

[i. e. بَطْبَاط, but the former name is the better known]; male and female, the former of which is the more potent: asserted by Dioscorides to be diuretic, and a remedy for him who suffers suppression of the urine. (Ibn-Seenā, whom we call Avicenna, book ii. p. 229.)

عَصِي dim. of عَصَا, q. v.

العاصي: see عَصَب in art. عَصِي.

عَصِي

1. عَصَاهُ, aor. يَعْصِيهِ, inf. n. عَصِي and مَعْصِيَةٌ (S, Mgh, K, TA) and عَصِيَان, (TA, and so in some copies of the S,) or this last is a simple subst., (Mgh,) *He* ([for instance] a slave, Mgh, TA) *disobeyed him, or rebelled against him*, (S, K, TA,) i. e., his master; (Mgh, TA;) as also عَصَاهُ (S, Mgh, K, TA,) inf. n. مَعْصَاة; (TA;) and استَعْصَى عَلَيْهِ (S,) meaning *he opposed him, or resisted him, and did not obey him, [or he rebelled against him,] namely, his prince, or commander.* (TA.) [See also an ex. of the first in a verse cited voce رُج.] means † *Such a one faces the quarter from which the wind blows, not opposing his side to the wind.* (TA.)

3: see the preceding paragraph.

5. لِعَصِي It (an affair) *was, or became, difficult*; syn. اِعْتَصَصَ: (K, TA:) said by some to be originally تَعَصَصَ; like تَقَضَّى and تَقَضَّى. (TA.)

6. تَعَاصَى [occurs in the S and TA, voce تَعَصَسَ, as meaning *He feigned disobedience, or rebellion*: and in the A and TA, voce تَشَاغَبَ, as meaning *he manifested incomppliance*].

8. اِعْتَصَصَتِ النَّوَاةُ *The date-stone was, or became, hard.* (S, K.)

10: see the first paragraph.

عَصِيَان [mentioned above as an inf. n., but accord. to the Mgh a simple subst.,] *Disobedience, or rebellion*; contr. of طَاعَةٌ. (S, K.)

عَصِي: see what follows, in two places.

عَصِي and عَصِي Disobeying, or rebelling; or disobedient, or rebellious: (S, K:) [both are mentioned in the S and K as though syn.: but] † the latter is an intensive epithet [and therefore has the latter signification, or means *very disobedient or rebellious*]: the pl. of the former is عَصَاة. (Mgh.) — العاصي is an appellation of *The young camel when it disobeys its mother, and does not follow her.* (TA.) — And it signifies also † *The vein that will not cease bleeding*: (S, K, TA:) belonging to this art. and to art. عَصَو: (TA:) mentioned in art. عَصَو in the K:) pl. العَوَاصِي. (S.)

عَض

1. عَضُّهُ, and عَضَّضْتُ عَلَيْهِ (S, O, Mgh, K,) and عَضَّ (S, O, Mgh,) third pers. عَضَّ, (S,) aor. عَضَّ,

(S, Mgh, K,) i. e. يَعَضُّ, (ISK, S, O,) imp. عَضَّ [i. e. عَضَّ and عَضَّ] and اِعْضَضْ, (TA,) inf. n. عَضَّ (Mgh, O, Mgh, K) and عَضِيض (O, K) and عَضَّاض, (TA, [see also عَضَّاض, below,]) *[I bit it; or] I seized it, or took hold of it, with my teeth,* (A, Mgh, Mgh, K,) and pressed it therewith; (TA;) namely, a thing, (A,) or a morsel of food: (S, Mgh:) or *with my tongue*; (A, K;) as, for instance, a serpent does; but not a scorpion; for this latter stings: (TA:) accord. to the Book of Verbs by IKt, one also says عَضَضْتُ, aor. عَضَضْتُ: (Mgh:) and [it has been asserted that] one says, (Mgh, K,) though rarely, (Mgh,) عَضَضْتُ, aor. عَضَضْتُ: (Mgh, K:) it is said in the S [and O] that ISk cites AO as asserting that عَضَضْتُ, with fet-ḥ [to the first ض] is a dial. var. [which obtained] among [the tribes of] Er-Ribāb: but, IB says, this is a mistranscription; for what ISk says, in the book entitled “El-Isḥāḥ,” is, عَضَضْتُ بِاللُّقْمَةِ فَأَنَا أَعَضُّ بِهَا عَضَّاضًا قَالَ, with [the pointed and] the unpointed ص: to which [says SM] I add, that thus it is found in the handwriting of Abou-Zekereyyā and of Ibn-El-Jawāleekī, in the “Isḥāḥ” of ISk, and they expressly assert that what is in the S is a mistranscription. (TA.) — عَضَّ الْفَرَسُ عَلَى لَبَامِهِ *[The horse champed his bit].* (Mgh.) — It is said in the Kur [iii. 115], وَأَإِذَا خَلَوْا عَصَوْا عَلَىٰ يَدَيْهِمْ أَلْفُ الْغَيْظِ *[And when they are alone, they bite the ends of the fingers by reason of wrath, or rage, against you]:* meaning that, by reason of the vehemence of their hatred of the believers, they eat [or rather bite] their hands in wrath, or rage. (O, TA.) You say also, عَضَّ عَلَىٰ يَدِهِ غَيْظًا *[He bit his hand in wrath, or rage],* when a man is inordinate in his enmity. (TA.) In like manner, it is said in the Kur [xxv. 29], وَيَوْمَ يَعَضُّ الظَّالِمُ عَلَىٰ يَدَيْهِ *[And the day when the wrong-doer shall bite his hands];* meaning, in repentance and regret. (O, TA.) And it is said in a prov., عَضَّ عَلَىٰ شِدْدَعِهِ, i. e. لِسَانِهِ *[He bit his tongue]:* applied to the clement, or forbearing. (O, TA.) One says also, عَضَّ بِأَلْيَسِهِ, meaning *He bit the fingers.* (Ham p. 790.) — عَضَّ فِي الْعِلْمِ بِنَاجِدِهِ *[He confirmed his knowledge; made it sound.* (Mgh.) — Mohamad said, عَلَيَّكُمْ بِسُنَّةِ الْخُلَفَاءِ الرَّاشِدِينَ مِنْ بَعْدِي *[Keep ye to my course of conduct, and the course of conduct of the orthodox Khaleefes after me:]* cleave ye, or hold ye fast, thereto. (Mgh, Mgh.) And you say, of a man, عَضَّ بِصَاحِبِهِ, (S, O, K,) aor. عَضَّ, (S,) inf. n. عَضِيض (S, O, K) and عَضَّ, (TA,) † *He kept, or clave, to his companion*; (S, O, K;) *he stuck to him*: (TA:) and عَضَّ has the same, which is said to be the primary signification; (TA;) or this signifies *he seized him with his teeth*, because the doing so is a means of cleaving. (IAth, TA.) You say also عَضَضْتُ بِمَا بِي, [so in the TA, without any vowel-signs to the verb,] inf. n.

عَضُوءَةٌ and عَضَاةٌ, [to agree with which, the pret. by rule should be عَضَضْتُ,] † *I clave, or held fast, to my property.* (TA.) And عَضَّ فَلَانٌ بِالْشَّرِّ *† Such a one kept, or clave, to evil, or mischief, and did not leave it.* (A, TA.) — عَضَّهُ, (Abou-Is-hāk, TA in art. هَمَز,) or عَضَّهُ بِلِسَانِهِ, (A, TA,*) inf. n. عَضَّ, (TA,) † *He defamed him; spoke evil of him; or backbit him.* (Abou-Is-hāk, ubi supra; A, TA.) — عَضَّ الْبَقَاةُ بِأَنَابِيِبِ الرُّمَحِ, and عَضَّ عَلَيْهَا, inf. n. عَضَّ, † *The straightening-instrument held fast to [or pinched] the internodal portions of the spear.* (TA.) — عَضَّهُ الْقَنْبُ, inf. n. عَضَّ, † *[The camel's saddle hurt him] as though it bit him.* (IB.) — عَضَّهُ السِّلَاحُ *† [The weapon, or weapons, wounded them].* (O, TA.) — عَضَّهُ *† The thing, or affair, was, or became, severe, or distressing, or afflictive, to him.* (A, TA.) And you say also, عَضَّتْهُ الْحَرْبُ, (A, O) and عَضَّتْ بِهِ *† War, or the war, was, or became, severe to him.* (Ham p. 628. See an ex. voce رَجِيم.) عَضَّ الزَّمَانُ and عَضَّ الْحَرْبُ signify † *The severity, or rigour, of time, or fortune, and of war*: or in these two cases, the former word is with ظ: (K:) or, accord. to IKt and others, عَضَّ and عَضَّ are two dial. vars. (TA.) And عَضَّ, aor. عَضَّ, inf. n. عَضِيض, signifies also † *He, or it, was, or became, strong, or hard*; syn. اِشْتَدَّ and صَلَبَ: (IKt, TA:) app. said of a man: (TA:) [or, thus used, it has a more comprehensive meaning; for] it is said in the S that عَضَضْتُ, addressed to a man, signifies † *thou becamest, or hast become, such as is termed عَضَّ* [q. v.]; and the like is said in the A; and Sgh adds [in the O] that its inf. n. is عَضَاة. (TA.) — عَضَّتْهُ الْأَسْفَارُ *† Travels rendered him experienced, or expert.* (A, TA.) And one says, عَضَّتْهُ الْأُمُورُ بِأَضْرَاسِهَا وَأَكَلَتْهُ حَتَّى عَرَفَتْهُ *† [The management of affairs rendered him experienced so that they taught him].* (A in art. جَرَس.)

2. عَضَّهُ, inf. n. عَضِيض, *[He bit him, or it, much, or frequently,] a word of the dial. of Temeem.* (TA.) You say, عَضَّضْتُ شَفَتَيْهِ *† Such a one bites (يَعَضُّ) his lips much, or often, by reason of anger.* (S.) And, of an ass, عَضَضَتْهُ *† The asses bit him much, (O, K,) and lacerated him with their teeth.* (O.) — [And hence,] عَضَضَ *He jested with his girl, or young woman.* (IAqr, O, K.) — Also عَضَضَ, (inf. n. as above, IAqr,) † *He drew water from a well such as is termed عَضُوض.* (IAqr, O, K.) — And *He fed his camels with [the provender termed] عَضَّ.* (IAqr, O, K.)

3. عَضَّضْتُ الدَّوَابَّ, (K, TA,) inf. n. عَضَّاض (S, K) and مَعْصَاة, (S,) *The beasts bit one another.* (S, K, TA.) And in like manner you say, هُمَا يَتَعَضَّضَانِ *† They two bite each other.* (S.) —