

lose; syn. نَقَصَهُ; (O, K;) as also غَذَّ مِنْهُ (O, K.) You say, مَا نَقَصْتُكَ مَا غَذَّذْتُكَ شَيْئًا i. e. [I did not diminish to thee, &c., or I have not diminished to thee, &c., aught]. (O.)

4. اغذى فى السير: see 1, in three places. — اغذى فى السير (S, O, L, K;) inf. n. اغذادًا; (S, O, L;) and اغذى السير; (L, K;) He hastened in the pace or journeying; (S, O, L, K;) and he hastened the pace or journeying. (L, K.) — And Abu-l-Hasan Ibn-Keysân thinks, from the use of the phrase سير مَعْدًا, that one says also, اغذى السير, meaning The pace, or journeying, was quick. (L.)

R. Q. 1. غَذَّذَ: see 1, last sentence but one.

R. Q. 2. تَغَذَّذَ He leaped, sprang, or bounded. (O, K.)

غذية Thick purulent matter (S, O, L, K) of a wound; as also غثية. (S, O, L.) Yaḥkoob says that the ذ of the former is a substitute for the ث of the latter; (L;) and so says Ibn-es-Seed. (TA.)

غاذ [act. part. n. of 1, q. v.: as such signifying A vein incessantly bleeding. (L.) — Also A recrudescence (عرب [inf. n. of عرب], so in the O, in copies of the ك غَرَب, and in the CK غَرَب, [app. a mistranscription suggested by another explanation of غاذ which will be found in what follows,] in any part of the body. (L, K.) AZ says, what we call العَرَب, the Arabs term الغاذ. (O.) One says of a camel that has had a gall on the back which has healed but is, or becomes, moist [or exuding], به غاذ, [He has a gall which has healed but is moist, or constantly discharging, or exuding]. (S, O, L.) — And A vein, or duct, in the eye, [also called غَرَب,] which flows incessantly. (L, K.) In this sense, and in that immediately preceding, it is a subst. like كَاهِل and غَارِب. (L.) — And قَطَعَ اللَّهُ غَاذَ فُلَانٍ, one says, الحس: one says, حسه [app. meaning May God cause to cease the sound of such a one]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

الغاذة The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child; as also الغاذية [which belongs to art. غذو]. (IAḡr, K, TA.)

أغذ More, or most, or very, quick, and brisk, or sprightly. (L.)

سير مَعْدًا A quick pace or journeying: a phrase like نَيْلٌ نَائِرٌ. (L. [See also 4: and see an ex. voce مَرْدٌ, in art. رد.])

مَعْدًا A camel that loathes water. (S, O, L, K.)

غذو

1. اغذوه (S, Mḡb, K, TA.) aor. اغذوه, (Mḡb,) inf. n. غذو, (K,) I fed him, or nourished him, (S,

Mḡb, K, TA.) [for instance,] a child, (S, TA,) with milk; (S, Mḡb, TA;) and غذيته signifies the same, unknown by J, and therefore disallowed by him, (K and TA in art. غدى,) but known by ISd; (TA in that art.;) and so غذيته, (S, Mḡb, K, TA,) inf. n. تغذية, (S, TA,) [but, accord. to SM,] in an intensive sense. (TA.) And غذاه الطعام, aor. and inf. n. as above, The food [nourished him, or] had an agreeable, a wholesome, or a beneficial, effect upon him, and sufficed him; namely, a child. (Mḡb.) — And [hence,] غذو بلبان الكرم [They were fed, or nourished, by sucking the milk of generosity; meaning they derived generosity from their parents]. (TA.) = غذا, and غذا به, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He (a camel) interrupted his urine; (K, TA;) as also غذاه, (S, K, TA,) inf. n. تغذية. (S, TA.) And غذا الكلب بغدى [or بغذا] The dog emitted urine in repeated discharges. (TA.) = غذا, said of urine, It became interrupted: (S, K, TA:) the verb being intrans. as well as trans. (TA.) — And, (S, M, K, TA,) aor. يغذو, inf. n. غذو and غذوان, (M, TA,) It flowed; (S, M, K, TA;) said of water, (S,) or, as some say, of anything, [or] of water or blood or sweat. (TA.) [Thus,] as IKḡḡ says, the verb has two contr. significations. (TA.) It flowed with blood; (S, K;) aor. as above, inf. n. غذو; (S;) said of a vein; as also غدى, inf. n. تغذية. (S, K.) And It flowed continually; aor. as above; said of a wound. (TA.) — And † He went quickly, or swiftly; (S, M, K, TA;) aor. as above, inf. n. غذو and غذوان; said of a horse. (TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence. — [Hence,] النار تغذى بالحطب [The fire is fed with firewood]. (TA.) — And التغذية signifies also التربية [app. as meaning The rearing a child &c.: though it also means “the feeding, or nourishing”]: (S, K:) or in an intensive sense. (TA.) = See, again, 1, in two places.

5. تغذى quasi-pass. of 2: (Mḡb, K:) see 8. — [Hence,] one says of a man, خيرته يتغذى كل يوم [His goodness increases every day. (TA.)

8. اغتذى He was, or became, fed, or nourished; (S, Mḡb, K;) as also تغذى. (Mḡb, K.) You say, اغتذى به, He was, or became, fed, or nourished, with it; (S, Mḡb;) namely, food, and beverage, (S,) or milk. (Mḡb.)

10. استغذاه He threw him down on the ground with vehemence. (K.)

غذى or غذا [accord. to different copies of the K, the former agreeable with a general rule, though the latter is said in the TA to be the right,] The urine of the camel, (K, TA,) and of the dog. (TA. [See 1.]

غذوان [an inf. n. of غذا said of water, and of a horse, and hence, app.,] † Swift: (TA:) or brisk, lively, or sprightly, and swift; applied to a horse: (S, K, TA: [see also غذوان:]) or that

interrupts his urine, or emits it in repeated discharges, (يغذو ببوله,) when he runs. (TA.) — And (applied to a man, TA) † Long-tongued, or clamorous and foul-tongued; foul, unseemly, or obscene [in speech]: fem. with ة: (K, TA:) the latter, applied to a woman, expl. by Fr as signifying فاحشة [i. e. foul, &c., as above]. (TA.)

غذوى: see غدى, in four places: — and see also عدوى, in art. عدو.

غذاء Aliment, or nutriment; consisting of food and of drink; (S, Mḡb;) the means of the growth, or increase, and of the sustenance, or support, of the body: (K:) pl. اغذية. (KL.) [One says رجلٌ حسن الغذاء A man good in respect of food; i. e., who feeds on good food: and سيئ الغذاء bad in respect of food; who feeds on bad food.] — It is also applied, by the poet Eiyoub Ibn-'Abáyeh, to † The water for irrigation of palm-trees. (TA.) = Also pl. of غدى. (S, &c.)

غدى A lamb, or kid; syn. سخلنة; (S, Mḡb, K;) or, as some say, a lamb (حمل); (Mḡb;) and the pl. is غداه: (S, Mḡb, K:) and syn. with غذوى in senses expl. in art. عدو: as also غذوى: (K:) or غدى المال and غذويه signify the younglings of cattle, such as lambs or kids and the like; (S, Mḡb;) accord. to Khalaf El-Aḡmar, (S,) or IF; so that they are of camels and of hine and of sheep or goats: (Mḡb:) accord. to IAḡr, † غذوى is syn. with بهيم [an evident mistranscription for بهيم, q. v.]: and signifies such as is fed: (TA:) and he was told, he says, by an Arab of the desert, of Belhujeym, that the غذوى is the lamb (حمل), or the kid, that is not nourished with the milk of its mother, but with another's milk; accord. to which explanation it is different from the غدى; and so it is accord. to Az; but, as IF says, some imagine الغذوى to be from الغدى, which signifies the سخلنة [as expl. in the beginning of this paragraph]. (Mḡb, TA.) The dim. of غدى is غدى. (S.) — See also عدوى, in art. عدو.

غدى dim. of غدى, q. v. (S.)

غذى مالى † A good manager or tender [of cattle]: (K, TA:) as though he fed them, or reared them. (TA.) = And الغاذى signifies also The wound that will not cease to bleed. (TA.)

الغاذية A certain vein; (K, TA;) so called because of its flowing with blood. (TA.) — And The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child, as long as it continues soft; for when it becomes hard, and becomes bone, it is termed يافوخ: pl. الغواذى: mentioned by AZ: (TA:) also called الغاذة. (IAḡr, K in art. غذ.)

الغيداء, of the measure فِعْلٌ [when indeterminate,] from غذا “it flowed,” occurring in a