

lose; syn. نَقَصَهُ; (O, K;) as also غَذَّ مِنْهُ (O, K.) You say, مَا نَقَصْتُكَ مَا غَذَّذْتُكَ شَيْئًا i. e. [I did not diminish to thee, &c., or I have not diminished to thee, &c., aught]. (O.)

4. اغذى فى السير: see 1, in three places. — اغذى فى السير (S, O, L, K;) inf. n. اغذادًا; (S, O, L;) and اغذى السير; (L, K;) He hastened in the pace or journeying; (S, O, L, K;) and he hastened the pace or journeying. (L, K.) — And Abu-l-Hasan Ibn-Keysân thinks, from the use of the phrase سيرٌ مُعَدِّدٌ, that one says also, اغذى السير, meaning The pace, or journeying, was quick. (L.)

R. Q. 1. غَذَّذَ: see 1, last sentence but one.

R. Q. 2. تَغَذَّذَ He leaped, sprang, or bounded. (O, K.)

غذيةٌ Thick purulent matter (S, O, L, K) of a wound; as also غثيةٌ. (S, O, L.) Yaḥkoob says that the ذ of the former is a substitute for the ث of the latter; (L;) and so says Ibn-es-Seed. (TA.)

غاذٌ [act. part. n. of 1, q. v.: as such signifying A vein incessantly bleeding. (L.) — Also A recrudescence (عرب) [inf. n. of عرب], so in the O, in copies of the ك غَرَبَ, and in the ك غَرَبَ, [app. a mistranscription suggested by another explanation of غاذٌ which will be found in what follows,] in any part of the body. (L, K.) AZ says, what we call العَرَبُ, the Arabs term الغاذُ. (O.) One says of a camel that has had a gall on the back which has healed but is, or becomes, moist [or exuding], به غاذٌ [He has a gall which has healed but is moist, or constantly discharging, or exuding]. (S, O, L.) — And A vein, or duct, in the eye, [also called غَرَبٌ,] which flows incessantly. (L, K.) In this sense, and in that immediately preceding, it is a subst. like كَاهِلٌ and غَارِبٌ. (L.) — And قَطَعَ اللَّهُ غَاذَ فُلَانٍ, one says, الحِسُّ: i. e. حَسَهُ [app. meaning May God cause to cease the sound of such a one]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

الغاذةٌ The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child; as also الغاذيةٌ [which belongs to art. غذو]. (IAḡr, K, TA.)

أغذٌ More, or most, or very, quick, and brisk, or sprightly. (L.)

سيرٌ مُعَدِّدٌ A quick pace or journeying: a phrase like نَيْلٌ نَائِرٌ. (L. [See also 4: and see an ex. voce مَرْدٌ, in art. رد.])

مُعَادٌ A camel that loathes water. (S, O, L, K.)

غذو

1. اغذوه (S, Mḡb, K, TA,) aor. اغذوه (Mḡb,) inf. n. اغذو (K,) I fed him, or nourished him, (S,

Mḡb, K, TA,) [for instance,] a child, (S, TA,) with milk; (S, Mḡb, TA;) and غَذِيَّتُهُ signifies the same, unknown by J, and therefore disallowed by him, (K and TA in art. غدى,) but known by ISd; (TA in that art.); and so غَذِيَّتُهُ (S, Mḡb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَغْدِيَةٌ (S, TA,) [but, accord. to SM,] in an intensive sense. (TA.) And غَازَهُ الطَّعَامُ, aor. and inf. n. as above, The food [nourished him, or] had an agreeable, a wholesome, or a beneficial, effect upon him, and sufficed him; namely, a child. (Mḡb.) — And [hence,] غَذُو بِلِبَانِ الْكُرْمِ † [They were fed, or nourished, by sucking the milk of generosity; meaning they derived generosity from their parents]. (TA.) = غَازَا, and غَازَا بِهِ (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He (a camel) interrupted his urine; (K, TA;) as also غَازَاهُ (S, K, TA,) inf. n. تَغْدِيَةٌ. (S, TA.) And غَازَا الْكَلْبُ بِغَدَى [or غَازَا] The dog emitted urine in repeated discharges. (TA.) = غَازَا, said of urine, It became interrupted: (S, K, TA:) the verb being intrans. as well as trans. (TA.) — And, (S, M, K, TA,) aor. يَغْذُو, inf. n. غَذْوٌ and غَذْوَانٌ (M, TA,) It flowed; (S, M, K, TA;) said of water, (S,) or, as some say, of anything, [or] of water or blood or sweat. (TA.) [Thus,] as IKḡḡ says, the verb has two contr. significations. (TA.) It flowed with blood; (S, K;) aor. as above, inf. n. غَذْوٌ; (S;) said of a vein; as also غَذَى, inf. n. تَغْدِيَةٌ. (S, K.) And It flowed continually; aor. as above; said of a wound. (TA.) — And † He went quickly, or swiftly; (S, M, K, TA;) aor. as above, inf. n. غَذْوٌ and غَذْوَانٌ; said of a horse. (TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence. — [Hence,] غَازَا النَّارُ تَغْدَى بِالْحَطَبِ † [The fire is fed with firewood]. (TA.) — And التَّغْدِيَةُ signifies also التَّرْبِيَةُ [app. as meaning The rearing a child &c.: though it also means "the feeding, or nourishing"]; (S, K:) or in an intensive sense. (TA.) = See, again, 1, in two places.

5. تغذى quasi-pass. of 2: (Mḡb, K:) see 8. — [Hence,] one says of a man, خَيْرُهُ يَتَغَدَّى كُلَّ يَوْمٍ † His goodness increases every day. (TA.)

8. اغتذى He was, or became, fed, or nourished; (S, Mḡb, K;) as also تغذى. (Mḡb, K.) You say, اغتذى به He was, or became, fed, or nourished, with it; (S, Mḡb;) namely, food, and beverage, (S,) or milk. (Mḡb.)

10. استغذاه He threw him down on the ground with vehemence. (K.)

غَازَا or غَذَى [accord. to different copies of the K, the former agreeable with a general rule, though the latter is said in the TA to be the right,] The urine of the camel, (K, TA,) and of the dog. (TA. [See 1.]

غَذْوَانٌ [an inf. n. of غَازَا said of water, and of a horse, and hence, app.,] † Swift: (TA:) or brisk, lively, or sprightly, and swift; applied to a horse: (S, K, TA: [see also غَذْوَانٌ:]) or that

interrupts his urine, or emits it in repeated discharges, (يَغْذُو بِبَوْلِهِ,) when he runs. (TA.) — And (applied to a man, TA) † Long-tongued, or clamorous and foul-tongued; foul, unseemly, or obscene [in speech]: fem. with ة: (K, TA:) the latter, applied to a woman, expl. by Fr as signifying فَاحِشَةٌ [i. e. foul, &c., as above]. (TA.)

غَدَى: see غَدَى, in four places: — and see also عَدَوِيَّةٌ, in art. عدو.

غَازَاٌ Aliment, or nutriment; consisting of food and of drink; (S, Mḡb;) the means of the growth, or increase, and of the sustenance, or support, of the body: (K:) pl. أَغْذِيَةٌ. (KL.) [One says رَجُلٌ حَسَنُ الْغَازَا A man good in respect of food; i. e., who feeds on good food: and سَيِّئُ الْغَازَا bad in respect of food; who feeds on bad food.] — It is also applied, by the poet Eiyoub Ibn-'Abáyeh, to † The water for irrigation of palm-trees. (TA.) = Also pl. of غَدَى. (S, &c.)

غَدَى A lamb, or kid; syn. سَخْلَةٌ (S, Mḡb, K;) or, as some say, a lamb (حَمَلٌ); (Mḡb;) and the pl. is غَازَا: (S, Mḡb, K:) and syn. with غَدَوِيٌّ in senses expl. in art. عدو: as also غَدَوِيٌّ (K:) or غَدَى الْمَالِ and غَدَوِيَّةٌ signify the younglings of cattle, such as lambs or kids and the like; (S, Mḡb;) accord. to Khalaf El-Aḡmar, (S,) or IF; so that they are of camels and of hine and of sheep or goats: (Mḡb:) accord. to IAḡr, † غَدَوِيٌّ is syn. with بهيم [an evident mistranscription for بهيم, q. v.]: and signifies such as is fed: (TA:) and he was told, he says, by an Arab of the desert, of Belhujeym, that the غَدَوِيٌّ is the lamb (حَمَلٌ), or the kid, that is not nourished with the milk of its mother, but with another's milk; accord. to which explanation it is different from the غَدَى; and so it is accord. to Az; but, as IF says, some imagine الغَدَوِيٌّ to be from الغَدَى, which signifies the سَخْلَةٌ [as expl. in the beginning of this paragraph]. (Mḡb, TA.) The dim. of غَدَى is غَدَى. (S.) — See also عَدَوِيَّةٌ, in art. عدو.

غَدَى dim. of غَدَى, q. v. (S.)

غَازَى مَالٍ † A good manager or tender [of cattle]: (K, TA:) as though he fed them, or reared them. (TA.) = And الغَازَى signifies also The wound that will not cease to bleed. (TA.)

الغاذيةٌ A certain vein; (K, TA;) so called because of its flowing with blood. (TA.) — And The part that is in a state of commotion, [or that pulses,] of the top of the head of a [young] child, as long as it continues soft; for when it becomes hard, and becomes bone, it is termed يَأْفُوخٌ: pl. الغَوَاذِي: mentioned by AZ: (TA:) also called الغَازَةُ. (IAḡr, K in art. غذ.)

الغَيْدَا, of the measure فَيْعَلٌ [when indeterminate,] from غَازَا "it flowed," occurring in a