the sheep called نقد ]. (S, L.) \_ Also, † The lower sort of people. (L.) \_ See نقد and نقد .

into manhood, and having little flesh: (L, K:) [and so الفقد accord. to the CK: but ويُضِي is there put by mistake for وبضي: and the former, (S, L,) or الفقد (K,) a boy despised and little in the eyes of others, that scarcely grows up into manhood; (S, L, K;) sometimes thus applied. (S, L.) فقد A horn eaten, or eroded, at the root. (L.) See also

. نُقُدُ and نَقُدُهُ and نُقُدُةً and نُقَدُ see نَقُدُ

The choice part of a thing. (JK.) — نَقَادَةً قُوْمِهِ † He is of the best of his people. (A.)

A shepherd who tends the kind of sheep called نقاد: (L, K;) or a possessor of skins of that kind of sheep. (Th, L.) — See ناقد.

الْقَنْفُرُ (Ṣ, L, K;) a proper name, like أَسَامُهُ applied to the lion: (Ṣ:) as also الأَنْفَرُ (K;) but some disallow the prefixing of the art.; (TA;) and الأَنْفَدُ (Ṣ, L,) and الأَنْفَدُ (Ṣ, L,) بَلَيْلُهُ الْفَقَدُ (Ṣ, L,) or بَلْيِلُهُ الْفَقَدُ (A, L,) He passed the night of the hedge-hog; i. e. sleepless: (L:) because the hedge-hog remains sleepless (and sees, L) all night: (Ṣ, L, K:) and المُنْفَدُ لَيْلِ الْفَدُانُ A calumniator; a slanderer; as also الْفَقَدُ لَيْلِ الْفَدُانُ الْفَدُانُ الْفَدُانُ اللهُ (L, K,) and الأَنْفَدُ لَيْلِ الْفَدُانُ اللهُ (K) The tortoise: (L, K:) or the latter, the male tortoise: (Lth:) as also with b. (TA.)

الإنْقِدَانُ: see preceding sentence.

## نقذ

1. نَقَنَ, aor. -, inf. n. نَقَنَ; (Mṣb, K̩;) or نَقَنَ, (A, L,) aor. -, (L,) inf. n. نَقَنْ; (A, L;) He became safe, in safety, saved, or liberated; he escaped. (A, L, Mṣb, K̩.) نَقْنًا لَكَ Safety to thee! Said to a man stumbling. (A, K̩.) — See also 4.

2: see 4.

4. أِنْقَاذُ , (Ṣ, A, L, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. اِنْقَادُ ; (K;) and أَ استنقذهُ † ; and أَ استنقذهُ † ; and أَ استنقذهُ † ; and أَ الله ; (Ṣ, A, L, K;) and أَ الله ; (K;) He sared, rescued, or liberated, him or it, (Ṣ, A, L, Mṣb, K,) from such a one, (Ṣ, L,) and from evil. (Mṣb.)

**5**: вее **4**.

10: see 4.

A thing that one has saved, rescued, or liberated; (S, L, Mab, K;) of the measure فُعُلْ and نَفَض like مَفْعُولٌ and and ؛ نَقيذُةٌ and نَقيذٌ ♦ as also ؛ ; ) ; قَبَضْ a man saved, or rescued, or liberated: (L:) also, a horse taken from another people: (L:) or a camel &c. taken by, and then recovered from, the enemy; as also نَقينَدُ and نَقينَة ; pl. نَقَائِدُ (A:) or انقيدَة vignifies a horse saved, or rescued, or liberated, (S, L, K,) and taken, (S, L,) from the enemy; (Ṣ, L, Ķ;) pl. نَقَائذُ : (Ṣ, L;) or the sing. of نقائد, signifying horses saved, or rescued, or liberated, from the hands of men, or of the enemy, is \*نَقيذٌ, without a: (IAar, L:) and, signifies a نَقيدُةً \* (L,) نَقيدُةً coat of mail, (L, K;) because it saves the person wearing it from the sword: (L:) and Az says, I have read in the handwriting of Shemir, that it signifies a coat of mail saved, or rescued, from the enemy. (L.) You say also, هُوَ نَقِيذُهُ , and مُرْ نَقَائِذُ بُوسٍ, and مُرْ نَقَائِذُ بُوسٍ, and from distress, or adversity; and they are &c. (A.) لَهُ شَقَدٌ وَلَا نَقَدٌ He possceses not any-

and : نَقِيْدُ : see نَقِيدُ . \_\_ Also the latter, A woman having had a husband. (K.)

الأَنْقَدُ [or أَنْقَدُ , without the art.,] The hedgehog; القُتْفُدُ : (Ķ;) as also with . (TA.)

## نقر

1. نَقْرُ (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. نَقْرُ (Ṣ, Mṣb,) He (a bird) pecked, or picked up, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb,) Agrain, (Ṣ,) or grains, (A, Mṣb,) from this place and that, (A, K,) with his beak.

(A.) [Accord. to the TA, the addition "from this place and that," which is found in the K and A, and in one place in the Ṣ, seems to be unnecessary. And انتقر signifies the same: see 8, in art. قبال [Hence, because of the sure aim with which a bird pecks a thing,] the same verb, having the same [aor. and] inf. n. signifies, † It (an arrow) hit the butt. (Mṣb.) And He (an archer) hit the butt, without making his arrow to pass through, partly or wholly. (TA.) [Hence

also,] + He took [or picked] a thing, as, for instance, food, with the finger. (TA.) \_ Also, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M, TA,) He struck a thing (IKtt, K, TA,) with a thing: (IKtt, TA:) [generally, he struck, knocked, or pecked, a thing with a pointed instrument, like as a bird strikes a thing with its beak:] he struck [or pecked] a mill-stone, or a stone, &c., with a [which is a pick, or a kind of pickaxe; i.e., he wrought it into shape, and roughened it in its surface, with a pick]. (M, TA.) \_ [Hence,] upon في حَمْر [or engraved writing] a stone. (A, K.) Whence the saying, التَّعلِينُ or, as in a verse of] فِي الصَّغَرِ كَالنَّقْرِ عَلَى الحَجَرِ Niftaweyh, في الحَجْر, i.e., Teaching in infancy is like engraving writing upon stone]. (TA.) \_\_\_ He struck [or fillipped] a man's head, and in like manner a lute, and a tambourine, with his finger. (TA.) You say also أَنْقَرُ \* أَذْنَهُ , meaning, He struck [or fillipped] his ear with his finger. (AA, in TA, art. نُقُرُ [Hence,] \_\_\_ (inf. ، نطب , aor. إ. inf. ، أَنْقَرُ ♦ as appears from what follows ; ] and ﴿ نَقُرُ .n I [He made a snapping with his thumb and middle finger; he struck his thumb against the end of the middle finger and made a sound with them. (A.) [And in like manner the former verb used وَضُعُ [: transitively; as in the following instance He put ] طَرَفَ إِبْهَامِهِ عَلَى بَاطِنِ سَبَّابَتِهِ ثُمَّ نَقَرَهَا the end of his thumb against the inner side of his first finger, then made a snapping with it]. (TA.) رَنَقُرَ بِالدَّابَّة [Hence also, ] .... See also رُنَقُرْ below. .... (T, A, TS,) or بالفَرَس, (S,) aor. -, (TA,) inf. n. ; إِنْقَارٌ .A, TṢ,) inf. n. أَنْقَرَ \* T, Ṣ, TṢ ;) and ; نَقُرٌ (TS;) ! He made a [smacking or] slight sound, to put in motion the [beast or] horse, by making his tongue adhere to his palate and then opening [or suddenly drawing it away]: (S:) or he struck with his tongue the place of utterance of the letter and made a [smacking] sound [by suddenly ف signifies the نَقْرُ (A:) withdrawing his tongue making the end of the tongue to adhere to the palate, then making a sound [by suddenly withdrawing it]: (M, K:) or one's putting his tongue above his central incisors, at the part next the palate, then making a smacking sound [so I render أَثُمَّرُ يَنْقُر]: (TA:) [the sounds thus described, which are nearly the same, are commonly made by the Arabs in the present day, in urging beasts of carriage: ] or an agitation of the tongue (K, TA) in the mouth, upwards and downwards: (TA:) or a sound, (so in some copies of the K and in the TA,) or slight sound, (so in the TS [as mentioned in the TA] and in some copies of the K) by which a horse is put in motion: (TS, K:) or نَقُرُ بِلسَانه, accord. to IKtt, signifies he struck his palate with his tongue to quiet the horse: but this is at variance with what is said by Az, J, and ISd, and requires consideration. (TA.) A poet, (S,) Fedekee El-Minkaree, (K,) i.e., 'Obeyd