

مُقَرَّبٌ A horse that is brought [or kept] near [to the tent, or dwelling], and treated generously, and not left to seek for pasture: fem. with ة: or this is done only with mares, lest a stallion of low race should cover them: (IDrd, S, O, K:) or **مُقَرَّبَةٌ خَيْلٌ** signifies horses that are [kept] near at hand, and prepared [for riding]: (El-Aḥmar, TA:) or horses that have been prepared by scant food (**ضَجْرَتٌ**) for riding: (Sh, TA:) or horses of generous race, that are not confined in the pasturage, but are confined near to the tents, or dwellings, prepared for running. (R, TA.) And **إِبِلٌ مُقَرَّبَةٌ** Camels girded for riding: (Sh, O, K:) or camels upon which are saddles (**رِحَالٌ**) cased with leather, whereon kings ride: but this explanation has been disallowed. (Aboo-Sa'eed [i. e. Aḡ], TA.) [See also **مُكْرَبَاتٌ**.]

مُقَرَّبٌ A woman, and a mare, and a ewe or goat, (S, O,) and an ass, (Lth, TA,) near to bringing forth: (S, O, K, TA:) [said to be] not used in relation to a camel; (S, O, TA:) the epithet used in this case being **مُدْنٌ**: (TA:) [but see the verb:] the pl. is **مُقَرَّبَاتٌ**; (S, O, K, TA:) as though they had imagined the sing. to be **مُقَرَّبَةٌ**. (TA.)

مُقَرَّبَةٌ: see **قَرَابَةٌ**: — and see also **مُقَرَّبٌ**.

مُقَرَّبَةٌ: see **قَرَابَةٌ**; and see also **قَرِيبٌ**, latter half.

مُقَرَّبَةٌ: see **قَرَابَةٌ**.

المُقَرَّبُونَ: see **الْمُقَرَّبُونَ**. — See also what here follows, in two places.

هَلْ مِنْ مُقَرَّبَةٍ خَبِرٌ and **مُقَرَّبٌ** and **شَأْوٌ مُقَرَّبٌ** and **مُقَرَّبَةٌ خَبِرٌ** occur thus written, probably by mistake, the ق being thus put in the place of غ: see **مُقَرَّبٌ** in art. **غَرَبٌ**. (TA.)

مُقَرَّبٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

مُقَرَّبٌ شَيْءٌ, with kesr to the ر, † A thing of a middling sort, between the good and the bad: (S, O, K:) and also a cheap thing: (S, O:) and **مُقَرَّبٌ** ثَوْبٌ a garment that is not good: (Mḡb:) you should not say **مُقَرَّبٌ**, (ISk, S, O, Mḡb,) with fet-ḥ: (ISk, Mḡb:) you say also **رَجُلٌ مُقَرَّبٌ** [a man of a middling sort]: and **مَتَاعٌ مُقَرَّبٌ** [a commodity, or commodities, &c., of a middling sort, or cheap]: (TA:) or you say **دِينٌ مُقَرَّبٌ** with kesr, [meaning a religion of a middling sort], and **مَتَاعٌ مُقَرَّبٌ** with fet-ḥ, (K, TA,) meaning [a commodity, &c.,] not precious. (TA.)

مُقَرَّبٌ A short man: because his extremities are near together. (O.) — And **المُقَرَّبُ** is the name of *The fifteenth metre of verse*; (O;) the metre composed of **فَعُولُنْ** eight times; (O, K,*) and [one species of] **فَعُولُنْ فَعُولُنْ** twice: Bk. I.

(K:) so called because its **أَوْتَادٌ** are near together; there being between every two of them one **سَبَبٌ**. (O, K,*)

قربس

قَرَبُوسٌ, and **قَرَبُوسٌ**, but the latter is only used in poetry, (S,) by poetic license, (K,) because **فَعْلُولٌ** is not one of the measures of Arabic words, (S,) or, accord. to AZ, is a dial. form, and, as such, is said by MF, to be written **قَرَبُوسٌ**, with damm to the ق and with the ر quiescent, but this is a mistake; (TA;) [A thing] pertaining to the saddle of a horse; (S;) each of the two curved pieces of wood of the saddle of a horse, (IDrd, K,) which form its fore part and its hinder part; [one answering to the pommel of our saddle, and the other being the troussequin;] together corresponding to the **شُرْحَانِ** of the [camel's saddle called] **رَجُلٌ**: in the **قَرَبُوسِ** are the **عَضَدَانِ**, which are its two legs, that lie against, or upon, the **دَقَّتَانِ**, which are [the two boards that form] the inner sides of the **عَضَدَانِ**: each **قَرَبُوسٌ** has two legs (**عَضَدَانِ**) and what are termed **دَقَّتَانِ**: then come the **دَقَّتَانِ**, which are the two things against which comes the **بَادٌ** of the horse; and in the **دَقَّتَانِ** are the **عِرَاقَانِ**, which are the two edges of the **دَقَّتَانِ**, at the fore part of the saddle and its hinder part: (IDrd:) the pl. is **قَرَبَائِسٌ**. (K.) Some of the people of Syria pronounce the word with tesh-deed, [**قَرَبُوسٌ**], which is wrong; and make its pl. **قَرَبَائِيسٌ**, which is more wrong. (O.)

قرث

1. **قَرِثٌ**, aor. ʿ, (O, K,) inf. n. **قَرِثٌ**, (TA,) *He toiled; and gained or earned, or sought gain or sustenance.* (O, K.) — **كَرِثَهُ** i. q. **قَرِثَهُ** **الْأَمْرَ**. (K.) You say, **قَرِثَنِي** and **كَرِثَنِي**, meaning *The affair, or event, grieved me; and burdened me heavily, or overburdened me.* (Aḡ, O.)

8. **اِثْرَتِ البُسْرَتَانِ**, and **الثَّلَاثُ**, *The two unripe dates, and the three, grew together, intermingling.* ('Eesā Ibn-'Omar, O and TA in art. **سَخَلٌ**.)

قَرِثٌ A small [leathern vessel for water, of the kind called] **رَكْوَةٌ**: (O, K:) mentioned by Th, on the authority of IAḡr: (O:) **قَرِثٌ** is a dial. var. thereof; (TA;) [or] this latter, mentioned by Az, in art. **فَرِثٌ**, is a mistranscription. (O.)

قَرِيشِي: see **قَرِيشَاءٌ**.

قَرَائِيَةٌ: see what next follows, in four places.

بُسْرٌ قَرِيشَاءٌ, (Ks, S, O, K,) with the lengthened alif and without tenween, (Ks, S, O,) and **قَرَائِيَةٌ**; (O, K;) and **تَمْرٌ قَرِيشَاءٌ** and **قَرَائِيَةٌ**: (Lḡ, K:) and **نَخْلٌ قَرِيشَاءٌ** (Ks, S, O, K) and **قَرَائِيَةٌ**: (K:) **قَرِيشَاءٌ** is [thus] used as an epithet,

and it is also used as the complement of a prefixed noun; [so that one says also **بُسْرٌ قَرِيشَاءٌ**, and app. **قَرَائِيَةٌ** likewise, and each in like manner with **تَمْرٌ** and with **نَخْلٌ** prefixed;] and it is dualized and is pluralized; and there is no word like it in form, except **كَرِيشَاءٌ**, in which the ك is app. a substitute [for ق]; (ISd, L;) and which is said by AZ to be syn. with **قَرِيشَاءٌ** as applied to **بُسْرٌ**: (L:) [but **كَرِيشَاءٌ** should be added as a word of the same form; and perhaps there are other instances:] and accord. to Abu-l-Jarrāḡ, one says **تَمْرٌ قَرِيشِي**, (S, O,) not with the lengthened alif, (S,) i. e. with the shortened alif: (O:) the meaning is, *A species of dates, (S, K,) of (K) the sweetest, or best, thereof, in the state in which they are termed بُسْرٌ; (S, O, * K;) a species of dates, which are black, and of which the skin quickly falls off from the لَحَاءُ [or flesh] thereof when they become ripe; as AḤn says, they are the best of dates in the state in which they are termed بُسْرٌ; and he adds, the dried thereof are black: (L, TA:) [and palm trees that produce such dates:] some say that the word [قَرِيشَاءٌ] is **أَعْجَمِيٌّ** [i. e. foreign or Pers.]. (TA.)*

قَرِيشٌ A certain species of fish; (S;) a dial. var. of **جَرِيشٌ** [q. v.]. (S, K,*)

قرح

1. **قَرَحَهُ**, (S, A, Mḡb, Mḡb, K,*) aor. ʿ, (Mḡb, K,) inf. n. **قَرَحٌ** (S, A, Mḡb, L, Mḡb) and **قَرَحٌ**, (A,) or the latter is a simple subst., (L, Mḡb,) *He wounded him; syn. جَرَحَهُ.* (S, Mḡb, Mḡb, K,*) — And **قَرِحٌ** said of an arrow: see 8. — And **قَرِحٌ** said of a camel, *He was attacked by the disease termed قَرِحَةٌ* [q. v.]; as also **قَرِحٌ**. (L.) — **قَرَحَهُ بِالْحَقِّ**, (S, A, L, K,) [in some copies of the K **قَرَحَهُ**.] inf. n. **قَرَحٌ**, (S,) *He accused him to his face (اسْتَقْبَلَهُ) with truth:* (S, A, L, K:) or [simply] *he accused him (رَمَاهُ) with truth.* (L.) See an ex. voce **قَرِحَانٌ**. [See also 3.] — **قَرَحٌ**, (S, A, Mḡb, K,) aor. ʿ, (A, Mḡb, K,) inf. n. **قَرُوحٌ**; (S, A, K;) and **قَرِحٌ**, aor. ʿ, inf. n. **قَرَحٌ**; and **اقْرَحَ**; (K;) the last mentioned by Lḡ, but bad, or of weak authority, and rejected; (TA;) said of a horse, (A, K,) or of a solid-hoofed animal, (S, Mḡb,) *He finished teething, (S, Mḡb, K,) completing his fifth year:* (S, Mḡb:) or *became in the state corresponding to that of the camel that is termed بَازِلٌ: or shed [his corner-nipper, i. e.] the tooth next after the رِبَاعِيَّةُ:* (K:) when a horse's nipper that is next to the central pair of nippers falls out, and a new tooth grows in its place, he is termed **رِبَاعٌ**: this is when he has completed his fourth year: and when the time of his **قَرُوحٌ** comes, [the corner-nipper which is] the tooth next after the **رِبَاعِيَّةُ** falls out, and