so in the Kur vi. 124,]) or صُغَارُ with damm, (Msb, [but perhaps there is an omission in my copy of the Msb after this word,]) and (S,) Vileness, baseness, abasement, or ignomi niousness: (S, Msb:) so the second word signifies in the Kur vi. 124: (TA:) and tyranny, or oppression, or injury. (Ş.) One says, قُرْ عَلَى مُغُرِكُ , and أصغُركُ , [Rise thou, notwithstanding thy vileness, or ignominiousness]. (S.) [See also 1, of which it is an inf. n.]

in two places. [And see 1, of which it is an inf. n.]

Such a one is the least, or youngest, فكرن صغرتنه of them: (K, TA:) and فَلَانْ صِغْرَةُ أَبُويْهِ, and صَعْرَةُ وَلَد أَبُويُه, Such a one is the least, or youngest, of the children of his parents: opposed to أَنَا مِنَ الصِّغْرَةِ TA.) And أَنَا مِنَ الصِّغْرَة little-ones, or of the young: (K:) said by an Arab child when he is forbidden to play. (TA.)

. صُغَيرُ Bee : صُغْرَانُ

. صغر see : صغار

. صغر and : صغير see : صغار

صغير Small, or little; (S, K;) [in body, or cor poreal substance: and in estimation or rank or dignity; as is implied in the K: and in years, or age; a youngling; a young one of any female; and of a tree and the like: applied to a human being, a child; i. e., one who has not attained to puberty: opposed to صُغَارُ \* as also أَصُغَارُ \* (Ṣ, Ķ) and أَصْغُرُانٌ (K) and أَصْغُرُ (Mşb in art. ): أَصْغُرَانٌ fem. with : (Mşb:) pl. masc. مُغْرَانًا and مُغْرَانًا أَ (a form used in poetry, S,) and ♦ مُصْغُوراً له , (S, K,) or the last is [correctly speaking] a quasi-pl. n.: when used صَغَائرُ and pl. fem. صَغَائرُ but not صَغَائرُ as an epithet : (Msb :) the dim. of صُغَيْر is مُغَيِّر and أَصُغَيِّيرُ (Ṣb, K,) the latter anomalous. (TA.) You say, إِنِي العِلْمِر and ; هُوَ صَغِيرٌ فِي القَدْر; [He is small, or little, in rank, or dignity; as also مَا and in knowledge.] (A.) And بَمَا الشَّأَن The people came: [the النَّاسُ صَغِيرُهُمْ وَكَبِيرُهُمُّ small in rank or dignity, of them, and the great therein, of them: or] those of no rank or dignity, and those of rank or dignity. (Msb.) [See also [.صَاغر

صغيرة, [a subst. from صغير, made such by the affix ء,] applied to a sin, [signifying A small or little, sin,] has for its pl. صَغِيراتُ and [more commonly] صَغَائر ; being, when thus applied, a subst. (Msb.) [See أُمْ مُعَقِّرات أَنْ

and صُغِيرُ dims. of صُغِيرُ, q. v.

In a state of vileness, abasement, ignominiousness, abjectness, or contempt: (Msb:) or content with vileness, abasement, or ignominy, (K,) and tyranny, or injury. (S, A, TA.) [See [.صغير also

[Smaller, or less; and smallest, or least;

in body, or corporeal substance; and in estimation or rank or dignity; and in years, or age]: (§, Mṣb, Ķ :) fem. ثُصَاغِرُ : (Ṣ, Mṣb :) pl. masc. أُصَاغِرُ (Sb, Ṣ, Ķ) and أُصَاغِرَةُ (M, Ķ,) though the sing. is not of the nouns which regularly add 3 to the pl., and it is added in this case because the sing. resembles in form قُشُعُمْ, of which قَشُعُهُ is a pl., (ISd,) and أُصُغَرُ (Sb, Ṣ:) and pl. fem. صُغَرُ (Sb, Ṣ, Mşb) and ثُعُوريَاتٌ (Mşb:) but Sb says, you do not say , نَسْوَةٌ صُغَرٌ , nor , وَسُوةٌ صُغَرٌ , except with the article JI: and he adds, we have heard the Arabs says, الأصَاغر [perhaps miswritten for الأَصْغُرُونَ and if you please, you may say ; [الأُصَاغرَةُ [lit. The two less, or least, things,] الأصْغَرَان \_\_\_ (S.) means + the heart and the tongue. (K.) It is said in a prov., الْهَرُدُ بِأَصْغَرَيْهُ, meaning, † The man obtains power over things, and manages them thoroughly, by means of his heart and his tongue. (ISk, TA. [See Har p. 446.]) \_\_ See .صغير ١١٥٥

Land having small plants or herbage, not grown tall. (ISk, S, K.\*)

. صَغَيْرُ 800 : مَصْغُورَآدُ

مغى and صغو. 1. (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) and (صُغَى] (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) and (صُغَى, aor.) يَصُغِي K,) or يَصْغَى; (Msb, and so in some copies of the K, and in the M, but it is said in the TA that it is correctly يُصْغى, with kesr, as in the \$;) inf. n. أَصْغُلَى ; (Ṣ, M̃ṣb, Ķ;) and صُغُلَى , aor. وَصُغُلَى , inf. n. أَصُغُلَى and مُغُلِل ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) He, or it inclined, (Ṣ, Mạb, K, TA,) إِلَى الشَّيْءِ [to the thing], (TA,) or إلى كذا [to such a thing]: (Msb:) or they signify [sometimes, for the meaning expl. above is unquestionably correct, and is that which is predominant,] he (a man, TA) had an inclining of his Line [here app. meaning the mouth or the part below the mouth]; (K,TA;) or of one of his lips; thus correctly, as in the M and A; شَدْقَيْه in [some of] the copies of the K and شُفّتيه in others] being a mistake for شُفّتيه. His ear in- صَغَتْ إِلَيْهِ أَذْنُهُ , (TA.) clined to him, or it. (TA.) And hence, in the Kur [lxvi. 4], فَقُدُ صَغَتْ قُلُوبُكُمَا [For the hearts of you two have inclined to that which is not right]. (Meb.) And صُغَتِ النَّهُومُ (Ṣ, Meb,) and مُغَتِ النَّهُومُ (Ṣ, Meb,) الشَّهُسُ (Ṣ, The stars, and the sun, inclined to setting. (S, Msb, K.) And صَغَا الرَّجُلُ The man inclined, or leaned, on one side: or bent, or bowed, himself upon his bow. (TA.) And رصغى, inf. n. صُغًّا, [as though meaning He inclined to set himself against the people or party,] is said of one when his love, or affection, is with such as are not of the said people, or party.

copies of the K, erroneously, صَغْى, (TA,) and مُغَى, (K, TA,) He inclined and gave ear, or hearhened, or listened. (K. [See also the next paragraph.])

4. اصغى الإناء He inclined the vessel: (Ṣ, Mạb, Ķ:) or he turned the vessel upon its side, in order that what was in it might collect together. (M, + Such a one أُصْغَى إِنَا لَهُ فُلَانِ [Hence,] ـــ (TA.) perished, or died. (Ér-Raghib, TA.) And أَصْغَى expl. in what follows: (see also مُعْفَى عُلَّهُ: ) or] he detracted from his reputation; spoke evil of him; or slandered him. (Z, TA.) الشَّى مَعْنَى حَقَّهُ (K,) means إلشَّى بِهُ He diminished to him, impaired to him, or defrauded him of a portion of, (Z, K, TA,) his right or due, (Z, TA,) or the thing. (K.) \_ You say also, أَصْغَيْتُ رَأْسِي, I inclined my head, and my ear. (Mab.) And اصغى إليه, (S, K,) or اصغى إليه سُهُعُه (M, TA,) He inclined his ear to him. (S, M, K.) And اصغى, alone, He gave ear, hearkoned, or listened. (K. [See also 1, last explanation.]) And أَصْغُت النَّاقَةُ The she-camel inclined her head towards the رُحُل [or saddle], (S, K, TA,) in some copies of the S towards the man], (TA,) as though إلَى الرَّجُلِ she were listening to a thing: (S, K:) this she does when the saddle is bound upon her. (S.)

an inf. n. of صَغْل [q. v.]: and also [used as] a simple subst. [meaning Inclination]. (TA.) One says, أَقَامَ صَغَاهُ [He rectified] his inclination. , صُغَاهُ and صِغُوهُ ♦ and صُغُوهُ ♦ مَعَكَ TA.) And i. e. His inclination [is with thee, meaning, is agreeable with thine]. (AZ, S, K.) In [some of] the copies of the K ose and are written which would lead the inad- صغوة and صغوة vertent to imagine these two words to be syn. with the word there next preceding, namely, as an epithet applied to the sun. (TA.)

هُذَا: see the next preceding paragraph. [مُغُو is a phrase similar to ,صغوك و or , ٱبْنُ صَغُوكَ هذا ابن إنسك , meaning This is thy chosen, or special, friend or companion: but perhaps postclassical.]

and صُغُو. = Also The interior of a ladle: \_\_ and the side of a well: \_\_ and the part that is folded, or turned over, of the sides of a دُنو [or leathern bucket]: (K, TA:) so in the M: and its pl. in these senses is أَصْغَادُ (TA.)

.أَصْغَى voce ,صَغْوَآء see : صَغْوَةُ

and pl. صَاغِية : fem. صَاغِية and pl. means Those who incline to صَاغِيتُكَ \_\_ [.صَوَاغِ thee, (K, TA,) and come to thee, (TA,) in their cases of need: (K, TA:) or whoever, of thy family, come to thee as guests: (TA:) or those who incline to thee, of thy companions and relations: (Har p. 207:) ISd thinks it to be made fem. because meaning a جَمَاعَة (TA.) أَخُرمُوا (TA.) \_\_And مَغْنَ مَاغَيَتِه, aor. يَصْغَى, (K, TA,) inf. n. فَلَانًا فِي صَاغِيَتِه means [Honour ye such a one in agreeably with the S and M, accord to the respect of] those who incline to him, and who