

men, and remoteness of hearts from feelings of love or affection; from وَحْشٌ signifying "a wild beast," or "wild beasts, of the desert:" (Mṣb:) unsociableness; unfriendliness; unsocialness; unfamiliarity; shyness; wildness: [in all the above senses] contr. of اُنْسٌ. (T, S, A, K, in art. اُنْس.) [Hence, لَيْلَةُ الْوَحْشَةِ The night of loneliness, &c.; the first night after burial: also called لَيْلَةُ الْوَحْدَةِ, q. v.] You say, تَرَكْتُهُ فِي وَحْشَةٍ I left him in loneliness, or solitude. (TK.) And أَخَذْتُهُ الْوَحْشَةَ Sadness, grief, sorrow, or disquietude or trouble of mind, or sadness, &c., arising from loneliness or solitude, laid hold upon him. (TA.)

وَحْشِيٌّ [Of, or belonging to, or relating to, the desert: and hence, wild; untamed; undomesticated; uncivilized; unfamiliar: and often used as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant]: see وَحْشٌ, in three places: i. q. اَهْلِيٌّ (S, Mṣb, art. حَوْش); contr. of حَوْشِيٌّ. (TA, in art. اهل.) — كَلَامٌ وَحْشِيٌّ i. q. حَوْشِيٌّ. (S, A, art. حَوْش) and in like manner, حَوْشِيَّةٌ. (Mz, 13th نوع.) — The right side of anything: (AZ, AA, S, K, &c.) or the left side (Aṣ, S, A, K,) of anything. (Aṣ, S.) [For more full explanations of this term, and its contr. اِنْسِيٌّ, in relation to a beast and to a man, see the latter term: of a beast, accord. to most authorities, it is The right, far or off, side. See an ex. in a verse cited voce دَفْ.] Of the arm or hand, and of the leg or foot, The back; اِنْسِيٌّ signifying the side that is towards the man: (S:) or of the foot, the former means [the outer side, or] the side that is the more remote from the other foot; the latter being the contr., or that which is towards the other foot. (TA.) Of a bow, (S, K,) or of a Persian bow, (TA.) The back; and اِنْسِيٌّ, the side that is towards thee: (S, K:) or of a bow, whether Persian or not is not said, the former means the side against which the arrow does not lie. (TA.) And الْجَانِبُ الْوَحْشِيُّ signifies the same as الْوَحْشِيُّ. (IAqr.) — A sort of fig, that grows in the mountains and in the remote parts of valleys, of every colour, black and red and white; it is the smallest of figs, [in the TA, smaller than the تَيْن,] and when eaten newly plucked it burns the mouth; but it is dried. (AHn, L.) — رِيحٌ وَحْشِيَّةٌ [or وَحْشِيَّةٌ] A wind that enters one's clothes, by reason of its vehemence. (K.)

وَحْشَانٌ, applied to a man, Sad; sorrowful: pl. وَحْشَانِي. (K.)

وَحْشِيٌّ: see وَحْشٌ, (of which it is a quasi-pl. n.) in two places: — and see وَحْشِيٌّ.

مَوْحِشٌ: see وَحْشٌ, first sentence, and near the end.

أَرْضٌ مَوْحِشَةٌ A land having, (Fr, S, A,) or abounding with, (K,) wild animals, or animals of the desert. (Fr, S, A, K.) [See مَجْرُودَةٌ, in art. جرد.] In [some of] the copies of the K, مَوْحِشَةٌ, which is a mistake. (TA.)

مُتَوْحِشٌ: see وَحْشٌ, first sentence, and near the end.

أَرْضٌ مُتَوْحِشَةٌ: see وَحْشٌ, first sentence.

[&c. وحف]

See Supplement.]

## وخ

R. Q. 1. وَخُوخٌ His belly was, or became, flabby. (TA, voce خَبَب.)

وَخُوخٌ A fat and fleshy man, whose flesh shakes: (L:) having a flaccid belly, and dilated skin; (L, K:) as also بَخْبَاحٌ: (L:) lazy; (L, K:) unwilling to work: (L:) lazy or heavy: (L:) weak: (S, K:) a weak coward: (L:) ad venereum impotens; (L, K:) as also بَخْبَاحٌ and دُوذُخٌ: (L:) qui se polluit, aut concacat, tempore coitus; as also نَخْبَاحٌ and دُوذُخٌ. (IAqr.) — Anything flaccid: (L:) and particularly a flaccid date: (K:) or a date having a flaccid skin: (L:) or a date having no sweetness nor taste. (IAqr.)

## وخد

وَحْدَانٌ and وَخْدٌ, aor. يَخْدُ, inf. n. وَخْدٌ, (S, A, L, K) and وَخِيدٌ, (K,) He (a camel) went along throwing out his legs like the ostrich: (S, L, K:) or went quickly: or went with wide steps: (L, K:) as also خَدِيٌّ: (L:) also said of a horse, (Kr, L,) and of an ostrich. (TA.) See نَصَبُ السَّيْرِ.

وَخْدٌ: } see وَخْدٌ.  
وَخْدٌ: }

وَخْدٌ and وَخْدٌ (S, L, K,) and وَخْدٌ (L, K) A camel going along, or that goes along, throwing out his legs like the ostrich: (S, L, K:) or, quickly: or, with wide steps. (L, K.) The second [which is an intensive or frequentative epithet] is also applied to an ostrich: and the third [which is intensive] to a she-camel. (L.)

## وخز

أَخَذَ &c.: see art. أَخَذَ.

## وخز

1. وَخَزَهُ, (S, A, Mṣb,) aor. يَخْزُهُ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. وَخَزٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) He pierced, stabbed, or pricked him, with a spear, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) or other thing, (K,) or with the like of a spear, as

a dagger, (S,) and a needle, (A, Mṣb,) &c., (Mṣb,) not making the instrument to pass through: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) or, as some say, he did so making the instrument to pass through: in a trad., the plague (الطَّاعُونُ) is said to be a وَخَزٌ inflicted by jinn, or genii; and the word in this instance is explained by some agreeably with the former rendering, and by some agreeably with the latter: or وَخَزٌ signifies a slight piercing, and is like a goading: so accord. to Khālid Ibn-Jembeh, who uses the expression وَخَزَ فِي سَاقِهَا بِمِصْغَةٍ [He made a slight stab in her hump with his scarifier]. (TA.) وَخَزٌ also signifies The act of scarifying; syn. تَبْزِيعٌ. (K.) [So in a MS copy of the K, and this is the right reading: in the TA, تَبْزِيعٌ, written with ع, unpointed: in the CK, تَبْزِيعٌ, with ن and ع instead of ب and غ.] You say of a farrier, وَخَزَهُ بِمِصْغَةٍ وَخَزًا خَفِيفًا لَا يَبْلُغُ الْعَصَبَ [He scarified it with a scarifier slightly, not penetrating to the sinews]; the pronoun referring to the hoof of a horse or the like, and the place of the operation being the part called the أَشَاعِرُ. (Abū-'Adnān, TA.)

وَحْزٌ The plague; syn. طَاعُونٌ. (TA.) See above. — Pain: [or, app., a piercing, or pricking, pain:] as in the following ex.: إِنِّي لِأَجِدُ فِي يَدِي وَخْزًا [Verily I feel, in my arm, or hand, a pain, or a piercing, or pricking, pain]. (IAqr, TA.)

## وخش

1. وَخَشٌ, aor. يَخْشُ, inf. n. وَخَاشَةٌ and وَخْشٌ, (S, K) and وَخْشٌ, (TA.) It (a thing, S, TA,) became bad, vile, or base. (S, K, TA.)

وَخْشٌ Bad, vile, or base; applied to anything: (K:) low, ignoble, vile, base, or mean; the refuse, or lowest or basest or meanest sort, of mankind; (Lth, Az, S, Mṣb, K;) the abject, contemptible, or despicable, thereof; (Lth, Az, Mṣb;) used as a pl., (S, Mṣb, K,) and dual, (Mṣb,) and sing., and masc. and fem., without variation: (Mṣb, K:) but sometimes it is made fem. by the addition of ة: (IAqr, ISd:) and has the dual form: (S, K:) and has for its pl. أَوْخَاشٌ (S, K) and وَخْشَةٌ: (TA.) You say, قَوْمٌ وَخْشٌ and امْرَأَةٌ وَخْشٌ and رَجُلٌ وَخْشٌ [A man, and a woman, and a company of men, low, ignoble, &c.]. (TA.) And ذَلِكُ رَجُلٌ مِّنْ وَخْشٍ That is a man of the low, ignoble, vile, base, or mean, of mankind. (S.) And جَاءَنِي أَوْخَاشٌ مِّنِ النَّاسِ Some of the refuse, or lowest or basest or meanest sort, of mankind came to me. (S.) And وَخْشٌ is the same as وَخْشٌ: (TA:) the rájiz (Dahlab, TA) says, جَارِيَةٌ تَيْسَتْ مِّنِ الْوَحْشِ