

constructed with a lacy thing slit in the nose and bleeding], is meant, many a بیت of poetry have I written with the reed-pen. (S.) [البیت, written after a quotation of a part of a verse of poetry, means اقْرَأْ الْبَيْتَ Read thou the verse.] بیت القصيدة [The chief verse of the poem] is a phrase employed when a person composes a poem in praise of any one from whom he would obtain some object of desire and want, being applied to that verse of the poem in which the author's want is mentioned: and is a proverbial expression relating to that which is extraordinary and strange, and used in denoting the superiority of a part of a thing over the whole of it [regarded as a whole]: [hence,] one says, فلان أول الجريدة وبیت القصيدة [Such a one is the first of the detachment of horsemen, and the chief verse of the poem]. (Har p. 441.)

بیت: see بیتة, in two places.

بیتة a subst. from بات: and signifying A manner or mode, and state, or condition, of passing, or entering upon, the night. (M.) [See 4; last sentence.] = Food, or victuals; and so بیت: (A, K:) [or particularly, of a night: for] you say, ما له بیتة, (S, M, A, K,) and بیتة ليلة, (T, S, M, A,) من القوت, (T,) He has not a night's food, or victuals. (T, S, M, A, K.)

بیتات A coming upon the enemy by night; (Mgh;) a sudden attack upon, and conflict with, the enemy by night; (Msb;) a great slaughter (S, M) among the enemy, (S,) or a people, (M,) and vehement conflict with them; (S, M;) a coming upon people in the night, and making a sudden attack upon them, while they are heedless; (T;) an attack upon a people by night; a going to the enemy in the night, without their knowledge, and taking them by surprise: (TA:) a subst. from 2; (S, M, Mgh, Msb;) like سلام from سلم. (Mgh.) — أتاهم الأمر بیاتاً The thing, or event, happened, or came, to them in the latter part of the night. (T.)

بیتت, also pronounced بیتت, dim. of بیت, q. v. (S, K.)

بیتت That has remained throughout a night [and so become stale; stale from being a night old]; as also بیتت: both, in this sense, [but the latter more usually,] applied to bread. (S, K.) — Cold, or cool, water, (M, K,) that has become so from its having remained throughout a night: (M:) or water that remains during the night beneath the sky: (Ham p. 553:) or water that has been cooled in the leathern bag by night; and in like manner, milk; for [Az says,] I heard an Arab of the desert say, اسقني من بیوت السقاء, meaning Give thou me to drink of the milk that has been milked at night and left in the skin so that it has become cold, or cool, by night. (T.) In the saying,

فَصَبَحَتْ حَوْضَ قَرَى بِيوتَا

the meaning seems to be, قَرَى حَوْضَ بِيوتَا, i. e., [And they (app. camels) came in the morning to] the collected water of a trough, which water had

remained throughout the night and so become cold, or cool; the phrase being inverted. (M.) — أمر بیوت An affair, or event, for which, or on account of which, one passes the night in anxiety or grief. (S, K.) — همر بیوت Anxiety, or grief, that has remained during the night in the bosom. (M.) — سن بیوتة A tooth that does not fall out, or become shed. (K.)

بانت [Passing, or spending, the night, or a night, or a part thereof; or entering upon the night; &c.;] act. part. n. of ل. (Msb.) — See also بیوت.

مبیت A place in which one passes, or enters upon, the night. (M, A.)

مبیتة A woman who has obtained a بیت [i. e. tent or house, or the furniture thereof,] and a husband. (M, K.)

مستبیت Poor, or needy; [as though meaning asking for, or requiring, بیت or بیتة, i. e. food; or possessing food, and nothing beside;] syn. فقیر [q. v.]. (IAgr, T, K.)

Quasi بیح

بیحان and بیحان: see بوح, in art. بوح.

بید

1. باد, aor. بیید, inf. n. بیید (T, S, M, &c.) and بیود (S, M, L, Msb, K) and بیاد (M, L, Msb, K) and بیودة (Lh, M, L, K) and بیود (L, K) and بیود, (CK,) the last but one disapproved by MF, (TA,) [and the last equally doubtful,] He, or it, perished; (T, S, A, Mgh, L, Msb;) went away; passed away; became cut off, or extinct; came to an end. (M, L, K.) — بادت بیود, inf. n. بیود, The sun set. (Sb, M, K.)

4. أبادهم He (God) destroyed them; (T, S, A, Mgh, Msb;) caused them to go away, pass away, become cut off or extinct, or come to an end. (M.)

باید, (T, S, M, L, Mughnee, K,) as also باید, (L, K,) or باند, (so in the Mughnee and in a MS. copy of the K and in the CK, and in a MS. copy of the K omitted,) a noun inseparably prefixed to أن with its complement, (Mughnee,) used as syn. with غیر, (Ks, T, S, M, &c.,) but never otherwise than in the accus. case, nor as an epithet, nor otherwise than as an exceptive in a case in which the thing excepted is disunited in kind from that from which the exception is made. (Mughnee.) You say, هو كثير المال بيد أنه بخيل He is possessed of abundant, or much, wealth, but he is niggardly. (ISK, S, M, A, Msb, Mughnee.) — Also as syn. with على, (M, K,) as some say; (A'Obeyd, M;) but to render it in the former manner is preferable. (M.) Accord. to some, (L,) it is syn. with على in the following trad.:

نحن الآخرون السابقون يوم القيامة بيد أنهم أوتوا

الكتاب من قبلنا وأوتيتناهم من بعدهم [We, the latter people, shall be those who will precede on the day of resurrection, although they were given

the Scripture before us, and we were given it after them]: (T, L:) El-Umawee holds it to be so: (T:) but Ks says that it here signifies غير [as in the former ex.]: (T, L: [and so says ISh in the Mughnee:]) accord. to one recital, it is باید; (L;) or باند; so in the Musnad of the Imám Esh-Sháfi'ee: (Mughnee:) I Ath says, I have not found this in the classical language in the sense of على: some say that it is باید, i. e. by means of strength, or power; and that the meaning is, we shall be those who will precede to Paradise on the day of resurrection by means of strength, or power, given us by God. (L.) — Also, [accord. to some,] as meaning من أجل: (L, Mughnee, K:) as in the saying of Mohámmad, أنا أفصح العرب بيد أبي من قریش ونشأت, [I am the most chaste in speech of the Arabs because I am of the tribe of Kureyah and I grew up among the children of Saad]: (T, L: [in the Mughnee given somewhat differently:]) but Ibn-Málik and others say that it here, also, means غير, after the manner in which the latter is used in the saying [of a poet],

ولا عيب فيهم غير أن سيوفهم
بين فلول من قراع الكتائب

[And there is no blemish in them, save that their swords have in them notches from the conflicting of the troops]. (Mughnee.) This manner of praising is termed by Abu-l-'Abbás Mohámmad Ibn-Yezed استنبات. (Ham p. 474.) — ميد is also a dial. var. of the same. (A'Obeyd, T, Mughnee.)

بيداء A desert; or a waterless desert: (S, M, A, Mgh, Msb, K:) or one that is plain, or level, in which horses are made to run: (M:) or one wherein is nothing: (TA:) so called, accord. to IJ, because it [often] destroys him who alights, or sojourns, in it: (M, Msb:*) or a plain tract, slightly elevated, with few trees, and without herbage, extending to the distance of a day's journey, or half a day's journey, or less, rugged and hard, and only in a country of mould, or clay: (ISh:) pl. بيدي: (S, M, Msb, K:) it has a pl. of a form proper to epithets because it is originally an epithet: (M:) by rule it should be بيدياوت. (M, K.)

بيدانة A she-ass; a subst. applied to that animal: (S:) or a wild she-ass: (M, K:) or one that inhabits a desert (بيداء); (T, K;) [an epithet;] not a subst. applied to the animal; J being in error in asserting it to be such: (K:) the [wild] she-ass is thus called, accord. to most of the lexicologists, because it inhabits the بيداء; and if so, the ن is an augmentative letter: or, accord. to some, because it is large in the body (البدن); and if so, the ن is a radical letter: (L:) the pl. is بيديانات. (L, K.)

بيد, or باند: see بيد.

Quasi بير

بأر; pl. of pauc. أبيار: see بئر, in art. بئر.