

نَزِيءٌ *An inciter, instigator, or exciter.* (TA.)
 رَجُلٌ نَزَا: [A man much addicted, or devoted, to a thing; very desirous of it]. (TA.) [See نَزِيءٌ.]
 مَنزُوءٌ به *Addicted, or devoted, to it; desirous of it.* (S, K.)

نَزَب

نَزَبٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَزَيْبٌ (S, K) and نَزَبٌ and نَزَابٌ (K) *He (an antelope) uttered a cry, or sound, (S, K,) at rutting-time.* (S.) Used with reference to the buck and the doe; (K;) or the buck only. (S, K.)

تَنَابَزُوا *i. q. تَنَابَزُوا.* (K.) Accord. to IHsh and others, this verb has not been heard [from the Arabs of the classical ages], but only the subst. نَزَبٌ, which is therefore decided to be a transp. form of نَزَيْبٌ. (TA.)

نَزَبٌ *A surname; a nickname; a name of reproach; an opprobrious appellation: syn. لَقَبٌ:* (K:) *i. q. نَبَزٌ.* (TA.) See 6.

نَيْزَبٌ *A buck-antelope; and a bull.* (K.) [By the latter is probably meant the kind of antelope called بَقْرُ الْوَحْشِ.]

نَزَح

نَزَحَ, aor. ٤ and ٤, inf. n. نَزُوحٌ and نَزُوحٌ; (K;) and نَزَحَ; (TA;) *He, or it, (a thing, TA,) became distant, or remote.* (K.) — نَزَحَتِ الدَّارُ, inf. n. نَزُوحٌ, *The house, or dwelling, became distant, or remote.* (S.) — نَزَحَ بَغْلَانٌ (S, K,) a verb like نَزَحَ, [pass. in form, but neut. in signification,] (K,) *Such a one became far removed from his dwelling-place.* (S, K.) = نَزَحَ الْبَيْتُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٤ (Mṣb) and ٤, (TA,) inf. n. نَزُوحٌ (S, Mṣb) and نَزُوحٌ; (Mṣb;) and نَزَحَهَا; (K;) *He drew forth all the water of the well; exhausted it entirely: (S, Mṣb, K:) or he drew from it until little water remained in it; nearly exhausted it.* (K.) — نَزَحَتِ الْبَيْتُ, (A, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٤, (TA,) inf. n. نَزُوحٌ (K) and نَزُوحٌ, (TA,) *The well became entirely exhausted: (A, Mṣb, K:) or, became nearly exhausted.* (K.) See 4. — قَدْ نَزَحْتَنِي + *Thou hast exhausted me of what I had, or possessed.* (L, from a trad.)

أَنْزَحَ الْقَوْمَ (L, and so in some copies of the K, [agreeable with analogy,]) or نَزَحَ, (so in other copies of the K,) *The people had the water of their wells entirely, or nearly, exhausted.* (L, K.) See 1.

8: see 1.

ثَرْبُكَ وَخَيْرُكَ نَزَحَ [Thy wickedness ranges abroad unrestrained, and] thy goodness is little. (A.)

نَزَحَ: see نَازِحٌ. — Also, *Turbid water.* (K.)
 نَزَحَ and نَزُوحٌ and نَزِيحٌ: see نَازِحٌ.

نَازِحٌ and نَزِيحٌ and نَزُوحٌ and نَزِيحٌ *A thing, (K,) or dwelling, (TA,) distant, or remote.* (K.)
 بَلَدٌ نَازِحٌ *A distant, or remote, town, or country:* (S:) and دَارٌ نَازِحَةٌ *a distant, or remote, house, or dwelling.* (Mṣb.) — قَوْمٌ مَنَازِيحٌ *A distant, or remote, people.* (S, K.) And إِيْلٌ مَنَازِيحٌ *Camels from distant regions.* (A.) ISd says, that it is pl. of نَزَايِحٌ, meaning *That comes to the water from a distant place.* (L.) = نَازِحٌ and نَزُوحٌ and نَزُوحٌ *A well entirely exhausted: or nearly exhausted: (K:) or نَزُوحٌ بِئْرٌ signifies a well containing little water: pl. نَزُوحٌ: (S:) and نَزُوحٌ نَزَحٌ being of the measure فَعْلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ, a well containing no water; and it is allowable to say مَنزُوحَةٌ: (Mṣb:) or a well of which the water has been exhausted: (so in some copies of the S, and the like in the Nh:) or a well of which most of the water has been drawn forth. (So in other copies of the S, and in the K.) See an ex., voce مَدَارَةٌ, art. دَوَّرَ.*

مِنْرَحَةٌ *A bucket (K) with which water is drawn; (TA;) and the like thereof.* (K.)

نَازِحٌ and مَنَازِيحٌ: see نَازِحٌ.

أَنْتَ بَمَنْتَزَجٍ مِنْ كَذَا *Thou art far removed from such a thing; (S, K*;) and, by poetic licence, بَمَنْتَزَجٍ, with إِشْبَاعِ.* (S.) Ex. أَنْتَ مِنَ الدَّمْرِ بَمَنْتَزَجٍ *Thou art far removed from blame.* (A.)

نَزَر

نَزَرَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَزَارَةٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and نَزُرٌ (Mṣb, K) and نَزْرَةٌ, (K,) or نَزْرَةٌ, as in the M and L, and perhaps one of these last two forms is a mistake for the other, (TA,) *It was, or became, little, or small, in quantity or number; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) paltry, mean, contemptible, or inconsiderable.* (S, TA.) See also 5. — Also, inf. n. نَزَارَةٌ, *He (a man) was, or became, possessed of little good, or little wealth.* (AZ.) — نَزَرَتْ, inf. n. نَزَّرٌ, *She (a camel) had little milk.* (TA.) = نَزَّرَهُ, aor. ٤, (TA,) inf. n. نَزَّرٌ, (K,) *He despised, and deemed little, him, or it.* (K.* TA.) See also 2. — *He smote him with the [evil] eye.* (Fr, in TA, art. شَرَّ.) = نَزَّرَهُ, (Aṣ, A,) aor. ٤, (Aṣ,) inf. n. نَزَّرٌ, (Aṣ, K,) *He drew forth, or got out, what he had, by little and little: (Aṣ:) he importuned him, or pressed him, in asking (A, K) a matter of science or a gift.* (A.) You say also,

فَلَانٌ لَا يُعْطِي حَتَّى يَنْزَرَ (A, K,) or يَنْزَرُ, (so in two copies of the S,) *Such a one will not give until he is importuned, or pressed, (A, K,) and despised.* (S, K, TA.)

نَزَّرَهُ, inf. n. تَنْزِيرٌ; (K;) or نَزَّرَهُ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَزَّرٌ; (Mṣb;) *He made it little, or small, in quantity; (Mṣb, K;) namely, a gift; as also نَزَّرَهُ.* (K.) — Also نَزَّرَهُ *He gave him a little, small, paltry, mean, contemptible, or inconsiderable, gift.* (TA.) [It seems to be implied in the TA, that نَزَّرَهُ also has this signification.] = See also 1, last signification.

انزَرَهُ: see 2, in two places. — Also, *He (God) caused him to be possessed of little good, or little wealth.* (AZ.)

تَنْزَرٌ *i. q. تَنْقَلٌ, (K,) i. e., It became diminished, or rendered little or small in quantity.* (TK.) See also نَزَّرَ. — *He asserted himself to be related to the tribe of Nizār: (K:) or he made himself like that tribe: or he introduced himself among them, (S, K,) not being one of them.* (TA.)

نَزَّرٌ, applied to anything, (TA,) *little, or small, in quantity or number; (S, A, Mṣb;) paltry, mean, contemptible, or inconsiderable: (S, TA:) as also نَزِيرٌ (Mṣb, K) and نَزُورٌ (Mṣb) and مَنزُورٌ: (K:) or the last signifies little, or small, in quantity, applied to a gift, (S, TA,) and to food; (TA;) or a gift made little, or small, in quantity: (Mṣb:) and نَزَّرٌ and مَنزُورٌ a gift obtained by importunity or pressing: and غَيْرُ مَنزُورٌ a gift given without its being asked for; without importunity or pressing. (TA.) It is also applied to speech: thus the speech of Moḥammad is described as فَصْلٌ لَا نَزْرٌ وَلَا هَذْرٌ [Distinct;] not little, or scanty, so as to indicate impotence, nor much and corrupt: (K:) or not little nor much. (TA, art. هَذْر.) — A man possessing little, or no, good, or goodness; little, or no, wealth; and so قَرَّرٌ; as also مَنزُورٌ. (AZ.) = مَا جِئْتَ إِلَّا نَزْرًا *Thou hast not come otherwise than slowly, tardily, or late.* (K.)*

نَزْرَةٌ: see نَزُورٌ.

نَزَارٌ *The quality, in a she-camel, of scarcely ever conceiving except against her will.* (TA.)

نَزُورٌ *Any thing little, or small, in quantity or number.* (K.) See also نَزَّرَ. — *A woman having few children; (S, K;) and in like manner applied to a bird; (S, TA;) as also نَزْرَةٌ, with kesr to the z, applied to a woman: (K:) pl. of the former, نَزْرٌ: (TA:) or the former epithet signifies having little milk; (K;) applied in this sense to a she-camel. (TA.) A she-camel having wide orifices to her teats. (L, voce فَتُوح.) — *Of little speech; that speaks not until importuned, or pressed.* (En-Nadr.) — *A she-camel whose young one has died and that affects the young one of another, (K**