

(A:) or tried and strengthened him. (S, L.)
Suḥeym Ibn-Wetheel says,

• وَنَجَّدَنِي مُدَاوَرَةَ الشُّوَرِ •
[And the applying myself to the management of
affairs has tried and strengthened me]. (S, L.)
See 3, in art. دور. And see نَجَّدَ.

نَجْد sing. of نَوَاجِدُ, which signifies The
furthest of the أَضْرَاسُ [or molar teeth], (S, A,
L, Mṣb, K,) of a man; (S, Mṣb;) which are
four in number, (S, L, Mṣb, K,) next after
the أَرْحَاحُ; (L;) also called أَضْرَاسُ الْحِلْمِ, [or
the teeth of puberty, and أَضْرَاسُ الْعَقْلِ, or the
wisdom-teeth,] (S, Mgh, L, Mṣb,) because they
grow after the attaining to puberty, and the
completion of the intellectual faculties: (S, L,
Mṣb;) or all the أَضْرَاسُ [or molar-teeth]: or
the teeth next behind the canine teeth: (L,
Mṣb, K:) altogether four in number: (L, Mṣb:)
or the canine teeth: (L, Mṣb, K:) which last,
accord. to Th, (L, Mṣb,) or the last but one,
accord. to IATH, (L,) is the signification meant
in the trad. (respecting Moḥammad, L.) ضَحِكَ
حَتَّى بَدَتْ نَوَاجِدُهُ [He laughed so that his
teeth appeared]; (L, Mṣb;) because Moḥam-
mad's utmost laugh was slight; or this is a
hyperbolic expression, not meant to be literally
understood; for the signification of نَوَاجِدُ most
commonly obtaining is the first of those given
above: (L:) the phrase also signifies he laughed
violently, or immoderately: (S, L:) the term
نَوَاجِدُ is also sometimes used in relation to the
horse, (S, L,) or a solid-hoofed animal, as well
as man; (Bāri', Mṣb;) and they are [termed]
the أُنْيَابُ in a soft-footed animal such as the
camel; and the سَوَالِغُ in a cloven-hoofed animal.
(S, L.) See also سَنَّ — عَضُوا عَلَيْهَا بِالنَّوَاجِدِ — سَنَّ
; They held her fast, as one holds fast in biting
with all his grinders. (L, from a trad.) — أَبْدَى
نَاجِدُهُ + He was immoderate in his laughter:
and, in his anger. (A.) — عَضَّ عَلَى نَاجِدِهِ
+ He attained to the age of puberty; or of manly
vigour; or of firmness, or soundness, of judgment:
(A, L, K:*) and he became patient, and firm,
vigorous, or hardy, in the management of affairs.
(L.) — بَلَغَ فِي الْعِلْمِ وَغَيْرِهِ بِنَاجِدِهِ
+ He made his knowledge, &c., sound, or firm. (A.) — بَدَتْ
نَوَاجِدُهُ His teeth appeared by reason of anger
or of laughter. (L.)

مُنَجَّدٌ + A man (S, L) tried and strengthened
by experience; expert, or experienced: (T, S,
L, K:) or (so in the L; in the K, and) who has
experienced probations, trials, or calamities, (Lh,
L, K,) and thus become a vigorous manager of
affairs. (TA.) See also مُنَجَّدٌ.

مَنَاجِدُ [Moles]: used as pl. of جُنْدُ, (L, K,) and of حُلْدُ. (L, K, &c., art. حُلْد.)

نجر

نَجَرَ, (S, A, Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (S, Mṣb,) inf. n.
نَجْرُ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) He worked wood as a
carpenter; cut or hewed it; formed or fashioned
it by cutting; cut it out; hewed it out; shaped
it out; syn. نَحَتَ; (Lth, S, A, K;) or, as some
say, قَطَعَ. (TA.) = نَجَرْتُ, (TA,) [aor. as above,
accord. to the rule of the K.] inf. n. نَجْرُ, (K,) She (a woman) made, or prepared, the kind of
food called نَجِيرَةٌ, (K, TA,) for her children,
and her pastors. (TA.)

نَجْرٌ + The shape, or form, of a man [or beast];
his appearance, or external state or condition:
(TA:) + species; distinctive quality or property;
syn. تَوْنٌ; as also نَجَارٌ and نَجَارٌ: (S, TA:)
; nature; natural or native disposition or temper
or other quality or property; (A, TA:) of a
man [&c.]; as also نَجَارٌ or نَجَارٌ: (A [in my
copy of the A written erroneously نَجَارُ:] his place
of growth; as also نَجَارٌ: (A:) origin; syn. أَصْلُ;
as also نَجَارٌ and نَجَارٌ: (S, K:*) grounds of
pretension to respect; rank or quality, nobility,
honourableness, or estimableness; syn. حَسَبٌ;
(S, TA:) as also نَجَارٌ (S, Mṣb, TA) and
نَجَارٌ: (S, TA:) generosity of mind or spirit
(A.) It is said in the prov.,

• كُلُّ نَجَارٍ إِبِلٍ نَجَارَهَا •
• وَنَارٌ إِبِلٍ الْعَالَمِينَ نَارَهَا •

Every species of camels is their species: (S:) or
every origin &c.: (K:) [and every mark of the
camels of the various peoples of the world is their
mark: (the latter hemistich is omitted in the
S, K, but inserted in the TA:)] the camels here
mentioned by the poet were stolen from among
a variety of camels, and comprised every species
[with every mark]. (TA.) The proverb is ap-
plied to him who confounds things; (S;) and
means, he has in him every sort of disposition,
and has no opinion in which he is settled.
(A'Obeyd, S, K.) [See Freytag's Arab. Prov.,
ii. 317. See also نَارُ.]

نَجْرَانُ The piece of wood in which is the foot of
a door: (K:) or the piece of wood upon which
the foot of a door turns: (S:) or the foot of a
door, upon which it turns: (A:) or the دَرَوْنَدُ
[a Persian word signifying a bolt, and a hook,]
of a door. (IAṣr, TA.) [Chald. ܢܝܢܐ vectis,
pessulus: (Golius:) which suggests that the
original signification may be that assigned by
IAṣr: but the first and second and third are
alone agreeable with the following verse.] AO,
cites this ex.:

• صَبَبْتُ الْمَاءَ فِي النَّجْرَانِ حَتَّى •
• تَرَكْتُ الْبَابَ لَيْسَ لَهُ صَرِيرٌ •

[I poured water into, or upon, the نَجْرَانِ, so
that I made the door to have no creaking]. (S.)

نَجَارٌ and نَجَارٌ: see نَجَرَ, throughout.

نَجَارَةٌ [Cuttings, chips, parings, shavings, or
the like, of wood;] what is cut, or hewn, (K, TA,) from wood, (TA,) when it is worked by the
carpenter. (TA.)

نَجَارَةٌ The art of carpentry. (Mṣb, K.)

نَجِيرَةٌ Milk mixed with flour: or with clarified
butter: (K:) or, accord. to Abu-l-Ghamr El-
Kilábee, fresh milk to which clarified butter is
added. (S.) See حَوِيرَةٌ.

نَجَّارٌ A carpenter. (S, A, Mṣb, K.)

أَنْجَرٌ The anchor of a ship, (A, K,) composed
of pieces of wood, (K, TA,) which are put with
their heads in contrary directions, and the mid-
dles of which are bound together in one place,
after which, (TA,) molten lead is poured between
them, so that they become like a rock; (K, TA;) the heads of the pieces of wood project, and to
these are tied ropes; then it is lowered in the water,
(TA,) and when it becomes fast, the ship becomes
fast: (K, TA:) it is a Persian word, (TA,) arabicized, from نَنْگَرُ: (K, TA:) [or from the
Greek ἀγκυρα:] accord. to the T, a word of the
dial. of El-'Irák. (TA.) You say هُوَ أَثْقَلُ مِنْ أَنْجَرٍ He is heavier than an anchor. (A.)

• إِنْجَارٌ: see إِنْجَارٌ. •

مَنْجُورٌ Wood worked, cut, hewed, formed, or
fashioned by the carpenter. (A.)

نجر

1. نَجَرَ, aor. ٢, (S, K,) inf. n. نَجْرُ; (S;) and
نَجَرَ, aor. ٢, (K,) inf. n. نَجْرُ; (TK;) It (a thing,
S, TA,) came to an end; came to nought;
perished, passed away: (S, K, TA:) in these
senses, the former is the more chaste, and has
been so generally used that the latter has been
said to be not allowable; but both have been
heard. (TA.) It (a speech or discourse) finished,
(K, TA,) and became complete. (TA.) He (a
man) died: (S:) occurring in a verse of En-
Nábigahh Edh-Dhubaynee: as related by J,
نَجَرَ; but as related by A'Obeyd, نَجَرَ. (TA.)
= نَجَرَ الْوَعْدُ, (A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٢, (Mṣb,
K,) inf. n. نَجْرُ; (Mṣb;) and نَجَرَ, aor. ٢, (K;) inf. n. نَجْرُ; (TK;) The promise came to pass,
and was accomplished: (A, Mgh:) or the pro-
mise was prompt, or quick, in taking effect:
(Mṣb:) or the thing promised (TK) came, ar-
rived, or became present: (K, TA:) in this
sense, the former is the more chaste; but both
have been heard. (TA.) = نَجَرَ is also trans.:
see 4, in four places.

2: see 4.