

tilling it continuously, and not giving it rest for a year. (K, TA.)

البخاع *A certain vein, or nerve, (عرق) in the صلب [or back-bone], (Z in the Fáik and Ksh, and K,) lying within the قفا [or back of the neck]; (Z in the Ksh, and TA;) Bd says, lying within the فقار [or vertebrae]; but it is said that this is a mistranscription, and that the right reading is the قفا, as in the Ksh; and it is said in the K to be running into the bone [or, as in the CK, bones,] of the neck; but this is a mistake: (TA:) accord. to an assertion of Z, (K,) in his Fáik and Ksh, (TA,) it is different from the نخاع, with ن, which is the white cord in the interior of the bone of the neck, extending to the back-bone: but I Ath says, I have searched long in lexicons, and in books of medicine and anatomy, but have not found البخاع, with ب, mentioned in any of them. (TA.)*

فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَفْسَكَ, in the Kur [xviii. 5], (S,) means: *And may-be thou wilt kill thyself (S, K) with grief, (S,) being beyond measure eager for their becoming Muslims. (K, TA.)* These words imply an incitement to abstain from regret. (B.)

أَبْخَعٌ [More, and most, effectual to kill, and destroy]. (K voce أَخْعُ, q. v.) — هُمْ أَبْخَعٌ طَاعَةً † They are more sincere and more energetic in obedience than others; as though they exceeded the ordinary bounds in subduing and abasing themselves by obedience. (TA, from a trad.)

بخق

1. بَخِقٌ, aor. ٢; and بَخَقٌ, aor. ٢; *He had that affection of an eye which is termed بَخِقٌ, explained below. (K.) [And,] accord. to ISd, بَخَقَتْ عَيْنُهُ, and بَخِقَتْ, His eye went away; or perished: and i. q. عَارَتْ [his eye became blind; or became wanting; or sank in its socket]: the more approved form is [بَخِقَتْ] with fet-h [to the medial radical]: and it is also explained as meaning فُقِّتَتْ [it was put out; or was blinded; &c.]: (TA:) or, accord. to the Mj, بَخَقَتْ الْعَيْنُ signifies the flesh [app. meaning the bulb, which is also termed the شَحْمَةُ,] of the eye disappeared: and the epithet applied to the eye in this case is بَخِقَاءٌ. (Mgh.) = بَخَقَ عَيْنُهُ, aor. ٢, (S, K,) inf. n. بَخِقٌ, (S,) i. q. عَوَّرَهَا [He put out his eye; or made it to sink in its socket]; (Lth, S, K;) as also أَبْخَقَهَا: (TA:) or the former, (Mgh,) and † the latter, (AA, K, TA,) i. q. فَقَّأَهَا [he put it out; or blinded it; &c.]. (AA, Mgh, K.)*

4: see 1, in two places: = and see also 7.

7. اُنْبَخَقَتِ الْعَيْنُ, so in the Moheet; accord. to the K, † اُنْبَخَقَتْ, but this is wrong; i. q. نَدَرَتْ [The eye fell out from its place; or became displaced]; as in the K. (TA.)

بَخِقٌ [app. inf. n. of بَخَقَ: and, as a simple subst.,] *The worst, or most unseemly, kind of عَوْر [or blindness of one eye, or loss thereof, &c.], and that in which there is most [of the foul matter termed] غَمَصٌ: [in the CK, for أَكْثَرُهُ غَمَصًا, is erroneously put غَمَصًا أَكْثَرُهُ; and so I find in*

the JK:] or the state in which the edge of one's eyelid [شَفْرُ عَيْنِهِ [in the CK شَفْرُ عَيْنِهِ]] will not meet the black, or part surrounded by the white: (Lth, K:) or blindness of one eye (عَوْر) by the disappearance, in the head, of the black, or part surrounded by the white: (S:) or the disappearance of that part of the eye, in the head, after blindness of the eye: (Sh, TA:) or the having the sight gone, but the eye remaining open, blind, or white and blind, but still whole. (IAar, TA.)

بَخِيقٌ, and with ة: see أَبْخَقُ, in three places.

بَاخِقُ الْعَيْنِ: and عَيْنٌ بَاخِقَةٌ: see أَبْخَقُ, in two places.

بَاخِقُ الْعَيْنِ † and بَخِيقٌ † and رَجُلٌ أَبْخَقٌ † and مَبْخُوقٌ الْعَيْنِ † all signify the same; (K;) i. e. *A man blind of one eye; or wanting one eye; or having one of his eyes sunk in its socket; or having one of his eyes dried up; syn. أَعْوَرٌ: (TA:) [or having that affection of an eye which is termed بَخِقٌ:] and in like manner بَخِقَاءٌ applied to a sheep or goat for sacrifice on the occasion of the pilgrimage signifies عَوْرَاءٌ [blind of one eye; &c.]; (Mgh, TA;) or, as some say, having an eye of which the black, or part surrounded by the white, has disappeared in the head. (Mgh.) And عَيْنٌ بَخِقَاءٌ and بَاخِقَةٌ † and بَخِيقٌ † and بَخِيقَةٌ † i. q. عَوْرَاءٌ [An eye that is blind; &c.]: (K:) see also 1.*

أَبْخَقُ الْعَيْنِ: see مَبْخُوقٌ الْعَيْنِ.

بخل

1. بَخِلٌ, (JK, S, Msh, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. بَخَلٌ; (JK, Msh, K;) and بَخَلَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. بَخَلٌ; (Msh, K;) *He was, or became, niggardly, tenacious, stingy, penurious, or avaricious: see بَخُلٌ, below. (K, TA.) You say, بَخَلَ بِكَذَا, (S, TA,) and بَخَلَ بِهِ, He was, or became, niggardly, &c., of such a thing. (TA.) And بَخَلَ عَنْهُ [He withheld, with niggardliness, from him]: and بَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ [he was niggardly to him]. (Bd and Jel in xvii. last verse.)*

2. بَخَلَهُ, (S, K,) inf. n. تَبْخِيلٌ, (K,) *He attributed, or imputed, to him بَخُلٌ [or niggardliness, &c.]: (S:) or he accused him thereof: (K:) or he called him بَخِيلٌ [or niggardly, &c.]. (TA.)*

4. اِبْخَلَهُ *He found him to be بَخِيلٌ [or niggardly, &c.]. (S, Msh, K.)*

بَخَلٌ: see what next follows.

بَخَلٌ and بَخَلٌ, [both of which are properly inf. ns.,] (JK, S, K,) and بَخَلٌ, (Ks, S, Msh, K,) which is a simple subst., (Msh,) and بَخَلٌ (K) and بَخَلٌ and بَخَلٌ (TA) and بَخُولٌ (K,) of all which, the first is that which commonly obtains, (TA,) are syn., (JK, S,) signifying *Niggardliness, tenaciousness, stinginess, penuriousness, or avarice; contr. of كَرَمٌ (K, TA) and جُودٌ; and its definition is the withholding of acquired articles of property from that wherefrom it is not lawful to withhold them: (TA:) or the debarring the asker, or beggar, from what one has*

that is superabundant: (Msh:) and in the law, the refusal of what is incumbent, or obligatory. (Msh, TA.)

بَخُلٌ: see what next precedes.

بَخَلٌ: see بَخُلٌ: — and see also بَخِيلٌ.

بَخَلٌ: } see بَخُلٌ.
بَخُلٌ: }

بَخَلَةٌ *A single act, or instance, of بَخُلٌ [or niggardliness &c.]. (JK, TA.)*

بَخَالٌ: see what next follows.

بَخِيلٌ (JK, S, Msh, K) and † بَاخِلٌ (S, Msh, K) *Niggardly, tenacious, stingy, penurious, or avaricious; (K;) i. e. ذُو بَخَلٍ; (Msh;) epithets from 1: (S, Msh:*) or one from whom niggardliness is experienced much or often: (TA: [app. in explanation of the former:]) and so † بَخَلٌ, in inf. n. used as an epithet [and therefore implying more than the possession of the simple attribute of niggardliness &c., being a kind of personification]; (Abu-l-'Omeythil El-Aarabee, K;) and † بَخَالٌ (S, K) and † بَخَالٌ (K) and † مَبْخَلٌ (JK, K) i. e. شَدِيدُ الْبَخَلِ [very, or vehemently, niggardly &c.]: (S, TA:) pl. of the first, بَخَلَاءٌ; (Msh, K;) and of the second, بَخَلٌ (K) and بَخَالٌ. (TA.)*

بُخُولٌ: see بَخُلٌ.

بَخَالٌ: } see بَخِيلٌ.
بَاخِلٌ: }

مَبْخَلَةٌ *A cause of, or a thing that incites to, بَخُلٌ [or niggardliness &c.]: (K:) a word of the same class as مَجْبَنَةٌ and مَهْلَكَةٌ and مَعْطَشَةٌ and مَفَاةٌ &c. (TA.) So explained as occurring in the trad., (TA,) الولد مَبْخَلَةٌ مَجْبَنَةٌ [Children are a cause of niggardliness and a cause of cowardice]; (S, TA;) because on account of them one loves property, and continuance of life. (S in art. جبن.)*

مَبْخَلٌ: see بَخِيلٌ.

بد

1. بَدَّ, aor. ٢, inf. n. بَدٌّ: see 2. — بَدَّ رِجْلَيْهِ *He parted his legs, or straddled, (S, M, K,) in the stocks, or otherwise. (M.) — بَدَّهُ, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M,) He removed with it, withdrew with it, drew away with it, [or drew it away, from its place,] (M, K,) namely, a thing. (M.) — He made him (namely, his companion, M) to retire, or withdraw, far away; and to refrain, forbear, or abstain; (M, K;) عَنِ الشَّيْءِ; from the thing. (M.) — أَنَا أَبَدُّ بِكَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ الْأَمْرِ — I will defend thee from that thing, or event, by repelling it, or averting it, from thee. (M, L.) — بَدَّ عَنْ دَبْرِ الدَّابَّةِ — It (a felt cloth) was cut, or slit, so as to be clear of the galls, or sores, on the back of the beast. (M, TA.) = بَدَّ, (M,) second pers. بَدَدْتُ, (S, K,) aor. بَدَّدْتُ, (M,) inf. n. بَدْدٌ, (T, S, M, K,) He (a man) was, or became,*