6. [تَتَارَضًا They lent and received loans, each to and from the other.] $=$ [And hence,] [They tmo interchanged good and evil, each with the other]; ( $\mathrm{IK}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$;) as also يتّارظان: (IKh :) [but see the latter in


 $\ddagger$ They praise each other; (AZ, Mṣ;) as also يتّارظان: (AZ :) or they requite, or compensate, each other with praise. (TA.) And القِرْنَانِ يُتقَرارضْانِ النَّظَرْ saries, look askance, with anger, each at the other: (S., K:) and يُتَقَرْضُونَ نَنَفــرُ + They look with enmity and vehement hatred, one at another. (TA.) And $\ddagger$ [They interchange visiting]. (A.) El-Kumeyt, says,

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 meaning, Interchanging what is good and comely, of sociable conduct and mutual visiting. (O.) -El-Hasan El-Bag̣ree, being asked whether the companions of the Apostle of God used to jest, or joke, answered, (TA,) نَعْرْ وَيتَقَارضُونَ, (K,* TA,) i. e. Yes, and they used to recite poetry [one to another]: (TA:) from قَ as signifying "poetry." (K.)7. انقرضوا + They passed avay, or perished, [as though cut off,] (S, K, ) all of them, (K,) not one
 a mistake for قَرِّوْ : see 1]. (TA.)
8. He received what is termed اقترض loan, or the like], (S, Mṣb, K,) i.q. إِتْتَلْفَ; (A;)
 defamed him, or spohe evil of him, behind his back or in his absence, or othervise; syn. أْتَابَهُ: (K:) as though he cut off [somewhat] from his honour. (TA.)
9. استقرض مِنْ فُلْنٍ (S, Mṣb,*) or استِ (A, Mgh,) He sought, or demanded, of such a one what is termed قَرْ [a loan, or the like]. (S, A, ${ }^{*} \mathbf{M g h},{ }^{*}$ Mg̣b.) - [And hence,] $I$ sought, or demanded, of him the gift, or payment [in advance], of the thing. (M.) ( $\mathrm{Ks}, \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ] or, accord. to Th , the former is an inf. n., and the latter a simple subst., but this [says ISd] does not please me; (M;) or the former is an inf. n. used as a subst.; (Mgh;) or
 and the like:] a piece of property which a man cuts off from his [other] articles of property, and nhich, itself, he receices back; [in rendering the explanation'in the Mgh, for the words فَيْعِبِه عينا
 which makes this agreeable with explanations given in other works;] but what is due to the one from the other as a debt is not so called;
 to another, (Mşb,) of property, (S, Mṣb,) to receive it back, ( $\mathbf{(}, \mathbf{K}$, ) or to demand it back: (Mş:) or a thing that one gives to be requited for it, or to receive it back: (TA in art. فرض:) or a thing of which men demand the payment [or restitution], one of another: (M, L:) or a thing which a man gives, or + does, to be requited for it: (Aboo-Is-hák the Grammarian, and TA:)
 [He ones a loan], and قُروض [loans]. (A.)Hence, (S, TA,) $\ddagger$ What one does, in order to be requited it, of good, and of evil. (S, K, TA.) See three exs. above, under 4. The Arabs also say, قَدْ أَعْـَنْتْ قَرْضى, meaning + Thou hast done to me a good deed [which I am bound to requite].
 $+I$ ove thee a good deed, and an evil deed. (Aboo-Is-hák the Grammarian, and TA.)
قَرْضٌ :قْرْ : see.

قِريض :The cud: (Lth, A:) or what the camel returns [to his mouth, to be chened again, or to his stomach,] of his cud; (S,K;) as also "مَمْرُوض: (S:) or it is applied to the cud (جرَّر) of the camel, and signifies chered : or, accord. to Kr , this is (M.) And hence, accord. to some, the saying بَرِّ plained in art. جرضر: but accord. to others, the last word in this saying has the signification next but one following. (S.) = The sound, or voice, of a man in dying. (Er-Riyáshee, in TA, art.
 called for one or another of the reasons mentioned under 1, last sentence but one; (A, M\&B, TA; ) of the measure in the sense of the measure مَفْعُل: (Msb:) El-Aghlab El-'Ijlee distinguishes between it and رَجْز. (IB.)
[Cuttings; clippings; and the like;] what falls by the action termed التَرْض; (Ṣ, A,* $\mathbf{M g h},{ }^{*} \mathbf{K}$;) as, for instance, of gold, (S,TA,) and of silver; and of a garment, or piece of cloth, which a tailor cuts with his shears; (TA;) and of this last, and of bread, (JK, TA,) \&c., (TA,) by the gnawing (قَرْض) of a rat, or mouse:
 [Hence,] أَخَذْ الأمْرْ بِمُرَاضَتهِ + He took the thing, or affair, in its fresh state. (M, L.) - [Hence also,] قَرْاضَةُ المَالِ vile, paltry, or of no account, of property. (TA.) —— قَرْاضَةْ also relates to an evil action, and an evil saying, which one man directs against another. (TA.) [What is meant by this is not clear to me.]
 nool. (TA.) - [And hence, app.,] $+A$ man who defames others, or speaks evil of them, behind their bachs, or othervise; syn. مُغْتَابٌ للِّنّاس. (TA.)
آْتْنُ مِقْرَبٍ, (S. M, A, Msb,) [in one copy of

like

 the S,) whence the arabicized word ${ }^{\text {which }}$, (Mills pigeons, which kills pigeons, (S, M, A,) seizing upon their throats, and it is a species of rat; ( $\mathbf{A}$;) the longbacked quadruped that kills pigeons: (Lth, $\mathbf{O}$, Msp :) this last explanation is given by the author of the Bari', after saying that it is a small beast (دويبّة), like the cat, nhich is in houses, and, nhen angry, gnaws clothes : (Mṣ :) accord. to some,
 Mṣb.)

مُقَرْضَاتُ الأَسَاقِى A [kind of] small creeping thing (دُ), which makes holes in, and cuts, skins used for water or milk. (M.)
مِقْراضُ is the sing. of مُقَارِيض ; (S, Mṣb, K ; )
 the معْرَاض is [A single bladé of a pair of shears or scissors;] a thing with which one [shears, or clips, or] cuts; and when you speak of the two together, you do not say مِقْرَضْ, as the vulgar say, but مِقْراضَانِ; (Msb ;) which last is syn. with بَلْمَانِ [a pair of shears]; a word, accord. to the lexicologists having no sing.; but $\mathbf{S b}$ mentions مِقْرَاضُ, thus using the sing. form: (M:) or مِمْرَاضَانِ مِرْاضِ and signify the same; [a pair

 [a small pair of shears; i. e. a pair of scissors]: (JK:) Adee Ibn-Zeyd uses the expression شَفْرتًا مِقْرَاضٍ [the tmo blades of a pair of shears or scissors] in a poem; (IB;) and other poets use the sing., مقراض: (TA :) and (IB) مْغْراض with and $\omega$
 tongue of such a one is the detractor of reputations]. (TA.)
مَقْرٌوضْ pass. part. n. of قَرْضَهُ

## قرضا

One of the strange species of trees of the desert; (AA, O, K, TA;) a certain plant that attaches itself to trees, and wraps itself about them; (TA;) a species of plant (AHn, O, TA) the flower of which is yellower than the ورْس, (AHn, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$, ) and nihich grons at the base, or on the stem, of the مُرْفُط and (O, TA) and the like: ( $\mathrm{O}:$ ) n. un. with o. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$.)
قرضب
 (K in art. قرصب ;) but the former is the more approved: (TA in that art.:) and [the inf. n.] قَرْْبَبْةٍ signifies the cutting vehemently. (TA in the present art.) [See also قِرضّابٌ, below; first

