

and remains in the pl. because it is substituted for و in the sing. عَيْدٌ. (TA.)

باس

1. بَأْسٌ, aor. يَبُؤُسُ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. بَأْسٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) or بَأْسَةٌ; (M; [so I find in a copy of the M, but perhaps it is a mistranscription for بَأْسَةٌ;]) and بَيْئَسٌ, [aor. يَبْيِئَسُ,] inf. n. بَأْسٌ; (M;) *He was, or became, mighty, or strong, in war or fight; (K;) courageous, or valiant: (M, Mṣb, K;) or very mighty or strong in war or fight. (AZ, S.)* = بَيْئَسٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَبْيِئَسُ (S, M, K) and يَبْيِئَسُ, the latter extr., like بَيْئَسٌ aor. of نَعِمٌ, (M,) [and some other instances, (see حَسَبٌ,)] inf. n. بَأْسٌ (S, Mṣb, *K) and بَأْسٌ and بَأْسِي (K) and بَأْسٌ (TA) and بَيْئَسٌ, (S, K,) [in measure] like أَمِيرٌ, (TA,) [accord. to the CḲ بَيْئَسٌ, which is a mistake,] and بَيْئَسِي, (TS, TA,) incorrectly written in the copies of the K بَيْئَسِي; (TA;) or بَأْسٌ; (A;) or both these forms; (M;) *He was, or became, in a state of distress; straitened in his means of subsistence, or in the conveniences of life; (M, Mṣb;) in a state of poverty: (M, A, Mṣb, *TA;) or in a state of pressing want: (S, K, TA;) and بَأْسٌ, inf. n. بَأْسَةٌ and بَيْئَسٌ, whence the subst. بَأْسِي, he was, or became, in a state of trial, or affliction: (M;) and [in like manner,] أَبْأَسٌ, (inf. n. أَبْأَسٌ, S,) *distress, or poverty, or misfortune, or calamity, (البأسة,) befell him. (IAḡr, S, *M, TA.)* = بَيْئَسٌ, also written بَيْئَسٌ and بَيْئَسٌ and بَأْسٌ, (S, K,) is a word of dispraise or blame, (S,) implying all kinds of dispraise or blame, (TA,) [or superlative dispraise or blame; signifying, *Very evil or bad is he, or it: or superlatively evil or bad is he, or it:*] *contr. of نَعِمٌ: (S, M, TA:) a pret. verb, imperfectly inflected, (S, K,) like نَعِمٌ, (S,) [having only one variation of form, namely, the fem. بَيْئَسَتْ, though the masc. is more commonly used even when the agent is fem. or pl.,] because it is translated from its original application, (S, K,) i. e. from لَمِنَ فُلَانٍ signifying distress, &c., to signify dispraise or blame. (S, TA.)* When it is accompanied by a gen. n. without the article ال, this is always in the accus. case: but when the n. has the article ال, it is always in the nom. case: (TA:) you say, بَأْسٌ رَجُلًا [Very evil or bad, or superlatively evil or bad, as a man, is Zeyd; رجلا being a specificative]: (K:) and بَأْسٌ الرَّجُلِ زَيْدٌ [Very evil, &c., is the man, Zeyd]; and بَأْسٌ الْمَرْأَةِ هِنْدٌ [or more commonly بَأْسٌ in this case also, *Very evil, &c., is the woman, Hind*]. (S.) Some argue that it is a noun, from the saying, نَعِمَ السَّيْرُ عَلَى بَأْسِ الْعَيْرِ, because it has a prep.; but this is explained as elliptical, and meaning, نَعِمَ السَّيْرُ عَلَى عَيْرٍ مَقُولٍ فِيهِ بَأْسُ الْعَيْرِ [Excellent is the journeying upon an ass of which it is said *Very evil, &c., is the ass*]. (I' Aḡ p. 232.) Zj says that when it is followed by ما, then مَا, with it, is*

regarded as occupying the place of an indeterminate noun; [namely, سَيِّئًا, as a specificative; as in the Ḳur ii. 84, بَيْئَسًا مَا اشْتَرَوْا بِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ, or بَيْئَسًا, &c., *Very evil, &c., as a thing, is that for which they have sold, or exchanged, themselves:*] (TA:) but some say that it is the agent, and is a determinate noun; and this is the opinion of Ibn-Kharoof, which he ascribes to Sb. (I' Aḡ ubi suprā.) [For further illustration, see نَعِمٌ.]

4: see بَيْئَسٌ.

5: see 6.

6. تَبَأَسَ He feigned the lowliness, or submissiveness, of poverty, humbling, or abasing, himself, (K, *TA,) with men; and تَبَأَسَ is allowable in the same sense. (TA.)

8. ابْتَأَسَ بِهِ, (M, A,) and مَنَّهُ, (S, TA,) *He was distressed by it, or at it; it does not signify dislike: (IB, TA:) or he grieved at it, (S, M, A,) and humbled and abased himself: so in the Ḳur xi. 38 and xii. 69. (M, A, TA.)* It is said of a man when a thing that he dislikes becomes known to him. (AZ, TA.)

بَأْسٌ *Might, or strength, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) in war or fight: (S, A, K:) courage; valour, or valiantness; prowess. (M, K.)* — War, or fight; (M, Mṣb;) as also بَيْئَسٌ (M) and بَأْسَةٌ: (TA:) pl. of the first, أَبْأَسٌ. (Mṣb.) — Hence, (M,) + Fear, (M, TA,) in the saying, لَا بَأْسَ عَلَيْكَ, (M, TA,*) and بَكَ, (M,) [+There is no fear for thee: lit., there is no war against thee, or with thee]: the saying of which to an enemy implies the granting him security, or protection: and in the same sense it is used in a trad., in the phrase اشْتَدَّ الْبَأْسُ [+Fear became vehement]. (TA.) — I. q. ضَرَّرَ [+Harm, injury, &c.]: so in the phrase لَا بَأْسَ [There is, or will be, no harm, &c.; and لَا بَأْسَ بِكَذَا, and فِي كَذَا, +There is, or will be, no harm in such a thing]. (Har p. 311.) It is said in a trad., لَا بَأْسَ بِالْغَنِيِّ لِمَنِ اتَّقَى [There is no harm in wealth to him who is pious]. (El-Jámi' es-Ṣagheer of Es-Suyootee.) بَأْسٌ also occurs for بَأْسٌ; the ء being suppressed, agreeably with analogy; not altered by permutation. (M, TA.) — Punishment: (S, A, K:) or severe punishment; (TA;) as also بَيْئَسٌ, in measure like كَتِفٌ. (IAḡr, TA.) — See also بَأْسٌ, in two places.

بَأْسٌ (also written بَأْسٌ, with the ء suppressed, Mṣb) *Distress; straitness of the means of subsistence, or of the conveniences of life; poverty: (M, Mṣb, *TA:*) or a state of pressing want: (S, K:) or misfortune; calamity: (A:) and بَأْسٌ and بَأْسِي (K, TA) and بَأْسَةٌ (M, A) and بَيْئَسٌ (S, K) and بَيْئَسِي (TA) and مَبَأَسَةٌ (M, TA) [all of which, except بَأْسَةٌ and مَبَأَسَةٌ, are said to be inf. ns. (see بَيْئَسٌ)] signify the same as بَأْسٌ: (S, M, A, K, TA:) بَأْسٌ and بَأْسِي are both from بَأْسٌ [with which they are syn. accord. to authorities*

indicated above]; (Zj, IDrd, TA;) the former is *contr. of نَعِمِي*, (S, TA,) and in like manner the latter is *contr. of نَعِمَاءُ*: (TA:) the latter is of the measure فَعْلَاءٌ without any أَفْعَلٌ, because it is a subst.; like as أَفْعَلٌ occurs among substs. without any فَعْلَاءٌ, as in the instance of أَحْمَدٌ: (Akh, S:) or بَأْسِي signifies a state of trial or affliction, and is a subst.; and بَيْئَسٌ and بَأْسَةٌ signify the same, but are inf. ns.: (M:) and بَأْسَةٌ is syn. with شِدَّةٌ [like بَأْسٌ in the first of the senses explained above]; (S, TA;) and مَشَقَّةٌ [meaning distress, or difficulty]: (TA:) or it signifies misfortune, or calamity, (A, K,) like أَبْأَسٌ; (A;) and so أَبْأَسٌ: (S, K:) or rather this last signifies misfortunes, or calamities; for it is pl. of بَأْسٌ, i. e., a pl. of pauc.; not of بَأْسٌ, as J asserts it to be; for the pl. of pauc. of بَأْسٌ is أَبْأَسٌ: (IB, TA:) but أَبْأَسٌ may be used as pl. of بَأْسَةٌ. (Fr, in S, voce ضَرَّاءُ, q. v.) [See exs. of these two pls. in what follows.] You say يَوْمٌ بَأْسٌ وَيَوْمٌ نَعِيمٌ [A day of distress, or poverty, &c., and a day of ease and plenty]. (S, TA.) And بَأْسٌ لَهُ [May distress, or poverty, &c., befall him]: a form of imprecation. (Sb, M, TA.) And بَأْسٌ أَبْنِ سُمَيْيَةَ, app. an expression of pity [meaning *Alas for the distress, &c., of Ibn-Sumeiyeh!*]. (TA, from a trad.) And عَسَى الْغَوِيرُ أَبْأَسًا *Perhaps the little cave [may be attended with] calamities; not calamity, as in the S [and K]: (IB:) a prov.; (S;) originating from a cave's having collapsed upon some men in it; or from an enemy's having come to some men in a cave, and slain them; wherefore it is applied to anything whence evil is feared: (Aḡ, S, K, in art. غور:) or it is applied to him who is suspected of a thing: (IAḡr, TA:) or الْغَوِيرُ was the name of a certain water, which belonged to the tribe of Kelb, and the words of this prov. were said by Ez-Zebbā, when Ḳaṣe'er turned aside from the plain road, and took the way to الْغَوِيرُ: (Ibn-El-Kelbee, S, K, in art. غور:) بَأْسٌ is in the accus. case by reason of يَكُونُ understood. (Mughnee.) [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 94.] El-Kumeyt also says,*

• قَالُوا أَسَاءَ بَنُو كُرْزٍ فَقُلْتُ لَهُمْ •

• عَسَى الْغَوِيرُ بِأَبْأَسٍ وَأَغْوَارِ •

[They said, *Benoo-Kurz have done evil: and I said to them, Perhaps the little cave may be attended with calamities and connected with other caves*]: بَأْسٌ is here pl. of بَأْسٌ. (IB, TA.) [In the S, the last words are written وَأَغْوَارِ, in one copy: in another, وَأَغْوَارِ: both of which are app. wrong.] — See also بَأْسٌ.

بَيْئَسٌ and بَيْئَسٌ and بَيْئَسٌ and بَيْئَسٌ: see بَيْئَسٌ.

— Calamities; misfortunes. (K.)

بَأْسٌ: see بَأْسٌ, last signification: = and see بَيْئَسٌ.

بَأْسِي: see بَأْسٌ, in three places.

بَأْسَةٌ: see بَأْسٌ: and بَأْسٌ: the latter, in five