(Ṣ;) or مَنْ يَمِلْكُ نَشَرُ المَاء [Who possesseth what is sprinkled of water?] (Mgh;) [app. meaning, that it is gone and cannot be recovered.] — And hence, الله المرابق ال

. نَاشِرُ see : نَشُورُ

منشارة إلى إلى إلى المنارة إلى المنارة إلى المنارة ال [or saw]; (Ṣ;) what falls in نَشُو [or sawiny]. (Ķ.) كَانَّ يُكَبِّرُ نَاشِرَ الأَصَابِعِ ... نَشَرَ act. part. n. of نَاشِرُ ... نَشَرُ act. part. n. of نَاشِرُ الأَصَابِعِ اللهُ أَكْبُرُ spreading, or unfolding, his fingers: said to mean not making his hand a clenched fist. (Mgh.) __ جَاءَ نَاشِراً أَذُنَّيهِ [He came spreading, or, as we say, pricking up, his ears: meaning,] the came in a state of coxctousness, or eagerness. (IAar, L.) [In a copy of the A, طَابَعًا is erroneously put for طَابَعًا ___ أَوَّالْنَاشِرَاتِ نَشْرًا ___ , in the Kur., [lxxvii. 3,] signifies And the angels, (TA,) or the winds, (Jel,) that do scatter the rain: (Jel, TA:) or the winds that do bring rain. (TA.) And ريخ نَشُورُ \$, of which the pl. is رِيَاحٌ نُشُرُ, signifies Wind that spreads [the clouds], or scatters [the rain]; (§; and Bd, vii. مَنْ وُرُ being syn. with : (Bd:) or it signifies in a scatttered state. (Jel. يُرْسِلُ الرِّيَاحَ [In the Kur, ubi supra,] يَرْسِلُ الرِّيَاحَ and ، نَشُرًا * and ، نُشُرًا and ، نُشُرًا بَيْنَ يَدَى رُحْمَته ل بنشرًا ﴿ Sendeth the winds, &c.,] (K,* TA,) all is pl. of نُشُرًا (TA,) these being various readings نْشُورْ (Bd, K,) in the sense of الشُورْ ; (Bd;) or the meaning is, in a state of dispersion before the rain : (Jel;) and نُشْرًا is a contraction ; (Bd, K;) and the third reading means ! quickening, or making to live, by spreading the clouds wherein is the rain, (K,) which is the life of everything, being an inf. n. used as a denotative of state, in the sense of نَاشِرَات, or as an absolute

objective complement [of يرسل], for إرسال and إرْسَالُ are nearly alike; (Bd;) and the fourth is extr., (IJ, K,) and is said to mean مُنْشَرَةُ نَشَرًا لا [which is virtually the same as the third]: [Zj, K:) another reading is أَرْشُرُ, pl. of مُشَرِّرُ, (TA,) or of مُشَرِّرُ (TA, in art. بَشُورُ (Bd, Jel,) a contraction of أَرْشُ نَاشِرَةً (Bd,) pl. of يَشُرُ (Bd, Jel.) = أَرْضُ نَاشِرَةً للهِ للهِ اللهُ الله

! The place of resurrection. (TA.)

[Scattered, or much scattered, reitings or the like] is with teshdeed to denote muchness, or frequency, or repetition, of the action, or its application to many objects. (S, TA.)

cutting wood. (S. Msb, K.) — Also, [but less commonly], A wooden implement with prongs, [lit., fingers,] with which wheat and the like are winnowed. (K.)

مَنْشُور What is not sealed, [here meaning not closed with a seal,] of the writings of the Sultán [or of a viceroy]; (K;) i.e., what is now commonly known by the name of فَرْمَان : pl. مَنَاشِر . (TA.)

+ A man whose state of affairs is disorganised, or disordered. (K.)

نشز

رَنَشُزُ , aor. 4 and , , (Ş, Mşb, K,) inf. n. زَشَرُ , (S, K,) or نُشُوزُ (Msb,) He rose, or raised himin the place, (Ṣ,) في الهُكَانِ in the place, (Ṣ,) and في مُجلسه in his sitting-place, (TA,) and (Msh,) from his من مَكَانه, (A,) or منْ مَكَانه, place: (A, Msb:) or he rose a little in his sittingplace: (TA:) or he stood up after sitting. (TA.) Both forms of the aor. occur, accord. to different readings, (the former being the reading of the people of El-Hijáz, and the latter that of others, وَ إِذَا قِيلَ ٱنْشُرُوا [.Fr, TA,) in the Kur, [lviii. 12, أَنْشُزُوا , (Mab, TA,) meaning, accord. to Aboo-Is-huk, And when it is said, Rise ye and stand up, then do ye rise and stand up. (TA.) Accord. to IKtt, مَجْلِسِيمْ signifies The people drew themselves together [in their sitting-place to make room] for those sitting with them: and also they rose from their sitting-place, and stood up. رُنَشُزُ بَالقَوْمِ في الخُصُومَة ,TA.) You say also inf. n. نَصُون, He rose with the people for the purpose of contention, altercation, or litigation. (TA.) _ He, or it, overtopped, or overlooked, an elevated piece of ground, and appeared. (TA.)

__ [It rose; rose from its place; was, or became, high or elevated, protuberant or prominent; it protruded.] _ مُشَوِّتُ نَفْسُهُ _ His soul, or spirit; or stomach, heaved, (A, K,) by reason of fright. in the first of the نَشَرُ (A, TA.) = Hence, from senses explained above, (Msb,) or from نَشْرٌ, signifying "high, or elevated, ground," (Aboo-Is-, نَشَرَتُ عَلَى زَوْجَهَا or (Ş, K,) or الْمَرَّأَةُ (ḥáķ, T'A, ربزَوْجها Msb,) and من زُوْجها (A, Mgh, TA,) (TA,) aor. - and -, inf. n. نُشُوزُ, (S, Msb, K,) ! The woman, or wife, was, or became, disobedient to her husband, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) and exalted herself against him, (TA,) and resisted him, or withstood him, (Msb,) and hated him, (S, Mgh, K,) and described him: (TA:) or she disliked him, or hated him, (Zj, Mgh, TA,) and was an evil نَشَزَ بَعْلُهَا companion to him. (Zj, TA.) And (Msb,) منها , aor. - and -, (Msb,) inf. n. نُسُوزٌ, (TA,) ! Her husband treated her injuriously, and was unkind to her, or estranged himself from her: (S, K:) or forsook her, and was unkind to her, or estranged himself from her: (Msb:) or disliked her, or hated her, (Zi, Mgh, TA,) and was an evil companion to her. (Zi,

4. انشزه He raised it, (A, Msb, K,) namely, a place, (Mab,) or a thing, (K,) from its place. He [God] انشز عظَامَ الهَيّت [Hence,] ـــ (A, Ķ.) raised the bones of the dead to their places, and set them, or put them together, one upon another. وَٱنْظُرُ إِلَى ٱلْعَظَامِ [,S, K.) So in the Kur, [ii. 261] And look thou at كَيْفَ نُنْشُرُهَا ثُمَّ نَكْسُوهَا لَحُمًّا the bones (of thine ass), how we raise them to their places, &c., then we clothe them with flesh], accord. to the reading of Zeyd Ibn-Thábit; (Fr, S, * TA;) but the Koofces rend [نُنْشُرُهَا] with ra: the former reading, however, accord. to Th, is preferred. (TA.) [See art. نشر.] _ Hence also, The suching of the breast إنشو الرَّضَاعُ العَظْمَر increased, or augmented, the bone : as also انشرهٔ with rá. (Msb.)

(Ṣ, A. Mgh, K;) as also نَشَوْدُ (Ṣ, K:) or high, or elevated, ground: (Zj, TA:) or high, or elevated, ground: (Zj, TA:) or high, or elevated, and hard, ground: (M, TA:) or what rises from a valley to the [adjacent] ground, and is not rugged: (TA:) pl. (of the first, Ṣ, Mṣb) نَشُورُ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and (of the second, Ṣ, TA, or of the first, Mṣb) أَنْشَارُ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and (of the second, Ṣ, Mab,) أَنْشَارُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ السَّمَارُ (Mṣb.) You say, مِنْشَوْدُ عَلَى نَشْرُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مَنَ الأَرْضِ مَنَ الأَرْضِ مَنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ المَّعَدُ عَلَى نَشْرُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ المَّعَدُ عَلَى نَشْرُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ الأَرْضِ مِنَ المَّعَدُ عَلَى ذَلْكَ النَّسَارُ المَعَلَى النَّسَارُ المَعْلَى النَّسَارُ المَعْلَى النَّسَارُ المَعْلَى المُعْلَى المَعْلَى المُعْلَى المَعْلَى المَعْ

نَشُرُ see } . نَشُرُ . نَشُرُ see