

reading of the Qur in a passage which will be found below, without a parallel among inf. ns., (Z,) [and said by some to have an intensive signification,] *He, or it, came upon him, or happened to him, suddenly, unexpectedly, without his being aware of it, or without any previous cause; surprised him; took him by surprise, or unawares;* (S, A, Mṣb, K;) as also *بَاغَتْهُ*, (A, Mṣb,) inf. n. *مَبَاغَتُهُ* (S, K) and *بَغَاتُ*. (TA.) It is said in the Qur vi. 31, accord. to the reading mentioned above, *إِذَا جَاءَ تَهُمُ السَّاعَةُ بَغْتَةً* [When the hour of the resurrection shall come upon them suddenly, unexpectedly, &c.]. (Z.) And you say, *جَاءَهُ بَغْتَةً* *He, or it, came to him suddenly, &c.* (A, Mṣb.) And *بَغْتَهُ لَقِيَهُ* *He met, or found, him, or it, suddenly, &c.* (S.) And *لَسْتُ أَمِنُ بَغَاتِ الْعَدُوِّ* *I am not secure from, or free from fear of, the enemy's comings [upon me] unawares.* (S.)

3: see 1.

*البَاغُوتُ* *The festival, (A,) or a certain festival, (IAth, K,) of the Christians; (A, IAth, K;) [namely, Easter;] thus called accord. to some; but accord. to others, البَاغُوتُ [q. v.], with the unpointed ع and the three-pointed ث. (IAth.)*

*مَبْغُوتٌ* *i. q. مَبْهُوتٌ [Confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course]: so in the saying, لَا رَأْيَ لِمَبْغُوتٍ [There is no judgment to one who is confounded, &c.]. (A.)*

بغث

1. *بَغِثُ*, (Mṣb, K,) aor. *بَغِثَ*, (K,) inf. n. *بَغِثَةٌ*, (Mṣb,) or this is a simple subst., and the inf. n. is *بَغِثٌ*, (TA,) *He (a bird) was, or became, of a colour resembling that of ashes: (Mṣb:) or he (a sheep or goat) was of the mixed colours of those to which the epithet بَغِثٌ is applied. (K, TA.) [See أَبْغِثُ, and بَغِثَةٌ, and بَغِثٌ.]*

*بَغِثٌ* *Dust-colour. (A.) [But see بَغِثَةٌ. Accord. to the TA, the former is the inf. n. of 1, q. v.]*

*بَغِثَةٌ* *Whiteness inclining to خُضْرَةٌ [which here app. means a dark, or ashy, dust-colour]: (T:) [or, in a bird, a colour resembling that of ashes: (see 1:)] or the colour of sheep or goats to which the epithet بَغِثٌ is applied. (K, TA.) [See أَبْغِثُ.]*

*بَغِثَةٌ*: see *أَبْغِثُ*, of which it is the fem.

*بَغَاتٌ* (T, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and *بُغَاتٌ* and *بَغَاتٌ*; (A, Mgh, K;) only the second of these three mentioned by Sb; (TA;) but the second and third asserted to be correct by Yoo; (AZ, TA;) and the last heard by Az; (TA;) or neither of these two is allowable; (Mṣb;) *A bird that does not prey, and such as one does not desire to make an object of prey because it is not eaten: (T, Mṣb:) or small birds that do not prey, such as sparrows and the like; [a coll. gen. n.;] n. un. with ḍ: (Mgh:) or [accord. to Lth,] a certain dust-coloured bird, (T, A, K,) of the birds of the water, ash-coloured, and long-necked; as also *أَبْغِثُ*; pl. [of the latter] *بُغِثٌ* and *أَبَاغِثُ*: (T:) [but this appears to be wrong; for AM says, in the T,] Lth makes the *بَغَاتُ* and the *بُغِثُ* to be*

one, asserting them to be of aquatic birds; but in my opinion, the former is different from the latter: as to the latter, it is a well-known kind of aquatic bird, so called because it is of the colour termed *بَغِثَةٌ*, i. e. white inclining to خُضْرَةٌ [explained above, voce *بَغِثَةٌ*]: but as to the *بَغَاتُ*, it is any bird that is not one of prey: and the word is said to be a coll. gen. n., signifying the class of birds that are objects of prey: (TA:) ISk says that the *بَغَاتُ* is a bird of a colour inclining to that of dust, (S, Mṣb,\*) a little less than the *رُخْمَةٌ* [or vultur percnopterus], (S,) or less than the *رُخْمَةٌ*, (Mṣb,) slow in flight: (S, Mṣb:) but IB says that this is a mistake in two points of view; first, because *بَغَاتُ* is a [coll.] gen. n., of which the n. un. is with ḍ, like as is that of *حَمَامٌ*; and secondly, because it applies to the class of birds that do not prey; but the *أَبْغِثُ* is a bird of the colour of dust, and this may be a bird of prey, and it may be not a bird of prey: (TA:) AZ says that *بَغَاتُ* signifies the [species of vulture called] *رُخْمٌ*; and the n. un. is with ḍ: others, the young ones of the *رُخْمِ* and birds of the crow-kind: or [birds] like the [hawks called] *سَوَادِقُ* [pl. of *سَوْدَقٌ*, not predaceous: in the T, it is said to be [a kind of bird] like the [hawk called] *بَاشِقٌ*, that does not prey upon any other bird: (TA:) or *بَغَاتٌ* and *بُغَاتٌ* (ISd, K) and *بَغَاتٌ* (K) signify the worst [or most ignoble] of birds, (ISd, K, [the latter giving this as a second and distinct signification,]) and such as do not prey: (ISd, TA:) Fr says, *بَغَاتُ الطَّيْرِ* signifies the worst of birds, and such as do not prey; and *بُغَاتٌ* and *بَغَاتٌ* are dial. vars.: (S:) the pl. is *بُغَاتَانُ*, (Sb, T, S, Mṣb, K,) accord. to those who make *بَغَاتُ* a sing., (Yoo, S, Mṣb, TA,) or accord. to those who make the sing. to be with ḍ; (T, TA;) or those who apply *بُغَاتَةٌ* [as a n. un.] to the male and the female make *بُغَاتٌ* to be pl. [or rather a coll. gen. n.]; (Yoo, S, Mṣb;) as is done in the case of *نَعَامَةٌ* and *نَعَامٌ*: (Yoo, S:) ISd says that *بُغَاتَةٌ*, with fet-h, is the n. un., applied alike to the male and the female: (TA:) [and Fei says,] it is not allowable to pronounce this with damm or with kesr to the first letter: (Mṣb:) but Yoo asserts both of these forms to be used: (AZ, TA:) and *بُغَاتَةٌ* is said to signify a weak bird. (TA.) It is said in a prov., *إِنَّ الْبَغَاتَ بِأَرْضِنَا يَسْتَسْرِ* (S, A, Mṣb, K\*) *Verily the بغات in our land becomes [like] a vulture, or become [like] vultures: (Mṣb:) applied to the low person who becomes of high rank: (A:) meaning † the weak in our land becomes strong: (Mṣb:) or he who makes himself our neighbour becomes mighty, strong, or of high rank, by our means, (S, K, TA,) acquiring the might, or strength, of the vulture, after having been low, or mean, in condition. (TA.)*

*بُغِيثٌ* *Wheat (حِنْطَةٌ and طَعَامٌ [both of which signify the same, though the latter, q. v., has a larger application,]) adulterated by being mixed with barley; (Th, K;) as also غَلِيثٌ and لَغِيثٌ. (Th, TA.)*

*بُغِيثَةٌ* [dim. of *بُغَاتٌ* fem. of *أَبْغِثُ*, q. v.,] *The*

*place of the حَقِيْبَةُ [q. v.] in a camel. (K.) [So called because of its colour, produced by chafing.]*

*أَبْغِثُ* *Of a white colour inclining to خُضْرَةٌ [which here app. means a dark, or ashy, dust-colour]: (T:) [or of a colour resembling that of ashes: (see 1:)] or dust-coloured: (A:) or of a colour near to that of dust: (S:) an epithet, like أَحْمَرُ: [fem. بَغِثَةٌ: and] pl. بَغِثٌ: and sometimes, when used as a subst., it has for pl. أَبَاغِثُ. (IB, TA.) You say طَائِرٌ أَبْغِثٌ *A bird of the colour above described: (T, S:) whether it be a bird of prey or not: see بَغَاتٌ in two places: (IB, TA:) and صَقْرٌ أَبْغِثٌ [a hawk of that colour]; (ISH, A;) as well as أَحْوَى and أَيْبُضٌ; i. e., that where-with men take game. (ISH, TA.)* *بَغِثَةٌ* applied to sheep or goats, (S, K,) or, as in some lexicons, to sheep, (TA,) is like *رُقَطَاءٌ*; (S, K;) [*Black speckled with white; or the reverse;] or in which are blackness and whiteness, with predominance of the latter colour: (TA:) or شَاةٌ بَغِثَةٌ and غَمْرٌ بَغِثٌ signify a sheep or goat, and sheep or goats, in which are blackness and whiteness. (A.)—Also, [as a subst.,] A certain bird, (K, TA,) dust-coloured, in truth different from the *بَغَاتُ*, as shown above: see the latter word: (TA:) pl. هُوَ مِنْ أَبَاغِثٍ. (T, TA.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ أَبَاغِثِ الطَّيْرِ [He is of the birds thus called]. (A.)—And *الْأَبْغِثُ* signifies *The lion; (TS, K;) because he is of the colour termed بَغِثَةٌ. (TA.)—And البَغِثَاءُ † The medley, or mixed or promiscuous multitude or collection, of men or people; or of the lowest or basest or meanest sort, or refuse, or riffraff, thereof; (S, A, K;) the commonalty, or vulgar, and collective body, of the people. (S.) One says, خَرَجَ فُلَانٌ فِي الْبَغِثَاءِ † Such a one went forth among the medley, &c., of the people. (A.) And دَخَلْنَا فِي الْبَغِثَاءِ † We entered among the commonalty, or vulgar, and the collective body, of the people. (S.)***

بغش

1. *بَغِشَ* *السَّمَاءُ*, aor. *بَغِشَ*, (S, K,) inf. n. *بَغِشٌ*, (S,) *The sky rained a rain such as is termed بَغِشَةٌ*, q. v. (S, K.)—*بَغِشَتِ الْأَرْضُ* *The land was watered by a rain such as is termed بَغِشَةٌ*, (S,) or *بَغِشٌ*. (TA.)

*بَغِشٌ*: see what next follows.

*بَغِشَةٌ* *A weak shower of rain; (S, K:) above what is called طَشَّةٌ: (S:) or weak rain, small in its drops; as also بَغِشٌ [originally an inf. n.]: or both signify a cloud that pours forth its rain in one shower: Aṣ says that the lightest and weakest of rain is that called طَلٌّ; then, the رَدَادٌ; then, the بَغِشُ: the dim. of the last is بَغِشِيٌّ. (TA.)*

*مَطَرٌ بَاغِشٌ* *Weak rain. (S, K.)*

*أَرْضٌ مَبْغُوشَةٌ* *Land watered by a rain such as is termed بَغِشَةٌ*, (S,) or *بَغِشٌ*. (TA.)

بغض

1. *بَغِضُ*; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) and *بَغِضٌ*; aor. [of