

of cutting, hewing, and the like; (S, K, L;) an adz, or addice. (Mṣb.)

مِنْحَات: see مِنْحَت.

فَرَسٌ مُنَّحَتْ الْحَوَافِرُ [A horse having the hoofs much worn.] (IDrd, K, art. حك.)

مُنْحُوت: see نَحِيْتُ. = A word compounded of two [or more] words; such as حَمْدَلٌ, بِسْمَلٌ, حَوْقَلٌ, &c. (Mṣb, TA, art. بسم.)

نحت

نَحِيْتُ dial. form of نَحِيْفٌ: (Kr:) ISd thinks the ن to be a substitute for ف. (TA.)

نحر

1. نَحَرَ, (A, Mṣb, K,) aor. نَحَرَ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. نَحْرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and مَنَحَرَ (Mṣb) and تَنَحَّرَ [an intensive form], (K,) He stabbed, or stuck, (A, K,) a camel, (A, TA,) or a beast, (Mṣb,) [but generally the former,] in his نَحْرٌ, (A,) or in his مَنَحْرٌ, (TA,) where the windpipe (حَلْقُومٌ) commences in the uppermost part of the breast; (K, TA;) [i.e., in the لَبَّةُ for] نَحْرٌ in the لَبَّةُ is like ذُبْحٌ in the throat. (S.) [Hence,] يَوْمُ النَّحْرِ [The day of the stabbing of the camels &c.]; (K;) and عِيدُ النَّحْرِ [the festival of the stabbing of the camels &c.]; (Mṣb;) the tenth of [the month] Dhul-Hijjah; (K;) because then the camels and cows and bulls brought as offerings to Mekkeh, for sacrifice, are stabbed. (TA.) — He slew. (TA.) — نَحَرَهُ, aor. and inf. ns. as above, He hit, or hurt, his نَحْرٌ. (K.) You say نَحَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ I hit, or hurt, the نَحْرُ of the man. (S.) = [Hence,] نَحَرَ الْأُمُورَ عَلِمًا [He mastered affairs, or the affairs, by knowledge, or science]: (A): he knew affairs soundly, or thoroughly. (Har, 2nd ed. of Paris, p. 95, Com.) And يَنْحَرُ الْعِلْمَ يَنْحَرُهُ [He masters knowledge, or science, indeed]. (A, K.) Jereer was asked respecting the Islamee poets, and answered, نَبَعَةُ الشُّعْرَاءِ لِلْفَرَزْدَقِ [meaning, "The bow," or "the arrow, of the poets belongs to El-Farezdaq;"] applying the term نَبَعَةٌ in this manner because bows and arrows were made of the tree called نَبْعٌ: so it was said, "Then what hast thou left for thyself?" and he answered, أَنَا نَحَرْتُ الشُّعْرَ نَحْرًا [I have mastered poetry indeed]. (A.) You say also, نَحَرْتُ الشَّيْءَ عَلِمًا + I knew the thing thoroughly, or superlatively well; as also قَتَلْتَهُ عَلِمًا. (Bd in iv. 156.) = [Hence also,] نَحَرَ الصَّلَاةَ He performed, or recited, the prayer in the first part of its time. (TA.) — نَحَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ, occurring in a trad., may mean either † May God hasten to do them good, or may God slay them. (IAth.) = [Hence

also,] نَحَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ, (S, A,) inf. n. نَحْرٌ, (A,) † I became opposite to the man; syn. صَرْتُ فِي نَحْرِهِ; (S;) I faced, or fronted, him; syn. قَابَلْتُهُ. (A, TA.) And نَحَرَ الدَّارَ الدَّارَ, [or نَحَرْتُ,] (K,) aor. نَحَرَ, (TA,) † The house faced, or fronted, the house; (K, TA;) as also نَاحَرْتُ. (TA.) And دِيَارُهُمْ تَنْحَرُ الطَّرِيقَ † Their houses face, or front, the road. (A.) [See also 6.] And Abu-l-Gheyth says, that the last night of the month, with its day, is called النَّحِيرَةُ for this reason, لِأَنَّهَا تَنْحَرُ الشَّهْرَ الَّذِي بَعْدَهَا, i.e., Because it becomes opposite to the month that is after it: or because it reaches the first part of the month that is after it. (S.)

3: see 1, near the end.

6. تَنَحَّرُوا فِي الْقِتَالِ (S, TA) They stabbed one another in the نَحْرُ, or slew one another, in fight. Here the verb is used in its proper sense. (TA.) — [Hence,] تَنَاحَرَ الْقَوْمُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ (A, K,) and انْتَحَرُوا عَلَيْهِ (S, A, K,) † The people were mutually niggardly, or tenacious, or avaricious, of the thing, (S, A, K,) so that they almost slew one another. (K, * TA.) = الدَّارَانِ تَتَنَاحَرَانِ † The two houses face, or front, each other. (K.) [The like is also said in the A.] Fr. says, I have heard some of the Arabs say مَنَازِلُهُمْ تَنَاحَرُ, [for تَتَنَاحَرُ,] † Their places of abode face, or front, one another; this is opposite to this. (TA.)

8. انتحَرَ He (a man, S) stabbed himself in the نَحْرُ, (S,) or slew himself. (K.) It is said in a proverb, سَرَقَ السَّارِقُ فَانْتَحَرَ [The robber was robbed, and in consequence slew himself]: (S:) or سَرَقَ السَّارِقُ فَانْتَحَرَ [app. meaning, † The robber robbed, and so occasioned his own slaughter: for it is said that the verb is here used tropically]. (TA; and so in a copy of the S, and of the A.) [The former reading, which I prefer, is given in Freytag's Arab. Prov, q. v., vol. i. p. 618.] — † It (a cloud) burst with much water. (A.) = See also 6.

النَّحْرُ, (S, Mṣb,) or نَحْرُ الصَّدْرِ, (A, K,) The uppermost part of the breast, or chest; (A, K;) as also الْمُنْحُورُ: (Sb, IB, K:) or the place of the collar or necklace: (A, K:) or that part of the breast or chest which is the place of the collar or necklace; (S, Mṣb;) so accord. to A'Obeyd: (TA, art. ترب:) which is also called الْمُنْحَرُ: (S:) or the breast or bosom or chest itself: (TA:) or النَّحُورُ, the pl., is also applied to the breasts or chests: (Mṣb:) and النَّحْرُ, (A,) or الْمُنْحَرُ, (S, A, Mṣb, K, TA,) also signifies the part in which a camel is stabbed, or stuck; (A, TA; where the windpipe (حَلْقُومٌ) commences, in the uppermost part of the breast: (TA:) or the place where the

هَدْيُ [or animal brought as an offering to Mekkeh or to the Kaqbeh or to the Haram, such as a camel, cow, bull, sheep, or goat, to be sacrificed,] &c., is stabbed, or stuck: (S, K:) or the place, in the throat, where a beast is stabbed, or stuck: (Mṣb:) نَحْرٌ is masc., (Lh, K,) only: (Lh:) [or sometimes fem.: see an ex., voce تَرَبٌ:] its pl. is نُحُورٌ, (A, Mṣb, K,) only: (TA:) and the pl. of مَنَحَرٌ is مَنَاحِرٌ. (A.) = نَحْرٌ also signifies † The first, the first part, or the commencement, of the day; (S, K;) and of the month, (K,) as also نَاحِرٌ; (TA;) and of the ظَهْرَةُ, which is when the sun has reached its highest point, [especially in summer,] as though it had reached the نَحْرُ, as also نَاحِرَةٌ: (TA:) pl. نُحُورٌ. (K.) You say جَاءَ فِي نَحْرِ النَّهَارِ, &c., † He came in the first part of the day, &c. (TA.) See also نَحِيرَةٌ. = Also, قَعَدَ فُلَانٌ فِي نَحْرِ فُلَانٍ † Such a one sat in front of such a one; facing him; opposite to him. (A.) And صَارَ فِي نَحْرِهِ [He, or it, became in front of, or opposite to, him, or it]. (S.) And هَذَا يَنْحَرُ هَذَا † This is in front of, facing, or opposite to, this. (Fr, TA.)

نَحْرِي: see نَحْرِي.

لَقِيتُهُ صَحْرَةً بَحْرَةً نَحْرَةً, with tenween, † I met him in open vien. (Sgh, K.) See بَحْرَةٌ and صَحْرَةٌ.

نَحْرِي (S, A, K) and نَحْرِي (K) † Soundly, or thoroughly, learned; (S;) or skilled or skilful, intelligent, experienced, (A, K, TA,) or, as some say, (TA,) sound in what he does, skilful and intelligent, knowing and skilful in everything: because he masters (يَنْحَرُ) knowledge or science: (A, K, TA:) pl. of the former, نَحَارِي. (A.)

نَحِيرٌ A camel [or other beast] stabbed, or stuck, (K, TA,) in the مَنَحْرُ, (TA,) where the windpipe (حَلْقُومٌ) commences, in the uppermost part of the breast; (K, TA;) and مَنَحُورٌ signifies [the same: and] slaughtered: (TA:) the former is masc. and fem., and the fem. is also نَحِيرَةٌ: (TA:) pl. of نَحِيرٌ, (K,) and of نَحِيرَةٌ, (TA,) نَحْرِي and نَحَارِي. (K, TA.) — † A son devoted to be sacrificed: of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ. (Mgh.) = النَّحِيرَةُ † The first day of the month; [as also, app., نَحْرٌ الشَّهْرِ, and نَاحِرَتُهُ, and نَحِيرَتُهُ:] or the last thereof; (K;) as also النَّاحِرُ: (TA:) or the last night thereof; (S, K;) as also النَّحِيرُ: (K:) or the last night thereof with its day [i.e. the day immediately following]; as also النَّاحِرَةُ; because it becomes opposite to that which is next after it, or because it reaches to the first part thereof [or