

مَنْقُوشٌ A garment, or piece of cloth, (A,) or other thing, (TA,) [variegated; or decorated, or embellished: characterized in any manner, as a coin &c.: (see 1:)] coloured (A, TA) with two colours, (TA,) or with colours; (A, TA;) as also **مَنْقَشٌ**. (A, TA.) — [A signet-ring engraved: and anything sculptured. (See 1.)] — **عِدْقُ مَنْقُوشٍ** A raceme of dates struck with thorns, and consequently ripened: (AA:) [or having specks apparent in it, in consequence of ripening: (see **نُقْشُ الْعِدْقِ**):] and **بُسْرُ مَنْقُوشٍ** full-grown unripe dates pricked with thorns in order that they may ripen: (M, TA:) and **رُطْبُ مَنْقُوشٍ** fresh ripe dates soaked with water; syn. **رَبِيطٌ**: (Sgh, TA:) called by the vulgar **مَعْدَبٌ** [app. **مُعْدَبٌ**]; (TA;) as also **نُقْشٌ**. (K [accord. to some copies; and in the TA: accord. to other copies of the K, **نُقْشٌ**; but expressly said in the TA to be with fet-h.]) = **سَجَّةٌ مَنْقُوشَةٌ** A wound in the head from which bones are extracted: (S, K:) and **سَجَّةٌ مَنْقِشَةٌ** a wound in the head from which bones are removed; (AA, El-Ghanawee, Aboo-Turáb;) i. q. **مُنْقَلَةٌ**. (K.)

لَطْمَةٌ الْمُنْقِشِ (K,) or **لَطْمَةٌ لَطْمِ الْمُنْقِشِ** (S,) [He gave him a violent slap, like the slap of the camel striking the ground with his fore-leg, or with his foot, on account of something entering into it:] from **إِنْتَقَشَ**, said of a camel, as explained above. (S, K.)

نقص

1. **نَقَصَ**, (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. **نَقَصْتُ**, (M, Mṣb,) inf. n. **نُقْصَانٌ** (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and **نَقَصٌ**, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) or the former of these two only, the latter being the inf. n. of the trans. verb, (Mṣ,) and **نَقِصَةٌ** (M) and **تَنْقِصٌ**, (K,) [which last is an intensive form,] said of a thing, (S, M,) intrans., (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *It lost somewhat, decreased, diminished, lessened, wasted, waned, or became defective or deficient or incomplete or imperfect, after having been whole or complete or perfect:* (IKṭṭ, Mṣb, TA:) or *he, or it, lost, or suffered loss or diminution,* (A, K,) with respect to lot or portion: (K:) and **انْتَقَصَ** signifies the same; (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) and so does **تَنْقَصَ**; (TK, [probably from the TA,] art. **أُنْ**;) and so does **تَنَقَّصَ**: (TA:) [or this last signifies *it lost somewhat, decreased, &c., gradually; contr. of تَزَايَدَ*.] It is said in a trad., (Mgh,) **شَهْرًا عِيدًا لَا يَنْقُصَانِ**, (Mgh, K,) i. e. *Ramaḍán and Dhu-l-Hijjah*, (Mgh,) meaning, *Two months of festival are not defective virtually (فِي الْحُكْمِ)* though they be defective in number [of days]; (K;) i. e. let no doubt occur in your hearts when ye fast nine and twenty days [instead of thirty]; nor if there happen a mistake respecting the day

of the pilgrimage, will there be any deficiency in your performance of the rites thereof: (TA:) or, as some say, *two months of festival will not be defective in one and the same year*; but Et-Taḥáwee disapproves of this explanation: some say that the meaning is, that though they be defective, or one of them be so, yet their recompense will be complete. (Mgh.) It is also said in a trad., **إِنَّ الْعَمَلَ فِي عَشْرِ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ لَا يَنْقُصُ**, (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. **نَقَصْتُ**, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **نُقْصَانٌ**, (Mṣ,) [and accord. to the TK **تَنْقِصٌ** and **نُقْصَانٌ** also, which last, however, is said in the Mṣ to be an inf. n. of the intrans. verb only,] *He made it to lose somewhat, decreased it, diminished it, curtailed it, lessened it, wasted it, impaired it, took from it, or made it defective or deficient or incomplete or imperfect, after it had been whole or complete or perfect;* (Mṣb;) *he made it (i. e. a share, or portion) defective or deficient:* (K:) [the pronoun often relates to a man: see an ex. in art. **ضَوْزُ**, and another in art. **وَكْسٌ**:] this is the [most] chaste form of the verb, and is that which occurs in the Kṭur: (Mṣb:) **انْتَقَصَهُ** also signifies the same; (M, Mṣb, K;) and so does **نَقَصَهُ**, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **تَنْقِصٌ**: (TA:) but these two are of weak authority, and do not occur in chaste language: (Mṣb:) and **انْتَقَصَهُ** signifies the same: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or this last signifies *he took from it by little and little*; as also **تَنْقَصَهُ**. (M,* TA [in the latter of which this is plainly said of both of the last two verbs; but in the M, it seems rather to be said of **تَنْقَصَهُ** only.]) [See an ex. of the verb followed by **مِنْ** voce **طَرَفٌ**. You say also, **نَقَصَ مِنْهُ كَذَا** *He cut off from it such a thing.*] — **نَقَصَ** is doubly trans.: (Mṣb:) you say **نَقَصَهُ حَقَّهُ**, (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **نُقْصَانٌ**, (A, Mgh;) and in like manner, **انْتَقَصَهُ حَقَّهُ**; (M, A,* Mgh,* TA;*) *He diminished, or impaired, to him his right, or due; endamaged him; or made him to suffer loss, or damage, or detriment, in respect of it; curtailed him, abridged him, deprived him, or defrauded him, of a portion of it;* (Mṣb,* TA;) *contr. of أَوْفَاهُ*: (TA:) [and *he abridged him, deprived him, or defrauded him, of it altogether*; for **نَقَصَهُ أَهْلَهُ وَمَالَهُ** signifies sometimes *He deprived him of his family and his property altogether*: as appears from the following ex.:] **نَقَصَ أَهْلَهُ وَمَالَهُ وَبَقِيَ فَرْدًا** [*He was deprived of his family and his property, and remained alone*]. (T, art. **وَتَر**.) **انْتَقِصَ** also sig-

nifies *The denying, or disacknowledging, the right, or due.* (TA.) — See also 5.

2: } see **نَقَصَهُ**.
4: }

5. **نَقَصَهُ**: see **نَقَصَ**. — **تَنْقَصَهُ**: see **نَقَصَهُ**. — *He attributed to him defect, or imperfection; i. e. to a man; (M;) as also **انْتَقَصَهُ**, and **اسْتَنْقَصَهُ**: (M, TA:) he attributed or imputed to him, charged him with, or accused him of, a vice, fault, or the like; detracted from his reputation; censured him; reproached him; spoke against him; impugned his character; (S, A, K;) as also **انْتَقَصَهُ**: (A:) [and **نَقَصَهُ** signifies the same; for] IKṭṭ says, that **نَقَصَ** [app. **نُقْصَانٌ**, inf. n. **نَقِصَةٌ**, signifies **طَعَنَ عَلَيْهِ** [app. **طَعْنٌ عَلَيْهِ**]. (TA.)*

6: see **نَقَصَ**, where two meanings are assigned to it.

8. **انْتَقَصَ**: see **نَقَصَ**. — **انْتَقَصَهُ**: see **نَقَصَهُ**, in four places. — See also 5, in two places.

10. **اسْتَنْقَصَ الثَّمَنَ** *He (the buyer, S) asked, demanded, or desired, a diminution, a lessening, a lowering, or an abatement, of the price.* (S, A, K.) — See also 5.

نَقَصَ: see 1. — [Used as a subst., *Loss, or loss of somewhat, decrease, a state of diminution or lessening or washing or waning, defect, defectiveness, deficiency, incompleteness, or imperfection, after wholeness or completeness, or perfectness;* as also **نُقْصَانٌ**; and **نَقِصَةٌ** signifies the same as **نَقَصَ**] as here rendered, agreeably with the explanation (i. e. of **منقصة**) in the PṢ, which is **كَيْفِي**: or, accord. to the A, **مُنْقَصَةٌ** seems to be syn. with **نَقِصَةٌ** in the sense assigned to this last in the S, or in certain senses assigned to it in the K, which see below; and thus to be more restricted in application than **نَقَصَ**. (S, TA.) — **Weakness of intellect**: (M, TA:) and **weakness with respect to religion and intellect.** (TA.) You say, **دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ نَقَصٌ فِي دِينِهِ وَعَقْلِهِ** [*There came upon him a weakness in his religion and his intellect*]: but one should not say **نُقْصَانٌ** [in this case]: (K:) app. because **النَّقْصُ** is “weakness;” whereas **النُقْصَانُ** is only “a going away [of part of a thing] after [its having been in] a state of completeness.” (TA.)

نُقْصَانٌ: see 1: — see also **نَقَصَ**, in two places. — It also signifies *The quantity that is gone, or lost, of a thing that is decreased or diminished or lessened.* (Lth, A, K.) You say, **نُقْصَانُهُ كَذَا وَكَذَا** *The quantity that is gone, or lost, of it is such and such.* (TK.)

نَقِصَةٌ: see 1. — *A defect, an imperfection, a fault, a vice, or the like*; syn. **عَيْبٌ**: (S, TA:)