

knowledge of them; or considered, or examined, them repeatedly, in order to know them. (TA.)

The saying of El-'Ojeyr Es-Saloolee,

إِلَى مَلِكٍ يَسْتَنْفِضُ الْقَوْمَ طَرَفَهُ

means † [To a king whose eye] looks at the people, or company of men, and knows who among them has the right on his side: or looks to see in whom among them is mental perception, sagacity, intelligence, forecast, or skill in affairs, and which of them is of the contrary description: (TA:)

[or] فَلَانَ يَسْتَنْفِضُ طَرَفَهُ الْقَوْمَ means † [The eye of] such a one makes the people, or company of men, to tremble, by reason of his awfulness. (A, TA.)

— You also say, الإِبِلُ تَنْفُضُ الْأَرْضَ † The camels traverse the land. (IAar.)

— And نَفَضَ الْقُرْآنَ (IAar,) or السُّورَ (K,) aor. 2, inf. n. نَفَضَ (IAar,) † He read, or recited, (IAar, K,) the Kur-án, (IAar,) or the chapters thereof. (K.)

— And نَفَضْنَا حَلَابِنَا, inf. n. نَفَضَ; and † اسْتَنْفَضْنَا; † We milked our milch beasts to the uttermost, not leaving any milk in their udders: (TA:)

and انْتَفَضَ الْفَصِيلُ مَا فِي الضَّرْعِ † the young camel sucked out all that was in the udder. (A, TA.)

— [It is also used intransitively in the following

exs., as well as in some instances given above.

Thus نَفَضَ الشَّجَرُ app. signifies The trees shook off, or dropped, their leaves or fruit. (See an ex. voce عَتِيقُ, last sentence but one.)

— And hence] one says, نَفَضَ مَا فِي الْجِلَّةِ [app. meaning What was in the palm-leaf basket became exhausted;

like نَعَدَ; or it may be syn. with انْتَفَضَ; (A, K;)] or جَمِيعَ مَا فِيهَا [all that was in it; which shows that ما in the former instance is virtually in the nom. case]. (TA.)

See also 4, in two places. — And نَفَضَ الصَّبْغَ (Ish, Mgh, K,) inf. n. نَفَضَ (Ish, TA,) or نَفُوضَ (TA,) † The dye (Ish, K, TA,) of a red or yellow garment, or piece of cloth, (Ish, TA,) lost somewhat of its colour. (Ish, K, TA.)

— And hence, (Mgh,) نَفَضَ التُّوبَ (A, Mgh,) aor. 2, (A,) inf. n. نَفُوضَ (A, Mgh,) † The garment, or piece of cloth, lost its dye: (A:)

or lost somewhat of its colour, of redness, or yellowness: (Mgh:)

or the colour of its dye faded away so that there remained nothing but the trace. (TA.)

نَفَضَ, accord. to the lawyers, signifies † The being scattered, strewn, strewed, or dispersed: and accord. to [the Hanafee Imám] Moḥammad, the non-transition of the trace of the dye to another thing: or its exhaling a sweet odour. (Mgh [but it seems that the particle لا, which I have rendered “non,” is inserted by mistake in my copy of the Mgh.]

— نَفَضَ الزَّرْعَ (K,) or نَفَضَ الزَّرْعَ سَبَلًا (TA,) † The seed-produce put forth the last of its ears. (K, TA.)

— And نَفَضَ الْكُرْمَ † The grape-vine opened its bunches, or racemes. (K.) [See also 8.]

2. نَفَضَ (S, TA,) inf. n. تَنْفِيزُ (TA,) He shook a garment, or piece of cloth, and a tree, much, or vehemently, in order that what was upon it might fall off. (S, TA.)* — Said of a horse, i. q. رَفَضَ, q. v. (TA in art. رَفَضَ.)

4. نَفَضَ مَا فِي الْجِلَّةِ i. q. أَنْفَضَتِ الْجِلَّةُ (A, K,) or جَمِيعَ مَا فِيهَا: (TA:) see 1. — انْفَضُوا originally signifies They shook their provision-bags, in order that the dust or the like might fall from them. (A.)

— And hence, (A,) † Their travelling-provisions became consumed, (S, M, A, K, TA,) and their wheat, or food; (M, TA;) like أَرْمَلُوا; (S, M, K,* TA;) as though they shook their provision-bags in order that the dust or the like might fall from them, because of their being empty; (TA;) as also † نَفَضُوا: (K:)] or انْفَضُوا (K,) or, as IDrd says, انْفَضُوا زَادَهُمْ, making the verb trans. (TA,) They consumed their travelling-provisions. (IDrd, K.)

— And † Their camels, or the like, (أَمْوَالُهُمْ,) died, or perished. (S, K.)

— انْفَاضَ [the inf. n.] also signifies † The suffering hunger, or famine: and want. (TA.) — انْفَضَتِ الإِبِلُ: see نَفَضَتِ.

5. تَنْفِضُ الْمَكَانَ: see 1.

8. انْتَفَضَ It (a thing, Mgh, Msh, or a garment, or piece of cloth, S, A, K, and a tree, S, A) shook, or became shaken, (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K,) so that what was upon it, of dust &c., fell off, (Mgh,) or so that the dust and the like became removed from it. (Msh.)

Hence the saying in a trad., يَنْتَفِضُ بِهَ الصِّرَاطُ i. e. [The bridge extending over hell will shake with him so that he will fall from it: or will shake him, or shake him violently, or [app. a mistake for and] make him to fall. (Mgh.)

— † He trembled, quaked, or shivered: said of a man, and of a horse. (A, TA.)

— † It (a grapevine) became beautiful and bright in its leaves: (K:)] [as though its dust became shaken off.]

— It is also used transitively: see 1, latter half: and see 10, in three places.

10. اسْتَنْفَضَ الْقَوْمَ † The people, or company of men, sent forth a نَفِيزَةً (S, K,* TA,) or party of scouts: (TA:)

or sent forth نَفَضَةً, or persons to clear the roads of robbers and of interceptors of travellers, or to guard the roads. (A, L, TA.)

— اسْتَنْفَضَ الْمَكَانَ: and الْقَوْمَ: see 1, in four places. — اسْتَنْفَضَهُ also signifies † He extracted, educed, or elicited, it. (A, Mgh,* K.)

You say, اسْتَنْفَضْتُ مَا عِنْدَهُ † I extracted, educed, or elicited, what he had. (A, TA.)* — And hence, (Mgh,) اسْتَنْفَضَ † He performed the act of cleansing termed اسْتِنْجَاءً (Mgh, K,) with three stones, (Mgh,) or with the stone: (K:)

or this is from نَفَضَ التُّوبَ; because the person who performs this act shakes off from himself what is annoying, with the stone; i. e., removes it. (TA.)

You

say also, اسْتَنْفَضَ الذَّكَرَ † He took extraordinary pains in cleansing, or he cleansed entirely, (إِسْتَبْرًا,) the penis from the remains of the urine; as also

انْتَفَضَهُ (K;) and † انْتَفَضَ [alone]: (TA:)

and † this last, he sprinkled some water upon his pudendum after the ablution termed وُضُوؤُهُ. (TA in art. نَصَحَ.)

— [Hence also,] اسْتَنْفَضْنَا حَلَابِنَا: see 1.

نَفَضَ What has fallen, of the produce of a tree; (TA:)

what has fallen, of leaves, and of fruit: (S, Msh, K:)

or a thing that one shakes [or has shaken] off: (T in art. ذَرَى:)

of the measure فَعْلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ (S, Msh, TA,) like قَبَضَ in the sense of مَقْبُوضٌ (S, TA,) and هَدَمَ in the sense of مَهْدُومٌ: (TA:)

and (K, TA) what has fallen, (TA,) of grapes, [in the CK we find حَبَّ الْعِنَبِ for حَبَّ الْعِنَبِ, the reading in other copies of the K,] when they are found (يُوجَدُ [in the CK

يُؤْخَذُ, thus, with خ, and with the unpointed د,]) one with another, (K, TA,) or cleaving one to another: (L, TA:)

or what has fallen, of dates, at the feet of the palm-trees: (M, TA:)

or what has fallen, of fruit, at the feet of trees; as also † أَنَايِضُ: (A:)

or † this last signifies leaves that are shaken off upon the نَفَاضَ, q. v.; as also † نَفَاضٌ [which is app. pl. of نَفَضَ, like as جِبَالٌ is pl. of جَبَلٌ]: (Sgh, K:)

the sing. of انفايض is قَوْمٌ = نَفَاضَةٌ. (TA.) [See also نَفَاضَةٌ = نَفَضَ [app. quasi-pl. of نَفَضَ, like as خَدَمٌ is of خَادِمٌ] † A people, or company of men, whose travelling-provisions have become consumed. (Ish.)

نَفَضَةٌ † The shivering, or trembling, attending a fever termed النَّافِضُ; (S, K;)] as also † نَفَضَةٌ (Sgh, K) and † نَفَضَاءُ. (S, K.) [See also نَفِيزٌ.]

The subst. [from these words, which seems to indicate that they are inf. ns. or from نَفَضَتُهُ

الْحَمَى, which precedes them in the K,] is † نَفَاضٌ [app. signifying † A shivering, or tremour, attending that fever]. (K.)

— † A rain which falls upon a piece of land and misses another piece. (S.) [In the O and K in art. عَهْدَ, written نَفَضَةٌ.]

نَفَضَةٌ: see نَفِيزَةٌ, in two places.

نَفَضَةٌ: see نَفَضَةٌ.

نَفَضَى: see نَفِيزَى.

نَفَضَاءُ: see نَفَضَةٌ.

نَفَاضٌ: see نَفَضَةٌ = and see نَفَاضٌ.

نَفَاضٌ: see نَفَاضَةٌ = Also, and † نَفَاضٌ, † The