- العشُر الاؤُوْ ; for this is a vulgar mistake, into which relaters of traditions have fallen; or it may be a mistake of transcription. (Msb.) And * الصَّنوةُ الوُسْطَى (M, Mgh, \&c.,) mentioned in the Kur, [ii. 239,] (M, K,) meaning The middle prayer ( $\mathrm{Bd}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) betneen the other prayers, ( $\mathbf{B d}$,) or betveen the prayers of the night and the day; ( TA ;) or the most excellent of them in particular: (Bd:) i.e. the prayer of the afternoon; ('Alce Ibn-Abee-Tálib, l'Ab, and others, Mgh, Bḍ, $\mathbf{K}$;) because the prophet said, on the day of the Ahzúb, "they have diverted us from , الصلوة الوسطى the pruyer of the afternonn :" (Bd:) or the prayer of daybreak; (also said to be on the authority of 'Alee, Mgh, $\mathbf{~ B d}, \mathbf{K}$;) because it is between the prayers of the night and the day; ( $\mathrm{Bd} ;$ ) for the saying of the prophet mentioned above does not contravene this and other assortions, since what is meant in the trad. is not what is meant in the Kur: ( $\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{c}}$ :) or, ( $\mathbf{M}$, K,) accord. to Abu-l-Hasan, (M,) the prayer of Fridny ; (M, $\mathbf{Y}$;) because it is the most excellent of the prayers; ( $\mathrm{M} ;$ ) and he who says Oherwise errs, unless he trace up the assertion to the prophet: ( $M, \mathrm{~K}$ :) these three opinions are of the strongest authority ; ( B ; and the first is that which commonly obtains: ( $M$ gh :) or the prayer of noon; (Mgl, Bul, Msb, K ;) because it is in the middle of the day: (Bd:) or the praycr of Friday on the day thercof; but on other days the prayer of noon: ( $\mathbf{K}$, and also said to be on the authority of 'Alec:) or the prayer of sunset: ( $\mathbf{M g h}, \mathrm{Bl}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or the prayer of nightfall: ( B d,, K :) or [the night-prayer
 of the fast: ( $\mathbf{K}:$ ) or the prayer of sucrifices: ( K :) or the prayer of the period called the (K : ) or the prayer of the congregation: ( K :) or the prayer of fear: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or the prayers of nightfall and daybrcak engrther: ( $\mathbf{K}$, and said to be on the authorities of 'Omar and 'Othmán :) or the prayers of daybreak and the afternoon together: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or any of the five prayers; because bofore it are two prayers and after it are two prayers: ( $\mathbb{K}$ :) or all the divinely-uppointed prayers: ( K :) or certain prayers not particularized: ( $\mathrm{K}:$ :) or prayer of midlling length, between long and short. (K.) Honce also, : شَّ وَ A middling thing; a thing of middle sort or hind; (Mẹt;) betmeen good and bad; (S, Mẹb ;) as also thernern: (Mapb:) and in like manner it is applied to a male slave, and a femalo slave, ( $\mathrm{M} p \mathrm{~b}$, ) and two male slaves, and two sheep or

 of that which ye give for food to your families, ( $\mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{Mab}$, ) between what is prodigal and what
 middle class of men : occurring in a saying of 'Alee, cited in full in art. غط. (M.) And
* Teach thou to me a religion of the
middle sort: occurring in a saying of an Arab of the desert to EJ-Hasan, cited in full voce
 [ii. 137,] (\$, Mgh, Msb,) [We have made you to be a nation] conforming, or conformable, to the just mean ; just; equitable: ( $\mathrm{Zj}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{IB}, \mathrm{Bd}$, K :) or good. ( $\mathrm{Zj}, \mathrm{Bd}, \mathrm{Mẹb}, \mathrm{~K}$.$) And$
 A good man; as also "وَ (M :) or a man having good grounds of pretension to respect.
 - بَبْنْ is the best of his people (أوّطْمْتْ (1) in race, and the highest of them in station. (S, K.) And [Such a one is of good quality, or of the best quality, in respect of tribe, and of grounds of pretension to honour].
 He is of the best of his people. (Mab.) And in
 It is of the best of the thing. (Mṣb.) And قَال - ${ }^{\text {* }}$ said: (Jel :) or the most rightly directed, of them, to the truth: ( Mgb :) or it means * رأيا, [the most remote, of them, from either extrence, in judgment]; or سِّ [in age]. (Bd.)

وَسِّطُ : as an epithet, in two places.
 - A mediator, or an intercessor, for the purpose of accommodation, ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$, ) between people, ( O , $)$ or between two persons engaged in mutual altercation or litigation. (K.)
[originally an inf. n. : (see 1:) — and hence, as a subst., Mediation, or intercession]. (S, K. see 5.) - ;بَاطَةُ الدَّنَنِيرِ The best of deenárs. (TA.)

## 


 (ISh, Az, M,) and "وَاسِطَتَدُ, (Lth, M, K,) and - مُوسِمَتُهُ , (Lh, M, [or perhaps " مُوسِطَتُهُ (Larresponding to " camel's saddle: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$ :) accord. to Lth, ( Az , TA,) the part, of the camel's saddle, which is
 but this is a mistake ; (Az, L;) for the ghe of the camel's saddle is one of the 1 $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{L}$, ) which are its two extremities, [or upright pieces of wood,] like the قَرَبُرسُانِ of the horse's saddle, ( $\mathbf{A z}, \mathrm{L}$, ) between which the rider sits; ( $\mathrm{ISh}, \mathrm{Az}, \mathrm{L} ;$ ) it is the extremity which is next to the head of the camel; ( $\mathrm{Az}, \mathrm{L} ;)$ the tall fore:part next to the breast of the rider, (ISh, Ax, L, against which the breast of the rider sometimes
 extremity which is next to the tail of the camel; ( $\mathrm{A} z, \mathrm{~L} ;$ ) the hinder part of the saddle, which is its tall and broad piece of wood that is againat (تُسَاذِى) the head of the rider: ( $1 \mathrm{Bh}, \mathrm{Az}, \mathrm{L}:$ ) the former of these is not called gas being a middle part between the $ا$ آخرة and the as Lth says; nor has the camel's suddle any [part called] قارمة. (Az, L.) - الوَاسُطُ also signifies The piece of wood that is in the middle, between the tmo pieces called the that is upon the neck of a bull which draws a cart or the like. (L in art. عضذ.)
'وإِطَة' Tho jowel that is in the middle of a قِلَّذرة [or necklace], which is the best thereof; (S ;) the large pearl ( درَّر) that is in the middle thereof, which is the most precious of the beads thereof. (L.) - [In modern Arabic, A means
 means of such a thing.- Also, 'An intermediary, interposer, or ayent between parties;
 وَابِسَّة مِنْ العَيْشِ life. (Er-Ŕághib, TA, in art. حف.)
 , وَّسُ , as a subst., in two places; and as an epithet, throughout.
What is in the middle of a تُوسُ [i. e. house, or tent, \&c.], particularly. (I bn'Abb\&d, K.)
 the middle, or midst,] in two halven. (TA.) [This mode of slaughter, termed تُوْبِيط, was often practised under the rule of the Egyptian Sulţans; many instances thereof being mentioned by ElMaḳreezee and other historians. See De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., 2nd ed., vol. i. p. 468.]
,وَّ , as an epithet, in two places.
[وسع \&c.
See Supplement.]

## وش

 lon, faint, genile, or soft, manner, with confusedness; accord. to an explanation, given by Khaleefeh, of the inf. n.; or the word of which he gave that explanation was (see ${ }^{\text {gimgun }}$ :) or he spoke confusedly, so as to be hardly intelligible : or he spoke in a low, faint, gentle, or soft, manner : (see وَشُوْ below : and see R. Q. 2:) in the present day it signifies ke whispered: and $\quad$, he whispered to him.] $=$ ;'وَشْوشتْهُ or handed, it to him in a small quantity. (K.)

