

nally مُذْرَبُوا, in the CK [مُذْرَبُوا]). (O, K, TA.) [See also what here follows.] — And Men evil in dispositions: (O, K, TA:) sing. [app. in the former sense as well as in this] † عَزَلٌ: (TA:) or this latter signifies, (K,) or signifies also, (TA,) like † مُتَعَزِّقٌ, difficult in disposition: (K, TA:) or hard, and niggardly, and difficult in disposition. (Lth, TA.)

مَعَزِقٌ: see the next paragraph. — Accord. to IAqr, The مَرَّة, i. e. handle, of the [implement called] مِعْرَاقٌ [q. v.]. (L, voce مِسْحِين.)

مِعْرَاقَةٌ The implement with which the earth, or land, is cloven, or furrowed; (S, O, Mṣb, K;) [a kind of hoe,] resembling the قُدُوم, or larger than this; as also † مِعْرَاقٌ: (S, O, K:) accord. to IDrd, the implement with which the earth, or land, is cloven, or furrowed; whether it be a فَأْس [meaning hoe], or a مِسْحَاة [i. e. spade], or a سَيْحَةٌ [i. e. ploughshare]: and he says, it is a بَيْلَةٌ [from the Pers. بَيْلَه meaning a kind of mattock or hoe] which is curved [in its blade]: and some say that it is [particularly] a فَأْس [i. e. hoe] with two extremities to its [iron] head: (TA:) [it is applied in the present day to a kind of hoe with a broad blade:] pl. مِعَارِقٌ. (O, TA.) — And, (K,) accord. to IAqr, (O,) The forked, or pronged, implement with which wheat is winnowed. (O, K; and L and TA voce حِفْرَاة.)

أَرْضٌ مِعْرُوقَةٌ Land cloven, or furrowed, (S, TA,) with the مِعْرَاقَةَ, (S,) for sowing, or cultivating. (TA.)

مُتَعَزِّقٌ: see عَزَلٌ.

IF says that there is no word with ع and ز and ق that is of well-founded authority. (O.)

عزل

1. عَزَلَهُ, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʾ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. عَزَلٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) He put it, or set it, apart, away, or aside; removed it; or separated it; (S, O, Mṣb, K;) i. e., a thing; عَنْ غَيْرِهِ [from another thing, or from other things]. (Mṣb.) — And hence, He removed, deposed, or displaced, him, namely, an agent, or a deputy, from his office, or exercise of authority. (Mṣb.) Or عَزَلَهُ عَنِ الْعَمَلِ He removed, deposed, or displaced, him [from the agency, or administration, or government]. (S, O, TA.) And † عَزَلَهُ, (K, TA,) inf. n. تَعَزُّلٌ, (TA,) signifies the same as عَزَلَهُ. (K, TA.) [In like manner also اعزل is said by Freytag to signify Semovit, followed by عن, as on the authority of the K; in which I do not find it.] And عَزَلٌ He was, or became, removed, deposed, or displaced, [from his office, &c.], (S, O, Mṣb,) used as quasi-pass. of عَزَلَهُ; in which sense † اعزل is [said to be] not used, because in it [i. e. عَزَلَهُ] no labour, or exertion, is implied. (Mṣb.) — عَزَلٌ said of the مُجَامِع means Paulò ante emissionem,

[penem suum] extraxit, et extra vulvam semen emisit. (Az, * Mṣb, TA.) You say, عَزَلَتْ عَنْهَا, (S, O, K,) the pronoun referring to the man's female slave, (S, O,) inf. n. عَزَلٌ, (Az, Mgh, O, TA,) [vaguely expl. as] meaning He did not desire her [having] offspring; as also † اعْتَزَلَهَا: (K:) the motive being that the woman might not conceive. (Az, TA.) — عَزَلٌ, aor. ʾ, (TA,) inf. n. عَزَلٌ, (Mgh, * TA,) He (a horse) had his tail inclining to one side, (Mgh, TA,) by habit, not naturally: (TA:) when it inclines to the right side, the Arabs deem it unlucky. (Z, TA.) [See also عَزَلٌ below.]

2: see the preceding paragraph.

5: see 8, in four places.

6. تَعَاَزَلُوا They went apart, away, or aside; removed; or separated themselves; each from other, or one party from another. (K, TA.)

7: see 1: and see also the paragraph here following, in two places.

8. اعْتَزَلَهُ and † تَعَزَّلَهُ both signify the same, (S, O, TA,) i. e. He went apart, away, or aside; removed; or separated himself; from him, or it: (O, TA:) and so اعْتَزَلَ عَنْهُ and عنه † تَعَزَّلَ: (TA:) or اعْتَزَلْتُ النَّاسَ and † تَعَزَّلْتُهُمْ I went apart, away, or aside; removed; or separated myself; from men, or the people; [withdrew from association, or communion, with them; seceded from them:] and left, forsook, or quitted, them: and both verbs are sometimes used intransitively: (Mṣb:) [i. e.] اعْتَزَلَ and † تَعَزَّلَ [used alone sometimes] signify he went apart, away, or aside; &c.; as also † اعزل: (K, TA: [the last omitted in this place in the CK; but mentioned afterwards, voce تَعَاَزَلُوا:] and they said, اعزل عَنِ النَّاسِ meaning he went apart, or aside, from men, or the people: (Mṣb:) and one says, of a pastor, يَعْتَزِلُ بِمَاشِيَتِهِ وَيَرْعَاهَا بِمِعْزَلٍ † مِنَ النَّاسِ [He goes apart, or aside, with his cattle, and pastures them in a place remote, or separate, from men, or the people]. (S, O.) وَإِنْ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا لِي فَأَعْتَزِلُونِ, in the Kur [xliv. 20], means, accord. to Ibn-'Arafah, [And if ye believe me not,] leave me on equal terms, not being against me nor for me. (O.) [And you say, اعْتَزَلَهُ إِلَى غَيْرِهِ He withdrew himself from him to another: see Har p. 245.] And اعْتَزَلَهَا, expl. above, as syn. with عَزَلَتْ عَنْهَا: see 1. And يَعْتَزِلُ الْحَرْبَ [He withholds himself, or keeps aloof, from war, or battle]: said of him who has no weapon. (TA.)

عَزَلٌ What is brought to the treasury of the state in advance, not weighed, nor picked so as to have the bad put forth from it, to the time of the falling-due of the instalment: (O, K, TA:) [for the second of the last three words of the explanation, which are correctly إِلَى مَجَلِّ التَّجْمِيرِ, the O has مَجَلٍ; the CK, مَجَلٍ; and my MS. copy of the K, محل, without any vowel-sign and without the sheddeh:] from Ibn-'Abbād; (O;) and thus in the L. (TA.)

عَزَلٌ: see the next paragraph.

عَزَلٌ inf. n. of عَزَلٌ [q. v.]. (TA.) — Also The state, or condition, of not having with one any weapon; and so † عَزَلٌ: (K, TA: [the latter, by reason of an ambiguity in the K, misunderstood by Freytag as syn. with عَزَلٌ in the sense in which this is expl. in the CK:] they are two dial. vars., like شَغَلٌ and شَغُلٌ, and بَخَلٌ and بَخْلٌ. (TA.) — And A deficiency in one of the two hip-bones. (IAqr, O, K.) — And The hinder part of an ass: so in the saying, اقْرَعْ عَزَلَ جِمَارِكَ [Strike thou the hinder part of thy ass]: (O, K:) said to the driver of the ass. (O.)

عَزَلٌ: see أَعَزَلٌ, in three places.

عَزَلَةٌ a subst. (S, Mṣb) signifying A going apart, away, or aside; removal, or separation of oneself; (S, * L, Mṣb, * K;) [a withdrawing of oneself from association or communion; or secession: and it seems to be sometimes used in a sense similar to that of اعْتَكَفَ; for] one says, العَزَلَةُ عِبَادَةٌ [app. meaning Retirement, or self-seclusion, is a mode of religious service]. (S, L, TA.)

العَزَلَةُ The حَرْقَفَةٌ [app. meaning the crest of the hip-bone]. (K.)

عَزَلَاءٌ [originally fem. of أَعَزَلٌ; a subst. signifying] The lower mouth [or spout or outlet] of the [leathern water-bag called] مَزَادَةٌ; (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb;) the part where the water pours forth from the رَأْوِيَّة [a word here, as in many other instances, used as syn. with مَزَادَةٌ,] and the like of this, (K, TA,) such [for instance] as the قِرْبَةِ, in the bottom thereof, where the water contained in it is drawn forth: Kh says that to every مَزَادَةٌ there are عَزَلَاءٌ [dual of عَزَلَاءٌ, in the bottom thereof: but it is said in the M that the عَزَلَاءُ is thus called because it is in one of the خُصْمَانِ [meaning the two lower corners] of the مَزَادَةٌ; not in its middle; nor is it like its mouth, in which it receives the water: (TA:) [the mouth, by means of which this kind of water-bag is filled, is in the middle of the upper edge; and the عَزَلَاءُ, in every instance that I remember to have seen, is in the hinder of the two lower corners, and is tied round with a thong: (see مَزَادَةٌ in art. زِيد.)] the pl. is عَزَالٌ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K, * written with the article العَزَالِي, and in the K [improperly] the article عَزَالِي without the article,) and عَزَالِي also (S, O, Mṣb, K) is allowable; (S, O;) and † العَزَائِلُ occurs in a trad. for العَزَالِي; these two words being like الشَّاكِي and الشَّاكِي. (TA.) — [Hence,] El-Kumeyt says, [describing clouds (سَحَابَ)]

• مَرَّتُهُ الْجَنُوبُ فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرَهُ
• رَحَلَتْ عَزَالِيَهُ الشَّمَالُ

† [The south wind drew them forth; and when they became black and dense and accumulated, the north wind loosed their spouts; i. e. caused the rain to pour forth]. (S, O.) And one says of a cloud (سَحَابَةٌ), (Mgh, TA,) when it discharges