

lose; syn. نَقَصَهُ; (O, K;) as also غَذَّذَ مِنْهُ † (O, K.) You say, مَا غَذَّذْتُكَ شَيْئًا i. e. مَا نَقَصْتُكَ [I did not diminish to thee, &c., or I have not diminished to thee, &c., aught]. (O.)

4. اغذَّ: see 1, in three places. — اغذَّى السَّيْرَ (S, *O, *L, K,) inf. n. اِغْذَا; (S, O, L;) and اغذَّى السَّيْرَ; (L, K;) He hastened in the pace or journeying; (S, O, L, K;) and he hastened the pace or journeying. (L, K.) — And Abu-l-Hasan Ibn-Keysán thinks, from the use of the phrase سَيْرٌ مُغَذٌّ, that one says also, اغذَّ السَّيْرَ, meaning The pace, or journeying, was quick. (L.)

R. Q. 1. غَرَّغَذَ: see 1, last sentence but one.

R. Q. 2. تَغَرَّغَذَ He leaped, sprang, or bounded. (O, K.)

غَذِيَّةٌ Thick purulent matter (S, O, L, K) of a wound; as also غَذِيَّةٌ. (S, O, L.) Yaqqoob says that the ذ of the former is a substitute for the ث of the latter; (L;) and so says Ibn-es-Seed. (TA.)

غَاذٌ [act. part. n. of 1, q. v.: as such signifying A vein incessantly bleeding. (L.) — Also A recrudescence (عَرَبٌ [inf. n. of عَرَبٌ], so in the O, in copies of the ك عَرَبٌ, and in the C ك عَرَبٌ, [app. a mistranscription suggested by another explanation of غَاذٌ which will be found in what follows,]) in any part of the body. (L, K.) AZ says, what we call العَرَبُ, the Arabs term الغَاذُ. (O.) One says of a camel that has had a gall on the back which has healed but is, or becomes, moist [or exuding], بِهْ غَاذٌ [He has a gall which has healed but is moist, or constantly discharging, or exuding]. (S, O, L.) — And A vein, or duct, in the eye, [also called عَرَبٌ] which flows incessantly. (L, K.) In this sense, and in that immediately preceding, it is a subst. like كَاهِلٌ and غَارِبٌ. (L.) — And قَطَعَ اللَّهُ غَاذَ فُلَانٍ, one says, الحِسُّ الغَاذُ i. e. جَسَهُ [app. meaning May God cause to cease the sound of such a one]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

الغَاذَةُ The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child; as also الغَاذِيَّةُ [which belongs to art. اغذو]. (IAqr, K, TA.)

اغذَّ More, or most, or very, quick, and brisk, or sprightly. (L.)

سَيْرٌ مُغَذٌّ A quick pace or journeying: a phrase like لَيْلٌ نَائِمٌ. (L. [See also 4: and see an ex. voce مُرِدٌّ, in art. رد.])

مُغَاذٌ A camel that loathes water. (S, O, L, K.)

غذو

1. اغذَّوه (S, Mqb, K, TA,) aor. اغذَّوه, (Mqb,) inf. n. اغذَّوه, (K,) I fed him, or nourished him, (S,

Mqb, K, TA,) [for instance,] a child, (S, TA,) with milk; (S, Mqb, TA;) and غَذِيَّتُهُ signifies the same, unknown by J, and therefore disallowed by him, (K and TA in art. اغذى,) but known by ISd; (TA in that art.;) and so † غَذِيَّتُهُ, (S, *Mqb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَغْذِيَّةٌ, (S, TA,) [but, accord. to SM,] in an intensive sense. (TA.) And غَذَاهُ الطَّعَامُ, aor. and inf. n. as above, The food [nourished him, or] had an agreeable, a wholesome, or a beneficial, effect upon him, and sufficed him; namely, a child. (Mqb.) — And [hence,] † غَذُو بِلْيَانِ الْكِرْمِ † [They were fed, or nourished, by sucking the milk of generosity; meaning they derived generosity from their parents]. (TA.) — غَذَاهُ, and غَذَاهُ بِهِ, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He (a camel) interrupted his urine; (K, TA;) as also † غَذَاهُ, (S, K, TA,) inf. n. تَغْذِيَّةٌ. (S, TA.) And غَذَا الْكَلْبُ بِغَذِيٍّ [or بِغَذَا] The dog emitted urine in repeated discharges. (TA.) — غَذَا, said of urine, It became interrupted: (S, K, TA;) the verb being intrans. as well as trans. (TA.) — And, (S, M, K, TA,) aor. يَغْذُو, inf. n. يَغْذُو and يَغْذُوَانُ, (M, TA,) It flowed; (S, M, K, TA;) said of water, (S,) or, as some say, of anything, [or] of water or blood or sweat. (TA.) [Thus,] as IKtj says, the verb has two contr. significations. (TA.) It flowed with blood; (S, K;) aor. as above, inf. n. يَغْذُو; (S;) said of a vein; as also † يَغْذِي, inf. n. تَغْذِيَّةٌ. (S, K.) And It flowed continually; aor. as above; said of a wound. (TA.) — And † He went quickly, or swiftly; (S, M, K, TA;) aor. as above, inf. n. يَغْذُو and يَغْذُوَانُ; said of a horse. (TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence. — [Hence,] † النَّارُ تَغْذِي بِالْحَطَبِ † [The fire is fed with firewood]. (TA.) — And التَّغْذِيَّةُ signifies also التَّرْبِيَّةُ [app. as meaning The rearing a child &c.: though it also means “the feeding, or nourishing”]: (S, K;) or in an intensive sense. (TA.) — See, again, 1, in two places.

5. تغذَّى quasi-pass. of 2: (Mqb, K:*) see 8. — [Hence,] one says of a man, خَيْرُهُ يَتَغَذَّى كُلَّ يَوْمٍ † His goodness increases every day. (TA.)

8. اغتذى He was, or became, fed, or nourished; (S, Mqb, K;) as also † تغذَّى. (Mqb, K.) You say, به اغتذى He was, or became, fed, or nourished, with it; (S, Mqb;) namely, food, and beverage, (S,) or milk. (Mqb.)

10. استغذاه He threw him down on the ground with vehemence. (K.)

غَذَا or غَذِيٌّ [accord. to different copies of the K, the former agreeable with a general rule, though the latter is said in the TA to be the right.] The urine of the camel, (K, TA,) and of the dog. (TA. [See 1.])

غَذْوَانٌ [an inf. n. of غَذَا said of water, and of a horse, and hence, app.,] † Swift: (TA;) or brisk, lively, or sprightly, and swift; applied to a horse: (S, K, TA: [see also عَذْوَانٌ:]) or that

interrupts his urine, or emits it in repeated discharges, (يَغْذُو بِبَوْلِهِ,) when he runs. (TA.) — And (applied to a man, TA) † Long-tongued, or clamorous and foul-tongued; foul, unseemly, or obscene [in speech]: fem. with ة: (K, TA:) the latter, applied to a woman, expl. by Fr as signifying فَاحِشَةٌ [i. e. foul, &c., as above]. (TA.)

غَذْوِيٌّ: see غَذِيٌّ, in four places: — and see also عَدْوِيَّةٌ, in art. عدو.

غَذَاٌ Aliment, or nutriment; consisting of food and of drink; (S, Mqb;) the means of the growth, or increase, and of the sustenance, or support, of the body: (K:) pl. اَغْذِيَّةٌ. (KL.) [One says رَجُلٌ حَسَنُ الْغَذَاءِ A man good in respect of food; i. e., who feeds on good food: and سَيِّئُ الْغَذَاءِ bad in respect of food; who feeds on bad food.] — It is also applied, by the poet Eiyooob Ibn-'Abáyeh, to † The water for irrigation of palm-trees. (TA.) — Also pl. of غَذِيٌّ. (S, &c.)

غَذِيٌّ A lamb, or kid; syn. سَخْلَةٌ; (S, Mqb, K;) or, as some say, a lamb (حَمَلٌ); (Mqb;) and the pl. is غَذَاءُ; (S, Mqb, K;) and syn. with غَذْوِيٌّ in senses expl. in art. اغذو: as also † غَذْوِيٌّ: (K:) or غَذِيُّ السَّمَالِ and † غَذْوِيَّةٌ signify the younglings of cattle, such as lambs or kids and the like; (S, Mqb;) accord. to Khalaf El-Ahmar, (S,) or IF; so that they are of camels and of kine and of sheep or goats: (Mqb;) accord. to IAqr, † غَذْوِيٌّ is syn. with بَهْمٌ [an evident mistranscription for بَهْمٌ, q. v.]: and signifies such as is fed: (TA:) and he was told, he says, by an Arab of the desert, of Belhujeym, that the † غَذْوِيٌّ is the lamb (حَمَلٌ), or the kid, that is not nourished with the milk of its mother, but with another's milk; accord. to which explanation it is different from the غَذِيٌّ; and so it is accord. to Az; but, as IF says, some imagine † الغَذْوِيٌّ to be from الغَذِيٌّ, which signifies the سَخْلَةٌ [as expl. in the beginning of this paragraph]. (Mqb, TA.) The dim. of غَذِيٌّ is † غَذِيٌّ. (S.) — See also عَدْوِيَّةٌ, in art. عدو.

غَذِيٌّ dim. of غَذِيٌّ, q. v. (S.)

غَاذِيٌّ مَالٌ † A good manager or tender [of cattle]: (K, TA:) as though he fed them, or reared them. (TA.) — And الغَاذِيٌّ signifies also The wound that will not cease to bleed. (TA.)

الغَاذِيَّةُ A certain vein; (K, TA;) so called because of its flowing with blood. (TA.) — And The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child, as long as it continues soft; for when it becomes hard, and becomes bone, it is termed يَأْفُوخٌ: pl. الغَوَاذِيٌّ: mentioned by AZ: (TA:) also called الغَاذَةُ. (IAqr, K in art. اغذ.)

الغَيْذَا, of the measure قَيْعَلٌ [when indeterminate], from غَذَا “it flowed,” occurring in a