became, apart, or separated, from his people.* (Aq, T.) — تَرَّ عَنْ بَلَدِهِ *He was, or became, or went, far from his country, or town.* (S, M, K.) — تَرَّ, (M,) aor. ʔ, (TA,) inf. n. تَرُّ, (K,) *He (an ostrich) ejected what was in his belly.* (M, K.) — تَرَّ بِسَلْجِهِ, aor. ʔ and ʔ, *He ejected his excrement.* (AA, T.) — See also 4, in two places. — تَرَّ, (T, M, K,) sec. pers. تَرَّرْتُ, (S,) aor. ʔ, (T, M,) and [sec. pers. تَرَّرْتُ, aor. ʔ,] (M,) [and app. sec. pers. تَرَّرْتُ, aor. ʔ,] inf. n. [of تَرَّرْتُ or تَرَّرْتُ] and [of تَرَّرْتُ] تَرُورُ (M, K) and [of تَرَّرْتُ] تَرَارَةٌ, [which last is the most common,] (Lth, T, S, M, K,) *He was, or became, plump:* (T in explanation of the first verb:) or *his body became plump, and his bones full of moisture:* (Lth, T, M, K:) or *he became fat, soft, thin-shinned, and plump.* (S.) — And تَرَّ, aor. ʔ, *He was, or became, relaxed, or flaccid, from impatience or some other cause.* (T. [See تَار.])

4. اتَرَّ; (T, S, M, A, K;) and تَرَّ, (IDrd, M, K,) inf. n. تَرُّ; (IDrd, M;) or the former only; (M;) *He cut off* (T, S, M, K) a man's arm, or hand, by a blow, or stroke, (T, S, M, A,) of a sword; (T, S, A;) *made it to fall off:* (S:) and in like manner, any member: (M:) as also اطَّرَّ and اطَّنَّ. (T.) — And the former, (S, A, TA,) or †the latter, (M, as in the TT,) *He (a boy) made the piece of wood called فُلَّةٌ to fly away [by striking it] with the مَقْلَاءُ.* (T, S, * M, * A, * TA.) — اتَرَّهُ قَوْمُهُ *His people separated him from themselves.* (Aq, T.) — اتَرَّهُ الْقَضَاءُ *Fate drove him far away from his country, or town.* (S, M, K.)

R. Q. 1. تَرَّرَهُ, inf. n. تَرَّرُوهُ, *He moved, put in motion, put into a state of commotion, agitated, or shook, him, or it:* (S, M, K:) *he shook him vehemently:* (M:) *he seized his (a man's) arms, or hands, and shook him:* (Lth, T:) *he shook him (a drunken man) violently, and ordered him to breath in his face, that he might know what he had drunk;* (AA, T, K;) as also تَلْتَلَهُ, and مَزْمَزَهُ: (TA:) or تَرَّرَهُ and تَلْتَلَهُ and مَزْمَزَهُ all signify the act of shaking, agitating, or putting in motion, vehemently. (Mgh.)

R. Q. 2. تَتَرَّرْتُ *He became moved, put in motion, put into a state of commotion, agitated, or shaken.* (S, K.)

تَرُّ: see تَارُ and تَرُّ.

تَرُّ The string, or line, which is extended upon, or against, a building, (Aq, S, M,) and according to which one builds, called in Arabic the إِمَامُ; (Aq, M;) the string, or line, by which a building is proportioned: (Aq, T, M, K:) a Persian word, (T, M,) arabicized; (M;) not Arabic: (IAqr:) it is called in Arabic المَطْمَرُ. (Aq, T.) A man, when angry, says to another, لَأَقْبِمَنَّكَ عَلَى التَّرِّ, †[I will assuredly make thee to conform to the rule of right behaviour]. (Lth, T, S, A.) — I. q.