

Meg. 32^a he who recites Bible verses without chanting; Treat. Sof'rim III, 10. Cant. R. to VIII, 14 ב' אחר in one accord; a. fr.

נְעִימָה, נְעִימָה ch. same, sweetness, melody. Targ. II Esth. I, 1 נְעִימָה constr. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 19 וְנִי מְלִינָה and full melody.

נְעִיץ m. (נְעִיץ) a wedge-like ditch.—Pl. נְעִיץ, נְעִיץ. B. Kam. V, 5 (50^b). Mikv. V, 6; a. e.

נָעַל (b. h.) 1) to tie (the door), to lock up, close. B. Kam. VI, 1 בפניה כראוי ו' if he locked it in (secured the flock) properly. Tosef. B. Bath. II, 11, a. e. ו' ו' if he fastened (something on the property), fenced in or tore down, it is possession (הזקוק). Sabb. XIII, 6 ארז ו' and one blocked it (by placing himself in the entrance). Ib. 7 ו' לנעול את ביתו ו' it is like one locking up (sitting at the entrance of) his house to guard it. Mekh. Mishp. s. 18 ו' לנעול בפניו ו' in order not to close the door to future proselytes (not to discourage them on account of advanced age). Snh. 32^a, a. fr. ו' שלא כרי ו' ו' v. הלך.—Y. Naz. VIII, 57^a bot., v. נעדר. Tosef. Sot. V, 9 [read:] ו' שבעל דלתו ו' who locked his wife up (to prevent her from going astray); Y. ib. I, 17^a bot.; Gitt. 90^a; Y. Kidd. IV, 66^a; a. fr.—Cant. R. to VII, 2 (play on בעלים, ib.) ו' ואני נעל ו' you lock up (interrupt business) for my sake on Passover ..., and I lock up (the rain) for your sake, v. נעלה. Ib. שהיו ... מה דיהו ... how great was the beauty of thy steps (pilgrimage to the Temple) which locked up (protected against) all troubles.—Part. pass. נָעַל; f. נְעִילָה; pl. נְעִילִים. נְעִילָה. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV ו' ו' ... the gates of prayer are sometimes open, sometimes closed, but the gates of tears are never closed; a. e.—2) to tie a sandal, to put shoes on. Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 8 ו' ו' one must not put on a nail-studded sandal &c. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c ביום ביום .. allowed (the people mourning for R. Yassa) to wear shoes on the same day. Tosef. Kidd. I, 5 ו' לו סנדלו ו' if the slave tied his sandals for him (the new master) or untied them, it is possession (v. supra); B. Bath. 53^b (Ms. M. נְעִילָה); a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab., shod. Yalk. Josh. 7 ו' ו' ארז ו' dost thou wear shoes and observest not mourning?

Hif. נְעִילָה to put shoes on a person. B. Bath. l. c.; Kidd. 22^b ו' הלבישו הנעילו ו' if the slave helped him put on his clothes or his shoes or lifted him up (helped him into a conveyance), it is possession.

Nif. נְעִילָה to be closed. Ber. 32^b ו' נְעִילָה שעריו ו' since the day the Temple was destroyed, the gates of prayer have been closed. Ib. שעריו דמעה לא ננעלו; Midr. Till. to Ps. IV ו' נְעִילָה, v. supra. B. Mets. 59^a כל השערים נְעִילָה all gates (of prayer) are (at times) closed, except the gates for the cry of oppression. Ib. השערים ננעלו, v. פרוגוד. Erub. 6^b, a. e. ו' נְעִילָה ו' if its gates were not shut by night; a. fr.—Sabb. 67^a bot. (in an incantation for a swallowed fish-bone) thou art locked up as (within) a cuirass.

נָעַל ch. same, to tie a shoe. Part. pass. נָעַל. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9 ו' ו' ו' and there shall be tied on the foot ... a sandal which &c.

Af. נְעִילָה to provide with shoes. Targ. II Chr. XXVIII, 15. [Dan. II, 25, a. e. ו' ו' to bring up, fr. נְעִילָה.]

נָעַל m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) (comp. Gr. ὑπόδημα) [tied under the foot,] shoe. Yeb. 102^a ו' ו' ו' the Law (Deut. XXV, 9) says, what is tied to his foot, but not what covers his foot (a full shoe, v. מְנַעֵל). Sifré Deut. 291 (ref. to Deut. I. c.) ו' ו' his own shoe; a. e.—2) lock, locking up.—Pl. נְעִילָה. Cant. R. to VII, 2, v. נְעִילָה.

נְעִילָה, Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 22, Ar., v. נְעִילָה.

נָעַם (b. h.) to be pleasing, lovely.

Hif. נְעִימָה 1) same. Snh. 24^a (ref. to נָעַם Zech. XI, 7) ו' ו' שְׂמֵחִים זה לזה ו' this refers to the scholars in Palestine who are polite to one another in discussion, opp. מְחַבְּלִים.—2) to sweeten the voice; to sing, accompany. Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. ו' ו' ו' he sweetened his voice when singing, v. נְעִימָה. Gen. R. s. 23 שהיו ו' ו' she sang to the timbrel in honor of idolatry, v. נְעִימָה. Cant. R. to IV, 4 ו' ו' who sweetens Israel's songs? David &c.; a. e.

נְעִימָה, v. נְעִימָה.

נְעִימָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. Naamah, 1) sister of Tubal-Cain. Gen. R. s. 23 (ref. to Gen. IV, 22) ו' ו' why was she (the wife of Noah) called N.? Because her doings were pleasing; ib. ארור היתה ו' Tubal-Cain's sister was a different Naamah, and she was so named &c., v. נָעַם Hif.; Yalk. ib. 38.—2) N., the Ammonite, mother of King Rehoboam. Gen. R. s. 41; Yeb. 77^a. Ib. 63^a; a. e.

נְעִימָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. Naomi, the mother-in-law of Ruth. B. Bath. 91^a, v. נְעִימָה. Snh. 19^b. Ruth R. to I, 2; a. e.

נְעִימָה f. (נָעַם; v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. II, p. 569 sq.) ostrich. Kel. XVII, 14 המצופה ו' the glazed shell of an ostrich egg; Tosef. ib., B. Mets. VII, 6. Y. Sabb. I, 3^d ו' ו' ו' the child of a ya' anah' (Lev. XI, 16), this intimates that the egg of an ostrich (and of all other unclean birds) is forbidden; a. e.—Pl. נְעִימָה. Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 8; Sabb. 128^a ו' ו' because glass pieces are given to ostriches to swallow. Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top. Midr. Sam. ch. XVIII; a. e.

נְעִימָה, נְעִימָה ch. (ברו ו', ברו ו') same. Targ. Lev. XI, 16 (ed. Berl. נְעִי). Targ. Is. XXXIV, 13 נְעִימָה ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. נְעִימָה; some ed. נְעִימָה, corr. acc.). Targ. Job XXX, 29.—Sabb. 110^b ו' ו' an ostrich egg. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b bot. ו'; Bab. ib. 26^a ו'.

נְעִימָה I (b. h.) Naaman, a Syrian general. Gitt. 57^b ו' ו' ו' N. was a convert &c., v. נְעִי. Ned. 40^a ו' ו' ו' that he may meet with friends like those of N. who cured him of his leprosy. Deut. R. s. 2; a. fr.

נְעִימָה II m. Naaman, name of a planet. Pirké d'R. El. ch. VI ו' ו' window of N. (a station of the sun).

נִעְנָה m. (cmp. נִינְיָה II) *mint*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a ed. Krot. (oth. נִעְנָה).

נִעְנֵה נִי, m. (נִעְנֵה) *shaking* (the Lulab). Succ. 37^b.

נִעְנֵה, v. נִעַח h. a. ch.

נִעְנֵה, v. נִעְנָה.

נִעֵץ (cmp. אֵץ, עֵץ) 1) *to prick, stick; to wedge in*. Men. 64^b 'ל' צִפְרֵי וְכ' the swine pressed its nails against the wall; Sot. 49^b; Y. Ber. IV, 7^b, a. e.—Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. כְּשֶׁהִיָּה נִעֵץ גֹּדְלוֹ וְכ' when he inserted his thumb into his mouth. Sabb. 17^a 'ל' נִעְצָה וְכ' they stuck a sword into the floor of the college; a. fr.—Part. pass. נִעֵץ. Bets. 7^b, v. דָּקָר. Erub. III, 3; a. e.—2) *to cut a wedge-like ditch* (נִעֵץ). Y. Sabb. V, 9^d bot.; Y. Kil. VII, 31^b bot., v. דָּרֵץ; a. e.

Nif. נִעֵץ *to be fixed, stuck in*. Sabb. 67^a bot. (in an incantation, v. נִעַל) נִעֵצְתָּה כְּמֹחַ (not רָאָה ...) thou art stuck in like a pin.

נִעֵץ (transp. נִעַץ) ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 38 (O. דֵּעַץ). Targ. Y. Deut. XV, 17; a. fr.—Part. pass. נִעֵץ; f. נִעֵצָה; pl. נִעֵצִין; inserted; perforated. Targ. O. Gen. XXVIII, 12. Targ. Cant. II, 2.—Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot. (כ' מִיִּצֵעַ סְכִינָא וְכ' (or לְמִיִּעֵץ) to stick a knife into a radish.

Pa. נִעֵץ (transp. נִעַץ) same, *to plant*. Cant. R. to I, 16 'וְכ' מִצְנֵנָה אֶרֶץ אֶפְרַיִם וְכ' (not מִצְנֵנָה) and now, even if you tried to stick into it sixty myriads of reeds &c., v. נָסִי; Y. Taan. IV, 69^b; Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. מִבְּצַע (corr. acc.); Lam. R. to II, 2 נִעֵצְתָּה כִּי אֶרֶץ נִעֵצְתָּה (not נִעֵצְתָּה).

נִעְצָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *thorn; (homilet.) a wicked person*. Meg. 10^b (ref. to Is. LV, 13); Yalk. Is. 345.

נִעְצָה ch. same.—Pl. נִעְצָה. Targ. Is. VII, 19.

נִעַר I (b. h.; cmp. next w.) [*to be excited, noisy*], esp. (of the ass) *to bray*. Ber. 3^a. Ib. 56^a (in Chald. dict.) דִּקְאִי נִעַר standing at the head of the bed and braying. B. Kam. 18^b; Kidd. 24^b; a. e.—[Cant. R. to IV, 8 בְּחֻלְהָ דְרִיָּא נִעַר, read: נִעַר, v. נִעַר].

נִעַר II (b. h.; cmp. עָרַר, עָרַר) *to shake, stir*. Makhsh. I, 4 'ל' הַנִּעֵר אֲגוּרָה וְכ' he who shakes (the rain off) a bundle of vegetables. Ib. V, 7. Pesik. R. s. 26 מִן הָאֲשָׁפֹת לְאִיּוֹב נִעַר I shook Job (making him rise) from the dunghill, and concerning thee (Israel) it is written (Is. LIH, 2), shake thyself &c.; a. e.

Pi. נִעַר 1) *to shake*. Pesik. Shek., p. 17^a נִעַר קִפְלָה shake it (the garment), fold it; Lev. R. s. 2. B. Mets. II, 8 'וְכ' מִצָּה כְּסוּתָה מִנִּעְרָה וְכ' if one found a garment (and holds it in charge waiting for the owner to claim it), he must shake it once in thirty days. Sabb. 147^a top; a. fr.—2) *to stir*. Hull. VIII, 3 'ל' אֶרֶץ הַקֹּדֶרֶת וְכ' if he stirred (the meat in) the pot. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d top בְּקֹדֶרֶת הַגֵּוִי שְׂמָא ל' the gentile might have stirred the pot; a. fr.—3) *to empty; to cause evacuation*. Toh. II, 1 'ל' הַקֹּדֶרֶת אֶת הַקֹּדֶרֶת וְכ' she may empty (or stir) the dish. Kel. XXVIII, 2 'וְכ' לְנִעַר בִּי וְכ' used for (lifting and) emptying the pot. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 10 'ל' הַחֲזוּנִי מִנִּעַר וְכ' which the shop-keeper uses when

pouring out &c. (or through which he pours for straining), v. נִיָּץ; a. e.—אֶרֶץ הַצֵּאֵן *to use means by which to expedite the discharge of excrements of the flock on the spot to be manured* (v. נִיָּץ I, Pi.). Tosef. Shebi. II, 20; M. Kat. 12^a; Y. Shebi. III, 34^c bot. Ib. לְנִעְרָה ... הַשֹּׂכֵר he who hires a flock (for manuring) is forbidden to use means &c.; expl. ib. 'וְכ' מוֹלִיכָה מִמְקוֹם וְכ' by driving it from place to place.—Part. pass. מְנוֹעֵרָה; f. מְנוֹעֵרָה; pl. מְנוֹעֵרִים; מְנוֹעֵרִין, מְנוֹעֵרִים; empty, vacant. Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot. (play on נִיָּץ) 'וְכ' שְׂוֵיָה מִן הַמְצוּרָה וְכ' they (the Babylonians) are vacant of (cannot perform) certain religious observances &c.; Koh. R. to XII, 7; Gen. R. s. 37 'וְכ' שְׂוֵיָה מִן הַמְצוּרָה (Babylonia) is deprived &c. Hag. 14^a (play on נִעְרִים, Is. III, 4) 'וְכ' בְּנֵי אֲדָם שְׂמָנִי וְכ' that means persons empty of good deeds, opp. מְמֹלָא; Yalk. Is. 261.—[B. Bath. 74^b נִעַר וְכ' some ed., v. עָרַר I.—Hull. 51^b נִיָּץ, v. infra.]

Nif. נִעַר 1) *to be stirred up; to bestir one's self*. B. Bath. 74^b 'וְכ' רָאָה וְכ' and R. El. was stirred up (awoke). Sot. 5^a 'ל' עֲפָרִי אֶרֶץ עֲפָרִי his dust will not be stirred up (for resurrection). Ex. R. s. 1 (play on נִעְרָה וְכ' I Chr. IV, 5) 'וְכ' הַלְלוּהָ וְכ' הַלְלוּהָ וְכ' she (Miriam) was sick, but she bestirred herself (arose) from her sickness, and the Lord restored her to youth. Y. Ber. III, 6^d top (play on מְנוֹעֵרִי וְכ' Gen. VIII, 21) מִשְׁעַר שְׂוֵיָה ל' וְכ' from the moment the embryo bestirs itself to come out into the world; Gen. R. s. 34; Yalk. ib. 61. Hull. 51^b 'וְכ' נִעְרָה לְעַמּוּדֵי רַשִׁי (ed. נִיָּץ) if the animal made an effort to get up, although it did not succeed; a. e.—2) (of flax) *to be hatched*. Y. Sabb. II, beg. 4^c (expl. רִיָּץ, ib. II, 1) 'וְכ' פִּשְׁתָּן שֶׁלֹּא נִעְרָה flax which has not yet been hatched.—3) *to be emptied, poured out*. Y. Ber. I. c. (play on נִעְרָה וְכ' שְׂוֵיָה נִעְרָה) for into that valley the dead of the generation of the flood were dumped; Gen. R. s. 37; Koh. R. I. c.—Snh. 92^a 'וְכ' קֶשֶׁתוֹ נִיָּץ his bow will be empty (his sexual vitality broken).

Hif. נִעַר *to stir up, to keep awake*. Erub. 53^b (play on נִעְרָה &c., v. נִיָּץ) 'וְכ' הִנִּיחָהּ וְכ' and she kept him awake.

Hithpa. נִיָּץ *to be emptied; trans. to be displaced*. Zeb. 116^a (ref. to Cant. IV, 16) 'וְכ' וְכ' ... רִיָּץ (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) removed by the (Roman) nation whose sacrifices are slaughtered northward (Lev. I, 11, which is entitled only to burnt-offerings), and let the nation enter &c.

נִעַר ch. same, *to shake, stir*.—Part. pass. נִעַר *waking*. Targ. Job XXI, 32 (Ms. נִעַר; ed. Wil. נִעַר, v. נִעַר).

Pa. נִעַר *to shake; to empty*. Yalk. Zech. 570; Cant. R. to IV, 8 (ref. to Zech. II, 17) 'וְכ' הַמְצוּרָה וְכ' ch.; Gen. R. s. 75. Sabb. 142^a 'וְכ' נִעַר הַפֵּרוֹת let him shake the fruit out of the basket.

נִעַר m. (b. h.; preced., cmp. נִעְרָה, a. meanings of נִעַר, נִיָּץ, נִעַר &c.) *tender, young; lad*. Tanh. Hayé 1 שִׁירְכּוּבֵי הַיָּעַר, הַיָּעַר that the old may be honored by the young. Ex. R. s. 1 'ל' הַיָּעַר וְכ' הַיָּעַר וְכ' he was a child, but his behavior was like that of a lad; a. fr.—Pl. נִעְרִים. Yoma 75^b 'ל' לֶחֶם הַמָּנָה הַזֶּה הָיָה לְבָנֵי הַיָּעַר וְכ' the manna was bread to the young, oil to the old &c. Tanh. Sh'mini 11 'ל' הֵם וְכ' if they (the elders) are young &c., v. נִיָּץ. Ib. קִפְצִין הַיָּעַר וְכ' the young men and the lads. Sot. 46^b 'ל' הֵיוּ וְכ' they were young

men, but behaved contemptibly like children; a. fr.—*Fem.* נְעֻרָה *lass, maid*, esp. (law) *a girl between twelve and twelve and a half years of age*, v. בְּגֵרוּתָהּ. Esth. R. to V, 1; a. fr.—Keth. III, 8, *contrad. to בוגרת a. קטנה*. Ib. IV, 1; a. fr.—*Pl.* נְעֻרָה *constr. נְעֻרָה*. Ib. III, 1 (29^a). Esth. R. l. c. נְעֻרָהּ שְׁתֵּי her two maids; a. fr.

נְעֻרָה f. (preced.) *youth; vitality; puerility*. Ex. R. s. 1, v. נְעֻרָה II *Nif.*—Kidd. IV, 14 בְּנְעֻרָתוֹ ... משמרנו the Law guards him from all evil while he is young. Deut. R. s. 8, end. Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 2) שְׂרִייה שרייה he acted puerilely (was vain); a. fr.—*Esp. maidenhood, the age or the legal status of a girl*. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a top, v. בְּגֵרוּתָהּ; Kidd. 4^a bot. נְעֻרָה the symptoms of maidenhood (puberty); a. fr.

נְעֻרָתָא f. (v. נְעֻרָה I) *roaring, camel's cry*. Yeb. 120^b ולא אפסקיה לנְעֻרָתָהּ Rashi (ed. אפסיקתיה) and this did not make the camel cease from crying (until life was entirely extinct).

נְעֻרָן (b. h.) *Naaran*, near Jericho. Lev. R. s. 23 (ref. to Lam. I, 17) לְנְעֻרָן ... כְּנֻן as hostile as Jericho to N.; Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to l. c. נְעֻרָן (corr. acc. or נְעֻרָן).—Hull. 5^a (ref. to נְעֻרָה קטנה II Kings V, 2) נְעֻרָן קטנה (ed. נְעֻרָן) a little girl from N.; Sot. 46^b נְעֻרָן.

נְעֻרָתָא, v. נְעֻרָתָא.

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נְעֻרָתָא, v. נְעֻרָתָא.

נְפֻחָא II (b. h.; נִפְחַ) *fan; winnow; sieve*. Men. VI, 7; X, 4, v. נְפֻחָא. Y. Keth. VII, 31^b bot., v. נְפֻחָא. Hull. 45^a נְפֻחָא if the windpipe has perforations like a sieve. Sot. 48^b; Y. ib. IX, 24^b bot., v. נְפֻחָא. Tanh. Ekeb 1; Yalk. Ps. 676, v. נְפֻחָא; a. fr.—Ab. V, 15 נְפֻחָא a scholar who retains the best teachings.—*Pl.* נְפֻחָא. Men. 76^b.

נְפֻחָא, v. נְפֻחָא.

נְפֻחָא, v. sub נְפֻחָא.

נְפֻחָא, v. נְפֻחָא.

נְפֻחָא, v. נְפֻחָא.

נְפֻחָא (נְפֻחָא) m. (נְפֻחָא) a kind of *radish*, resembling the carrot as to foliage, and the radish as to taste. Kil. I, 3; 5; Y. ed. a. Ms. M. ס ... (Mish. a. Bab. ed. γ ...). Ukts. I, 2. [Lat. *napus* is a kind of *turnip*.]

נְפֻחָא (b. h.; cmp. נְפֻחָא I) *to blow, breathe*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^d הַנְּפֻחָא כְּלֵי זכוכית he who shapes glass vessels by blowing (on the Sabbath); Bab. ib. 75^b הַנְּפֻחָא בְּכֻלֵּי רֶגֶל he who breathes at lentils to ascertain their quality. Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 2 נְפֻחָא

נְפֻחָא you blow into its nostrils and put the teat into its mouth; Sabb. 128^b; Y. ib. XVIII, end, 16^c מְבִיא מִבֵּית יַיִן וְנוֹפֵחַ וְכֵן you take wine and squirt it &c. B. Mets. 60^b אֵין נְפֻחָא בְּקַרְבֵּייהֶם it is not permitted to blow up entrails (for sale, to give them a delusive appearance); a. fr.—2) *to be blown up, to swell*. Tanh. K'dosh. 8 נְפֻחָא פָּנָיו his face was swollen. Ib. נְפֻחָא עֵינָיו his eyes swollen.

Nif. נְפֻחָא same. Sabb. 75^b, v. supra. Maasr. IV, 5 מְנַפֵּחַ .. נְפֻחָא .. נְפֻחָא Y. ed. (Bab. ed. נְפֻחָא .. נְפֻחָא; Ms. M. מְנַפֵּחַ; Mish. ed. נְפֻחָא .. מְנַפֵּחַ, v. Rabh. D. S. a. l. note 7) he may blow out (the chaff of the wheat-ears) from hand to hand and eat, but if he blows and puts the grain in his lap, he is bound (to pay tithes); Bets. 13^b. Ib. 14^a. Ber. 19^b; Nidd. 57^a, a. e., v. נְפֻחָא; a. fr.—[Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top נְפֻחָא, read הַמְכַפֵּחַ, v. נְפֻחָא.]

Pl. נְפֻחָא *to be blown, fanned*. Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII אֵשׁ שֶׁנְּפֻחָתָהּ וְלֹא אֵשׁ שֶׁלֹּא נְפֻחָתָהּ וְכֵן it is better that a fire consume me which has been blown (by man), than a fire that has not been fanned (Gehenna; Job XX, 26).

Nif. נְפֻחָא *to be blown up, to swell*. Num. R. s. 7 הַנְּפֻחָא כִּי יִפָּצֵחַ my belly may swell and burst.

נְפֻחָא ch. same, 1) *to blow*. Targ. Gen. II, 7; a. fr.—Y. Bets. II, end, 62^b נְפֻחָא (ל) *to blow meat up*. Gitt. 69^a bot. וְנִפְחֵיהֶם לֵיהּ חֲבֵרִיהֶם let his neighbor blow white cress-seeds (into his throat) through a straw. Hull. 46^b וְנִפְחֵיהֶם לֵיהּ and we blow the lungs up; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* נְפֻחָא; f. נְפֻחָא; pl. נְפֻחָא; *blown, ignited; blown up, swollen*. Targ. Job XX, 26. Targ. O. Num. V, 21; a. fr.—Hull. 47^b רְמִיָּה לְאִוְרָתָא (not נְפֻחָתָא) some explain לְאִוְרָתָא (v. נְפֻחָתָא) as meaning lungs which look as if distended (white). Sabb. 33^a כִּפְנֵי כֶּסֶף, v. נְפֻחָא; a. fr.—2) *to be blown up, to swell*. Targ. O. Num. V, 27, v. *Ithpa.* (Y. הַנְּפֻחָא, prob. to be read: הַנְּפֻחָא).—Lev. R. s. 33; Cant. R. to II, 14, v. נְפֻחָא.

Pa. נְפֻחָא same, *to blow, cause swelling*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 22 (O. נְפֻחָא, *Af.*; ed. Amst. נְפֻחָא); a. e.—*Part. pass.* נְפֻחָא; f. נְפֻחָא; pl. נְפֻחָא; *blowing, blowing up, blowing*. Targ. Y. ib. 21.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רְבִירֵי רֵבִירֵי (I dreamt) all the people were blowing at me with their full cheeks. Ib. רְאִינוּן מְנַפְתֵּיהֶן (it meant) that it (the wheat) was swollen (through rain drippings). Snh. 43^a; B. Bath. 134^b רִב שֶׁשָׂא רִב R. Sh. blew into his hand (intimating that the question raised was scurrilous); a. e.

Af. נְפֻחָא 1) *to blow, swell*. Targ. O. Num. V, 22, v. supra. Targ. Ps. XI, 6 מְנַפְתֵּיהֶן דְּאִשְׁרָא (Ms. מְנַפְתֵּיהֶן דְּאִשְׁרָא) blowers (winds) of fire (h. text אִשְׁרָא).—2) *to incite longing, to cause despair*. Targ. Job XXXI, 39. Targ. I Sam. II, 33 (h. text לְאִוְרֵיב).—V. נְפֻחָא.

Ithpa. נְפֻחָא, *Ithpa.* נְפֻחָא, *Ithpa.* נְפֻחָא 1) *to be swollen*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 27 (v. supra); O. נְפֻחָא, ed. Berl. נְפֻחָא. Targ. Job XIX, 26 (ed. Wil. נְפֻחָא; h. text נְפֻחָא). Targ. Koh. XII, 5.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c אֵין נְפֻחָא הַחֵטְא she shall swell (v. supra).—2) *to be blown, ignited*. Sabb. 26^a נְפֻחָא בַּהּ נִרְאָה she caught fire.

נְפֻחָא m. (preced.) *swelling; bulk, volume* (v. נְפֻחָא). B. Mets. VI, 5 קִשְׁוֵה לְמִשְׁאָרֵי רֶגֶל an increase of volume

makes the load harder for the animal (Bab. ed. 80^a הִנֵּה קָשָׁה כְּמִשְׁאוֹי an increase of size is as hard for the animal as an increase of weight), v. נִפְתָּה. B. Kam. 47^a נִפְתָּה v. נִפְתָּה.

נִפְתָּה m. (preced. wds.) *smith*. Gen. R. s. 84, beg. [read:] לִי שְׂדֵיחָ מִפְּתוֹ פְּרוּחַ בְּנֵי זְהָרֵי מִפְּתוֹ כְּנִגְדּוֹ a smith whose open shop was in the middle of the road, and whose son, a jeweler, opened a smithy opposite him; Tanh. Vayesheb 1; a. fr.—Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top, a. e. הִנֵּה הַסְּמִיתִים בֵּן הַסְּמִיתִים, i. e. R. Johanan, v. next w.—Pl. נִפְתָּה. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 18^b לֹא יִלָּא נִפְתָּה nor dare an oven for smiths be put up (without the precautions mentioned in the Mishnah).

נִפְתָּה, נִפְתָּה ch. same. Targ. Is. XLIV, 12.—Gitt. 69^b לִי בְּנֵי הַסְּמִיתִים Rashi (ed. only לִי בְּנֵי הַסְּמִיתִים) by the fire of the smithy. Ib. לִי מֵיָּא דְּבֵי לִי water used in the smithy. Sabb. 25^b, a. fr. ר' יִצְחָק לִי R. Isaac, the smith. Hull. 77^a יִצְחָק לִי (corr. acc.)—(a) the smith's son, v. יוֹרְחָן. Snh. 96^a לִי מְדַבֵּר דִּלְ מְדַבֵּר לִי better is what the smith (R. Isaac) said, than what the smith's son (R. Johanan) said. B. Mets. 85^b; a. e.—(b) name of a *bird*. Hull. 62^b.—Pl. נִפְתָּה. Targ. Jer. VI, 29. Targ. Jud. V, 26 נִפְתָּה.

נִפְתָּה, נִפְתָּה ch.=h. נִפְתָּה. B. Mets. 80^a (expl. כְּמִשְׁאוֹי, v. נִפְתָּה) לִי כִּי תִקְלָא וְכִי תִפְתָּה (נִפְתָּה) the volume of the load is like the weight, i. e. loads of the same volume are considered of the same weight as regards the stress on the animal, and if he added three Kab to the volume bargained for, he is responsible for any injury to the ass; ib. (expl. לְמִשְׁאוֹי, v. נִפְתָּה) לִי כִּי תִקְלָא וְכִי תִפְתָּה weight is weight, and the volume is an addition, i. e. if he changed the load for a more voluminous one although of the same weight, he is responsible for the additional volume. Tem. 30^b לִי בְּנִפְתָּה לִי לִי its fuller appearance is welcome to him; Ab. Zar. 34^b בְּנִפְתָּה. B. Kam. 47^a מֵיָּא לִי (Ms. F. נִפְתָּה) how about the gain in value from its fuller appearance?

נִפְתָּה pr. n. pl. *N'fahaya*. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 30 (h. text נִפְתָּה).

נִפְתָּה, *Pi*. נִפְתָּה (cmp. נִפְתָּה) to beat (cotton). Sabb. 73^b נִפְתָּה נִפְתָּה הַדֶּשׁ הַמִּנְפֵץ וְהַמִּנְפֵץ וְהַמִּנְפֵץ וְהַמִּנְפֵץ cotton are all one kind of labor (threshing). [Ar. s. v. נִפְתָּה reads: וְהַמִּנְפֵץ, v. נִפְתָּה.]

נִפְתָּה m. (prob. a transpos. of נִפְתָּה, a readaptation of *νάφθα*) *naphtha*. Sabb. II, 2. Ib. 26^a לִבְנֵי לִבְנֵי וְכִי תִקְלָא וְכִי תִפְתָּה white naphtha must not be used for lighting . . . because it is explosive. Ib. לִי אֵלֶּה . . . אֵלֶּה and what shall the Cappadocians do who have . . . only naphtha? Yoma 38^b, sq. Y. Snh. VII, 24^b bot. (v. נִפְתָּה) בְּפִתְחֵיהֶם שֶׁל לִי (נִפְתָּה) the Mishnah, describing capital punishment by burning, means a wick saturated with naphtha. Y. Sot. VII, beg. 22^b שְׁלוֹחַ אֵשׁ כְּנִגְדּוֹ לִי (Ps. XVIII, 13) corresponds to the arrows of the human armies tipped in naphtha; Pesik. R. s. 17 לִי רִמָּה בְּהֵן לִי he (the besieger) throws naphtha &c. (βέλη πυροφόρα or πυροβόλα).

נִפְתָּה ch. same. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIV, 24. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.—Sabb. 46^a.

נִפְתָּה m. (preced.) *dealer in naphtha*.—Pl. נִפְתָּה. Ned. 91^b.

נִפְתָּה, *Pi*. נִפְתָּה (denom. of נִפְתָּה) to fan, winnow, sift. Maasr. IV, 5, v. נִפְתָּה. B. Bath. 94^a מִנְפֵץ מִנְפֵץ אִם בָּא לְנִפְתּוֹ מִנְפֵץ וְכִי יִפְתָּה if the buyer winnows (a sample of the wheat, and it is found to contain more than the legally allowed refuse), he winnows the entire quantity, and the seller has to indemnify him for the entire quantity lost by winnowing. Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b bot. וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה (better נִפְתָּה) but he must not blow the chaff out over a basket; a. e.—Part. pass. מִנְפֵץ; f. מִנְפֵץ. Men. X, 4; VI, 7 מִנְפֵץ מִנְפֵץ מִנְפֵץ sifted thirteen times. Ib. צִרְכָּה כֹּל צִרְכָּה fine flour sufficiently sifted. Tanh. T'savveh 5, v. סָלַח; a. e.—Pesik. R. s. 3 (ref. to כְּבִירָה, Gen. XLVIII, 7) בְּכִבְרָה בְּכִבְרָה (not כְּבִירָה) at a season when the ground can be sifted and be shaken in the sieve.

נִפְתָּה, *Pa*. נִפְתָּה, same. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. כִּי נִפְתָּה מִנְפֵץ when she fans (blows the chaff out, on the Sabbath), she is guilty of an act coming under the category of winnowing. Ruth R. to III, 3 [read:] וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה and winnow it (again), and it will yield the remainder; Yalk. ib. 604 וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה (not כִּי יִפְתָּה).

נִפְתָּה f. (preced.)=h. נִפְתָּה, *fan, winnow, sieve*. Pes. 111^b וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה (Ms. M. כִּי יִפְתָּה) and he moves to and fro like a fan. B. Kam. 97^b כִּי יִפְתָּה (Ms. R. מִנְפֵץ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) even if the new coin be of the size of a sieve?; Hull. 124^a כִּי יִפְתָּה even if the flesh on the hide be of the size &c.?—Gitt. 69^a bot. פִּתְחֵי הַמִּנְפֵץ הַזֶּה הַשֶּׁמֶן יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה the bran which comes up to the top of the sieve when shaken.—Hull. 45^a לִי וְכִי יִפְתָּה to remember the process required to ascertain the condition of the trachea perforated like a sieve, think of the construction of a sieve; a. e.—Pl. נִפְתָּה, נִפְתָּה. Sabb. 134^a, v. נִפְתָּה. B. Mets. 74^a אִפְשָׁר לִי בְּנִפְתָּה the winnowing may be done with a fan (independently of the wind). Succ. 20^b לִי לִי לִי can be used for covers and sieves, v. פִּתְחֵי הַמִּנְפֵץ.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a top נִפְתָּה (fr. נִפְתָּה).—[Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 27 נִפְתָּה, v. אִפְתָּה.]

נִפְתָּה, v. נִפְתָּה.

נִפְתָּה f. (נִפְתָּה) *blowing, breath*. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a bot. וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה if he ignited and extinguished in one continued act of blowing. Gen. R. s. 14, end בְּעוֹלָם וְכִי יִפְתָּה in this world the breath of life is put in by blowing (Gen. II, 7), . . . but in the coming world by placing (Ez. XXXVII, 6). Ib. אֵם זֶה שְׂעוּרֵי בְּנִפְתָּהוֹ שֶׁל בֶּשֶׂר וְכִי יִפְתָּה if this (glass) which is produced by the blowing of a human being, can be restored (when broken) &c.; a. e.—Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot. אֵם זֶה שְׂעוּרֵי בְּנִפְתָּהוֹ שֶׁל בֶּשֶׂר וְכִי יִפְתָּה.—[Ruth R. to III, 3 אֵם זֶה שְׂעוּרֵי בְּנִפְתָּהוֹ, v. נִפְתָּה.]

נִפְתָּה, *pl*. נִפְתָּה, *giants*. Gen. R. s. 26 וְכִי יִפְתָּה וְכִי יִפְתָּה they are called *n'filim*, because they caused the downfall of the world; a. e.—(a) name of a *demon*. Bekh. 44^b בֵּן לִי בֵּן לִי *nervous prostration*, v. נִפְתָּה II.—(b) name of a *species of lizards*, living in the water. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. VI, Par. 5; Hull. 127^a (not כִּי יִפְתָּה). Ex. R. s. 15 בֵּן הַפִּילִי some ed. (corr. acc.).

נפיל m., נפילא I f. ch. same, 1) giant. Ruth R. to II, 1 לני when a giant marries a giantess.—2) Orion. —Pl. נפילין, v. נפילא I.

נפיל II (נפלא) m.=h. נפל, untimely birth, not viable. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXII, 27 נפיל (ed. Vien. נפיל, ed. Amst. נפיל) that it is not an untimely birth. Targ. Ps. LVIII, 9 Ms. (ed. נפילא). Targ. Job III, 16 נפלא (Bxt. נפלא; Ms. נפלא). —Pl. נפלי, נפלי. B. Bath. 101^b בדי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30, ed. בני) it means a lot set aside for burying untimely births. Ib. 102^b וכו' וכו' we do not presume two lots to be set aside for &c.

נפילה f. (נפל) 1) falling. Sot. VIII, 6, a. e. v. ניקה. B. Kam. V, 7 (54^b) לנפילה הבורי as to the laws relating to an animal falling into a pit (Ex. XXI, 33 sq.). Y. Ber. I, 3^d top שחסמכנו מקפילתנו that thou mayest support us in our downfall.—Pl. נפילוח. Yalk. Esth. 1058 (ref. to Esth. VI, 13) למה שרני נילולו למה why this double use of nafal?—2) (v. נפילוח) quantity of seed required for a field. Peah V, 1 נילול (ב) כורי (Y. ed. לעניינם נפלה) he must give to the poor as much as the field requires for seed (v. Maim. a. l.; oth. opin.: as much as is generally dropped at cutting); B. Mets. 105^b. Ib. IX, 5 אם יש בה כורי נילול (Y. ed. נפלה) if the field yields as much as is required for seed, expl. Y. ib. 12^a כורי הורע הנופל בה; Y. Peah. V, 18^d כורי נפלה (corr. acc.).—[Y. Orl. I, 60^d top כורי נפילה R. S. to Orl. I, 2, v. נפילה.]

נפילתא f. (נפין) shattering. Y. Orl. I, 60^d bot. [read:] נפילתא היא עשייה היא הקמה היא שבירה היא נ' 'making' an idol is the same as putting up, 'breaking' the same as shattering (v. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^b).

נפיק, v. נפיק.

נפיק m. (preced.; cmp. Syr. נופקא, P. Sm. 2424) quick, alert. Targ. I Sam. XXIII, 22 ערים וכו' (h. text וערים).

נפיקא, Lev. R. s. 26 מאנין נ' (מאניין) some ed., oth. פניקא, v. פניקא.

נפיש (interch. with פוש a. פשי, q. v.) 1) [to be blown up,] to be large; to increase. Targ. Ex. I, 7; a. e. Imper. פוש. Targ. Gen. I, 28; a. e.—*2) [to be blown away,] to be gone. B. Bath. 121^a; Ned. 78^a נ' ארא לנהרדעא.. Ar. (ed. gone. B. Bath. 121^a; Ned. 78^a נ' ארא לנהרדעא.. he came to N. to see R. S.; he was gone.

Af. נפיש (interch. with נפיש, a. נפשי) to extend, enlarge. Targ. Gen. XLVIII, 4 (some ed. נפשי). Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 6 נפיש; a. fr.—Men. 23^b וכו' נפיש ר'א ליה רבלין טפרי וכו' when he made the quantity of spices larger than &c. Bets. 7^a נפיש (or נפשי.. נפשי) we must not extend the range of unclean things by rabbinical enactments. Sot. 26^a נפיש.. לא נפיש we ought not to increase the number of illegitimate births (by allowing intermarriage between bastards). B. Bath. 12^b נפיש בעינא דא' (נפיש לי לאפשי) I desire (it is an advantage to me) to have a large number of tenants around me (whom my neighbor must employ). Ib. מילתא לאו מילתא היא this plea about a large number &c., is no plea; a. e.—

Y. Kil. IX, 32^c top; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b top וכו' נפיש לר' let us make room for R. H.

נפישא m., נפישא c. (preced.) [blown up,] large, numerous (cmp. נפיש). Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9.—B. Bath. 73^b נפישא וכו' חיליה וכו' how great is the strength of the tree. Keth. 66^b זינא דני זינא the management of which is a large concern, v. זינא III; a. fr.—Pl. נפישין, נפישין. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10; a. e.—Snh. 52^a, v. הוננא. Yeb. 74^b וכו' those (laws relating to dedicated objects) are extensive. B. Bath. I. c. מיש דני משום דני because the water is deep; a. fr.

נפיש, pl. נפישים, v. נפש.

נפיהא, v. נפיהא.

נפין m. (b. h.) name of a jewel in the high priest's breast plate, emerald. Ex. R. s. 38, end וכו' היה כרוב וכו' על נ' היה כרוב וכו' the name of Judah was engraven.

נפל (b. h.) to fall, lie down; to be dropped; to occur. Sabb. XVI, 2 נפלה דליקה if a conflagration takes place. Pes. II, 3, v. נפלה. Y. Sot. VII, 21^d top (ref. to יקום, Deut. XXVII, 26) וכו' יש חורה נפלה is there a falling law (to need erection)? Ned. 65^b וכו' נופל לידו וכו' he who falls (becomes poor) does not immediately fall into the hands of (become dependent on) the charities (but his friends support him for a time). B. Kam. IX, 11, a. fr. נפלה דמינו נפלה its equivalent must be surrendered as a donation to the Temple. B. Bath. IX, 4 אור' שני' אור' האחין.. שני' אור' if one of two partner brothers (heirs) has been summoned to public service, his salary goes into the common fund. Y. Shek. V, 49^b top ששביל ששמעתי since I heard that an inheritance has fallen to thy share at a distant place, take (this as a loan) &c.; a. v. fr.—Imperat. נפל. Tosef. Dem. VI, 4 ופול וכו' (Var. נפל, some ed. נפל) and surrender thyself to public service in my place (v. supra).

Hif. נפיל to cause to fall; to throw down. Gen. R. s. 26, v. נפיל. B. Kam. III, 10 אר' שנינו ד' אר' struck out his tooth; Tosef. ib. IX, 23; a. fr.—Esp. to miscarry. Nidd. III, 1 וכו' נפלה if a woman loses a lump-shaped embryo; a. fr.

Hithpa. נפיל to prostrate one's self. Deut. R. s. 2, v. נפיל.

Nif. נפיל (denom. of נפיל) to fall apart, be spoiled. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 14 וכו' נפיל הפה, v. נפיל.

נפל ch. same. Targ. II Sam. I, 4. Targ. Koh. XI, 3 נפיל; a. v. fr.—Imperat. נפיל. Targ. Is. I, 11.—Part. נפיל, part. pass. נפיל. Targ. Prov. XI, 5 (ed. Wil. נפיל). Targ. Ps. CXLV, 14; a. e.—Hull. 51^a נפול לארעא if they were thrown down (violently). Ib. v. נפלה. Ned. 65^b כל נפיל נפיל לאו עמי נפיל not every one that becomes poor, falls on me (for support). B. Mets. 105^a נ' בורא דני' a seed (of weeds) once fallen, has fallen (cannot be destroyed by the plough). Meg. 15^b נפלה ליה מילתא בדעתיה something (a suspicion) had entered his mind; a. fr.

Af. נפיל, as preced. Hif. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 28. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 22; a. fr.—Hull. 42^a top נפילי אפילי (read נפילא)

she may have miscarried. Snh. 109^b וּמִפְּלֵא לִירָה and she miscarried through his fault; a. fr.

Ithpe. אֵיפֵּל *to be upset, fall in.* M. Kat. 2^a דֹּאֲרֵי לֵאמֹר לֵאֲיִנְפֹלֵי a caving in (of the ground through which the water makes a road) might occur; ib.^b; a. e.

נִפְּלִים, pl. נִפְּלִים, v. נִפֵּל.

נִפְּלִי m. (preced. wds.) 1) *capacity for seed*, v. גִּי, נִפְּלִי. — 2) (b. h.) *abortion; premature, not viable birth.* Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 13; Pes. 9^a, a. e.—Y. Yeb. XI, end, 12^b 'is not considered a non-viable birth (for legal purposes); a. v. fr.—Pl. נִפְּלִים Gen. R. s. 26 (play on נִפְּלִים Gen. VI, 4) וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר they filled the world with abortions by their lascivious life. Tosef. l. c.; a. fr.

נִפְּלִי I (נִפְּלִי, נִפְּלִי) ch. same, v. נִפֵּל.

נִפְּלִי II m. *giant*, v. נִפֵּל ch., a. נִפְּלִי I.

נִפְּלִי III m., נִפְּלִי f., pl. נִפְּלִי (פְּלִי) *miracles.* Midr. Till. to Ps. CVI; v. פְּלִי.

נִפְּלִי, v. נִפֵּל ch.

נִפְּנֵף, v. נִפֵּף h.

נִפְּסֵף, v. נִפֵּף, נִפְּסֵף, v. נִפֵּף.

נִפְּעֵף (emp. פִּעֵף, פִּעֵף) *to blow, squirt into the mouth.* Ex. R. s. 1 (play on פִּעֵף, Ex. I, 15) שֶׁהִירָחָה נוֹפֵעֵף יַיִן וְכִי she squirted wine into the child's mouth after having given its mother to drink, v. נִפֵּף.

Hif. הִפְּעֵף *to blow air into the lungs, to revive.* Ib. שֶׁהִירָחָה וְכִי מִפְּעֵף אֶת וְכִי (or מִפְּעֵף, fr. פִּעֵף) she revived the child when they said it was dead.

נִפְּעֵף (interch. with נִפֵּץ) *to shake.*

Pa. נִפְּעֵף *to shatter.* Targ. Jer. XXIII, 29 ed. Lag. (ed. בפִּעֵף, corr. acc.; Bxt. נִפֵּץ).

Ithpa. אֵיפְּעֵף *to be shattered.* Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 13 (ed. Wil. אֵרֵף, corr. acc.).

נִפְּפֵף, Pi. נִפְּפֵף, v. נִפֵּף h.

נִפְּפֵף, *Pa.* נִפְּפֵף (preced.) *to fan, inspire.* Sabb. 134^a, v. next w.

נִפְּפֵף f. (preced.) *fan.* Sabb. 134^a מִי לִינְפֵפִיָּה בִּי Ms. M. (not לִיכ; ed. בִּנְפֵפִיָּה pl., Rashi בִּנְפֵף, v. נִפְּפֵף) let one fan the child with a fan.

נִפְּפֵרָה f. (preced. wds.) *remnant of flour in the sieve.* Yeb. 114^b וְכִי סִרְרָה בְּהָאֵר פִּירְחָה דִּי וְכִי (Ar. רִנְפִירָה) can it be imagined that he could live on that little remnant of flour which thou hast left to him?

נִפְּפֵץ (b. h.; emp. פִּפֵּץ) *to scatter, shake out, empty.* Bicc. I, 8 וְכִי נִפְּפֵץ he scatters them on the ground, and does not read. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 2 נִפְּפֵץ he shakes the bag out. Keth. 72^a (the Mishnah means) וְנִפְּפֵרָה that she should receive (the semen) and then discharge it (by violent movements); a. e.

Pi. נִפְּפֵץ 1) same. Kil. V, 7 וְנִפְּפֵץ he must shake the grain out of the ears; Y. ib. 30^a bot. Deut. R. s. 3 וְנִפְּפֵץ

and scatter the stones prepared for rebuilding the Temple. Lev. R. s. 10; s. 19 וְכִי אֵיפֵף אֶת הַמָּרְוֹךְ as soon as you shake it out (of its marrow), it is good for nothing. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII שֶׁכֶּשֶׁם שֶׁאֵינָהּ אֵיפֵף אֲנִי אֵיפֵף I will dash thy babes against the rock, as thou didst my babes; a. e.—2) (interch. with נִפֵּס) *to beat flax, to hatchel wool.* Sabb. XIII, 4 וְהִמְנִפֵץ (Y. ed. a. Ar. הִמְנִפֵס). Ib. VII, 2. Ib. 73^b, v. נִפֵּס. Ber. 58^a וְנִפֵץ; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 2 וְנִפֵס, ed. Zuck. (Var. נִפֵץ); Y. ib. IX, 13^c top וְנִפֵס; a. fr.—3) *to spread.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII מִנְפִצָה, v. נִפֵץ.

נִפֵּץ ch. same, 1) *to scatter, shake out.* Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 20 (ed. Berl. נִפִצָה). Targ. Jud. VI, 38 ed. Lag. (ed. נִפֵץ, incorr.).—Nidd. 31^a (prov.) וְכִי שֹׁפֵץ מִלֶּחֶם וְשֹׁדֵר וְכִי shake the salt off, and throw the meat to the dog (when life escapes, the body decays). Gen. R. s. 36 (ref. to נִפִצָה, Gen. IX, 19) וְכִי דִנְפִצָה עוֹבְרָה וְכִי like a large fish that scatters its roe &c.; a. e.—Snh. 67^b וְנִפֵץ (Rashi מִנְפִץ) he scattered, i. e. *blew his nose.*—2) *to shatter, break.* Targ. Jud. VII, 19.—3) *to beat, hatchel.* Yoma 20^b, v. אֲנִי II.—Part. pass. נִפֵץ. Hull. 51^b, a. e. וְכִי כִיחֵנָה דְרִיִּיק וְלֹא נִי flax which has been pounded, but not carded (freed of hard substances).—4) *to snap a chalked cord for marking.* Targ. Is. XLIV, 13.

Pa. נִפֵץ same. Targ. Jer. LI, 34.—Ib. XXIII, 29, v. נִפֵץ.—Targ. Esth. I, 11 וְנִפֵסֵן.—Part. pass. מִנְפֵץ. Targ. Is. XXVII, 9.—B. Kam. 93^b נִפִצָה נִפִצָה, v. נִפִץ II. Sabb. 147^a נִפִצָה נִפִצָה shaking their cloaks. Ib. וְכִי נִפִצָה וְכִי shake them in his face. Hull. 113^a וְכִי נִפִצָה לִירָה and shakes the salt off. Ib. 76^b וְכִי נִפִצָה he split it, and found two nerves; a. e.—[B. Bath. 45^a מִפִצָה; Keth. 91^b, sq. מִפִצָה, v. מִפִצָה.]

נִפִצָה, נִפִצָה m. (preced.) *flax-beater, carder.* Yeb. 118^b; Keth. 75^a וְכִי גִבְרָא רִיקְרִיָה וְכִי though the husband be a carder, his wife will call him out to the threshold and sit down (proud of her husband); [Ar. נִפִסָה: *a guardsmen in the vegetable garden*, denom. of נִפִסָה.]

נִפִצָה f. (preced. wds.) *scattering.* Nidd. 30^b וְכִי סָמָא דִי וְכִי he made them drink a scattering drug (which destroys the semen in the womb).

*נִפִקָה (emp. פִּיקָה) *to go out.* Cant. R. to III, 4 (play on פִּלְצוּת, Is. XXI, 4) עַל יְדֵי שֶׁנִּפְקוּ לְדִבְרֵי לְצוּחָה because they went out for lascivious purposes.

נִפִקָה ch. (corresp. to h. יִצָה) same, 1) *to go out, come out; to result, end.* Targ. O. VIII, 7 מִיפִקָה ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. מִיפִקָה); a. v. fr.—Y. Ber. I, 2^c top וְכִי שֶׁרִי מַלְכָא נִי וְכִי when the king begins to march out, even if he has not yet gone out, we say, he has gone out. Ib. 3^c bot. הוֹרִיקָה וְכִי נִפִקוּ לְרַעְיָנוּחָה we went out for fast and prayer. Koh. R. to X, 8 מִיפִקָה לִירָה (= מִן נִי) after he came out. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a מִיפִקוּן וְכִי נִפִקוּן when they came out; Lam. R. to II, 2 מִן נִי. Y. l. c. לֹא נִפִקוּן טַבָּאוֹר (Matt. K. to Lam. R. l. c. לֹא נִפִקוּן לְדוּוֹן) they did not end well. Pesik. B'shall, p. 94^a וְכִי נִפִקוּן וְכִי וְגוֹשׁ חִלְבָּאֵי נִפִקוּן and the men of Giscala went out after them with sticks &c.; Koh. R. to XI, 2 וְכִי נִפִקוּן (corr. acc.); a. v. fr.—Imperat. פִּיקָה. Targ. Gen. VIII, 16; a. fr.—Erub. 14^b, a. e. וְכִי חוֹזֵי וְכִי. Sabb.

106^a, a. e. **נֶפֶשׁ** v. בר' I ch.—Part. נֶפֶשִׁי. Targ. I Kings XV, 17; v. next w.; a. fr.—כִּדְנָה בִּי (נֶפֶשִׁי) = h. כִּדְנָה בִּי (נֶפֶשִׁי) similar to, corresponding. Targ. Y. II Gen. II, 18. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 8 (not נֶפֶשִׁי, נֶפֶשִׁי).—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. אֵיךְ יֵרֶד הוֹרֵרִי אֲנִי אֲנִי יֵרֶד הוֹרֵרִי do I do my duty?, v. נֶפֶשִׁי. Succ. 36^b בה and used it for doing his duty (for the ceremony of Ethrog).—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a top, a. e. מִדָּה מִן בִּינְיָהוּן מִדָּה מִן בִּינְיָהוּן what is the outcome from between them?, i. e. what is the difference between them in practice?—נֶפֶשִׁי מִיָּדָה וְנֶפֶשִׁי מִיָּדָה the practical difference is &c. Bets. 6^b מִיָּדָה מִיָּדָה in regard to what practice is there a difference (whether or not eggs found in a chicken can be hatched)? לְמַקְחָהּ וּמְכֻרָהּ it makes a difference in trade (if one bought eggs for breeding). Keth. 72^a לָמָּה מִיָּדָה הִיעִבְדִּי לָמָּה מִיָּדָה הִיעִבְדִּי what difference does it make to her? let her do it; a. v. fr.—Tem. 7^a לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה it is derived from the Biblical word &c. Ib. הִיעִבְדִּי לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה let 'sprinkling' be derived from &c.—Gen. R. s. 52 וְנִינְפוֹק יְרוּי וְנִינְפוֹק יְרוּי and do justice to it (to the verse to be explained), v. supra.—2) to take out, exclude. Sabb. 74^a לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה let him take out one (of the enumerated categories) and insert another one. Hull. 43^a לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה, v. infra.—[Targ. Am. IX, 13, v. infra.]

אָפֵי **אָפֵי**, **Haf. אָפֵי** 1) to lead forth, carry forth; to bring forth, produce; to derive; to take out, exclude. Targ. Ex. XVI, 3. Targ. Am. IX, 13 בְּמִשְׁיָךְ ed. Lag. (oth. ed. בְּמִשְׁךְ, corr. acc.). Targ. Job XV, 13; a. fr.—Ber. 38^a דָּא מְשַׁמַּע דְּהַמְצִיא in the benediction over bread it means 'who has brought forth'; דְּמִשְׁיָךְ מְשַׁמַּע it means 'who brings forth'. Ib. רִישָׁא לֵיָּדָה רִישָׁא they brought out bread (and placed it) before him. Ib. (ref. to אֲפִיָּדָה, Ex. VI, 7) כִּד מְפִיָּקָא לְכוּ... דְּאֲפִיָּקְרוּ וְכוּ when I lead you forth, I shall do for you a thing that you may know that it is I who led you forth. Sot. 16^b; R. Hash. 13^a לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה do not let thyself go beyond the established rule. B. Bath. 60^a וְהוּא מְפִיָּק וְכוּ which led to (opened towards) etc. Tem. 3^b וְכוּ מְפִיָּק שְׁמִי וְכוּ utters the name of the Lord in vain. Ib. 7^a לְבִמְתָּה יְרוּדִי we derive from it a rule for individual high-places.—Hull. 42^b אֲפִיָּקִי לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה take out one category and insert another. Ib. 43^a top לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה Tosaf. (ed. רִישָׁא) the two which thou didst exclude, do not exclude; a. v. fr.—לְאֲפִיָּקִי or לְאֲפִיָּקִי to the exclusion of, v. אֲפִיָּקִי.—2) to take out by legal decision; to collect; to claim. Keth. 76^b מִיָּדָה וּמִיָּדָה the father brings evidence and gets a verdict for collecting, opp. וּמִיָּדָה for letting the money stand where it is. Y. Gitt. I, end, 43^a מִיָּדָה וּמִיָּדָה and collected from him. Ib. בְּעוֹן מִיָּדָה (v. supra Pe. 2) they wanted to collect. Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a top לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה they came and claimed that he had not given them anything; a. fr.

אִתָּאֵפֵי, **אִתָּאֵפֵי**, **Ithaf. אִתָּאֵפֵי** to be carried forth. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 25; a. fr.—Y. Gitt. VI, 48^a bot. אִתָּאֵפֵי לְמַקְסָא was led out to be executed.

נֶפֶשִׁי m., constr. נֶפֶשִׁי (preced.) going out; **נֶפֶשִׁי** a male prostitute; fem. נֶפֶשָׁא, constr. נֶפֶשָׁא; **נֶפֶשָׁא** a female prostitute. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIII, 18. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 35.—b) (sub בִּירָה) brothel, prostitution. Targ. I Kings XIV, 24; a. fr.

נֶפֶשִׁי m. (preced. wds.) 1) = h. נֶפֶשִׁי, excrement. Gitt. 69^b top.—2) = h. מִצָּא, outlet, opening; [Ar.: projection].—Pl. נֶפֶשָׁא, נֶפֶשָׁא. Erub. 87^b.

נֶפֶשָׁא f. (preced. wds.) = h. הַצָּאָה, expense. Ned. 7^a וְאֵיךְ בְּעִמְלָה לְנֵי בְּעִמְלָה for general expense (not charity). Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 13 (in a farming contract) וְנֶפֶשָׁא וְנֶפֶשָׁא וְנֶפֶשָׁא and I shall get one half for my labor and my outlay; B. Mets. 105^a.—[In Talmud. comment. and casuists: *outcome, difference*, v. נֶפֶשָׁא.]—Pl. (fr. נֶפֶשָׁא). Pesik. R. s. 31, v. מְעַלְתָּא.

נֶפֶשָׁא, constr. of נֶפֶשָׁא, v. נֶפֶשָׁא.

נֶפֶשָׁא, v. נֶפֶשָׁא.

נֶפֶשָׁא m. (an adapt. of λεόπαρδος) leopard. B. Kam. 16^a (Ms. M. נֶפֶשָׁא, v. נֶפֶשָׁא).

נֶפֶשִׁי m. (נֶפֶשִׁי, b. h. Nif.) breathing, resting.—Pl. נֶפֶשָׁא, נֶפֶשָׁא, נֶפֶשָׁא. Tanh. Vaera 6 (expl. יְשַׁעוּ, Ex. V, 9) אֵל יְרוּדִי וְאֵל יְרוּדִי מִשְׁתַּעֲשָׁעִין כְּלוּמַר אֵל יְרוּדִי לֵיָּדָה וְלֵיָּדָה let them not play, that is, let them not rest (on the Sabbath); Ex. R. s. 5.

נֶפֶשִׁי, v. נֶפֶשִׁי.

נֶפֶשִׁי f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) resting place, esp. a structure next to or over a tomb. Ohol. VII, 1 אֲמִזְמָה לֵיָּדָה אֲמִזְמָה (to which there is no access). Shek. II, 5 וְכוּ לֵיָּדָה מִיָּדָה מִיָּדָה from what is left over of the appropriation for funeral expenses, we build a monument &c.; (Gen. R. s. 82 פִּירָא). Tosef. Erub. VI (V), 4, sq.; Erub. 55^b (contrad. to קְבֹרָה).—Pl. נֶפֶשָׁא. Ib. V, 1 sepulchres (containing a place of shelter). Y. Shek. II, 47^a top; Gen. R. I. c. וְכוּ אֵין עֵשֶׁרִין לֵיָּדָה no monuments need be put up for the righteous, v. זְכוּרִין. Tosef. Ohol. XVII, 4 הוֹקֵף לֵיָּדָה וְכוּ the presumption in the case of sepulchres in Palestine is that they are levitically clean, except those marked.—2) soul, life; person; will, desire, disposition. B. Mets. IV, 6 שְׂאִינֵי אֵלָּא לֵיָּדָה for it (the refusal of a coin on the ground of a slight abrasion) proves merely a malevolent soul (illiberality in dealing); ib. 52^b, v. קְהָרִי. Gen. R. s. 14 (names of the soul) לֵיָּדָה וְכוּ. Ib. וְכוּ *nefesh* means blood (life). Ib. (ref. to Gen. II, 7, a. VII, 22) נֶפֶשִׁי (נֶפֶשִׁי) here the text calls the soul (נֶפֶשִׁי) *nefesh*, and there, *ruah* (spirit); ib. s. 32.—Snh. IV, 5 מְכִוּוֹן שְׂטֵרוֹ מִיָּדָה one (person's) life. Y. Taan. III, beg. 66^b כַּד נֶפֶשִׁי וְכוּ as soon as the court has declared its will to do a thing. Nidd. 65^b, a. fr. לֵיָּדָה וְכוּ one who is master over his desire, a conscientious man.—Ber. 44^b אִתָּאֵפֵי אִתָּאֵפֵי all life (animal food) restores life; וְכוּ וְכוּ and what is nearest life (the neck which contains the jugular vein) &c.—Y. Keth. V, 30^b top לֵיָּדָה וְכוּ things required for sustaining life. Yoma 74^b וְכוּ, v. אֲבִירָה; a. v. fr.—רִחָה, v. רִחָה.—Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 3, ch. VI וְאִם נֶפֶשָׁא לִימַר וְכוּ (אִם נֶפֶשָׁא לִימַר) or if you prefer (another argument); Hull. 78^b bot. Ib. לֵיָּדָה וְכוּ why should you prefer another argument?, i. e. what objection can there be to the argu-

ment offered before?—(כ) מזה נפשך—Hull. IV, 7 (77^a)
one not fastidious.—B. Bath. 89^a מאזנים ב' the
opening in which the tongue of scales rests (agina).—Pl. as
ab. דיניי ב' v. דיניי II. Snh. l. c. witnesses in capital
cases.—Yoma VIII, 6 ספק ב' the possibility of danger to
human life; Sabb. 129^a; a. fr.

נפשתא, נפשא, נפש ch. same, 1) *monument*. Pesik.
B'shall., p. 79^b ויבדו ליה ויבדו ליה and they erected a monu-
ment to him (the dog that saved their lives), and to this
day they call it דבלבא ב' the dog's monument. Y. Erub.
V, 22^b bot. דיסיריקין ב' v. דיסיריקין; a. e.—2) *soul, will &c.* (v.
preced.). Targ. Gen. I, 20. Ib. XXIII, 8; a. fr.—Cant. R.
to II, 16, v. נכב. Sabb. 129^a ב' חלק ב' meat (is a neces-
sary of life), life for life, v. preced.—נפשיתא, v. נפח.
Pes. 68^b נפשיתא, v. נפשיתא. Ib. ארערא ונפשיתא with the intention
of benefitting himself. Sot. 16^b, a. e. לא תפיק נפשך, v. נפס;
a. v. fr.—Pl. נפשיתא, נפשיתא. Targ. Jud. XVIII, 25 (ed. Lag.
sing.). Targ. Gen. XIV, 21; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 15
נפשיתא (sing.)].—Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c, v. סבן II.

נפח, v. נפח.

נפחיתא, v. נפחיתא.

נפחיתא, נפחיתא, נפחיתא, v. נפחיתא.

נפחיתא, נפחיתא, נפחיתא m. (preced.)
Nabataean. Y. Sabb. XIV, beg. 14^b, v. נפחיתא. Ib. XVI, end,
15^d; Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b.—Pl. נפחיתא. Y. B. Bath. VIII,
16^b bot. Y. Snh. IX, end, 27^b.

נץ I m. (b. h.; נצץ) 1) *sprouting, flower, blossom*.
Ukts. II, 1 והנץ שלה and the flower-like substance on
cucumbers. Ib. 3 והנץ שלה the sproutings on the pome-
granate; (Tosef. ib. I, 8 סיאר ב' שיער, Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c
ref. to ib. IV, 10) what blossoming is meant? Such as promises one Rob'a of olives. Cant. R.
to II, 3 קודם לעליו ב' its blossoms come out before its
leaves. Tosef. Par. XII (XI), 1 נצו אה נצו when it
has shed its blossoms; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 28 השדרה Ar.
(ed. q. v.).—2) *הנץ, הנץ* name of a
coin (Blossom)=7/8 of an As (v. הנץ). Kidd. 12^a; Tosef.
B. Bath. V, 12 ed. Zuck. (Var. דינין, some ed. דינין, corr.
acc.).—Pl. דינין, דינין. Y. Kidd. I, 58^d; Bab. ib. l. c.;
Tosef. l. c.; v. דינין.

נצא, נצא, נצא ch. same, *blossom*. Targ. O. Gen. XL,
10. Targ. O. Num. XVII, 23 (ed. Berl. נץ). Targ. Job XIV, 2
(ed. Lag. נצא). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 40 נצא; a. e.—
Pl. נצא, נצא. Targ. Y. Num. l. c. Targ. Job XXXI, 8 נצא
(not נצא); a. e.—the *blossoming stage*. Y. Maass Sh. IV,
55^b bot., v. נצא; Lam. R. to I, 1 רבוי (ב' נצא) (corr. acc.).

נצי II m. (b. h.; prob. fr. its far-sightedness, comp. נצי,
Hif.) *hawk*. Hull. III, 1; Tosef. ib. III, 3; a. e.

נצא, נצא, נצא I ch. (mostly ב' בר) same. Targ. O. Lev.
XI, 16; Deut. XIV, 15. Targ. Job XXXIX, 26 (Ms. נצא).—
Pl. נצא. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.

נצא II c. (נצי) 1) (adj.) *shrunk, withered*.—Pl. f. נצא.
Targ. Gen. XLI, 23 (h. text נצא),—2) *lean (low) ground*.

M. Kat. 10^b נצא (Ms. M. צנא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); B.
Bath. 54^a, v. נצא.

נצא to quarrel, v. נצי.

נצא III (or נצא) m. (preced.) *strife*; pr. n. m. *Natsa*.
Sabb. 56^b (transl. מריב, I Chr. VIII, 34, a. ref. to יריב, I Sam.
XV, 5) ב' Strife (Mephibosheth), son of Strife (Saul),
v. נהל.

נצב to put up, place, v. נצב.

Nif. נצב to stand (defiantly). Num. R. s. 18, v. נצב.

נצב, נצב ch. same, to put up, plant. Targ. Gen. IX,
20 (h. text נצב). Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 50 (comp. נצב);
a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 25 למצב נצב to plant (trees); Koh.
R. to II, 20 למצב נצב. Y. Orl. I, 61^a top לון בארץ and
planted them in the land (Palestine); a. fr.—Part. pass.
הו גופא . . ורדה ב' (רבתי) וכו' 1, 1 נצב, נצב, נצב.
Lam. R. to I, 1 נצב, נצב, נצב. Lam. R. to I, 1 נצב, נצב, נצב.
הו גופא . . ורדה ב' (רבתי) וכו' 1, 1 נצב, נצב, נצב.
we had a vine which was planted on our father's grave.

Af. נצב to point, sharpen (comp. נצב, Dan. II, 41).
Targ. I Sam. XIII, 21 לא נצב, לא נצב, לא נצב, v. נצב; h. text
להצב).

נצב, נצב, נצב c., f. (preced.) *plant, shoots*.
Targ. Job XIV, 8, sq. (Ms. נצב). Targ. Is. LVII, 3. Targ.
Mic. I, 6 ed. Lag. (ed. נצב). [Targ. Ez. XVII, 5, v. נצב].—
Pl. נצב, נצב, נצב.

נצב, v. נצב.

נצביתא, v. נצביתא.

נצביתא m. (נצב) *victor*. Lev. R. s. 30 ב' מאן הוא ב' וליה
(some ed. נצב) and we do not know which is the victor;
Yalk. Lev. 651 נצביתא ב' נצביתא (corr. acc.); (Pesik. Ul'kah,
p. 180^a נצב נצביתא. Lev. R. l. c. נצביתא (corr. acc.).—
Pl. נצביתא. Ib. ב' נצביתא that the Israelites are the
victors; Pesik. l. c., p. 180^b. Ib. נצביתא (corr. acc.); Yalk.
l. c. נצביתא (corr. acc.).

נצביתא m. pl. (preced.) *illustrious men*. Cant. R. to
II, 13 (play on הנצביתא, ib. 11) הנ' נצביתא וכו' the illustrious
appear in the land.

נצביתא f. (נצב) *place for refuse, dumping
ground, mire*. Ber. 9^b כ' שאין בה דגה ב' Ar. (ed. נצביתא).

נצביתא, נצביתא m. (נצב) *uninterrupted flow* of a liquid
poured from vessel to vessel. Toh. VIII, 9 ב' אינן חבור וכו' . . .
an uninterrupted flow, a current on slanting ground and . . .
are not considered a connection (of the two liquids) either
for communicating uncleanness or for producing cleanness.
Ab. Zar. 56^b, a. fr. דיבור ב' דיבור, v. דיבור. Yad. IV, 7. Naz. 50^b
יש ב' לאוכלין וכו' does, or does not, the law regarding a con-
nected flow apply to eatable things (e. g. melted fat)?; a. fr.

נצביתא, v. נצביתא.

נצביתא m. (נצב) *joiner's frame, clasps* to keep glued
objects in shape. Targ. Is. XLIV, 13 ed. Lag. (oth. ed.
נצביתא pl.; Var. ed. Lag. נצביתא; ed. Ven. I a. Levita Var.
נצביתא; h. text נצביתא).

נצביתא (b. h.; comp. נצב) [to be bright, pure,] (comp. נצב)
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to be victorious, win, prevail. Y. Sabb. VII, 5^b top אם נצח whether to conquer or to be conquered. Pes. 119^a (play on נצח ושמח) לנצח את מי ששמו לו לנצח את מי ששמו לו לנצח sing to him who rejoices when they conquer him (prevail over him to change his evil decrees); Midr. Till. to Ps. IV. Pesik. R. s. 40 נצחתי לדור וכו' I conquered the generation of the flood and was the loser by it, because I destroyed &c. Ib. נצחתי משה וכו' Moses conquered me . . . , and I gained all those masses; a. fr.—Part. pass. נצחתי. Ib. בשעה שאני נצח . . . ובשעה שאני נל וכו' when I prevail, I lose, but when I am prevailed over, I gain; a. e.

Pi. נצח 1) to make illustrious, to glorify. Midr. Till. l. c. (expl. לנצח נאה למי שזוא נאה לנצח) to him whom it is befitting to glorify.—2) to conquer, prevail over. Ib. מלך וכו' a human king is angry when people defeat him (in argument; cmp. נצחתי Pa.); Pes. l. c.—B. Mets. 59^b נצחתי בני (or נצחתי) my children have won over me. Ib. נצחתי חכמים שמנצחים וכו' scholars who defeat one another in discussion. Snh. 91^a נצחתי אם ינצחתי if they defeat me, say to them, you have defeated an ignoramus among us; and if I defeat them, say to them, the law of Moses has defeated you; a. fr.—Part. pass. מנצח. Midr. Till. l. c. למי שמני וכו' to him who allows himself to be won over by his creatures (v. supra); a. e.

Nif. נצח to be defeated. Y. Sabb. II, 5^b top v. supra.

נצח ch. same, 1) to be glad, to sing. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 נצח it flew singing among &c.—2) to succeed, thrive. Targ. Koh. XI, 2.—3) to be victorious. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 18, v. נצחתי; a. e.—Y. Sot. IX, 24^b נצחו טליא the boys (John Hyrcan's sons) have won the battle; Bab. ib. 33^a; Tosef. ib. XIII, 5. Tam. 32^a, v. נצחתי; a. e.

Pa. נצחתי to conquer, overpower. Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 14; a. e.—Lam. R. to I, 13 (expl. וירדנה ib.) נצחתי (not נצחתי) he conquered her.

Af. נצחתי to cheer up, play. Y. Ter. VIII, end, 46^b נצחתי and played before them; (Gen. R. s. 63 מונג, v. מונג).

Ithpe. נצחתי 1) to be bright, shine, excel. Targ. Ez. XIX, 11. Ib. XXXI, 8; a. e.—2) to be defeated. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 18.

נצחתי m., נצחתי f. (b. h.; preced.) successful, convincing, irrefutable. Snh. 105^a (ref. to Jer. VIII, 5) נצחתי the congregation of Israel defeated the prophets with an irrefutable argument.

נצח m. (b. h.; preced.) success, endurance; (adv.) forever. Erub. 54^a נצחתי כל מקום שנאמר נצחתי wherever the Biblical text has the words netsah, selah, or va'ed, it means &c., v. נצחתי.—Pl. נצחתי. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) victor.—Pl. נצחתי. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 נצחתי כליל ריש דני the crown of the chief of victors. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 18 (O. ed. Berl. נצחתי, v. נצחתי).

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) 1) victory, strength. Sot. VIII, 1 נצחתי (Y. ed. בנצחתי ב"ד, corr. acc.) relying on the strength of &c.; a. e.—2) praise, song. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXIV; Yalk. Ps. 833 נצחתי עליו . . . נוחן עליו

whoever sees that wine press (Is. LXIII, 1 sq.), gives forth songs over it.

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) victorious, strong. Targ. Job XXII, 8 Ms. (ed. v. next w.).

נצחתי, נצחתי, נצחתי m. ch.=h. נצחתי, strength, victory. Targ. Job XXII, 8 (h. text זרוע; Ms., v. preced.). Targ. Jud. VII, 18. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 23; a. fr.—Pl. נצחתי, נצחתי; constr. נצחתי, נצחתי. Targ. Jud. V, 28. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIV, 14; a. e.

נצחתי pr. n. pl. Nitsšana. Koh. R. to II, 8.

נצחתי f., constr. נצחתי=נצחתי. Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 14; a. e.

נצחתי, v. נצחתי.—[Sot. VIII, 1 (3), Y. ed. ב"ד, v. נצחתי, v. נצחתי.]

נצחתי to press; Nif. נצחתי (b. h.; cmp. תכל) to wrangle, fight.

Ithpa. נצחתי same. Tanh. Huck. ed. Bub. 1; Num. R. s. 18, end נצחתי שני צפירים מנצחתי וכו' saw two birds fight &c.

נצחתי ch. same, 1) to be pressed; to shrink, be lean, v. נצחתי II.—2) to wrangle. Targ. Gen. XXVI, 20, sq.; a. fr.—Part. נצחתי, נצחתי; f. נצחתי, pl. נצחתי. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 17 נצחתי ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. נצחתי, corr. acc.). Ib. XXVII, 15. Targ. Ex. II, 13; a. e.—M. Kat. 16^a נצחתי וכו' that we (the court) must contend (with persons disregarding legal summonses) and curse &c.

Ithpa. נצחתי, נצחתי, נצחתי same. Targ. O. Lev. XXIV, 10. Targ. Gen. XLV, 24; a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^b נצחתי his wife was quarrelling with &c. Kidd. 76^a נצחתי when women quarrel with one another, they will eventually reproach one another with unchaste conduct; הוא ביוחסין הוא גברי . . . ביוחסין הוא . . . ביוחסין when men quarrel, they will reproach each other with spurious descent (if there is any rumor about it). Ib. נצחתי (or נצחתי Pa.) because they (charity collectors) expose themselves to reproaches. Ib. נצחתי וכו' he and Rab Bibi strove with each other, one saying, I want the town office &c. Meg. 24^a נצחתי because it may come to quarrels between them. Ib. נצחתי אביו ומינצתי רבו Ms. M. (ed. נצחתי) his father may take up the quarrel for him, or his teacher. B. Kam. 117^a נצחתי, v. נצחתי III; a. e.

Pa. נצחתי same. Targ. Koh. III, 7; a. e.—Meg. 24^a נצחתי קטן בר נצחתי will a minor quarrel (about precedence)? Ber. 56^a נצחתי (Beth N. נצחתי); a. e. (v. supra).

נצחתי ch. נצחתי, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי m. (נצחתי; cmp. נצחתי) permanent resident, opp. נצחתי. Gen. R. s. 64 (ref. to נצחתי, Gen. XXVI, 2) נצחתי . . . make a settlement in the land of Israel, be a planter, be a sower, be a citizen.

נצחתי m. (b. h.; נצחתי) officer, post; (in a secret letter) month. Snh. 12^a נצחתי לנקוב ל' אחר to establish one post (to intercalate one month).

נציר, נציר m. ch. = נציר, q. v. Targ. Job XIV, 8, sq. Ms. — Pl. נציר. Targ. Ps. CXLIV, 12. — Lev. R. s. 25, v. נציר; a. e. — Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 15 כארור נציריהון the way they grow, v. נציר I.

*נציר m. (v. נציר II) lean land. Targ. Ps. LXV, 11 נציר ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. צמחה; h. text צמחה). Ib. (צמחה) Ms. (ed. מרביני צמחה; h. text צמחה רוי).

נציר, v. preced.

נציר, v. נציר.

נציר m. (b. h. Kethib; נציר) guarded; (homiletically interpreted = נציר) that which is being formed, embryo, premature birth. — Pl. נציר, constr. נציר. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c וכ' אפילו נפלים וכ' even premature births will have a share in the resurrection, as we read (Is. XLIX, 6) &c.

נציר, v. נציר.

נציר (b. h.; cmp. נציר) to remove, set aside.

Pi. נציר to empty, ransack. Esth. R. to III, 9 נציר עד שנגזלו so that they ransacked Egypt.

Nif. נציר, נציר, נציר *1) to be fit for throwing away (as נציר), to be decayed. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b bot. נציר נציר (נציר) Ar. (Ar. ed. Rome נציר; ed. נציר, v. נציר. — 2) (b. h.) to be rescued, saved. Midr. Till. to Ps. I נציר I did not escape his power; Yalk. Num. 750 נציר (read: נציר; ed. Liv. נציר). Yoma 86^b ונ' הימנה ונ' when an opportunity to sin offered itself to him once and again, and he escaped it; Kidd. 39^b. Esth. R. to II, 7 נציר ערודין להנציר 'are destined to be saved through me; ערודין להנציר be saved through her. B. Bath. 164^b אין שלש ארם נציר מן וכ' there are three sins which man cannot escape &c.; a. fr.

Hif. נציר to save, rescue. Num. R. s. 18 נציר אשורו ונציר אשורו his wife saved him. Ib. נציר משדו O Moses . . . , save us! Sabb. XVI, 1 נציר ארם וכ' we must save them from fire (on the Sabbath). Snh. VIII, 7 נציר ארם whom we must save (prevent from committing a crime) even at the risk of their lives. Ib. 73^a נציר ארם בנפשו it is a duty to save her (from rape) at the expense of the assailant's life; a. fr. — Trnsf. (in ritual and levitical law) to protect. Hull. 55^b נציר בגלודו כל every part of the skin (which has remained unaffected) protects a flayed animal from being declared ת'refah. Ib. נציר ארם does it form a protection from &c.? Ohol. V, 3 נציר ארם protects everything in it from uncleanness; a. v. fr.

Hof. נציר to be saved. Esth. R. to V, 3 נציר חנניה וכ' Hananiah and his colleagues have long ere this been delivered from the furnace; a. e.

נציר ch. same, to save. Taan. 9^b נציר ארם, v. נציר; a. e. Af. נציר same. Snh. 72^b נציר ארם when he cannot save him. Sabb. 115^a נציר ארם וכ' since we are bound to save them (on the Sabbath), is it necessary to say that they require burying (when defective)?; a. fr. Itaf. נציר to be saved. Ab. Zar. 18^a נציר ארם and thou shalt be saved.

נציר, נציר m. (preced. wds.) [that which is thrown away,] decayed matter, esp. (in levitical law) liquid and coagulated portions of a corpse. Ohol. II, 1; Naz. VII, 2. Y. ib. VII, 56^b bot. נציר ארם בשר המה שנזרק ומזל וכ' what is netsel (in levitical law)? A corpse which is dissolving &c., v. נציר; Bab. ib. 50^a נציר ארם בשר המה שקרש ומזל וכ' a secretion from a corpse which became coagulated, and a liquid secretion exposed to heat. Tosef. Ohol. III, 6; a. e.

נציר m. pl. (צמח) clasps, v. נציר.

נציר, נציר, v. נציר.

נציר transpos. of נציר q. v.

נציר, נציר (emp. נציר) to chirp, squeal. Targ. Is. XXIX, 4; a. e.

Pa. נציר same. Ib. XXXVIII, 14 (some ed. נציר Af.). Ib. XIII, 22; a. fr.

נציר f. caper-bush. Dem. I, 1 נציר; expl. Ber. 40^b נציר the flower of the caper-bush. Ib. 36^a נציר (identical with נציר) the various products of the caper-bush which are eatable; the leaves &c. — Y. Sabb. XV, end, 15^b נציר זוכה ארם של נציר one bush of &c.; Lev. R. s. 34, end נציר של נציר (צלקה 150^b).

נציר (נציר) (b. h.; cmp. נציר) to sparkle, blossom. Erub. 54^a נציר, v. נציר.

Hif. נציר 1) to sparkle. Y. Ber. I, 2^c נציר חממה נציר; Gen. R. s. 50, a. e. (Pes. 93^b נציר, v. נציר. — 2) to blossom, sprout. Shebi. IV, 10 נציר; Pes. 53^a נציר (or נציר) as soon as they blossom (expl. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c נציר, v. נציר). B. Bath. 147^a נציר נציר (Ms. M. נציר) when they are in blossom. Koh. R. to XII, 5, v. נציר; a. fr. — 2) to cause to sprout. Gen. R. s. 28 נציר Ar. (ed. נציר), v. נציר.

Pilp. נציר 1) to sparkle, be enkindled. Gen. R. s. 84 נציר נציר the spirit of prophecy was enkindled within him; Cant. R. to I, 12. Midr. Till. to Ps. XC, end, נציר ארם a ray of the Divine Glory shone upon him, v. נציר. — 2) to sprout, grow. Cant. R. to VI, 10 נציר נציר spreads wider and wider; (Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII מנפצת).

נציר ch. same, to sprout, grow forth, bloom. Targ. Ps. XCII, 8. Ib. LXXII, 16 נציר Ms. (ed. Pa.).

Pa. נציר 1) same, v. supra. — 2) to sparkle. Targ. Ez. I, 7 Levita (ed. נציר Palpel).

נציר, נציר m. = נציר, hawk. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 16; Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 15 (נציר). Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 25 נציר.

נציר (b. h.; cmp. נציר, נציר) to preserve, guard. B. Bath. 91^b (play on נציר, I Chr. IV, 23) נציר ארם who guarded their father's oath (of abstinence). Ber. 17^a נציר ארם keep my law in thy heart. Ib. נציר ארם guard my tongue from evil. Tanh. B'midbar 13 נציר ארם up to what degree did He guard them?; Num. R. s. 2. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXL נציר ארם if it is thy desire that I guard thee, guard thou my law; a. fr.

נצור (cmp. Arab. sarṣara, a. צרצור) to chirp. Lev. R. s. 33 end (play on נצור נצור) bark like a dog ... chirp like a cricket; נצור נצור presently he ... chirped &c.; Cant. R. to II, 14.

נצור I m. (preced.) cricket.—Pl. נצורין. Tosef. Hull. III, 25 (Hull. 65^b צרצור).

נצור II m. (b. h.; cmp. Arab. naḏara, a. נצין) sprout, offshoot. Tanḥ. Lekh, ed. Bub. 9 וכ' מהם וכ' if you take a shoot of them (the felled trees) and plant it &c.; Tanḥ. ib. 5 וניטעין מנצורה שלהן.

נצור III m. (cmp. II) [twist,] willow, wicker. Erub. 58^a של נצור (חבל) a wicker rope.—Pl. נצורים. Ib. Kel. XX, 2 (ed. Dehr. נצורים) vessels of wickerwork. Bicc. III, 8 נצור (Ms. M. נס) wicker baskets; a. fr.—Tosef. Toh. XI, 16 נוצרין.

נצור IV pr. n. m. 1) Netsar, one of the alleged disciples of Jesus of Nazareth. Snh. 43^a Ms. M. a. ed. Ven. (omitted in later edit., v. בנין).—2) Ben-Netsar (son of Nassor) name of a chief of robbers who became founder of a dynasty, i. e. Odenathus of Palmyra (v. Cyclop. Brit. s. v. Palmyra, Ersch u. Gruber II, Vol. 27, p. 185, Fürst Gloss., p. 145). Keth. 51^b (opp. to אדשוורוש the legitimate Persian dynasty). Gen. R. s. 76; Yalk. Dan. 1064 בר ניצור. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. ניצור.

נצורה I, נצורה, נצורה m. ch. = h. נצור III, wicker-basket. Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b נצורה אפ"י even an ordinary basket of figs, opp. to נצורה.—Pl. נצורין. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a bot.—[Targ. Job XXXI, 8 נצור, read with ed. Lag. a. oth. נצור, v. נצור ch.]

נצורה II f. shoot, v. נצור II.

נצורין m. pl. (fr. צורה, a cacophemistic disguise of נצורה, v. נצורין); נצורין a Christian place of worship, contrad. to נצורין. Sabb. 116^a (Ms. O. נצורין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).

נקא, נקא v. נקא.

נקא, נקא v. נקא. — [Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. נקא, v. נקא.]

נקאי pr. n. m. Nacai (Lucas, v. Neub. Stud. Bibl. I, p. 61); 1) נקאי N. the scribe (or teacher). Gen. R. s. 79 קליה דנ' he heard N. say; Koh. R. to X, 8 קליה דנ' דינ' סי; Yalk. Gen. 133 נקאי; Pesik. B'shall., p. 90^a (corr. acc.).—2) N., one of the disciples of Jesus of Nazareth. Snh. 43^a Ms. M. a. early eds. (v. נצור IV).

נקא, נקא v. נקא.

נקב (b. h.; cmp. קב s. v. קב) 1) to bore, perforate. Snh. 97^b נקב זה מקריא זה נוקב וכ' this verse bores and penetrates to the depth. Ib. 6^b, a. e. נקב חדין וכ' v. חדין II; a. e.—Part. pass. נקוב; f. נקובה; pl. נקובים. Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top; (Gen. R. s. 100

נקובה, v. ארון. Cant. R. to VIII, 5 וכ' I מצאתי חככם נ' found your palate perforated, unable to receive blessings.—Esp. נקובה the case of an animal found to have a vital organ perforated. Hull. III, 1 נקובה הושט, v. נשט. Ib. 43^a; a. fr.—Esp. נקובים (נקבים) female parts. Y. Meg. I, 71^d bot. (reported as one of the changes adopted in the Greek translation of the Pentateuch, ref. to Gen. I, 27, a. v. 2) נקובי בראם a male with corresponding female parts created he them; Gen. R. s. 8; Mekh. Bo, s. 14 (v. Gen. R. l. c., beg.).—[Y. Meg. I, 71^c לנקובי, v. נקב.]—2) (cmp. נצור) to curse, blaspheme. Snh. 56^a (ref. to Lev. XXIV, 16) נקב נקב נקב נקב whence do you prove that this nokeb is used in the sense of blasphemy? ... perhaps it means to perforate? Ib. נקב נקב נקב נקב to indicate that nokeb means curse.—3) to point out, to pronounce. Ib. ארמא ארמא I might say, nokeb means uttering His name (the Tetragrammaton)? Tanḥ. Emor 24 נקב נקב נקב נקב he began to pronounce the Name and curse Him.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. I ונקיבות יריים; ed. Bub. נקב נקב, read: נקביבה, v. נקביבה.]

נקב, נקב to be perforated, punctured. Hull. III, 1 נקב נקב if a lung is found to be perforated. Ib. נקב נקב until the puncture reaches &c. Ib. 43^a נקב נקב if only one of the two is perforated. Bekh. 44^b נקב נקב if there is a perforation going from one channel to the other; a. fr.

נקב ch. same, to perforate. Targ. II Kings XII, 10; a. fr.—Hull. 48^a נקב נקב whether this lobe is perforated or the other; a. e.

נקב, נקב the needle perforated (the entrails) and came into the lungs.

נקב, נקב to be perforated Ib. Ib. 45^a; a. e.

נקב m. (b. h.; preced.) hole, perforation, incision. Hull. 45^a נקב נקב one lengthy incision; a. fr.—Pl. נקבין, נקבין perforations connected with loss of substance (holes); נקבין, נקבין mere punctures. Bekh. 44^b נקב נקב two channels are in the membrum. Gen. R. s. 1, beg.; a. fr.—Esp. the organs of the extremities, urinary organ &c. Tosef. Ber. II, 18 נקב נקב when needing to ease himself; Ber. 23^a; Y. Meg. I, 71^c לנקביו. Sabb. 152^a; a. fr.

נקב, נקב, נקב ch. same. Lev. R. s. 12 נקב נקב saw a hole in the door. Sabb. 90^a נקב נקב in the cavity wherein the pearl is seated; a. e.—Pl. נקבין, נקבין, constr. נקבין. Targ. Ez. XXVIII, 13 נקב (ed. Lag. נקב). Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 11; a. e.—Nidd. 62^a נקב נקב, v. supra; a. e.

נקבה, נקבה f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) female sex, female; female gender. Nidd. III, 2, a. fr. נקבה she must observe the laws of cleanness for the birth of a female child (Lev. XII, 5). Ib. 31^b, v. נקב I; a. v. fr.—Y. Yeb. VIII, end, 9^d נקבה, v. זכר; a. fr.—Y. Yeb. VIII, end, 9^d נקבה, v. זכר; a. fr.—Succ. 12^b נקבה, v. חצין.

נקבה, נקבה f. (preced.) 1) female genitals, female sex. Snh. 82^b; (Y. ib. X, 28^a bot., a. e. קיבה). Yeb. 83^b בני שלו

at his (the hermaphrodite's) female organ; (Y. ib. VIII, end, 9^d מקום נקבה) Ib. צד נקבהו (ed. Krot. נקבהו) inasmuch as he is a female, v. זכרה. —2) the broadside of a double tool. Bets. 31^b, v. זכרה.

נקבה, נקבת, נקבתא, v. נקפחא.

נקד I (emp. קנר) to sting, point, puncture, break through. Y. Keth. II, 26^b bot. לבי נוקריני my conscience stings me (I am afraid that I may have sinned); Y. Yeb. X, 11^a top נוקריני (corr. acc.). Gitt. 56^a (play on נוקריני for his sake did the sun break through again (after being obscured); Yalk. Deut. 809; Taan. 20^a Ms. M. (ed. שנקרה). Ib. הומה נ' הומה Ms. M. (ed. נקרה). [Ib. שלשה נקרה Ms. M. (ed. נקרה, read, as Ab. Zar. 25^a: עמדה.—2) (Massorah) to dot, mark with diacritical points. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV, נקתי כבר נקתי I (Ezra) have marked these words with dots.—Part. pass. נקתי. Ib. שביטך על נ' there is a dot over the Yod of *benekah* (Gen. XVI, 6). Snh. 43^b על נ' למה נ' why are there dots over *lanu* &c. (Deut. XXIX, 28)? Pes. IX, 2 על נ' therefore the Hé (of רוחקו Num. IX, 10) is marked &c.; a. fr.

Nif. נקד to be spotted. Maasr. I, 3 משינקרו משינקרו carobs are subject to tithes as soon as they get dark spots; Y. ib. 48^d bot. משינקרו.

נקד II (dialect. interch. with נקד) to be clean, v. נקד II.

נקד ch. same, v. נקד.

נקדיד m. (v. נקד) herder. Lev. R. s. 1 נקדידו.. נקדידו it is not beneath a king's dignity to speak with his herder (the Lord spoke to Noah).—Y. Ber. I, 3^c bot. (ref. to I Kings VIII, 54) נקדידו (Var. נקדידו) כגון הדין נקדידו היה עומד (Solomon stood before the Lord like a herder (giving an account of the Temple expenses), expl. by R. El. bar A. ככפים הללו נקדו).

נקדים, v. preced.

נקדימון pr.n.m. *Nakdimon* (Nicodemus) ben Gorion, a wealthy citizen of Jerusalem during the siege by Vespasian and Titus. Gitt. 56^a. Taan. 20^a (ed. Pes. נקדימון); Ab. Zar. 25^a; Yalk. Deut. 809; Yalk. Josh. 21. Gen. R. s. 42. Lam. R. to I, 16; Pesik. R. s. 29—30—30.

נקדין, נקדין m. (נקד I) a punctilious person, caviller. Der. Er. Zuta ch. VI (נו'—Pl. נוקדין, נוקדין. Tosef. Ber. V, 18 והנך תופשין וכו' ed. Zuck. (Var. והנך) the cavillers (overscrupulous) take him to task for it; Y. ib. VII, 11^c top והנך (ed. Lehm. והנך); Bab. ib. 50^a נקד (Ar. נקד), v. נקדו.

נקדין, נקדין ch. same. Y. Ber. VII, 11^c top בגין נ' נקדין (ed. Lehm. נקדין) because R. ... called R. ... a caviller.—Pl. נקדין. Ned. 49^b הנך נ' דודיאל those fastidious persons of Hutzal.

נקד I f, v. נקפה II.

נקד II to be clean, v. נקד.

נקב m., pl. נקבים, v. נקב a. נקב.

נקבא m. ch.=h. נקבה, v. נקב.—Pl. נקבי. Hull. 42^b במניא הו' there are eight cases of perforations (which cause the animal so afflicted to be declared *t'refah*). Ib. 54^b.

נקבת f, 1) v. נקב.—2) 'anus, buttock. Pes. VII, 1 ביח נקבתו; a. e.

נקבתא, v. נקפחא.

נקוד, v. נקוד.

נקוד m. (b. h. נקד; נקד I) speckled.—Pl. נקודים. Tanh. Vayetsé 11 ומן הז' וכו' נ' וכו' נ' וכו' נ' he turned around (changing his wages) from the ring-streaked to the speckled and from the speckled to the ring-streaked; a. e.

נקודה f. (b. h. נקדה; preced.) point, dot, drop. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^d top 'אזוז נ' אזור נ' sometimes a man writes one dot (a touch of the pen by which a Daleth is changed into a Resh &c.). Y. Hag. II, 77^c לרוך נ' וכו' נ' and it (the letter Beth) points with its upper stroke (saying), He above (has created me); ib. ל' the projecting point (of the Beth) beneath to the right side; Pesik. R. s. 21; (Gen. R. s. 1 עוקף נ'; a. fr.—Pl. נקודות. Y. Gitt. II, 44^b top נ' עירב נ' even if he connected the dots (which he had dropped to form letters, v. נקד); a. fr.—Esp. (Massorah) mark by diacritical dots above letters. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV (מעליהן נ' אעביר נ' (אעביר) I will remove the dots from above them. Gen. R. s. 48, v. נקב; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ab. d'R. N. l. c.; Treat. Sof'rim VI, 3 בהורו נ' עשר נ' there are ten passages in the Torah marked with dots; a. fr.

נקודתא m. pl. (נקב) laborers gathered from different places. B. Mets. 83^b (Ms. H. נקודתא).

נקודי, v. נקודי.

נקוניקא, נקוניקא, v. נקוניקא.

נקוסא, נקוסא pr. n. m. *Nakosa*. B. Kam. 81^b ידורה נ' Ms. M. (ed. קניסא); Y. Ber. II, end, 5^d ed. Lehm. (ed. נקיסא). Koh. R. to I, 8; VII, 26 (some ed. נקיסא).

נקוה, v. נקוה.

נקופא m. (נקד I) striking against, bruise. Targ. Ps. LVI, 14 (ed. Wil. נקופא).

נקורא, נקורא, v. sub נקד.

נקורות m. pl. (נקד I) those sharpening the millstones, chisellers. Tosef. Kidd. V, 14; Kidd. 82^a.

נקושא, v. נקושא.

נקו (emp. קו a. נקד I) to puncture. Nif. נקו (mostly with נ) to let blood; to be bled.

Bekh. V, 2 דם אין מקיין לוי דם you must not bleed it; נקי one may &c. Sabb. 129^a ונצטן דם if one feels chilly after having been bled. Ib. ^b ועמד דם if one stands up after &c. Ab. Zar. 29^a. Ned. 54^b דם אין מקיין על וכו' you must not be bled after having eaten &c. Sot. 22^b (expl. פרוש קיזא"א) (פרוש קיזא"א) who bleeds himself by striking against the walls (walking with closed eyes from sanctimoniousness). Ber. 60^a דם הנכנס להקויו דם he who enters (the surgeon's office) to be bled; a. fr.

נקי ch., Af. אקיו same. Y. Ber. III, 5^c bot. [V. אקיו.]

נקי (cmp. לקט) to hold in hand, take, seize. [נקטה] Pesik. B'shall., p. 81^b; Yalk. Ex. 225, v. קיט.

Pi. נקי to cause to hold, to procure. Ex. R. s. 1 וקיט וכו' (some ed. ומלקט) and provided for them two balls (breast-shaped stones); (Sot. 11^b ומלקט; Yalk. Ex. 164 ומלקט; Yalk. Ez. 354 ונתון).

נקי ch. same (corresp. to h. אקיו). Targ. Esth. VI, 1; a. fr.—Part. act. נקיש, pass. נקיש holding. Ib. VIII, 15; a. fr.—Shebu. 38^b וכו' הפצא וכו' he held an object in his hand (on being sworn). Ab. Zar. 30^a בהרייה נקיש she was carrying wine with him. Ib. נקישא נקישא she holds fast (clings to) the habit of her (deceased) husband. Sanh. 5^a נקישא רשואה I hold a license (to teach). M. Kat. 28^a, a. e. נקיש לך מיהא וכו' hold at least half of it in thy hand, i. e. admit as certain &c.; Snh. 90^b נקישא (not נקיש); a. v. fr.—Hull. 53^a, a. fr. נקישין, נקישין we hold a tradition.—Sabb. 116^b top נקיש שמה וכו' quoted in Levy Talm. Dict. (ed. שקיל) had the reputation that &c. Gitt. 56^a נקישין נקישין have thyselves counted among the sick, i. e. have the report spread that thou art sick. Hull. 87^a לי נקיש keep time for me &c., i. e. allow me three days' time.—Trnsf. to contract a habit. B. Kam. 57^a, v. נקישא.

Af. נקישא, נקישא, Pa. נקישא 1) to cause to hold, to give, hand. Targ. II Esth. IV, 16.—Pes. 110^a ליה אימיהא נקישא ליה אימיהא ליה אימיהא ליה אימיהא his mother was ready to hand him two cups. Ib. נקישא ליה וכו' (or נקישא) his servant was ready to hand him &c. B. Kam. 85^b נקישא רבישריה to make him regain the natural color of flesh; a. e.—B. Bath. 22^a נקישא ליה שיקא make him take the market, i. e. give him the monopoly of sale.—2) to pick up, gather. Ned. 50^a וכו' נקישא (read נקישא) דורא she picked the straw out of his hair.—3) to cause to contract a habit, train. B. Kam. 118^b; B. Bath. 88^a וכו' נקישא וכו' he carried it (on his shoulder) when he stole it.

Ithpe. נקישא to receive. Yeb. 42^b וכו' נקישא וכו' received instruction from him while walking.

נקישא, v. נקישא.

נקי (b. h.) [to be rubbed off, be white,] to be clean, clear (cmp. נקה).

Pi. נקי 1) to cleanse. Ex. R. s. 1 ונקישא אורחם and cleansed them (the new-born); Yalk. ib. 164; Yalk. Ez. 354; (Sot. 11^b ומקיר). B. Kam. 93^b ונקישא if he stole flax and cleansed (bleached) it; Tosef. ib. X, 2; a. e.—2) to clear, let go unpunished. Yoma 86^a (ref. to Ex.

XXXIV, 7) וכו' נקי הוא he clears the repentant sinners &c. Tem. 3^b. Pesik. R. s. 42 נקי את שרה in order to clear Sarah (from suspicion); a. fr.—Part. pass. נקי, pl. נקי clear, clean, bare. Snh. 49^a נקי מגזל innocent of robbery. Sot. 28^a. Snh. 36^b, a. e. נקי . . . מכל מום כשם שב"ד מכל מום as the judges must be clear (from suspicion) as to righteousness, so must they be clear of every blemish (of descent). Gitt. 86^a מכל מום מ' free from all objectionable qualities; a. e.

Nif. נקי, נקי, Hithpa. נקי to be cleared, vindicated. Tosef. Sot. II, 3 ונקיה נקייה מכל פורעניות וכו' (v. ed. Zuck. note) the text says (Num. V, 28) 'and she shall be cleared', she shall be cleared (released) from all the evils which might come upon her deservedly (because she gave rise to suspicion through her conduct). Ib. נקייה נקייה (Var. שניקלה) read: שניקלה בניוילה she is released from further visitation (being sufficiently punished) by her exposure to disgrace. Pesik. R. l. c. נקייה . . . נקייה by what severe means has Sarah been vindicated!

*Hif. נקי to clear, remove. Kidd. 62^a (ref. to הנקי, Num. V, 19) נקי כריב it may be read hanki, clear thy life out of thy body (die, if thou art guilty); v. נקי.

נקי ch. same. [Targ. Prov. XVII, 3, v. נקי.]

Pa. נקי to cleanse, clear. Targ. Is. I, 25.—Keth. 87^a נקי נקי clear thyself by means of an oath. Part. pass. נקי. Ib. נקייה משבויעתא thou art free from the obligation of an oath.

Ithpa. נקי, אקישא, אקישא to be cleansed. Targ. Ez. XVI, 4; v. נקי II.

נקי I m. (b. h.; preced.) clean, clear; bare. Tosef. Toh. III, 8, opp. מליכך. Pes. 22^b (ref. to Ex. XXI, 28) as one says to his neighbor פלוגי נ' מנכסיו נקייה that man went out of his possessions empty-handed; B. Kam. 41^a. Ib. ^b נקייה נקייה free from paying the half-fine. Taan. 23^a (ref. to Job XXII, 30) וכו' נקייה דורא thou hast saved with thy prayer a generation which was not clear from sin. Y. Meg. I, 71^c; Y. Ber. II, 4^d top (ref. to Koh. V, 17) נקייה נקייה guard thy foot, that thou be pure and guiltless when thou art called to the house of God; a. fr.—Erub. 62^b, a. fr. נקייה קב וכו' only a Kab (little in quantity), but well-sifted (v. infra).—(Adv.) נקייה נקייה without vow (as an oath), without oath; or: cleared by means of a vow &c. Keth. 87^a.—Pl. נקייה, נקייה. Gen. R. s. 98, v. נקייה. Gitt. IX, 10 נקייה דורא the pure-minded; a. e.—Fem. נקייה, נקייה. Nidd. 31^b נקייה נקייה a female comes into the world poor (without the means of making a livelihood). Y. Maasr. II, 49^d נקייה נקייה his mind is clear (he is wise). Y. Hag. II, 77^b top נקייה נקייה their minds are not clear enough (for esoteric wisdom). Num. R. s. 9 נקייה נקייה in order that thou be clean for thy husband through these waters. Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. נקייה נקייה bread of fine (sifted) flour; Pes. 37^a, v. נקייה נקייה. Kidd. 82^b נקייה נקייה a cleanly and easy trade; Tosef. ib. V, 15; a. fr.

נקי II m. (preced.) a young lamb (v. Syr. נקי, P. Sm. 2446). Sabb. 54^a; Shebu. 6^b, v. נקי.

why these two judgments (*n'kamah* in the plural)?; v., however, הוֹפְּסָה.]

נִקְמָן m. (preced.) *vengeful*. Gen. R. s. 99, end כשם שנקמה as the serpent is vengeful, so was Samson.

נִקְמָה, v. נִקְמָא.

נִקְמָן, v. נִקְמָא.

נִקְעַ m. (cmp. נִקְיָק) *cleft, cavity, ravine*. Kil. V, 4. Tosef. Erub. III (II), 3; a. e.—Pl. נִקְעִים. B. Bath. VII, 1. Ib. 103^a; Kidd. 61^a מלאים מים 2 ravines filled with water; v. נִקְעָא.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a top שרותה החרים 2 cavities under olive trees; cmp. נִקְעָא.

נִקְקַ I (b. h.; cmp. נִקְה) *to bring in close contact; to knock, strike against, wound*. Hull. 7^b אין אדם ניקק וכו' no one on earth bruises his finger, unless it is decreed &c. Ber. 7^b; Meg. 6^b מי שלבו נקפפו he whom his heart smites (who has no clear conscience). Nidd. 3^b, a. e. לכו נקפפו ופירש he may have scruples and separate himself entirely from his wife. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, v. נִקְקָה.—Maas. Sh. V, 15; Sot. IX, 10 חנוקפים those who knocked the sacrifices on their heads; expl. ib. 48^a; Y. ib. IX, 24^a bot.—Part. pass. נִקְקִיה; f. נִקְקִיה; pl. נִקְקִייה. Tosef. Hull. III, 24 לקערה נ' לקערה eggs cracked open into a dish (Hull. 64^a שרופות).

Hif. הִנְקִיחַ (1) *to cause a knocking together*. Sot. 22^b (expl. נִקְפִי) הִנְקִיחַ את רגליו את רגליו he who knocks his feet against each other (by his mincing walk; Rashi: who causes his feet to strike against objects on the road); cmp. נִקְשׁ.—2) *to bring closely together*. Bekh. VII, 6 שִׁמְקִיחַ, v. נִקְשׁ. Nidd. X, 7 וּמְקַשֵּׁת and brings the vessel which contains the Hallah near the dough; T'bul Yom IV, 3, sq. Bets. IV, 5 וְאִין מְקַשֵּׁת שְׂרִי וכו' and you must not move two wine vessels together to put upon them &c.—Esp. (ritual law, in examining an organic defect found in a slaughtered animal) *to create a defect similar and near to the one found*, in order to ascertain whether the latter was not the result of an accident after slaughtering; in gen. *to compare*. Hull. 50^a מעים בבני מעים we may compare defects in entrails in which was found a perforation the origin of which is doubtful by making a hole next to it. Ib. מקיפין בקנה we may compare defects in windpipes; a. fr.—Kidd. 40^a השם בחילול השם no comparing (balancing of sins against good deeds) is granted when the Name of God is profaned; (oth. interpret., v. נִקְקָה II).—Part. pass. מְקַשֵּׁת *brought near*. Erub. 30^b; Hull. 7^a; a. fr. לזרום שלא מן המ' to take Trumah out of a mass which is not in close neighborhood of those products which are to be redeemed; Bicc. II, 5; Ter. IV, 3; a. e.

נִקְקַ ch. same, *to strike, knock, push down*. Targ. Ps. CXL, 5. Targ. O. Ex. XXXIV, 20 הִנְקִיחֵהוּ ed. Berl. (oth. ed., a. Y. וְהִנְקִיחֵהוּ; ed. Vien. וְהִנְקִיחֵהוּ; h. text וְהִנְקִיחֵהוּ). Targ. Deut. XXI, 4 (O. ed. Berl. וְהִנְקִיחֵהוּ; a. e.—Part. pass. נִקְקִיה; f. נִקְקִייה. Ib. 6 (O. ed. Vien. וְהִנְקִיחֵהוּ.—Erub. 53^b (enigmatic speech) עלה נקפת בכר ידאון וכו' the ladle strikes against the jug, shall the eagles fly to their nests (the wine is gone, shall the students go home)?

Pa. נִקְקָה same. Targ. Ps. CXL, 12 (Ms. Pe.).—Part. pass. מְקַשֵּׁת. Ber. 6^a רִמְקִיפִי כרעי bruised feet; Yoma 53^a, v. נִקְה.

Af. נִקְקָה, אִנְקָה 1) same; v. supra.—2) *to knock the feet against each other, to mince* (v. preced. **Hif.**). Targ. Is. III, 16 (h. text טִפְּחָה).—2) *to compare defects* (v. preced. **Hif.**). Hull. 50^a וְלֹא וְלֹא וְלֹא וְלֹא they compared them, and they did not look alike.

Ithpa. אִתְקַשְׁפִי *to knock against, to stumble*. Targ. II Esth. IV, 13.—Yoma l. c. מִיִּנְקִיפִין Ar. ed. Koh., v. נִקְה.

נִקְקַ II (b. h.; cmp. נִקְבֵּה a. נִקְבֵּה) *to circle; to bore*.—Part. pass. נִקְקִיה; f. נִקְקִייה. Gen. R. s. 100, v. נִקְבֵּה.

Hif. הִנְקִיחַ (1) *to surround*. Erub. I, 8 (15^b) כלל (ב) כלל (ב) כלל (ב) and they surrounded it (the camp) with utensils of travel (wagons, saddles &c.). Ib. 9 שלשה וכו' you may surround the camp with three ropes &c. (for Sabbath purposes). Ib. 53^b וכו' מצארי שמקיפין אורה גתה וכו' I found that gardens and orchards surrounded the town (making it inaccessible); a. fr.—2) *to cause to go around*. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 'אקריפם במדבר וכו' I shall make them go around in the desert forty years; ib. דריני מקיפין וכו'. Snh. VIII, 1 'אקן וכו' until he has grown hair around &c., v. נִקְקָה.—3) *to cut all around, esp. (with ref. to Lev. XIX, 27) to cut around the corners of the hair of the head*. Naz. 57^b אחר הניקה וכו' he who cuts and he whose hair is cut are alike guilty; a. fr.—4) *to sell on terms* (v. נִקְפִיחַ), *to lend*. Ab. III, 16 מהונוני מקיפה מקיפה the shopkeeper allows credit (the Lord is long-suffering). B. Kam. 79^a top ויה' גנב ויה' if he stole an animal and sold it on credit (and has received no pay); a. fr.—Kidd. 40^a אין מקיפין וכו' no loan on time is granted (no chance for repentance is allowed), when the Name of the Lord is profaned; (oth. interpret., v. נִקְקָה I).

Hof. הִנְקִיחַ *to be surrounded*. Arakh. 33^b; Meg. 3^b שדו וכו' it was surrounded (a fort was built) and then settled; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְקַשֵּׁת; f. מְקַשֵּׁת; pl. מְקַשֵּׁת. Ib. I, 1 חומה חמ' חומה וכו' fortified since the days of Joshua. Ib. 2^b, Ib. 4^b. Gen. R. s. 39, v. פְּרִיל; a. fr.—Mekh. B'shall., s. 1 מוקפורה *semicircular*.

Nif. נִקְקָה *to have one's hair cut all around*. Naz. l. c., v. supra. Ib. כל היכא דנ' מיהייב וכו' whenever he who has his hair cut &c. is punishable (is not a minor or a woman), the cutter is punishable; a. e.

Pi. נִיקְקָה 1) *to collect fruit which remained in the crown of the tree* (v. נִיקְקָה II), *to glean olives* (corresp. to פִּיטָר, Deut. XXIV, 20). Gitt. V, 8 מה שרורתי גול... עני המנקח when the poor man does the gleaning on the top of the olive tree, what falls down under him is forbidden to any other person; Y. ed. המ' בראש הוית גול (corr. acc.; v. ib. 47^c top).—2) *to cut all around, trim*. B. Kam. 119^b; Tosef. ib. XI, 18 מְקַשֵּׁת הַיְגִינִי those who trim shrubs. Ib. לִנְקָה... השוכר... לִנְקָה if one hires a laborer to help him trim &c.

נִקְקַ ch. same.—**Af.** אִנְקָה as preced. **Hif.** Targ. Jud. XI, 18.—Targ. Lev. XIX, 27; a. fr. Part. pass. מְקַשֵּׁת (= h. מְקַשֵּׁת, v. preced. **Hof.**). Ib. XXV, 31. Targ. Is. XXIX, 2; a. fr.—Snh. 69^a וכן רלפיה וכו' before his hair around the genitals is grown.—Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot., a. e. (expl. נִיקְפִי) (the Pharisee that says,) Lend me that I may do a certain pious work; a. fr.

נקח m. (נקח I) 1) bruise.—Pl. נקחים Sabb. 62^b (expl. נקחה, Is. III, 24); Yalk. Is. 264.—2) beating (of the heart), scruples, doubt. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 2 וְלֹא יִהְיֶה בְלִבִּי כִּי שְׂלֵמָה יִהְיֶה לִּי שֵׁן לִי שֵׁן לִי שֵׁן לִי that there be no struggle in my heart (ed. Bub., a. Yalk. ib. 642: נקח לבי נקח; v. נקח I).

נקחה v. נקח I.

נקחי m. (נקח) knocker, or borrower, an opprobrious epithet for a sort of sanctimonious Pharisees. Sot. 22^b, v. נקח I; Y. ib. V, 20^c bot.; Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot., v. נקח II.

נקח m. (נקח) piece, splinter. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 8 נקח לבי נקח ed. (ed. Lag. a. oth. נקח, transp. of נקח, comp. נקח) a splinter of foil (mica; h. text אבן נקח).

נקח I (b. h.; comp. נקר I) 1) to dig, chisel, esp. to whet a millstone. M. Kat. 10^a וְלִנְקוֹת יְרֵחִים וְכִי תִנְקוּךְ אֶת מִלְּטוֹן הַשָּׁבִעַ you may roughen a millstone during the festive week. Sot. 46^b וְלִנְקוֹת, v. infra.—2) to bore, perforate; to put out. Sabb. 130^a יִקְרוּ יְקָרוּ יְקָרוּ they shall perforate (or put out) his brain. Sot. I, 8 וְלִנְקוֹת פְּלִשְׁתִּים (or נקרו) the Philistines put out his eyes; a. e.—3) (of birds, mice, serpents &c.) to pick, gnaw at. Tosef. Ter. VII, 17. Y. ib. III, beg. 42^a נקרו אורו נקרו when they saw the bird pick; a. fr.—[Y. Yeb. X, 11^a top נקרו, v. נקרו I.]—Part. pass. נקרו; pl. נקרו. Y. Ter. l. c. Tosef. l. c. נקרו שמה נקרו may be they were already picked at (by birds); a. e.

Pi. נקרו same. M. Kat. l. c. נקרו ירחים, v. supra. Sot. IX, 5 וְלִנְקוֹת (ib. 46^b וְלִנְקוֹת) and to chisel stones there.—Pes. 8^b וְלִנְקוֹת (not נקרו) thy hen shall be picking in the dunghill &c. Toh. IV, 3 נקרו ברוך נקרו if they have been picking them (the pieces of carrion) on the ground; a. e.

Nif. נקרו to be picked at. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c top נקרו נקרו ... figs or grapes which have been picked at.

נקח ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 35. Targ. I Sam. XI, 2 נקח (ed. Wil. נקח); a. e.—Yalk. Prov. 963 וְלִנְקוֹת הַיָּבִיב וְלִנְקוֹת הַיָּבִיב the one (the raven) picks the eye out, and the other (the eagle) eats it; Midr. Sam. ch. VII נקח.—Pesik. B'shall., p. 93^b one worm דַּעְתִּירָא נקח וְלִנְקוֹת וְלִנְקוֹת which shall bite me behind the ear.—Y. Sabb. XII, beg. 18^c וְלִנְקוֹת הַיָּבִיב he who chisels stones, columns, millstones &c.; a. e.—Part. pass. נקרו. Kidd. 80^b נקרו אם אירא נקרו if it had been picked at (by the hens after drinking of a red liquid), it would have been noticeable.

Pa. נקרו same. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c top נקרו נקרו ארס נקרו ארס נקרו ארס a serpent had been biting at figs.—M. Kat. 10^a נקרו נקרו (Ms. M. נקרו) whetted millstones &c.

נקח II (interch. with נקח; comp. נקה) to be clean. [Sifra Ahäré, Par. 9, ch. XIII נקח 'Rabad', be not foppish in dress in order to attract the admiration of women; v., however, נקה.]

Pi. נקה to keep clean. Hull. 41^b וְלִנְקוֹת הַבַּיִת (Ar. לנקח) he who wishes to keep his court clean.

Hif. נקה to cleanse. Sot. 11^b נקה נקה, v. נקה.

נקח ch. same; נקה, אנהק, אנהק, אנהק to be cleansed. Targ. Ez. XVI, 4 ed. Lag. אנהק (Var. אנהק; ed. Wil. אנהק; h. text אנהק).—B. Mets. 103^b נקה נקה

נקח (Ar. נקח) I desire that my field be clear (of stubble).

נקח m. (נקח I) bite, trace of a bite. Tosef. Ter. VII, 16 וְלִנְקוֹת הַיָּבִיב if there was a bite to be seen in a fig, and it shrivelled (v. נקח),—which is an indication that it was not a serpent's bite. Y. ib. VIII, 46^a top מקום הנקח they (the birds) ate from a spot which had been bitten at (by a serpent); a. e.—V. נקח.

נקח m. (נקח I) 1) cleft.—Pl. נקחה. Targ. Y. I Num. XXIV, 21 (Y. II נקחה, read: נקחה, v. נקחה).—2) rag, lint. Sabb. 134^b נקח מסי נקח Ms. O. a. Ar. (ed. הני) a compress of lint has a healing effect (and is not merely a protection).—3) pickings, worms which hens pick. Ab. Zar. 28^a נקח מקלה נקח (Ms. M. נקח pl.) worms from a dunghill.

נקחה f. (נקח I) 1) offal at chiselling, stone-dust. Hull. 88^b נקחה נקחה dust of chiselled millstones.—2) bite. Toh. III, 8 Ar., v. נקחה.

נקח, v. נקח.

נקח m. (נקח I) [picker,] carper, fault-finder.—Pl. נקח, נקח, נקח. Y. Shn. X, 28^d bot.; Num. R. s. 20, end; Sifré Num. 131 נקח (some ed. נקח; corr. acc.); Yalk. ib. 771 נקח (some ed. נקח; corr. acc.).—V. נקח.

נקחה, v. נקח.

נקש (v. נקש I) to strike against; to touch closely. Bekh. VII, 6 (45^a) (expl. נקש וְלִנְקוֹת וְלִנְקוֹת ... נקש וְלִנְקוֹת) he whose legs do not touch each other when he puts his feet together. Meg. 12^b, v. infra.

Hif. נקש 1) to cause striking against; to knock. Bekh. l. c. (44^b) נקש נקש ברכסיליו וְלִנְקוֹת he who knocks his anklebones against each other (in walking, because his legs are bent outward), or rubs his legs against each other (his feet being bent outward). Midr. Sam. ch. IX נקש נקש she knocks (creates a loud sound) with her feet and with her horns. Zab. IV, 1, sq. וְלִנְקוֹת נקש נקש if he knocked against &c. Meg. 12^b (play on נקש, Esth. II, 5) נקש נקש (Mordecai) he (Mordecai) knocked at the gates of mercy &c.; a. fr.—Esp. (comp. נקח) to strike an instrument, play. Tam. VII, 3. Gen. R. s. 18 (play on נקש, Gen. II, 23) נקש נקש ('Rashi': נקש) she is destined to be loud against me like a bell. Pesik. R. s. 31; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII נקש נקש I desire that you play on the cithern before me and the idol, as you played before your God. Ib. נקש נקש shall we stand playing before this dwarf (Nebuchadnezzar) and this idol? Ib. to Ps. XCII, end (play on נקש, Gen. XXV, 2) נקש נקש they struck the timbrel before idols; Yalk. Chr. 1073; Gen. R. s. 61 נקש נקש (corr. acc.).—2) (comp. נקח) to bring under the same category by juxtaposition, to compare. Kidd. 5^a, a. fr. (ref. to נקש) נקש נקש in the same verse, Deut. XXIV, 2) נקש נקש, v. נקש. Snh. 60^b (ref. to Ex. XXII, 19 a. XXXIV, 14) נקש נקש ... נקש נקש slaughtering for the idol would have been included in worshipping, and why is it singled out? To compare all other idolatrous functions

with it: as slaughtering is a function performed inside &c. Zeb. 5^b וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַכֹּהֲנִים הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה places it side by side with peace offerings; a. fr.

Hof. הוּפּוּ to be placed side by side, to be compared. Ker. 3^a (ref. to Num. XV, 29, sq.) הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִּי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת all the laws of the Torah are here placed on an equality with idolatry (as regards conditions of punishment). Ib. 2^b הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִּי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת וְכִי הוּפּוּ כָּל הַחֻמֹּת all laws concerning incest are put on an equality with &c. (Lev. XVIII, 29); a. fr.—Part. מוּפּוּשׁ. Gen. R. s. 35 (play on קשרו, Gen. IX, 13) דבר מוּפּוּשׁ something comparable with me (with the Divine Glory); Yalk. ib. 61; v. קישור II.

נְקַשׁ ch. same, to strike against; to knock, drive in. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10, sq. Targ. Jud. IV, 21 (ed. Wil. נְקַשׁ); a. e.—Snh. 25^b וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ Pa.; Rashi לְמַנְקֵשׁ I know better how to clap (at the pigeon-race). B. Kam. 52^b לִידוֹ לְמִיִּדוֹ וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ it was his duty to go and knock upon it (to try the soundness of the board). B. Mets. 59^a (prov.) נְקַשׁ וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ when the barley is gone out of the pitcher, quarrel knocks and comes in; a. e.

Pa. נְקַשׁ same, v. supra.

Af. נְקַשׁ 1) same. Y. B. Bath. IV, end, 15^c; Y. Gitt. III, end, 45^b וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ they knock at the vessel outside and know what is in it. Lev. R. s. 6 וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ he took the cane and knocked it against the floor; a. e.—2) to compare. Targ. Job XXX, 19 (sec. Vers.).—Zeb. 5^b וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ ... מֵאֵי חַיִּים וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ why do you compare it with peace offerings? Compare it with sin offerings; Yalk. Lev. 470. Snh. 15^a לְמַנְקֵשׁ וְכִּי לְמַנְקֵשׁ to place on an equal footing &c.; a. e.

Ithpe. נְקַשׁ to be knocked together. Targ. Koh. XII, 3 (of the trembling hands of the age-stricken; h. text וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ).

Ithaf. נְקַשׁ to be set side by side, be compared. Pes. 61^a (ref. to Ex. XII, 4) אֵל אֵל וְכִּי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ those who partake of the Passover lamb are placed on an equal footing with those who are entered as shareholders, i. e. it must be slaughtered in behalf only of those entered and of such among them as are able to partake. Snh. 15^a אֵל אֵל וְכִי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ a slave is classed with landed estate. Ib. 63^a אֵל אֵל וְכִי יִדְעוּ לְמַנְקֵשׁ they (the bowing and the sacrificing to the idol) are legally alike; a. fr.

נְקַשָּׁא m. (preced.) knocking, rattling. Snh. 25^b בְּכִּי נְקַשָּׁא (Ar. בְּקִישָׁא) the winning of the race depends on the clapping, v. preced.—V. נְקִישָׁא.

נְקַשְׁנוֹן, נְקַשְׁנוֹן, נְקַשְׁנוֹן. v. נְקִישְׁנוֹן.

נֶר c. (b. h.; v. נְוִיר) light. Sabb. 22^b; Men. 86^b נֶר הַמִּזְבֵּחַ הַזֶּה הַמְּבִרָה הַזֶּה הַמְּבִרָה הַזֶּה הַמְּבִרָה הַזֶּה the westernmost light (on the candlestick in the Temple) into which as much oil was put as all the others together contained. Sabb. 22^a מְבִרָה אַחַת מֵעֵצֵי הַמִּזְבֵּחַ לְמִנְיָן לְמִנְיָן לְמִנְיָן לְמִנְיָן לְמִנְיָן לְמִנְיָן you may light one Hanuckah light on the other; a. v. fr.—Ber. 28^b, a. e. נֶר יִשְׂרָאֵל light of Israel (great scholar).—Ex. R. s. 36 נֶרִי my (the Lord's) light (the Law), נֶרְךָ thy (man's) light (the soul); Lev. R. s. 31 נֶרִי (the Lord's light in the Temple).—Pl. נְרוֹר. Tam. VI, 1 נֶרִי שְׁנֵי נְרוֹת (Talm. ed. מערבניים, שְׁנֵי נְרוֹת, corr. acc.) the two

easternmost lights. Ib. III, 9 (30^b) שְׁנֵי נְרוֹת מְבִרָה (Talm. ed. מערבניים or מערביות ב' נ' read מערביות or מערביות); a. fr.

נְרָא m. (v. preced.) violet (color), violet (flower). Gitt. 19^b וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה we examine the sheet with a violet-colored liquid (to bring out any faded writing). Ab. Zar. 28^b וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה violet-dyed wool. [R. Han.: מֵיֵא דֵּן decoction of the bark of the pomegranate-tree, Pers. nár, Perl. Et. St., p. 37, sq.]

נְרָא c. (transpos. of נְרָא, v. נְרָא) axe. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 35.—Ber. 54^b וְכִּי בָרַךְ מֹשֶׁה מִסֵּעַר מִסֵּעַר מִסֵּעַר מִסֵּעַר Moses took an axe measuring ten cubits. Keth. 10^b, v. נְרָא. R. Hash. 13^a וְכִּי שָׁוַת בֵּיתָא he swung an axe at it, i. e. disproved the opinion; Succ. 12^a; Snh. 30^b; Pes. 32^b; a. e.—Pl. נְרָא, נְרָא, נְרָא. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3). Targ. Job XLI, 21 (ed. Wil. 'נְרָא).—Yoma 37^b; Bets. 33^b וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה (Ms. M. a. Ar. נְרָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the helms of axes and adzes. Snh. 96^b וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה וְכִּי תִּקְרָאוּ הַזֶּה three hundred mule loads of axes of iron that has power over iron (steel).

נְרָא, v. נְרָא.

נְרָא, v. נְרָא.

נְרָא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 45 ed. Bub. (oth. ed. נְרָא, read: נְרָא or נְרָא, v. נְרָא).

נְרָא m. (Pers. nárġil, Perl. Et. St. p. 38) cocconut, cocconut-palm the bast of which is used for making ropes. Erub. 58^a, v. נְרָא.

נְרָא (b. h.) pr. n. Nergal, 1) a deity of the Cutheans (v. Schr. KAT², p. 282, sq.). Snh. 63^b (quoting II Kings XVII, 30 נְרָא, expl. נְרָא a cock; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d top נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא נְרָא Nergal has the meaning of luck in the sense in which the Scripture speaks of the luck of Jacob (Gen. XXX, 27 נְרָא, for which נְרָא in verse 30) and the luck of Joseph (ib. XXXIX, 5 נְרָא), v. נְרָא.—2) N. Sarezar, one of the princes of Nebuchadnezzar. Targ. II Esth I, 2 (3).

נְרָא, v. נְרָא.

נְרָא, v. נְרָא.

נְרָא m. (b. h.) Nard, an aromatic herb, Valerian. Ker. 6^a; Y. Yoma IV, 41^d, v. נְרָא.—B. Mets. 86^a bot. כְּכֹרֶת נְרָא כְּכֹרֶת נְרָא כְּכֹרֶת נְרָא כְּכֹרֶת נְרָא כְּכֹרֶת נְרָא talents' worth of N. [Cant. R. to I, 12 נְרָא, expl. by R. M. סַרְרִי my ill odor, v. next w.]

נְרָא, נְרָא ch. same, believed to smell badly. Targ. Cant. I, 12 (ed. Lag. a. oth. נְרָא, corr. acc.).

נְרָא m. (ἀρδίων, sub. μῦρον) nard-oil. Cant. R. to IV, 14 (expl. נְרָא ib.).

נְרָא m. (Pers. a. Arab. nard, also nardshir) Nardshir, name of a game, checkers. Keth. 61^b Ar. (ed. נְרָא).

נרוד, Neg. VII, 4 Ar. (ed. גרוד, ed. Dehr. נרוד) pr. n. pl., prob. a corrupt fragment of ברודיסין Brundisium, v. בלודיסין.—[Ohol. VI, 1 Ar., v. בלודיסין.]

נרוס m. (naurúz, Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.) narus, the Persian and Median New-Year's Festival, at the vernal equinox. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c.

נרוק, v. נרקס.

נרמקי, Yeb. 102^b top ויגוי Ar., misreading of נרמקי (ed. זוזי מוקי).

נרקוס, נרקוס, v. next w.

נרקס, נרקס m. (vápxισσος) narcissus, prob. White Daffodil. Targ. Cant. II, 1 (some ed. ברקוס, corr. acc.).—Ber. 43^b נרקס דגניתיח Ar. (ed. נרקוס; Ms. M. נרכוס) garden narcissus, ודברא wild n.

נרש pr. n. pl. Narash (Ners), Narse in Babylonia. B. Mets. 93^b נרש גמלא דני (v. נמלא). Nidd. 67^b. Erub. 56^a; Hull. 127^a, v. נרשאי. Yoma 81^b נרש בירי דני Beray near N.; a. e. (v. Berl. Beitr. z. Geogr., p. 54).—B. Kam. 115^a bot. נרשא.

נרשאה m. (preced.) of Narash. Hull. 127^a וי נשקיך וי if a Narashean kissed thee, count thy teeth. B. Kam. 115^a וי נרשאה אדא אדא אדא a Narashean stole &c. Sabb. 60^a; 140^a אדא אדא of N.; a. e.—Pl. נרשא. B. Mets. 68^a נרשאה חכירי Narashean tenancies, i. e. the owner gives a field in pledge for a debt and takes it back in tenancy, v. נרשא.

נרשא m. (vápxηθη) [narthea, a small umbelliferous plant with a hollow pithy stalk, which may be used as a receptacle; in gen.] case, casket. Y. Ber. V, 9^b top נרשא רופא a physician's medicine chest. Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b. [Lam. R. to I, 9 נרשאה Vers. in Ar. (corr. acc.), v. נרשא.]—Y. Erub. I, 19^b bot. נרשא the pithy hollow part of the horn, opp. נרשא. Gen. R. s. 6 נרשא גלגל חמה יש לי the globe of the sun has a sheath; ib. נרשא (Ar. מנישורקי) the Lord will denude it of its sheath; Koh. R. to I, 5 (v. נרשא); Ab. Zar. 3^b bot., a. e.—[Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top, v. נרשא.]

נרשא ch. same. Targ. Ruth IV, 7 sq. נרשא יד sleeve (h. text נרשא).—Pl. נרשא. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXV, 13 (weight-chests).

נרשא, Cant. R. to IV, 4 נרשא, read: נרשא, v. נרשא.

נרשא, v. נרשא.

נשא I m. = נשא, only in נשא son of man, human being. Targ. Job VII, 1; 20; a. fr.—Y. Dem. I, 22^a top; a. v. fr.—Pl. נשא, נשא, also נשא, נשא. Targ. Ps. LXII, 10; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 60. Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b; a. fr.

נשא I f. (preced.) woman. Targ. Y. Deut. XXII, 5.—Pl. נשא, נשא, נשא. Targ. Ruth I, 4. Targ. Gen. VI, 2; a. fr.—Tam. 32^a נשא דכוליה a place inhabited by women only. Ber. 17^a נשא זכירין Ms. M. (ed. נשים) whereby can women acquire merits? M. Kat. 28^b נשא דלמנה נשא דלמנה נשא דלמנה the lamenting women of &c.; a. v. fr.—נשא a) the wife's family, father-in-law &c.—b) the paternal house after the father's death. B. Bath. 12^b נשא דבי נשא דבי contiguous

to the estate of his father-in-law (Rashi: of his deceased father). Sabb. 23^b. Ib. 156^a נשא ביה in the house of his deceased father (Ms. M. נשא, v. נשא). Yeb. 35^a נשא נשא their (the women's) paternal home; a. e.

נשא II, נשא II to forget, v. נשא.

נשא III m. name of a plant the sap of which is used as a depilatory. B. Kam. 86^a נשא נשא he smeared nasha over it so that the hair will not grow again. Macc. 20^b. Naz. 40^a.—V. נשא.

נשא (b. h.; emp. נשא) 1) to lift up, carry. Sot. 35^a נשא ארן ארן ארן the Ark carried its carriers. Ab. ch. VI נשא נשא helps his brother to bear his yoke. Ber. III, 1 נשא נשא, v. נשא. Meg. 9^a (one of the changes in translating the Bible into Greek) נשא נשא a carrier of men (for נשא, Ex. IV, 20); a. v. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 6 נשא נשא אני מרומם I will raise and elevate their head; v. infra.—נשא, v. נשא.—נשא, v. נשא.—נשא, v. נשא. Hag. 14^a (expl. נשא פנים, Is. III, 3) נשא נשא he for whose sake his generation is favored in heaven. Sabb. 13^b נשא נשא who spared him not for the sake of his scholarship. Yoma 87^a נשא נשא that indulgence was shown him (by the Lord) in this world. Num. R. s. 11 נשא נשא shall I not favor thee for thy own sake? Ib. נשא נשא as they (the Israelites) honor me (by saying grace even after a scanty meal), so do I favor them; a. fr.—נשא נשא to lift up the soul to, to long for. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV, 1 נשא נשא why dost thou lift up thy soul to me (why dost thou depend on me)?; Yalk. ib. 701.—נשא נשא to offer up a sacrifice. Ib. 702 נשא נשא if a man sinned, he offered &c.; Midr. Till. I. c. נשא נשא נשא נשא (corr. acc.).—Part. pass. נשא, f. נשא &c. Ib. נשא נשא now that we have no sacrifices, our soul is lifted up to thee.—2) to lift, remove. Pesik. R. I. c. (ref. to the double meaning of נשא, to raise a. to remove) נשא נשא go and remove (or lift up) his head; a. fr.—נשא נשא to forgive. Y. Snh. X, beg., 27^c (ref. to Ex. XXXIV, 7) נשא נשא the text does not say, 'removing iniquities', but 'removing iniquity', the Lord takes away (from the scales) one bond of man's sins, and the merits prevail &c.; Y. Peah I, 16^b bot. (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ex. 400; v. נשא. Pesik. R. s. 45; a. e.—3) to take, esp. נשא נשא to take and give, to deal; to transact, argue. Sabb. 31^a נשא נשא hast thou (while on earth) been dealing honestly? B. Mets. 48^a נשא נשא he who concludes a bargain verbally. Tanh. Sh'moth 18 נשא נשא as well as they debate on the law below, so do they above. Ib. נשא נשא they argue in court, and the Lord argues with them; a. fr.—4) נשא נשא, or נשא נשא to take a wife into one's house, to marry. Keth. II, 1 נשא נשא thou hast married me as a virgin; נשא נשא I married thee as a widow. Yeb. 37^b נשא נשא one may not marry in one country and go away &c. M. Kat. I, 7 נשא נשא no marriages may take place during the festive week; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. נשא (followed by accus.) having married; f. נשא (followed by ל) being married to; pl. נשא...

נשא. Yeb. III, 6 נכריה נ' ואחר one of them has married a stranger. Ib. III, 6 נכריה נ' ואחר and those brothers who had married two sisters died. Ib. I, 2 (2^b) ... דיהיה ... נשואה לאחיו Y. ed. (Mish. ed. נשואה, corr. acc.; Bab. ed. נשואה) if his daughter or ... was married to &c.; a. fr.—Tosef. ib. VI, 5 נשא.

Nif. נשא 1) to be lifted up, removed &c. Pesik. R. l. c. נשא it had been decreed that their head should be lifted (v. supra): turn its meaning and elevate their head.—2) f. נשא, נשא, נשא to be married. Keth. I, 1 נשא a virgin's marriage takes place on the fourth day of the week. Ib. V, 2 נשא if the time set for marriage expired and they were not taken in marriage. Yeb. II, 10 נשא להם they may marry them. Ib. 88^b נשא ויאם ניסה וכי נשא she must not marry again, and if she does &c.; Keth. 22^b; a. v. fr.

Hif. נשא 1) to lift up, to announce by signals (the New Moon). R. Hash. II, 2, a. e. נשאין v. נשאין Y. ib. II, 58^a top נשאין לילי זמני we do not raise signals in the night of the regular New Moon (from the 29th to the 30th) &c.; a. fr.—Tosef. ib. II (I), 2 נשאין ארז הדרש ed. Zuck. (נשאין, משיא, משיא) we signalize the New Moon.—2) to transfer. Deut. R. s. 11 (ref. to נשא, Ps. IXXV, 5) נשאין ברכה לאחרים he will bring blessing upon others.—3) to move, remove, pass. Bets. III, 7 נשאין על גבי הברכה he may pass one knife over the other (to whet it). Tosef. Par. X (IX), 3 נשאין לרבר אחר he diverted his mind towards another subject; Ab. Zar. II, 5. Y. ib. II, 41^c bot. נשאין ליה ליה, v. נשאין.—4) to transfer, transcribe, translate. Tosef. Sot. VIII, 6 נשאין ארז הכתוב וכי נשאין they transcribed the inscription on the stones in seventy languages; Sot. 35^b; Y. ib. VII, 21^d bot.—5) to give away in marriage; to cause to marry. Keth. 111^b נשאין כל דמיא he who marries his daughter to a scholar. Ib. 67^b top נשאין ארז הירומה וכי נשאין we must first help the fatherless maiden to marry, and then the fatherless lad. Kidd. 29^a נשאין אשה ויהא אבא אשה a father is bound to ... and to provide a wife for him; a. fr.

Hithpa. נשא to be raised; to exalt one's self, to boast. Ab. Zar. 44^a, v. נשא. Ber. 63^b נשא, v. נשא; a. e.

נשא ch. same, 1) to lift up, v. נשא.—2) to bring, offer. Pesik. B'shall, p. 90^b, sq. נשא אימיה (Ms. O. נשא) his mother was bringing (the bread); v., however, נשא.—3) (neut. verb) to move, stir. Taan. 24^a; B. Mets. 85^b, v. נשא.

נשא (b. h.) to blow. Ber. 3^b נשא בא .. ונשא ביה (Ms. M. Pi.) the north wind came and blew at him. Ab. III, 17 נשא אפילו .. ונשא ביה even if all the winds of the world came and blew at it (to uproot it) &c.; Taan. 20^a; a. fr.

Pi. נשא 1) same. Cant. R. to IV, 16. Yoma 21^b; a. fr.—2) to cause to blow. Keth. 111^b נשא עליה .. ונשא עליה the Lord brings a wind ... and lets it pass over it (the wheat).

Hif. נשא same. נשא הרוח ומוריד הגשם 'who causes the wind to blow and the rain to descend', a clause inserted in *G'buruth* (v. נשא) during the winter season. Taan. 3^b נשא ויהא אמר משיב הרוח אין וכי נשא if he said in his prayers, 'Who causes the wind to blow' only. Ib. 24^a נשא מ' הרוח וכי נשא as soon as he said, 'Who causes &c.', a wind arose; a. e.

נשא ch. same. Targ. Is. XL, 7; a. e.—Taan. 24^a, sq.

נשא (ed. once נשא, v. נשא, v. preced.; B. Mets. 85^b נשא; Ms. M. נשא; Ms. R. נשא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

נשא, נשא m. ch. = next w. Targ. Prov. VI, 5 (some ed. נשא, corr. acc.). Ib. XXII, 5 (some ed. pl.).—Pl. נשא, נשא. B. Mets. 85^b נשא נשא I plaited nets and caught deer; Keth. 103^b.

נשא, נשא m. pl. (נשא; cmp. פח) trap, snare, net. Y. Sabb. XIII, 14^a bot.; Y. Bets. III, 62^a top נשא that which must be caught by snares to be available. Sabb. 90^b נשא ארזן ליה מצניעין ארזן ליה they (the horse's hairs) are laid aside to be used for bird snares. B. Kam. VII, 7 (79^b) נשא ארזן פורסין נשאין (Talm. ed. נשאין; Ms. M. נשאין; Rashi to Hull. 116^a quotes נשאין) you must not spread gins for doves, unless &c.

נשא, נשא v. נשא.

נשא, נשא v. נשא.

נשא m. (b. h.; preced.) movable; נשא, נשא v. נשא.

נשא m. (נשא) burden, affairs (v. נשא). Num. R. s. 3 נשא נשאין של וכו' נשא (some ed. נשאין, pl.) he administered the affairs of Israel.—V. נשא.

נשאין, נשאין v. נשאין.

נשאין, נשאין v. נשאין.

נשאין m. (collect. noun; נשא, Pa. נשא) crumbs, leavings. Pes. 111^b נשאין ביה נשאין to leave crumbs lie around in the house, is bad for poverty. Hull. 105^b (not נשא ...).

נשאין, נשאין v. נשאין.

נשאין, נשאין v. נשאין.

נשאין (v. P. Sm. 2475) to flay, v. נשא.

נשא, נשא, נשא (b. h.; cmp. נשא) 1) to move, slip. Hull. 91^a נשא נשא נשא (v. נשא) it is called *gid hannahesh* (v. נשא) because it slipped from its place and went up; Yalk. Gen. 133. Ib. נשא ארז מקומו .. נשא ארז חנניא R. H. said, ... because it left its place; Gen. R. s. 78 נשא מקומו; a. e.—2) to discard, forget. Ned. 50^b נשאין אבותינו אמרו נשאין אבותינו אמרו נשאין our fathers said (Lam. III, 17), we have forgotten the good times: we have not even seen them &c. Snh. 102^b (play on נשא) נשא נשא נשא he forgot Yah. Pesik. R. s. 45 (ref. to נשא, Ps. XXXII, 1) נשאין נשאין .. נשאין נשאין read it not with Samekh (*n'suy*), but with Shin, *n'shuy*, whose sin is forgotten; a. e.—3) (with נשא, cmp. נשא *Af.*) [to raise, collect,] to have a claim against; to be a creditor of. B. Mets. 75^b נשאין ביה נשאין he who has a claim &c., to whom his neighbor owes money. Men. 85^b נשאין ביה נשאין I owe him &c.; a. e.

Hif. נשא 1) to carry away; to incite, allure. Gen. R. s. 19 (expl. נשא, Gen. III, 13) נשאין נשאין he led me astray; v. נשא.—2) to make a loan to; to collect, distraint; to pledge. Ib. (expl. נשא, חשיאני) נשאין נשאין he made me a debtor (guilty, v. נשא). Cant. R. to II, 7 (ref. to נשא, Ps. XXV, 1) נשאין נשאין it may be read *ashshi*, I pledge (my soul); נשאין נשאין they (the martyrs) pledged their lives for the sanctification &c. (v. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV נשאין נשאין).

ib. מהם . . . משיאיין they (the torturers) take their lives as pledges; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI; Yalk. Ps. 667 משידיין (corr. acc.)—3) to cause to forget. Snh. 1, c. (play on מנשה) וכ' ישראל לאברהם וכ' he made Israel forget their Father in heaven; Yalk. Kings 245 שנהנשיא.

נְשִׂיאָה ch. same, to forget. Targ. Deut. VIII, 19 (O. ed. Berl. *Ithpe.*).

Af. אָנְשִׂי 1) same. Targ. Ps. CXXXVII, 5; a. e.—Y. Dem. IV, 24^a [read:] מְרַקְנָה מְרַקְנָה perhaps thou didst forget to prepare it (by giving tithes)? Keth. 20^a וּמְנָשִׂי וּמְנָשִׂי and one of the witnesses has forgotten (that he knows of the case). Hull. 93^b וּמְנָשִׂי לְדָרִי וּמְנָשִׂי לְדָרִי they have forgotten R. Judah's opinion. Gen. R. s. 77 דִּילְמָא אָנְשִׂינֵן דִּילְמָא perhaps we forgot something (left behind). Ib. s. 78 אֲנִי אֲנִי I forgot one hundred (of the fables); a. fr.—2) to cause to forget. Targ. Lam. II, 6 (ed. Vien. אֲנִישִׁי, corr. acc.); a. e.

Ithpe. אֲנִישִׁי to forget. Targ. O. Deut. VIII, 19 (v. supra); a. e.—Y. Shek. VII, 50^b bot. וְאִישׁ וְאִישׁ and forgot to take it out; a. e.

נָשָׂה, v. נָשָׂה.

נְשִׂיאָה m. ch.=h. נְשִׂיאָה. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 33 גִּירָא דְנִי.—Hull. 97^b גִּירָא, v. גִּירָא.

נְשִׂיאָה m. (b. h.; נְשִׂיאָה) 1) prince, chief, ruler, officer. Num. R. s. 1 לְנִי שְׁכַנְסֵהּ כִּי לְנִי שְׁכַנְסֵהּ he appointed no prince for the tribe of Levi. [Ib. נְשִׂיאָה שְׁכַנְסֵהּ, read נְשִׂיאָה, Hor. II, 6; a. v. fr.—Pl. נְשִׂיאָה. Num. R. s. 12 וְכִי נְשִׂיאָה לְמָה נְשִׂיאָה לְמָה נְשִׂיאָה לְמָה why were the princes so anxious to be the first &c.? Ib. s. 3; a. v. fr.—Esp. *Nasi*, the chief of the Great Sanhedrin in Jerusalem and of its successor in Palestinian places (v. אָב). Taan. II, 1. Pes. 66^a מִיִּנְהוּי נְשִׂיאָה they elected him as their *Nasi*; a. fr.—R. Judah the *Nasi*, v. רַבִּי.—Pl. as ab. Hag. II, 2; a. e.—2) pl. as ab. clouds. Kidd. 32^b . . . חֲסִיבָהּ the Lord causes the wind to blow and brings up clouds and lets rain come down &c.

נְשִׂיאָה I נְשִׂיאָה, נְשִׂיאָה ch. same, prince, *Nasi*. Hull. 98^a a. fr. נְשִׂיאָה דְבִי נְשִׂיאָה those of the *Nasi*'s (R. Judah's) house. Ib. 124^a נְשִׂיאָה דְבִי נְשִׂיאָה the son-in-law of the *Nasi*'s (the Resh Gelutha's) house. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. אִין אִין אִין if I am made *Nasi*; a. fr.—Y. Erub. VII, end, 24^d רַי וְיִוֵּן נְשִׂיאָה.

נְשִׂיאָה II f. (נְשִׂיאָה) 1) lifting up; נְשִׂיאָה כְּפִים pronouncing the priestly benediction, v. נְשִׂיאָה, a. בקה. Taan. 26^b; a. fr.—2) carrying, loading. Ex. R. s. 4, v. עֲמִיסָה. Gen. R. s. 89 (ref. to Ps. LXXII, 3) וְכִי נְשִׂיאָה הָרִים when the mountains bear their load (of fruits), there is peace for the people.—3) taking the sum, census. Num. R. s. 6 (ref. to Num. IV, 2, sq.) לְנִי רַי לְמָה הַקְּרִים why does the Biblical text give Kehath the first place in taking the census?; v. next w.

נְשִׂיאָה f. (נְשִׂיאָה, v. preced.) 1) lifting, carrying. Num.

R. s. 6 נָשָׂה בְּרִיחֵי רֵאשֵׁי בְּרִיחֵי the expression 'lifting up the head' (Num. IV, 1; 21; v. preced.) is used in connection with them. Ib. בְּרִיחֵי בְּרִיחֵי קוֹרָא . . . the taking the census of the sons of Kehath (v. preced.) is not made dependent on their genealogical descent but on their office of carrying the Ark. Ib. s. 16 (ref. to Ps. CVI, 26, a. Num. XIV, 1) כִּי יִרְכַּע יָדָיו לְרִיבָה לְרִיבָה against lifting up the voice (for murmuring)—כִּי יִרְכַּע יָדָיו carrying sin, responsibility. Tosef. Shebu. III, 4 (ref. to Lev. V, 1) וְכִי יִרְכַּע יָדָיו the text makes the responsibility dependent on the telling. Y. Ter. I, 40^c bot. (ref. to Num. XVIII, 32) אֲרָם שְׂרֵיָא בְּרִי אֲרָם שְׂרֵיָא only he who is responsible can separate T'rumah; ib. II, end, 41^d וְכִי יִרְכַּע יָדָיו מִמַּה שְׂרֵיָא בְּרִי יִרְכַּע יָדָיו from the fact that he is made responsible, you learn that his act is valid. Y. Shebu. I, 33^a bot.; a. e.—2) (denom. of נְשִׂיאָה) elevation to office, dignity. Num. R. s. 4 (ref. to Num. IV, 2) אִינוּ אִינוּ אִינוּ the text does not read *p'kod*, but *naso* . . . לשון נְשִׂיאָה, which expresses elevation; נְשִׂיאָה לְמָה נְשִׂיאָה לְמָה which expresses superiority over the other sons of Levi.—Esp. the office of the *Nasi*. Keth. 103^b נְשִׂיאָה וְכִי נְשִׂיאָה נְשִׂיאָה occupied their office &c.; a. e.

נְשִׂיאָה, נְשִׂיאָה, נְשִׂיאָה ch. same, the office of the *Nasi*, the house of the *Nasi*. Y. Pes. VI, 33^a bot. דְּשִׂרִין who resigned from the *Nasiate* and appointed him (Hillel) &c.; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b מְשִׂיאָה (corr. acc.) Y. Sabb. XII, 93^c bot. אֲרָחֶיךָ בְּנֵי אֲרָחֶיךָ they married into the *Nasi* family. Y. Peah III, 21^a bot. Y. Kil. IX, 32^a bot. בֵּיתָא it is the *Nasi*'s official residence, and is pledged to those who occupy the office (and the widow must leave); Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top נְשִׂיאָה (corr. acc.); Gen. R. s. 100. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c נְשִׂיאָה those of the family of the *Nasi*. Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c נְשִׂיאָה (corr. acc.); v. דְּשִׂרִין.

נְשִׂיאָה, v. נְשִׂיאָה.

נְשִׂיאָה, pl. of נְשִׂיאָה I.

נְשִׂיאָה, v. נְשִׂיאָה.

נְשִׂיכָה f. (נְשִׂיכָה) biting, bite. Mekh. Mishp., N'zikin, s. 12; Y. B. Kam. I, beg. 2^a. Bab. ib. 2^b נְשִׂיכָה דְּשִׂנִי דְּשִׂנִי is not biting a species of damage by the tooth? Ab. II, 10 נְשִׂיכָה דְּשִׂנִי דְּשִׂנִי their (the scholars') bite is the bite of a fox; a. e.—[Y. Ter. VI, end, 44^b נְשִׂיכָה, read נְשִׂיכָה, v. נְשִׂיכָה.]

נְשִׂיכָה f. (נְשִׂיכָה) falling off, chopping off; dropping. Y. Macc. II, beg. 31^c נְשִׂיכָה וְכִי לְהִלְכֵי נְשִׂיכָה as the verb *nashal* there (Deut. XXVIII, 40) means dropping, so here it means (ib. XIX, 5) the slipping (of the iron from the helve). Ib. וְכִי לְהִלְכֵי מַכָּה וְכִי לְהִלְכֵי מַכָּה as well as *nashal* there (Deut. VII, 1) means striking (diminishing); so here it means (Deut. XIX, 5) striking (the iron will cause a chip to fly off the wood). Koh. R. to IX, 12 בְּנְשִׂיכָה אַבְרָהָם they died from decaying limbs; a. e.

נְשִׂימָה f. (נְשִׂימָה) breath. Meg. 16^b צִוִּיךָ לְמִימְרֵיהֶם בְּנֵי אֲרָם you must recite them (the names of the sons of