

sentence.] — And *He separated it*; or *separated it into several, or many parts*; or *dispersed it*; i. e., a thing. (K.) — And *He collected it together*; namely, flesh-meat in a cooking-pot: thus it has two contr. significations. (K.) — And *He ate it entirely*; namely, flesh-meat: (K:) and in like manner, *قَرَضَبَ الشَّاةَ*, said of the wolf, *he ate entirely the sheep, or goat.* (TA.) And [the inf. n.] *قَرَضَبَةٌ* is said to signify *The [eating indiscriminately,] not clearing, or freeing, the moist, or tender, from the dry, or tough, by reason of vehement voracity.* (TA.) — And *قرضب* said of a man, *He ate a dry, or tough, thing.* (S, O, K.) — And *He (a man) ran in the manner termed عَدُو*: (K:) or *قَرَضَبَةٌ* signifies [a running] such as falls short of what is termed *عَدُو*. (O.)

*قَرَضَبٌ* The refuse remaining in the sieve, that is thrown away. (O, K, TA.)

*قَرَضَابٌ* A sharp sword; as also *قَرُضُوبٌ*: (O:) or both signify a very sharp sword; (K:) as also *قَرَضَابٌ*: (TA in art. *قرطب*;) or the first signifies, (S,) or signifies also, (O,) a sharp sword, that cuts bones. (S, O.) Both the first and second of these words are compounded from *قَرَضَ* and *قَضَبَ*, which signify “he cut.” (O.) — And *One who eats much*: (TA:) or, as also *قَرُضُوبٌ* and *قَرَضَابَةٌ* and *قَرَضَابٌ* and *مَقْرُضِبٌ*, one who leaves nothing uneaten by him. (K, TA.) — And *A man who eats what is dry, or tough.* (Th, S, O, K.) — And *القَرَضَابُ* signifies *The lion.* (O, K.) — And *قَرَضَابٌ* and *قَرُضُوبٌ* signify *A thief, or robber*: pl. *قَرَضَابَةٌ*. (S, O, K.) And both words, (the latter, S, O, K, and the former also, K, TA,) sometimes, (S,) *A poor man*; (S, O, K, TA;) *a pauper*: (TA:) pl. as above. (K, TA.) — *مَا رَزَأْتَهُ قَرَضَابًا* means *I did not get, or obtain, or take, from him, or it, anything.* (O, K.)

*قَرُضُوبٌ*: see the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

*قَرَضَابَةٌ*: } see *قَرَضَابٌ*; the second in two places.  
*قَرَضَابٌ* }  
*مَقْرُضِبٌ* }

قرط

2. *قَرَطَ الْجَارِيَةَ*, (S, K,) inf. n. *تَقْرِيطٌ*, (TA,) *He adorned the girl, or young woman with the [ornament called] قَرَطٌ*. (S,\* K.) A *rājiz* says, addressing his wife, (S, TA,) who had asked him to adorn her with a pair of ornaments of the kind so called, (TA.)

- قَرَطَكَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْعَيْنَيْنِ
- عَقَارِبًا سَوْدًا وَأَرْقَمِينَ

† [May God suspend to thee, upon the two eyes, black scorpions, and two black and white serpents].

(S, TA.) [See also another tropical usage of the verb voce *شَنَفَ*.] — Hence, (TA,) *قَرَطَ الْفَرَسَ* [He put, or threw, the bridle (لِجَام) upon the horse's head; (S, TA;) this is what is meant by the explanation *الْجَمَّهَا* in the K: (TA:) or *he placed the horse's reins behind his ears, in putting the bridle on his head*: (Sgh, K:\*) or it has the former of the meanings explained above, and also signifies, *he (the rider) stretched forth his hand so as to put it upon the back of the horse's head, upon the place where the عَدَار is tied, while the horse was running*: (IDrd:) or *he incited the horse to the most vehement running*; (TA, and so in the CK, excepting that *الْخَيْل* is there put in this instance in the place of *الفرس*;) because, when his running is vehement, the rein is extended upon the ear, and so becomes like the *قَرَط*: accord. to the A, *قَرَطَ الْفَرَسَ عَنَانَهُ* means *he slackened the horse's rein so that it fell upon, or against, the part behind the ear, the place of the قَرَط, in urging him to run.* (TA.) — And hence, (A,) *قَرَطَتْ* *I hastened to him a messenger*: (Ibn-Abbād, TA:) or *I dismissed (lit. flung) in haste to him a messenger*: a phrase doubly tropical. (A, TA.) And hence *تَقْرِيطٌ* is used by the vulgar to signify the act of *notifying*: and *desiring to hasten*: and *straitening*: and *confirming, or corroborating, in an affair or a command*: in all which senses it is trebly tropical. (TA.) — *قَرَطَ عَلَيْهِ* *He gave him little*; (K, TA;) or *by little and little.* (TA.) [This is said in the TA to be from *القَرَاط*; app. meaning from *القَرَاط* as a dial. var. of *القَيْرَاط*: but IDrd says, that from this phrase is derived *القيراط*.] = [He cut, or clipped, money.]

5. *تَقَرَّطَتِ الْجَارِيَةُ* *The girl adorned herself with the [ornament called] قَرَطٌ*. (S,\* TA.)

*قَرَطٌ* [An ear-ring, or ear-drop;] i. q. *شَنَفٌ*: (K:) or the thing that is suspended to the lobe of the ear; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA;) such as a silver bead fashioned like a pearl, or a pendant of gold; the *شَنَف* being that which is in the upper part of the ear: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] *أَقْرَطَةٌ* (Mgh, Mṣb) and *أَقْرَاطٌ*, (K,) and [of mult.] *قَرَطَةٌ* (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and *قَرَاطٌ* (S, K) and *قُرُوطٌ*. (K.) It is said in a proverb, *خُذْهُ وَلَوْ بِقَرَطِي مَارِيَةَ* [Take thou it, although by means of giving for it the two ear-rings of *Mariyeh*]; (TA, S, K, in art. *مرى*;) i. e., take thou it at all events: (K in art. *مرى*;) this *Mariyeh*, respecting whom authors differ, was the first Arab woman who wore ear-rings, and her ear-rings are said to have been of great value. (TA.) — *القَرَطُ* *The Pleiades (الثَّرِيَّاتُ)*: so called by way of comparison. (TA.) = *A certain plant, like the رَطْبِيَّة [or رَطْبِيَّة, a species of trefoil, or clover], except that it is superior in size, or quality, to the latter, (AHn, K,) and larger in the leaves, fed upon by horses and the like*; (AHn, TA;) in *Persian* *شَبْدَر* [or *شَبْدَر*]. (AHn, K.) [See *بَرَسِيم*.]

*قَرَاطٌ*: } see what next follows.  
*قَرَاطٌ*: }

*قَيْرَاطٌ* (S, Mṣb, K) and *قَرَاطٌ* (K, TA,) like *قَرَاطٌ* (S, TA,) or *قَرَاطٌ*; (as in some copies of the K) which last is the original form, as is shown by its pl., *قَرَايِطٌ*, (S, Mṣb,) and by its dim., *قَرِيرِيطٌ*, (Mṣb,) the same change being made in this instance as is made in *دِينَارٌ*; (S, Mṣb;) in the ancient Greek language, [*κεράτιον*,] said to signify *A grain of the خَرْثُوب [or carob-tree]*: (Mṣb:) [and hence, the weight thereof; a carat; i. e. four grains;] the *half of a دانق*, (S, Mṣb,) accord. to the ancient Greeks: (Mṣb voce *دانق*, q. v.) or it is *a weight differing in different countries; in Mekkeh being the twenty-fourth part of a deenár; and in El-'Irák, the twentieth part thereof*: (K:) or *the twentieth part of a deenár in most countries; but accord. to the people of Syria, the twenty-fourth part thereof.* (Iath.) As occurring in a trad., (S, TA,) in which it is said, that he who attends a corpse until it is prayed over shall have a *قَيْرَاط*, and he who attends it until it is buried shall have *قَيْرَاطَان*, (TA,) *قَيْرَاط* is explained as meaning, *The like of Mount Oḥod*; (S, TA;) [i. e. a very great reward;] and *قَيْرَاطَان* as meaning *the like of two great mountains.* (TA.) — *قَيْرَاطٌ* is also applied by accountants to *The twenty-fourth part of a thing*; because twenty-four is the first number that has an eighth and a sixth and a fourth and a third and a half without a fraction. (Mṣb.)

*قَرِيرِيطٌ* dim. of *قَيْرَاطٌ*. (Mṣb.)

*جَارِيَةٌ مَقْرَطَةٌ* *A girl having [or being adorned with] the [ornament called] قَرَطٌ*. (K.)

قرطس

Q. 1. *قَرَطَسَ*, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. *قَرَطَسَةٌ*, (Mṣb,) *He (an archer) [and it (an arrow)] hit the قَرَطَس [or target]*. (Mṣb, K.) It is also allowable to say, *قَرَطَسَتِ الرَّمِيَةُ* *The shot went right to the قَرَطَس*. (Mṣb.)

Q. 2. *تَقَرَّطَسَ* *He perished.* (Sgh, K.)

*قَرَطَسٌ* and *قَرَطَسٌ*: see *قَرَطَسٌ*.

*قَرَطَسٌ* *Paper*; syn. *كَاغَدٌ*: (K:) or such as is made of the *بَرْدِي* [or *papyrus*], found in *Egypt*: (TA:) [and particularly a roll, or scroll, thereof: see also *طُومَارٌ*, and *سُرْفَةٌ*.] what one writes upon: (S, Mṣb:) also written *قَرَطَسٌ*; (S, Mṣb, K;) but the former is the better known, (Mṣb,) or the former only is of established authority, for *El-Jarabardee* says the contrary of the latter; (MF;) and *قَرَطَسٌ*; (Lh, ISd, K;) but this is not mentioned by most of the lexicographers; (MF;) and *قَرَطَسٌ* signifies the same; (AZ, S, Mṣb, K;) and so does *قَرَطَسٌ*. (K [app. on the authority of *El-Farabee* and *Abou-Alyà*; but the