(18k, S, M, O, K,) Abstaining from drinking before having satisfied thirst: ( $\mathrm{ISk}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$ :) or abstaining from drinking the water, and raising the head from it; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathbf{K}$;) and so likewise applied to the he-camel and the shecamel: (K : [but this latter I think doubtful :]) or a camel (í) refusing to drink: (A\&, TA :)
 camel. (TA.) $=$ And $A$ raiser, or grower, of
 , in two places.- Also + Sounding thunder: ( M :) and a cloud in which is thunder and lightning: (Ap, TA:) or, accord. to As, a cloud in which is thunder; ( $0 ;$ ) [and] so says Az; (TA;) likened to a player on a musical reed, or pipe. (O, TA.)—And قِرَةٌ stream of wilk coming forth easily ( $\overline{\mathbf{M}}, \mathbf{0}$ ) from the tsat of the udder ( O ) as though it moere a rod of silver. (M, O.) —See, again, sentence.
 places.
, مَقْمَبْبَ : fee first quarter.
 voce (S, A, O.) — And $\dagger$ A garment, or piece of cloth, folded. (Mş.)
: One who rins, or acquires, the canes of the contest for victory (in racing يُشْرِز قَصْبَ
 [i.e. in horse-racing]: and ta fleet horse, that outstrips othcrs. (A.) - And + Milk upon which the froth is thick. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$.
, صِقْـَابٌ may mean A place abounding with [i. e. meck, or canes]; like as وَصَ "a place abounding with [herbage of the kind termed] عُشُّهُ:" (Ham p. 490.)
.َاصِبْ : مُتْتَبْبةٌ : see

## 3صد


 aor. =, (M, Mgb, K, \&c., ) inf. n. قُمْ: (S, M, Mepb, K, \&cc.,) from which the pl. by some of the professors of practical law; [and
 tended, repaired, or betook himself, or vent, to, or toneards, him, or it; (originally and properly, either in a direct course, in which sense it is in some places specially used, or indirectly; IJ, M, $\mathrm{L}_{\text {; }}$ ) he directed kimself, or his course or aim, to, or toneards, him, or it; he made for, or towards, him, or it; he made him, or it, his object; he aimed at him, or it : he sought, endeavoured after, pursued, or endcaroured to reach or attain, or obtain, him, or it : he desired it, or mixhed for it: he intonded it; purposed it; or meant it: syn.

(S, L, ) and 'شَلْبُ بُعْينه


 brought to him such a thing: lit. I directed, or betook, myself to him with such a thing: sce an ex. in the first para. of art. ئى] (Ham. p. 41.)
 to the $ص, M_{g b}$ ), To thee is my tending, or re-
 (A, Mspb,) inf. n. تَصْهُ ; (S. M, L, Mṣb, K) and
 direct, course in the affair: ( $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ) or he folloned the middle and most just way in the affair; and did not exceed the due bounds therein: (M5b:) or he acted in a moderate manner, in a manner betneen that of prodigality and that of parsimoniousness, in the affair: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{L}:$ ) or he acted in a manner the contrary of that of extravagance in the affair: ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}^{*}$ :) or he kept mithin the due bound in the affair, and was content with a viddle course: (A:) and in like manner, فـى
 to his means of subsistence. " (A, L.)' See also 8. —— or a moderate, pace; syn. مُشتَى مُستْتَوِيًا. (L.) وَآْتِذْ فِى مَشْيَك And go thou at a moderate pace in thy walking; neeither slomly nor quickly. (Beyd, Jel.) Deal thou gently with thyself; moderate thyself; restrain thyself; i.q. .نَنْسَكَ Keep ye to the middle way: heep ye to the middle roay in affairs; in sayings and actions: so shall ye attain [to that which ye should desire]: العصد being in the accus. case as a corroborative inf. n.; and it is repeated also for the sake of corroboration. ( $L$, from a trad.) - تَصَت, aor. $=$, ( $L$, ) inf. n. قَقْ, (M, L, K,) $\ddagger$ It (a road, or way,) ruas direct, or right; had a direct, or right, tendency.
 Upon God it rests to shom the direct, or right way, (M, Beyd, L, [or the right direction of the way] which leads to the truth, (Beyd,) and to invite to it by evident proofs: (M, L:) or upon God it rests to make the way direct, or right, in mercy and favour: or upon God depends one's directing his course to the [right] nay. (Beyd.)
 $\ddagger$ He acted with justice, or equity. (S, L, K.) Abu-l-Lahhám Eth-Thaạlebee says,
(S, L) meaning, It is encumbent on the judge who is come to, any day, when he decides his case, that he do not deriate from what is right, but ( $j$ j) act with justice, or equity. (IB, L.) Akh says, He means وَيْبْغَى أَنْ يَعْصِز ; but as lie makes an ellipsis, and puts in the place, syntactically, of
has the place of that which is [virtually] marfoon: and Fr suys, he makes it marfooa because of the disagreement; for as its meaning disagrees with that of the preceding verb, it is made to disagree therefore in desinential syntax. (S, L.) $=$ قَصَذ (S, L, ) aor. , (L, ) inf. n. قَصْد, (S, L, K, ) [and تَصْرَ, sce 7] He broke a stick : (S., L :) he broke in any nay or manner: or he broke in halves: as also
 he broke many things; or broke in many pieces:

 (a camel, TA) became fat. (K.) =are See also 4.

## 2: see 1 last sentence but one. $\Longrightarrow$ And see 4.

 tend, repair, betalke myself, or direct my course, to, or towards, him, or it; to aim at him, or it; to seek, endeavour after, pursue, or endeavour to reach, attain, or obtain, him, or it; to desire it, or wish for it ; to intend it, or purpose it. (M, L.) _ $\ddagger$ It (an arrow) hit its olject, and killect on the spot. (S, K.) - Me pierced a man rith a spear, (K,) or shot him with an arrow, (TA,) and did not nies him : ( K :) he struck, or shot, a thing so that it died on the spot: (Ag:) he killed on the spot : (Lth:) it (a serpent) killed a person (Lth, S.) on the spot: (Lth:) or bit him so as tu
 killed him on the spot. (A.) اتصد, (inf. n.
 kind termed قَصيد; a verb similar to أُرْجز : أُمْ (Ibn-Buzurj, L:) also, (L, TA, ) or آتصد, inf. n. إْتْصَاً, accord. to the K , but the former is the correct form, (TA,) [or the latter is probably correct, as being similar to "jp ${ }^{\circ}$ part n. occurs in a verse,] and ${ }^{1}$, inf. $n$.
 continued uninterruptedly, ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$, ) and prolonycd, $(\mathrm{L}$,$) the composition of [$ odes, or] poems of the kind termed تُصَائد. (L, K.) See مُمُقِد.
5. تقصّد He (a dog \&c.) died. (S.) - And see 7, in three places.
7. انتصد and (L, K ; ; aor. $=$, inf. n. ${ }^{\text {an }}$; but this form of the verb is seldom used; ( L ;) It broke, or became lrokin, in any way or manner: or it broke, or became brahen, in halves : ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ :) [but they are dif. ferently used: you say,] انتصد الرمهُ [the spear. broke: ori] (S, L) the spear broke in halves: (L:) and تصصّدتِ الرّرْمَاُ the spears brohe in many. pieces. (S, A, L.) =تصضد † It (marrow) becams detached, or came forth, from its place. (TA.)
8. اقتصد: see 1. - He aimed at that rkich was right and just. (A, art. See 1 in that art.) = And see 4.

قَصْ , [inf. n. of 1, q. v. - Used as a sulst., The tending, self-direction, aim, or course of a

