

نَقَحَ has an intensive signification. (Msb.)

— نَقَحَ شَيْئًا *He separated what was good from what was bad of the thing.* (Msb.)

2. نَقَحَ الشَّعْرَ, inf. n. تَنْقِيعُ (S, K;) and نَقَحَهُ, inf. n. إِنْقَاحُ (K;) *He trimmed, pruned, or put into a right or proper state, poetry, or verses.* (S, K.) — نَقَحَ الْكَلَامَ *He scrutinized the language, and examined it well: or he put it to rights, or trimmed it, and removed its faults, or defects.* (TA.) — See 1.

4: see 1 and 2.

5. شَحْمُ النَّاقَةِ (K,) or تَنْقَحُ شَحْمَهُ (S,) or شَحْمُ نَاقَتِهِ (TA, &c.,) *His fat, (K,) or the fat of the she-camel, (S,) or the fat of his she-camel, (TA, &c.,) became little in quantity, or diminished, (S, K, &c.,) or partially went away.* (A.)

8: see 1.

خَيْرُ الشَّعْرِ الْحَوْلِيُّ الْمُنْقَحُ *[The best of poetry is that which is a year old, and trimmed, or pruned].* (S.)

نقح

1. نَقَحَ, aor. نَقَحَ, (S, L, K,) inf. n. نَقْحُ (S, L) and نَقَاخُ (L,) *He struck, smote, or beat.* (K.) *He struck his head with a staff, or sword, or some other hard thing: or he struck his head so that the brain came forth: (L:) or he broke his head so as to disclose the brain; as also نَقَحَ. (S, L.)* *He broke his brain.* (K.) — Also, نَقَحَ (L) and نَقَحَ (L, K) *He extracted marrow (L, K) from a bone. (L.)* — نَقَحَ الْعَطَشُ بِسَرْدِهِ *It (sweet water) broke, [or abated, or allayed,] thirst, by its coolness, or coldness.* (L, from a trad.)

8: see 1.

نَقَاخٌ *Sweet water; that has no saltiness; (AO, Th, S;) that strikes (يَنْقَحُ) the heart (or almost does so, L) by its coldness: (S:) or cold, or cool, and sweet, and clear, water: (K:) or sweet water, that breaks [or abates or allays] (يَنْقَحُ, i. e. يَنْقُصُ) thirst by its coolness, or coldness: (L, from a trad.) or abundant water which a man makes to well forth in a place where was no water. (Ish.)* — Also, *Pure, mere, unadulterated, or genuine.* (T, K.) — هَذَا نَقَاخُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ (Fr) *This is pure Arabic; or the purest, choicest, best, or most excellent, of Arabic.* (Fr, A.) — Also نَقَاخٌ *Sleep in health and safety.* (Abu-l-'Abbás, K.)

نقد

1. نَقَدَ الدَّرَاهِمَ (S, A, L, Msb) aor. نَقَدَ, (L, Msb,) inf. n. نَقْدٌ (L, Msb, K) and تَنْقَادُ; (L, K;) and انتقدها (S, L, Msb, K) and انتقدها; (L, K;) *He picked, or separated, the money, or pieces of money, (Lth, L, K,) and put forth the bad; (S, L, K;) he picked, or separated, the good money from the bad: (A:) he examined the money, or pieces of money, to pick, or separate, the good from the bad: (Msb:) and the verbs are used in the same sense with respect to other things than pieces of money. (K.)* — نَقَدَ, aor. نَقَدَ, inf. n. نَقْدٌ, q. v. infra, *He gave cash, or ready money; paid in cash, or ready money.* Often used in this sense. — نَقَدَهُ الثَّمَنَ, aor. نَقَدَ, inf. n. نَقْدٌ; *He gave him the price in cash, or ready money: (L:) or simply he gave him the price; as also نَقَدَ لَهُ الثَّمَنَ: (A:) and نَقَدَهُ الدَّرَاهِمَ, and نَقَدَ لَهُ الدَّرَاهِمَ, he gave him the money, or pieces of money. (S, L, Msb.)* — [Hence, from the first meaning,] نَقَدَ الْكَلَامَ, [and الشَّعْرَ], and so *He picked out the faults of the language, [and of the poetry;] syn. نَاقَشَهُ. (TA.)* — انتقدها *[He picked out the faults of the poetry and urged them against its author.]* (A.) — نَقَدَ إِلَيْهِ, and نَقَدَهُ بِنَظَرِهِ (A.) *He looked furtively at, or towards it: (L, K:) and so نَقَدَهُ بَعِيْنِهِ: (L:) and نَقَدَ بَعِيْنِهِ إِلَيْهِ he continued looking furtively at, or towards, it: you say also, مَا زَالَ بَصْرُهُ نَقْدًا [his gaze ceased not to be furtively directed at, or towards, that]: as though likened to the look of a man picking, or separating, what is good from what is bad: (A:) and مَا زَالَ يَنْقُدُ بَصْرُهُ إِلَى الشَّيْءِ he ceased not to look at, or towards, the thing. (S, L.)* — نَقَدَ, (S, L,) [aor. نَقَدَ,] inf. n. نَقْدٌ; (S, L, K;) and, as some say, نَقَدَ; (S, L;) *It (a tooth, S, L, K, and a horn, T, L, and a hoof of a horse or the like, L,) became eroded, (T, S, L, K,) and much broken: (L, K:) and it (the hoof of a horse or the like) scaled off, part after part: (S, L:) it (the trunk of a tree) became worm-eaten. (L.)*

3. نَقَدَهُ *He reckoned with him to the utmost, syn. نَاقَشَهُ, (S, A, L, K,) in, or respecting, an affair, (S, L,) [picking out his faults].*

4. انقذ *It (a tree) put forth its leaves. (L, K.)*

5: see 1.

8. انتقد الدَّرَاهِمَ *He received the money, or pieces of money; (Lth, S, L, Msb, K;) and انتقد الثَّمَنَ the price. (A.)* — See 1. — انتقد *It*

(a worm) ate the trunk of a tree, and rendered it hollow. (L.) — *He (a boy) grew up into manhood. (K.)*

نَقْدٌ [properly an inf. n. used in the sense of a pass. part. n., and thus signifying “paid,” *Cash, or ready money: or simply money*]. You say نَقْدٌ جَيِّدٌ *[Good cash, or ready money: or good money]: pl. نَقُودٌ جَيِّدَاتٌ. (A.)* النَقْدَانِ signifies *Silver and gold money; dirhems and deenars.* (TA in art. عَرْضُ) — نَقْدٌ *Payment in cash, or ready money; contr. of نَسِيئَةٌ: (L, K:) the giving of نَقْدٌ [i. e., cash, or ready money]: (K:) [an inf. n.: see 1.]* — الدَّرْهَمُ نَقْدٌ *The piece of money is of full weight, (S, L, K,*) and good. (S, L.)* — هَذِهِ مِائَةُ نَقْدٍ النَّاسِ *[This is a hundred, ready money of the people] is a phrase used by the Arabs, in which ل is meant to be understood [before النَّاسِ: i. e. النَّاسِ is for لِلنَّاسِ; and نَقْدٌ for نَقْدٌ, as an epithet of مِائَةُ: you may also say نَقْدُ النَّاسِ, making نقد a denotative of state; but] the epithetic mode of construction is that which prevails in this case. (Sb, L.)* — نَقْدٌ. — The saying of the poet,

تَتَنْجَنَ وَلَدًا أَوْ نَقْدًا

means *She will certainly bring forth a she-camel, which shall be a permanent acquisition for breeding, or a male, which shall be sold: for they seldom kept the male camels.* (Th, L.)

نَقْدٌ (Lh, L, K,) and نَقْدٌ (K) and نَقْدٌ (Lh, Az, L,) the form most frequently heard by Az from the Arabs, (L,) or نَقْدٌ (K,) [coll. gen. n.] *A certain kind of tree, (Lh, L, K,) accord. to AA, of the description termed خُوصَةٌ, having a blossom resembling the بَهْرَمَان, i. e., the عَصْفَرُ [or bastard-saffron]; (AHn, L;) its blossom is yellow, and it grows in plain, or soft, grounds: (Az, L:) n. un. with ة; (K;) نَقْدَةٌ (Lh, S, L) and نَقْدَةٌ (TA) and نَقْدَةٌ (Lh, L) and نَقْدَةٌ. (TA.)* — Also نَقْدَةٌ (L,) or نَقْدَةٌ (IAar, L, K,) *The كَرْوِيَاءُ [or caraway]. (IAar, L, K.)* — See نَقْدٌ.

نَقْدٌ: see نَقْدٌ.

نَقْدٌ [a coll. gen. n.] *A kind of sheep, of ugly form; (K;) a kind of sheep of El-Bahreyn, having short legs and ugly faces: (S, L:) or a kind of small sheep of El-Iijáz: (L:) or, simply, lambs: (A, L:) [see an ex. in a prov. cited voce شَامَر in art. شِيمَر:] n. un. with ة; (S, L:) applied alike to the male and female: (L:) pl. نَقَادٌ, and [quasi-pl. n.] نَقَادَةٌ. (L, K.)* As says, that the best of wool is that of نَقْدٌ. And one says, أَذْلٌ مِنَ النَّقْدِ *[More abject, or vile, than*