

نَجِيحَةٌ, (ISk, S, K,) or, accord. to some, نَجِيحٌ, without ة, (TA,) or, as some say, نَجِيحَةٌ, and (says J) I know not which is right, (S,) *Thin butter which comes forth from the skin when it is carried on a camel, after the first butter has been taken forth.* (S, K.)

نخر

1. نَخَرَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2 (S, Mṣb, K) and 3, (S, K,) inf. n. نَخِيرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) and نَخْرٌ, (CK, but omitted in MS. copies of the K,) said of a horse, (Aḡ, TA,) and of an ass, (A, TA,) and of a man, (TA,) [*He snorted; and he snored;*] *he made a sound, or noise, with the nose;* (S;) *he made a sound, or noise, from his nose; he prolonged the breath from the خَيَاشِيرِ [or air-passages of the nose];* (Mṣb;) *he made a sound, or noise, from his خَيَاشِيرِ, as though it were a musical note issuing convulsively;* (TA;) *he uttered a prolonged sound, or noise, from his خَيَاشِيرِ:* (A, K:) *the sound which horses make, termed نَخِيرٌ, is from the nostrils; that termed شَخِيرٌ, from the mouth; and that termed كَرِيرٌ, from the chest.* (Aḡ, in TA, art. شخر.) You also say of a woman نَخَرَتْ, aor. 2 and 3, (L,) or 2, (so in the TA,) meaning, *She made the same noise, [i. e., she snorted,] in the act of concubitus, as though she were possessed.* (L, TA.) = نَخِرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. نَخِرٌ, (Mṣb,) *It (a thing, S, or a bone, Mṣb, TA, and wood, TA) became old and wasted and crumbling;* (S, Mṣb, K;) *it became old and wasted and soft, crumbling when touched.* (TA.)

نَخِرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and نَخَرٌ (Mṣb, K) A bone, (S, Mṣb,) and wood, (TA,) *old and wasted and crumbling;* (S, Mṣb, K;) *old and wasted and soft, crumbling when touched:* (TA:) fem. of each with ة: (K:) or the former signifies a bone old and wasted: (K:) and the latter, a hollow bone, *having a hole passing through it,* (K, TA,) *whence comes, when the wind blows, a sound like that which is termed نَخِيرٌ; [see نَخَرَ];* (TA;) a bone into which the wind enters and whence it then issues with the sound so termed; (S;) a bone, and wood, in which the wind makes the sound so termed. (A.) Of the two readings, in the Kṣur, [lxix. 11,] عِظَامًا نَخِرَةً and عِظَامًا نَخْرَةً, Fr prefers the former, as agreeable in form with the words ending the other verses; and he says that نَخْرَةً and نَخِرَةً are the same in meaning, like طَمِعٌ and طَمِعٌ. (TA.)

نَخْرَةٌ † *A vehement blowing of the wind.* (S, A, K.) = Also, (S, A, K,) and نَخْرَةٌ, (S,) *The fore part of the nose,* (S, K,) i. e., the head thereof, [or the flexible part,] of a man, (TA,) and of a horse, and of an ass, and of a pig, (S, TA: in the CK and a MS. copy, or,] *A hole, perforation, or bore, in anything.* (K.) Pl. نَخَارِيْبٌ. (S.) — Also, the pl., *The holes, or cells, prepared with wax for the bees to deposit their honey therein:* (K:) *holes like the cells of wasps.* (L.)

and of a sheep or goat, and of a she-camel: (TA:) or the hole thereof; (K;) i. q. † *مَنْخِرٌ:* (A:) or the part between the two nostrils: or the end, or tip, of the nose: (K:) or, as some say, the nose itself: (A, TA:) whence the saying, (TA,) هَشَرَ نَخْرَتَهُ *He broke his nose.* (S, TA.)

نُخْرَةٌ: see نُخْرَةٌ.

نَخِيرٌ *Making the sound termed نَخِيرٌ:* see 1. (TA.) — مَا بِهَا نَخِيرٌ, (S, K,) i. e., بِالْدَارِ, (A,) † *There is not any one in it,* (El-Bāhilec, Yaḡkoob, S, K,) i. e., *in the house.* (A.) = See also نَخِرٌ.

مَنْخِرٌ, مَنْخَرٌ, and مَنْجِرٌ: see مَنْخِرٌ.

مَنْخِرٌ, [the most common form,] originally, *The place of the sound termed نَخِيرٌ.* See 1. (Mṣb.) — And hence, (Mṣb,) *The hole of the nose; the nostril;* (S, Mṣb, K;) as also † *مَنْخِرٌ,* (T, S, Mṣb, K,) with kesr to the م to agree with the vowel of the خ, like as they say مَنِينٌ [for مَنِينٌ], (S, Mṣb,) both of which words are extr., as مَفْعَلٌ is not one of the [regular] measures, (S,) and it is said that there is no word of this measure beside these two, (Mṣb,) or † *مَنْخِرٌ* is for † *مَنْخِرٌ*, and in like manner مَنِينٌ is for مَنِينٌ, which is the original form, (T, TA,) and † *مَنْخِرٌ* and † *مَنْخِرٌ* (K) and † *مَنْخِرٌ*, (S, Mṣb, K,) like عَصْفُورٌ (Mṣb) and † *مَنْخِرٌ* (K, [in the CK, erroneously, مَلْمُولٌ]) which last is [said to be] of the dial. of Teiyi, (Mṣb,) and said to occur in a verse of Gheylán, but IB says that the right reading is مَنْخِرٌ, with ح, syn. with نَخْرٌ: (Sḡh, in art. نخر; and L, in the present art.) pl. مَنَاحِرٌ and مَنَاحِيرٌ; (Mṣb;) [the latter irreg., unless pl. of مَنْخِرٌ or مَنْخِرٌ.]

نَخِيرٌ *A man who makes the sound termed نَخِيرٌ [see نَخَرَ] in the act of concubitus:* (TA:) and a woman who does so in that act, as though she were possessed. (K.)

مَنْخِرٌ: } see مَنْخِرٌ.  
مَنْخِرٌ: }

نخر

Q. 1. نَخَرَبَ *It (a canker-worm) pierced holes in, or eroded, a tree.* (K.) IJ derives this verb from خَرَابٌ, (TA,) q. v.

نَخْرُوبٌ; (S, K;) mentioned in the K without description of its measure because there is no Arabic word of the measure فَعْلُولٌ; but some prefer it being written نَخْرُوبٌ, [as it is in the CK,] asserting its ن to be augmentative, so that its measure is نَفْعُولٌ, as IAḡr holds, asserting it to be derived from خَرَابٌ; (TA;) *A fissure, or cleft, in a stone.* (S, K.) — Also, [so in the

TA: in the CK and a MS. copy, or,] *A hole, perforation, or bore, in anything.* (K.) Pl. نَخَارِيْبٌ. (S.) — Also, the pl., *The holes, or cells, prepared with wax for the bees to deposit their honey therein:* (K:) *holes like the cells of wasps.* (L.)

نَخْرَبُوتٌ [i. q. نَخْرَبُوتٌ] *An excellent, nimble, or agile, she-camel.* Some say that its ن is augmentative, and its radical letters are خرب; but its derivation from خَرَابٌ is not apparent; therefore its ن should be considered as radical. (AḤei.)

شَجَرَةٌ مَنخَرِيَّةٌ, and مَنخَرِيَّةٌ, *A tree that is old and pierced with holes.* (K.)

نخس

1. نَخَسَهُ, aor. 2, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) and 3, (Lḡ, S, A, Mḡh, K,) and 3, (Lḡ, TA,) inf. n. نَخْسٌ, (S, Mḡh, Mṣb,) *He goaded, or pricked, him, namely, a beast, (A, Mḡh, Mṣb, K,) with a stick (S, Mḡh, Mṣb, K,) or the like, (A, Mḡh, Mṣb, K,) in the hinder part, or the side, (A, K,) so that he became excited.* (Mṣb.) — *He goaded his beast.* (Mḡh.) — نَخَسُوا بِهِ, (A, L, TA,) or نَخَسُوهُ, (K,) *They goaded his (a man's) beast, and drove him (the man) away;* (A, L, TA;) *they drove him away, goading his camel with him.* (K.) — And نَخَسَ بِالرَّجْلِ † *He excited, or roused, the man, and disquieted, or disturbed, him.* (L, TA.) — You say also, بِهِ † *أَنْخَسَ,* meaning, *أَبْعَدَهُ* † [*He put him, or sent him, away, or far away.*] (A, TA.) [Or perhaps the right reading is *إِنْخَسَ بِهِ*, meaning, *أَبْعَدَهُ* [*Put thou him, or send thou him, away, or far away:* as seems to be indicated by what immediately follows in those two works and here.] And بِهِ † *تَكَلَّمَ فَنَخَسُوا بِهِ* † [app. meaning, *He spoke, and they put him away.*] (A, TA.)

4: see 1.

نَخَاسَةٌ and نَخَاسَةٌ *The trade of selling beasts: and the trade of selling slaves.* (K.)

نَخَاسٌ *A goader of beasts.* (Mṣb.) — And hence, (S, \*A, \*Mṣb,) *A seller of beasts;* (K;) *one who acts as a broker for the sale of beasts* (Mḡh, Mṣb) *and the like:* (Mṣb:) and a seller of slaves; (K;) sometimes used in the latter sense: (TA:) a genuine Arabic word. (IDrd.)

[نخش, &c.

See Supplement.]

ند

1. نَدَّدَ, aor. 2, inf. n. نَدِّدٌ (S, M, A, &c.) and نَدَادٌ and نَدُودٌ (S, M, L, K) and نَدِيدٌ; (M, L, Mṣb, K;) and نَدَادٌ; (M, L;) *He (a camel) took fright, or shied, and fled, or ran away at random, or became refractory, and went away at random;*