"

jé A man enjoying a pleasant life: (\$:) blest; fortunate; abounding in good, or advantage, or utility: (Msb, Ḳ:) or in a state of ease, comfort, and affiuence; or of plenty, or prosperity; ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA} ;$ ) and of happiness: (TA:) as also †' (K, TA:) pl. of the former ' well as

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 art. pl. غَغَارِيُُ. (O and TA in art. غرفهف.)

## غضف

 (TA,) He broke it, namely, a branch, or stick, or the like, ( $\$, \mathbf{O}, \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{TA}$, ) and a thing, (TA,) but not thoroughly. (S, O, TA.) [See also 2.] —And above, (S, $\mathbf{O}$, $\boldsymbol{H e}$ (a dog) relaxed his ear, and folded, or creased, it : (S, $\mathbf{0}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ :) [see, again, $2:]$ or $\dot{\dot{~}}$, he (a dog) tnisted his ear: and in like

 the pillow [so as to make creases in it]. (Ham p. 785. [But perhaps this is correctly " comp. its quasi-pass., b.]) [wild] sheases, ( $O$, ) or of a sheass, (K, aor. as above, ( $O, T A$, ) and so the inf. n., (TA,) sig-
 They, or ahe, restrained the running, i. e. their, or ber, running; agreeably with what here follows]:
 of a horse \&c., means he lessened, lit. took from,
 out reckoning: (L, TA:) Umeiyeh Ibn-Abee'Aidh El-Hudhalee says,

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( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) meaning He (the ass) withholds some-
 (the she-asses) lessen, lit take from, the [or rather a] first, or former, rate of their running, (يُأْمُنْنَ
 see Kosegarten's "Carmina Hudsailitarum," p. 189:) 8 kr says, in explanation of the citation above from Umeiyeh, that ingnifies the act of taking and lading out [with the band] (ícil and $)$ ) ; and on one occasion he says, the taking easily; [adding,] one says, عَضْ [Such a one took, or laded out with. bis hand, from soft food]. (TA.) inf. n. غُغُوْفُ, The life ras soft, or easy, and plentifut (TA.) = He (a dog, S) was, or became, relaxed, or flabby,
 [See also 1, first signification.] - تَغْفِيفُ signifies also The making [a thing] to hang down. ( 0, K. ) - See also 1, third signification.
4. اغضن التُّبْل The night became dark and
 (S.) - اغفضغت السّهآّة The sky became clouded, and prepared to rain. ( $0, *$ K,* TA.) _ اغضفت The palm-trees had many branches, and bad fruit: (K, TA:) or became laden, or heavily laden, with fruit ; or abounded therenith. ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$, TA.) - And اعضضف العَظَنُ The usual abidingplace of camels, or cattle, or their place of lying donn at, or around, the pater or matering-trough, had many thereof. (K.)
6. تغضّة It broke, or became broken; as also †انغضف. (TA.) - And. Aignifies The being, or becoming, creased, or nrinkled; ( $0, \mathbf{K}$,
 inclined, and bent, and became folded, or creased, much, or in several places, syn. مَالَ, and and

 of the well fell in ruins, or became demolishied: (S, O, $\mathbf{K}$ :) the well collapsed, or broke donn, نُ upon such one, who had descended into it;
 تغضّغت - The night covered us. ( $\mathbf{~ C , ~ K . ~}$ عَلْينَا الدُنْنَا The world became abundant to us in its good things; and favourable to us. ( $0, \mathbf{K}$.)
7: see B , in two places. - انغضفت أُنْهُ His ear becams folded, or creased, not naturally. (TA.) [See also 1, near the end.] - انغضف [or thin clouds, like smoke,] انغضغوا فِى الغْبَارٍ - They entered into the dust, or raised and spreading dust. ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$. .)

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غَ غَضْفْ (inf. n. of (q. r.): and, as a simple subst.,] Laxness, or flabbiness, in the ear: (S, $\mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{K}:$ :) or, as in the $\mathbf{T}$, a laxness, or flabbiness, of the upper part [of each] of the two ears, upon, or over, the concha thereof, by reason of its width and its largeness: (TA:) Aboo-Amr Esh-Sheybdnee says, after citing a verse of Abu-n-Nejm, describing a lion, that it signifies a twisting, in the ear, bachmards : accord. to ISh, it is, in the lion, a laxness, or pendulousness, of the upper eye-
lids, upon the eyes; arising from anger and pride: ( O :) and he says that, accord. to some, it is, in the lion, abundance of the fur, and a folding, or creasing, of the akin. (TA.) And one says, [app.
 غَغْ [app. In the edges of his upper eyelids is a laxness, or pendulousnesss]; both meaning the same. (TA.) - Also Sofiness, or easiness, and plentifulness, of life : (8:) like ifi. ( 0 in art. the.) $=$ And $A$ species of tree in India, exactly like the palm-tree, (Lth, $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K}$,) except that (K) its fruit-stones are divested of covering, without a [or pulpy pericarp], and from its lonest to its uppermost part it has green سَعف (or branches like those of the palm-tree], (Lth, $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$,) covered [thereby]: (Lth, O:) AHy says, it is a plant resembling the palm-tree exactly, ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{TA}$, ) but not groning tall, (TA,) having many prickles, and [leaves such as are termod] of the hardest sort, whereof are made large [receptacles of the kind called] بِّل [pl. of that serve for sacks, goods being carried in them by land and by sea; ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{TA}$;) it produces from its head unripe dates of disagreeable flavour, not eaton; and, he seys, of its are made ${ }_{\text {mats }}$ like carpets, (L, TA,) called wnin, pl. of [q. v.], (L,) one of which may be spread for trenty years. (L, TA.) $=$ See also the next paragraph, in two places.


 a coll. gen. n.]: J says that ${ }^{\text {he }}$ [thus in the TA, but in my and other copies of the $\mathbf{S}$ "الغُغْنُ, for which Golius appears to bave found [الغُغْنُ it is correctly ${ }^{3}$ التمطا الجُوْنِّ. (TA.' [See and particularly what is said at the end of the paragraph thus headed.]) $ص$ Also $A n$ [eminence
 in this case, the TK has most strangely sub-
 as signifying " blind from the birth;" and this, though an obvious mistake, Freytag asserts to be the right reading and explanation.])
 [applied to a man] Soft, or easy, and plentiful, in his circumstances. (S, $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$.)
, أَأْضَغُ applied to a dog, Relaxed, or flabby, in the ear ; pl. غُ ; $\mathbf{~ ; ~}(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) occurring in a verse of Dhu-r-Rummeh, cited voce عَخَب; ( 0 ,
 and] to an ear: (TA:) or a dog having the upper part of his ear folded, or creased, bachroards; and $\downarrow$ غَاضِ when it is forroards. (IAqr, O, K.) And hence [the pl.] the quality of a subst. is predominant, is used as an appellation for Dogs of the chase. (TA.) Applied to a lion, Having the ear folded, or creased; ( $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$;) denoting a quality that renders him more abominable: ( $\mathrm{Hr}, \mathrm{O}$ :) or relaxed, or pendulous, in the ears: ( $0, \mathbb{F}$ :) or

