BOOK I.

[i. e. O girl, inquire not as disapproving it respecting my desired state for which I shall be excusable (or rather my excusable purpose), my work (or my journeying), and my benevolent care for my camel;] meaning يَا جَارِيَة [and suppressing] and apocopating [جارية]. (S, O. [In the TA, is put for (...]) = See also عاذر :== and إعذار

ما [A disposition to excuse]. One says, م عندهم عذيرة, meaning [They have not a disposition to excuse; or] they do not excuse. (0.) [See Also I.q. غَديرَة [app. as syn. with أرغيدَة]. (0, TA.)

t Evil in disposition ; (S, O, K, TA, and Ham p. 417;) as though needing to excuse himself for his evildoing ; (Ham ibid. ;) vehement in commanding and forbidding, (Ham p. 469,) and in spirit. (K.) [Clamorous. (Freytag, from the Deewan of Jereer.)] __ Applied to an ass, Wide in the i. e. belly, or chest], (S, O, K,) and [app. meaning very levd]. (K.) _ And, applied to dominion, (ملك, O, TA, in the copies of the K erroneously written , TA, [in which and in the O exs. are cited showing the former to be right,]) Wide, or ample : (O:) or strong, (K, TA.) and wide, or ample. (TA.) - [Also, accord. to Golius, from the Destoor el Loghah, An agile animal. ____ And Freytag adds, from the Deewan of Jereer, تَزَوَرَة as signifying Brish (" alacris ").]

, عَاذِرَةً see , عَذْرُ and , عَذْرُ , latter half. [fem. of ,] as an epithet applied to a woman : see the fem. of Also A scar, or mark of a wound; (S, O, K;) and so (O, and thus in copies of the S,) or عذير (TA, and so in a copy of the S.) One says, تَرَكَ به عَاذرا He, or it, left upon him a scar, or mark of a wound. (TA.) And the same is said of rain, meaning, It left upon him, or it, a mark. (TA.) = See also العَاذر in two places. = And العَاذر signifies The vein whence flows the blood of what is termed see 10 in art. الاستحاضة: [see 10 in art. الاستحاضة: [see 10 in art. K :•) a dial. var. of العادل, or an instance of mispronunciation: (S, O:) or it may be so called because it serves as an excuse for the woman. (TA.)

عَذرَة as a subst. : see عَذرَة.

A brand, or mark made with a hot iron, عادور لَقِيتُ منْهُ And مَوَاذِيرَ . (Ş, O.) - And لَقِيتُ منْهُ is a saying mentioned by As, as meaning I experienced, from him, or it, evil: a slice being a dial. var. of عَاتُور, or an instance of mispronunciation. (S, O.) العَاذور also signifies What is cut off from the place of circumcision of a girl [which place is termed her عذرة]. (O, TA.) See also عذرة last quarter.

last quarter. عَدْرَة see عَاذَورَاء

إعدار, (AZ, S, A, O, Msb, K,) originally an

inf. n., (S, O, Msb,) and * مَذِيرَة (S, A, O, K) and مَذَار (A, K) and عَذَار (K,) A repast, or food, prepared on the occasion of a circumcision; (AZ, S, A, O, Msb, K;) or on some joyful occasion: (Msb:) and the last of these words likewise signifies a repast, or food, prepared on the occasion [of the completion] of a building : and also a repast, or food, which one prepares, and to which he invites his brethren, on the occasion of the acquisition of something new: (O, K:) and accord. to the K, all the other words mentioned above also have, app., the former, or perhaps the latter, of these two meanings, as well as the meaning first mentioned above, which is the most common. (TA.)

in two places. مُعْتَذَر see مُعْتَذَر

: مَعَاذر and the pl. مَعْذَرَة and مَعْذُرَة ; and the pl see عذر, in five places : and for the first, see also 8.

عذار properly signifying The place of the] معَذَّر or of the عذار see]: see مذار in four places.

in six , مُعْتَذُر and مُعَذَّر in six places.

sing. of , معاذير (O, K,) which signifies [Excuses, or apologies;] pleas, allegations, or arguments : (K, TA : see عذر, in two places :) and also, (K, TA,) in the dial. of El-Yemen, (TA,) Veils, curtains, or coverings. (O, K, TA.) The saying in the Kur [lxxv. 14 and 15], بل, is expl. ٱلإِنْسَانُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ بَصِيرَةً وَلَوْ أَلْقَى مَعَاذِيرَهُ as meaning [Nay, the man shall be witness against himself, though he throw] his veils or coverings [over his offences]: (TA:) or (accord. to Mujáhid, S, O), [though he offer his excuses; or] though he dispute respecting it (S, O, TA) with every plea by which he may excuse himself. (TA.)

Excused ; freed, cleared, or exempted, مُعَذُور from blame; exculpated. (Msb.) __ And [hence, perhaps,] مَعَذُورَة applied to a woman signifies q. v. in art. مستحاضة]: and sometimes one says * غاذرة ; as meaning having an excuse : (Msb:) the latter is said to be used in the sense of مُسْتَحَاضة; but it requires consideration ; (O, TA;) as though it were of the measure ilai in مُعَذُورَةً i.e. in the sense of مَعْتُورَةً as meaning excused,] from إقامة العُذر. (TA.) ___ [Golius assigns to مَعْذُورٌ the meaning of "Voti impos;" as on the authority of the KL; in which, however, I do not find it.] = Also t Circumcised. (S, A, O, Msb.) = And A camel branded with the mark called عذار. (TA.) = And [A child] affected with the pain, of the fauces, termed عذرة (S, O, K.)

see its pl. in the last clause of the following paragraph.

or have not, an excuse: (TA:) the person to whom this epithet is applied may be a speaker of truth, and he may be not a speaker of truth : (Msb, TA :) and so مُعَذَرٌ which, as applied to a speaker of truth, signifies having an excuse, like معتّدر, (S, O, K,) [of which it is a variation,] for the is changed into 3, and this is incorporated [into the radical 3], and its vowel is transferred to the &, like as is the case in is also allowable, ; يَخَصِّمُونَ ; (S, O;) and (S, O, TA,) and also ; (S, O;) but [it is said that] مَعَذَرًا applied to him who does not speak truth, (S, O, K,) being [originally] of the measure مُعَتَدر, [not a variation of , مُفَعَل,] (S, O,) means falling short, or doing less than is incumbent on him, (S, O, K,) excusing himself (S, O) without having any [real or valid] excuse. (S, O, K.) In the Kur ix. 91, I'Ab read المعذرون * O, K.) [instead of the more usual reading * [المُعَدّرونَ ! (S, O, K,) and so did Yaakoob El-Hadramee, (Az, TA,) from أعذر; the former asserting that it was so revealed; app. considering *, with teshdeed, to apply to one not speaking truth, (S, O, K,) meaning pretending to excuse himself, without having any real excuse; (S, O;) and معذر to mean having an excuse : (S, O, K :) Ibn-Abee-Leylà and Tá-oos read المعاذرون * , as meaning those striving, or labouring, in seeking excuse. (0.)

عذط

1. عَدْطَ : see what here follows.

Q.Q. 1. عَذْيَطَة (O, Msb, K,) inf. n. عَذْيَطَ , (S, Msb,) Alvum ejecit, ventumve per anum emisit, in coïtu: (S, O, Msb, K:) or semen emisit ante congressum : (K:) or semen in coïtu non emisit : (TA :) and مَدْطَ * , aor. - , inf. n. عَدْطَ * signifies the same: (Msb:) or there is no verb derived from size, because it denotes a natural quality : (O, K :) so says El-Mufaddal Ibn-Selcmeh, in his book on the errors in the 'Eyn: but the rule is only one which applies in most instances, of which this is not one; for the former of these words is of established authority, mentioned by Ibn-Málik and others of the leading lexicologists. (TA.)

.عَذْيَطَ the subst. [or abstract n.] from عَذَط (Lth, K.)

see what follows.

(Th, L, K) عَذْيُوطٌ (S, O, Msb, K) and عَذْيُوطٌ (Th, L, K) and مذوط (Ibn-'Abbad, O, K) Qui alvum ejicit, ventumve per anum emittit, in coïtu : (S, O, Msb, K:) or qui semen emittit ante congressum : (K:) or qui semen in coïtu non emittit : (TA :) and so with 5 applied to a woman: (S, O, Msb:) pl. (Lth, زَعَذَاوِيطُ and عَذَايِيطُ [masc.] and عَذَيُوطُونَ O, K;) the last contr. to rule. (TA.)

عذف

. عَذْفٌ . (Ṣ, Ķ) aor. ج . (Ķ,) inf. n عَذَفَ One excusing himself, whether he have, (IDrd, S, O,) He ate : (S, O, K :) as also with معتذر