

terrified, or frightened. (L.) = نَجَدَ, (aor. 2, L,) inf. n. نُجُودٌ, It (a thing, or an affair,) was, or became, apparent, manifest, plain, or evident. (L, K.) — نَجَدَ, aor. 2, inf. n. نُجُودٌ, It (a road) was, or became, apparent, manifest, conspicuous, or plain. (L.) — أَعْطَاهُ الْأَرْضَ بِمَا نَجَدَ مِنْهَا He gave him the land with what came forth from it. (L.)

2. نَجَدَهُ الدَّهْرُ, (inf. n. تَنْجِيدٌ, K,) Time, or habit, or fortune, tried, or proved, him, and taught him, (S, L,) and rendered him expert, or experienced, and well informed, (L,) or firm, or sound, in judgment: (K:) as also نَجَدَهُ, which is more approved. (L.) = نَجَدَ, inf. n. تَنْجِيدٌ, He ran; syn. عَدَا. (K.) = نَجَدَ, inf. n. تَنْجِيدٌ, He ornamented, or decorated, a house or tent (بيت) with the articles of furniture called نُجُودٌ, pl. of نَجْدٌ: (S,* L, K:*) [and, accord. to present usage, he manufactured beds and the like, and pillows; and teased, separated, or loosened, cotton, for stuffing beds, &c., with the bow and mallet: see also نَجَادٌ].

3. نَجَدَهُ He went forth to him to fight, or combat. (A.) — نَجَدَتِ الْإِبِلُ She (a camel) vied with the other camels in abundance of milk: she yielded abundance of milk when the other camels had little. (L, K:*) — See 4.

4. انجَدَ, (S, L, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. اِنْجَادٌ, (L;) and نَجَدَ, aor. 2; (Mṣb;) and نَجَدَ, inf. n. مَنَاجِدَةٌ, (S, L;) He aided, or assisted, another: (S, L, Mṣb, K;) he succoured him. (L.) — انجده عليه He aided, or assisted, him against him. (L.) — انجده الدعوة (S, L, K) He answered, or complied with, the call, prayer, or invitation. (L, K.) And انجده الدعوة He answered, or complied with, his call, prayer, or invitation. (M, L.) — انجده He was, or became, or drew, near to his family, or wife; expl. by قَرَّبَ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ. (Lh, ISd, K.) = انجده السماء The sky became clear. (K.) — انجده (L, K) and نَجَدَ (K) He, or it, (a person, or thing, L, both said of such a thing as a mountain, TA,) became high, or lofty. (L, K.) — غَارَ وَأَنْجَدَ + He became famous in the low countries and in the high. (A.) — انجده, (inf. n. اِنْجَادٌ, L,) He entered upon the country of Nejd: (S, L:) or he came to Nejd, or to high land or country: (L, K:) or he went thither: (L:) or he went forth to, or towards, it. (Lh, ISd, L, K.) — أَنْجَدَ مَنْ رَأَى حَضَانَ, a proverb, He enters Nejd who sees Hadan, which is the name of a mountain; i. e., in going up from El-Ghowr, or El-Ghór. (S, L.)

5. تَنْجَدَ: see 4. — He swore a big oath. (L.)

10. اسْتَنْجَدَهُ He asked, or desired, of him aid, or assistance, (S, L, K,*) and succour. (L.) —

استنجد He (a man) became strong after having been weak, (S, L, K,) or sick. (TA.) — استنجد عليه, (S, L,) and به, (L, TA,) He became emboldened against him, (S, L, K,) and clave to him, (L,) after having regarded him with awe, or fear. (S, L, K.) — استنجد He became courageous after having been cowardly. (A.) See also نَجَدَ.

نَجْدٌ High, or elevated, land or country: (S, L, Mṣb, K:) or hard, and rugged, and elevated, or high, table-land: only stony and rugged, or hard, elevated land, like a mountain, standing over against one and intercepting his view of what is behind it, but not very high, is thus called: (L:) pl. اِنْجَادٌ, (S, L, K,) a pl. of pauc., (TA,) and اِنْجَادٌ, (L, K,) [also a pl. of pauc.,] and نَجَادٌ and نُجُودٌ (S, L, K) and اِنْجِدَةٌ; (IAar, L, K;) and pl. of نُجُودٌ; [another pl. of pauc.;] (S, K;) or this is a mistake, and it is pl. of نَجَادٌ, like as أَحْمَرَةٌ is pl. of حِمَارٌ; or it is a pl. deviating from common rule. (IB, L.) You say اُعْلُ هَاتِيكَ النَّجَادَ Ascend thou these high lands; and هَذَاكَ النَّجَادَ this high land, making it singular. (L.) — نَجْدٌ, (S, L, K, &c.,) and نَجْدٌ, (K,) the latter of the dial. of Hudheyl, (Akh,) of the masc. gender, [The high land, or country;] a division of the country of the Arabs; opposed to الغَوْرُ, [or the low country,] i. e., Tihámeh; all the high land from Tihámeh to the land of El-'Irák; (S, L;) above it are Tihámeh and El-Yemen, and below it El-'Irák and Esh-Shám; (K;) it begins, towards El-Hijáz, at Dhát-'Irk, (Mṣb, K,) and ends at Sawád of El-'Irák, and hence it is said to form no part of El-Hijáz: (Mṣb:) or it comprises all that is beyond the moat, or fosse, which Kisrà made to the Sawád of El-'Irák until one inclines to the Harrah (الْحَرَّةُ), when he is in El-Hijáz; (El-Báhilee, T, L, Mṣb;) and it extends to the east of El-Ghowr, or El-Ghór; which is all the tract of which the torrents flow westwards: Tihámeh extends from Dhát-'Irk to the distance of two days' journey beyond Mekkeh: the tract beyond this, westward, is Ghowr, or Ghór; and beyond this, southwards, is Es-Saráh, as far as the frontiers of El-Yemen: (El-Báhilee, L:) or, as the Arabs of the desert have been heard to say, the country which one enters when, journeying upwards, he leaves behind him 'Ijliz, which is above El-Karyateyn, and which he quits when he descends from the mountain-roads of Dhát-'Irk, where he enters Tihámeh, and when he meets with the stony tracts termed حرار in Nejd, where El-Hijáz commences: (Aṣ, L:) or the high country from Baṭn-er-Rummeh to the mountain-roads of Dhát-'Irk: (ISK, L:) or the country from El-'Odheyb to Dhát-'Irk, and to El-Yemámeh, and to El-Yemen, and to the two

mountains of Teiyi, and from El-Mirbed to Wejreh: Dhát-'Irk is the beginning of Tihámeh, extending to the sea and Juddeh: El-Medeeneh is not of Tihámeh nor of Nejd, but of El-Hijáz, higher than El-Ghowr, or El-Ghór, and lower than Nejd. (IAar, L.) — نَجْدٌ An elevated road: (S:) or an elevated and conspicuous road. (L, K.) A road in a mountain. (L.) [Hence طَلَاعُ قَدَيْنَاهُ, expl. below, and in art. طلع.] — النَّجْدَيْنِ [Kur, xc. 10] We have shown him the two ways; the way of good and that of evil: (Beyd, Jel, L:) or the two conspicuous ways: (L:) — or We have given him the two breasts; (Beyd, L;) for نَجْدٌ also signifies a woman's breast; (L, K;) the belly beneath it being like the [country called] غَوْرٌ. (TA.) — أَمَا وَنَجْدِيهَا مَا فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ thou not that? A form of oath of the Arabs. (MF.) — نَجْدٌ and نَجْدٌ A thing, or an affair, apparent, manifest, plain, or evident. (L.) — طَلَاعُ أَنْجِدَةٍ, and هُوَ طَلَاعُ أَنْجِدٍ — and طَلَاعُ نَجَادٍ, (L, K,) and الأَنْجِدِ, (K, art. طلع,) and النَّجَادِ, (L, K,) † He is one who surmounts difficult affairs: (A:) or he is one who manages affairs thoroughly, (L, K,) and masters them: (L:) or he is a man expert in affairs, who surmounts and masters them by his knowledge and experience and excellent judgment: or, who aims at lofty things: (K, art. طلع:) or he is one who rises to eminences, or to lofty things or circumstances, or to the means of attaining such things: (S:) as also طَلَاعُ التَّنَائِيَا. (S, K, art. طلع.) See نَجْدٌ, and مَنَاجِدٌ. — نَجْدٌ, sing. of نُجُودٌ (A'Obeyd, S, L, K) and of نَجَادٌ, (L, K,) which signify The articles of household furniture and the like (متاع) with which a house or tent (بيت) is ornamented, or decorated; (A'Obeyd, S, L;) the carpets and beds or other things that are spread, and the pillows, used for that purpose: (L, K:) the cloths or stuffs used for this purpose, with which the walls are hung, and which are spread; (L;) the curtains which are hung upon the walls: (A:) and اِنْجَادٌ, pl. of نَجْدٌ, household furniture, consisting of such things as are spread, and pillows, and curtains. (L.) = نَجْدٌ A skilful, or an expert, guide of the way. (L, K.) = نَجْدٌ, (K,) or نَجْدٌ, (L,) A place in which are no trees. (L, K.) = نَجْدٌ A kind of tree resembling the شَبْرُمُ in its colour and manner of growth and its thorns. (L.)

نَجْدٌ Sweat, (S, L, K,) by reason of work, or of sorrow, grief, or anxiety, &c. (L.) = النَّجْدَاتُ A certain sect of the Khárijees, (S, L,) of those called the Harooreeyeh; (L;) the companions, (S, K,) or followers, (L,) of Nejdeh Ibn-'Amir (S, L, K) El-Harooree (L) El-Hanafee, (S, L, K,) of the Benoo-Haneefeh; (TA;) also called النَّجْدِيَّةُ. (TA.)