

the horse, (Aḡ, M, TA,) at the two sides of his tongue, after making it cleave to the roof of his mouth, (Lth, M, K, TA,) without removing its extremity from its place, (Lth, TA,) in order to chide the beast: (L:) or انقض به signifies i. q. نَقَر بِهِ [q. v.]; (Aḡ, M, A, TA;) the object being a [camel such as is called] قَعُود; (A;) or whatever be the object. (Aḡ, M, TA.) And انقض انقض بالنعز (S, Ṣgh, K,) or بالعنز (M, A,) He called the goats, (S, Ṣgh, K,) or the she-goat; (M, A;) accord. to AZ, (S, Ṣgh,) or Ks. (M, L.) And انقض به He made a sound to him like as when thou makest a smacking with the tongue to a sheep or goat, [in the TA, كما تنقر الشاة, for which I read كما تنقر بالشاء,] deeming him ignorant. (TA.) And He made a clapping to him with one of his hands upon the other, so as to cause a [sound such as is termed] نَقِيض to be heard. (El-Khattābee.) = انقض أصابعه (M, A, K) He made a sound, or sounds, [app. a cracking of the joints,] with his fingers: (M:) [and so نَقَضَهَا, inf. n. تَنْقِيض: (see فَرَقَعَ):] or he struck with his fingers in order that they might make a sound, or sounds: (K:) if it mean cracking of the joints (فَرَقَعَة), it is disapproved; but if clapping, it is not. (TA.) And انقض العلك He caused the [kind of gum called] علك to make a sound, or sounds; [i. e., in chewing it, as many women do;] the doing of which is disapproved. (S, L, K. [But in the S and L, it said that انقض العلك signifies تَصَوِيْتُهُ, which does not necessarily indicate that the former verb is transitive.]) — Hence, (S, M, TA,) انقض الحمل ظهره (S, M, A, Mḡb, K*) The load made his back to sound by reason of its weight: (M:) or pressed heavily upon him, (S, M, Mḡb, K,) so that his back was heard to make a sound such as is termed نَقِيض; (M, K; * i. e. the sound of the camel's saddle when it becomes infirm by reason of the weight of the load; (Bd, xciv. 3;) or a slight sound, as when a man makes a smacking with his tongue (يَنْقِضُ) to his ass, in driving him: (TA:) or oppressed his back by its weight: (Mḡb:) or rendered him lean, or emaciated; جَعَلَهُ نَقْضًا, i. e. مَبْرُؤًا. (Ibn-'Arafah, K.) Thus in the phrase انقض ظهره (S, M, K,) in [xciv. 3, of] the K. (S, M.)

5. تنقض: see 8. — تنقضت الأرض عن الكبأة The earth clave, or cracked, or burst, from over the truffles; (S, A, * TA;) syn. تَفَطَّرَتْ. (S, TA.) In all the copies of the K, we find تنقض الدَّم, explained by تَقَطَّرَ; [as though meaning The blood was made to drop, drip, or fall in drops;] but how likely is this to be a mistranscription. (TA.) [The right reading of the phrase is probably تنقض الكبر; and of the ex-

planation, تَفَطَّرَ; and if so, the phrase is like انقض الكبر, and نَقَضَ, explained above: see 4, second sentence.] — تنقض البيت The house, or chamber, became cleft, or cracked, in several places, so as to cause a sound to be heard. (K, TA.) And تنقض is also said of a building, [app. in the same sense,] like نَقَضَ. (TA.) [See نَقَضَ السَّفَفَ, in 1, next before the last break.] You say also, تنقضت عظامه † His bones made a sound [app. in being broken]. (IF, K, TA.) [See also 4.]

6. تناقض: see 8. — تناقض also signifies † Mutual contradiction, or repugnancy; contr. of تَوَافُق. (O, TA.) You say, في كلامه تناقض † [In his speech is contradiction, or repugnancy, between different parts;] one part of his speech necessarily implies the annulment of another part; (Mḡb;) his second saying contradicted (نَاقَضَ) his first. (TA.) And تناقض القولان (A, Mḡh,) or الكلامان (Mḡb,) † The two sayings, or sentences, contradicted each other; or were mutually repugnant; as though each undid the other; (Mḡb;) [they annulled each other.] And تناقض الشعيران † [The two poets contradicted each other.] (A, TA.) And تناقض معناه † Its meaning was contradictory. (S, * K, TA.) = [It is also used transitively:] you say, تناقضا البيع † They two mutually dissolved the sale: as though compared with the saying تراءوا الهلال, meaning “they [together] saw the new moon;” and تداءوا القوم, meaning “they [together] called the people;” and تساءلواهم, meaning “they [together] asked them;” notwithstanding that تناقض is [properly] intransitive. (Mḡh.) And تناقضوا عهودهم † [They mutually dissolved, or broke, their compacts, contracts, or covenants]. (T, voce تناقضوا.)

8. انتقض quasi-pass. of نَقَضَ [It became undone; taken, or pulled to pieces: untwisted: unraveled: unwoven: dissolved; broken: or rendered uncompact, unsound, or infirm, after it had been made compact, sound, or firm]: (M, A, Mḡh, Mḡb, TA:) as also نَقَضَ, (A,) and تناقض: (M, TA:) [respecting the first and last, see a remark upon a mistake in the K, following the first sentence in 1: but انتقض afterwards occurs in the K used properly in the phrase انتقض من البنيان: i. q. انتكث. (S:) said of a building, or structure: and of a rope, or cord: (A, Mḡh, Mḡb, TA:) [and of silk, or flax: and of cloth: (see 1:)] and † of a compact, contract, or covenant: (TA:) [and of a sale: (see 1:)] and † of other things. (A, TA.) — [Hence,] انتقضت القرحة † The wound, or ulcer, became recrudescent. (IF, * A.) And انتقض الجرح بعد برئه † The wound became in a bad, or corrupt, state, after its healing. (Mḡb.) And

انتقض الأمر بعد التمامه (A, * Mḡb, TA) † The affair, or case, became in a bad, or unsound state, after it had been in a sound state. (Mḡb.) And انتقض أمر الثغر بعد سدّه † [The state of the place through which the invasion of an enemy was feared became unfortified, after its being fortified, or closed]. (TA.) And انتقضت الطهارة † The state of purity became annulled. (Mḡb.) And انتقض عليه الشعر † [The poetry became undone, annulled, or contradicted, by a reply against him: see يَنْقِضُ عَلَيْهِ]. (A, TA.)

11. انقاض It (a wall) cracked, without falling down; like انقض. (K in art. قض.) See also انقاض, in art. قِض.]

نقض: see نقض, in two places.

نقض i. q. منقوض [Undone; taken, or pulled, to pieces: untwisted: unraveled: unwoven: dissolved; broken: &c. (see 1:)] (S, Mḡh, Mḡb, K:) like نكث (S, TA) in the sense of منكوث: (TA:) as also نقض; (Mḡh, Mḡb;) and نقض: (Sgh:) but El-Ghooree allows only the first: (Mḡh:) Az, however, mentions only the second; (Mḡb;) which signifies as above, applied to a building, or structure; (M, Mḡh;) or what has become taken, or pulled, to pieces, (مَا انْتَقَضَ,) of a building, or structure; (K;) as also the first: (TA:) or نقض signifies مَا نَقَضْتَ what thou hast undone; taken, or pulled, to pieces; untwisted; &c.: (M:) and what is undone, of [the stuff of the tents called] أُخْبِيَة, and of [the garments called] أُكْسِيَة, and twisted a second time; (M, K;) as also نقض; (K;) and نقاض: (L:) or this last signifies what is undone of a hair-rope: (S, O, K:) the pl. of نقض is انقاض [a pl. of pauc.], (M,) and of the same, (Mḡb,) or of نقض, (Mḡh, Mḡb,) منقوض. (Mḡh, Mḡb.) — † Emaciated, or rendered lean, (S, M, K,) by travel; (S, K;) upon which one has journeyed time after time: (O:) Scer says, as though travel had unknit its frame; (M, TA;) thus indicating it to be tropical: (TA:) applied to a male camel, (S, M, K,) and to a horse, (M,) and to a female camel, (S, K,) or the female is termed نقضة: (M, K:) pl. انقاض, (Sb, S, K,) only, (Sb, M,) both of the masc. and fem.; in the latter, the δ being imagined to be elided; (M;) and نقاض is [also said to be] a pl. of نقض signifying jaded, applied to a she-camel. (So in a copy of the S in art. نفض.) — [See an ex. in a verse cited voce سد.] — The place, (S,) or crust of earth, (M, K,) that becomes broken from over truffles; (S, M, K;) for when they are about to come