

began to be, (A, TA,) affected, or acted upon, (lit. taken,) by the fire, so that its juice flowed. (S, A, TA.)

4. اَقْهَرٌ *He became in a state in which to be overcome, conquered, subdued, subjected, subjugated, overborne, overpowered, mastered, or prevailed over: (Mṣb:) his case became that of one overcome, &c. (S, TA.) — His companions became overcome, conquered, subdued, &c., (K, TA,) and abased. (TA.) — اَقْهَرَهُ He found him to be overcome, conquered, subdued, overpowered, mastered, or prevailed over. (S, Mṣb, K.)*

7. [quasi-pass. of قَهَّرَةٌ; *He was, or became, overcome, &c.*] (TA in art. ضغط.)

قَهْرًا وَبِهِرًا with ḍamm to each, [a form of imprecation, meaning, *May he, or they, be overcome and subdued!*], (TA.)

فُلَانْ قُبْرَةٌ للنَّاسِ Such a one is a person to be overcome, conquered, subdued, &c., by everyone. (A.) — اَخْدَتْ فُلَانْ قَهْرَةً — *I took such a one by constraint, or compulsion. (S.)*

قُبْرَةٌ A woman abounding in evil, injustice, or corruptness; very evil or bad, unjust, or corrupt: (K, TA :) pl. قُبَرَاتٌ. (TA.)

قَاهِرٌ: see قَاهِرٌ.

قَاهِرٌ One who overcomes, conquers, subdues, &c.: and قَاهِرٌ signifies the same in an intensive sense. (Mṣb.) — القَاهِرُ (TA) and القَاهِرُ (K, TA) epithets applied to God, (K, TA,) meaning, *The Subduer of his creatures by his sovereign authority and power, and the Disposer of them as He pleases, with and against their will: (TA :) or the former, the Overcomer, or Subduer, of all created beings. (IAth, TA.) — القَاهِرُ The planet Mars. — جِبَالْ قَوَاهِرُ ↓ Lofty mountains. (A.)*

أَقْهَرٌ [More, and most, subduing, &c.: and, abasing]. (K voce أَخْنَعٌ, q. v.)

قَهْرٌ

Q. 1. قَهَّرٌ, (K, TA,) inf. n. قَهْرَةٌ, (TA,) *H (a man) returned by the way by which he had come: (TA :) or i. q. (K,) i. e., [he returned backwards; or] he retired, going backwards, without turning his face towards the direction in which he went; (TA;) as also تَقْهَّرٌ. (K, TA.) Some hold, [contr. to the general opinion,] that this verb belongs to art. قَهَرٌ. (TA.)*

Q. 2: see 1.

قَهْرَى A returning backwards; (S, K;) a retiring, going backwards, without turning the face towards the direction in which one goes: (TA :) the dual is قَهْرَانٌ; (IAmb, K;) like as the dual of حَوْلَانٌ is حَوْزَانٌ; (TA;) without ي, (K,) because this letter is deemed difficult to pronounce with the ل and the ي of the dual.

(TA.) When you say رَجَعْتُ الْقَهْرَى [I returned backwards; &c.], it is as though you said I returned with the returning which is known by this name; for الْقَهْرَى is a mode of returning. (S.)

مَشَى الْقَهْرَى — *He reverted from the state in which he was, or from the course which he was following; revolted; apostatized. (Az, from a trad.)*

قَهْلٌ

قَهْوٌ

See Supplement.]

قَوبٌ

1. قَوْبٌ, (S, O,) inf. n. قَابُ الْأَرْضَ; (K;) and تَسْقُيْبٌ, (S, O,) inf. n. قَوْبَهَا; (S, O, K;) *He dug, or made a hollow in, the ground: (K:) or he dug a round hollow in the ground; (S, O, TA;) thus both phrases are expl. by ISd. (TA.) — And قَابُ بَيْضَةً (S, O,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *It (a bird) broke asunder its eggs. (S, O, K.)* قَابٌ is also intrans., signifying تَقْوِبٌ جِلْدُهِ [app. His skin became pitted, or marked with small hollows: see an explanation of 2, of which قَابٌ is quasi-pass.]. (O.) — قَابَتِ الْبَيْضَةُ: see 7. — Also (قَابٌ) *He was, or became, near; drew near; or approached: and He fled: (O, K, TA :) inf. n. قَوْبٌ: (TA :) thus it has two contr. significations. (K, TA.)**

2: see above, first sentence. — One says also, meaning I made impressions, marks, or traces, upon the ground, (O, K, TA,) by treading; and made indications [thereby, or thereof,] at its drinking-places. (TA.) And قَوْبٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ (A, TA,) or فِي الْأَرْضِ (O,) They (i. e. persons alighting, A, TA) made impressions, marks, or traces, upon the ground, (A, O, TA,) by their treading and their alighting. (O.) — And قَوْبُ الْجَرَبِ جِلْدُ الْعَيْرِ *The mange, or scab, made pits, or small hollows, bare of fur, in the skin of the camel. (Lth, TA.) See also 5. — قَوْبٌ اَغْبَرٌ means قَوْبٌ مِنَ الْغَبارِ [i. e., app., He, or it, became sullied with dust]. (Th, TA.) — And قَوْبٌ, inf. n. تَسْقُيْبٌ, *He pulled it out or up; by the root; eradicated, or uprooted, it. (K, * TA.)**

5. تَقْوِبٌ جِلْدُهُ — *see 7. — تَقْوِبٌ الْأَرْضَ: see 1. — تَقْوِبٌ also signifies It became peeled, or excoriated, or became so in several, or many, places. (TA.) One says, تَقْوِبٌ مِنْ رَأْسِهِ مَوَاضِعٌ Some places in his head became excoriated. (S.) In the saying of Dhn-r-Rummeh,*

• تَقْوِبٌ عَنْ غَرْبَانَ اُورَاكِهَا الْخَطْرُ •

• تَقْوِبٌ عَنْ غَرْبَانَ اُورَاكِهَا الْخَطْرُ may be for قَوْبٌ [q.v.]: or the phrase may be inverted, for تَقْوِبٌ غَرْبَانَ عَنْ الْخَطْرِ. (S in art. غَرْبٌ, in art. خَطْرٌ.) — It is also said of a place as meaning It became, in parts, stripped of trees and herbage; and so اَنْقَابٌ. (TA.) — And it signifies also It

was pulled out or up, by the root; was eradicated, or uprooted. (S, O, K.*): see تَقْوِبٌ الْبَيْضَةُ — [see the next paragraph.]

7. اِسْقَابٌ الْأَرْضُ The ground was hollowed out in a round form; (S, ISd, O, TA;) as also تَقْوِبٌ. (ISd, TA.) — See also 5. — اِنْقَابٌ, البَيْضَةُ, and تَقْوِبٌ, (S, A, O, K, TA,) and قَابٌ, (TA,) *The egg broke asunder, (S, A, O, K, TA,) and disclosed the young bird within it. (TA.)* [Hence] one says اِنْقَابٌ بَيْضَةً بَنِي فَلَانٍ [lit. The egg of the sons of such a one broke asunder, and disclosed their affair, case, or state] : meaning اِنْقَابٌ بَيْضَةً بَنِي فَلَانٍ عَنْ اُمِّهِمْ [lit. The egg of the sons of such a one broke asunder, and disclosed their affair, case, or state; a phrase like اِنْقَابٌ بَيْضَةً بَنِي فَلَانٍ]. (A, TA.)

8. اِقْتَابٌ *He chose, made choice of, selected, elected, or preferred, him, or it. (O, K.)*

قَابٌ The portion, of a bow, that is between the part that is grasped by the hand and the curved extremity: to every bow there are قَابَانِينَ: (S, O, Mṣb, K:) or, accord. to El-Khafājī, it is [the space] between the string and the part that is grasped by the hand, of the bow; as also قَيْبٌ: فَكَانَ قَابٌ قُوسِينِينَ [in the Kur [lili. 9], accord. to some, is an inverted phrase, meaning فَكَانَ قَابَى قُوسِينِينَ [i. e. And he was at the distance of the measure of the two portions between the part that is grasped by the hand and each of the curved extremities of a bow]: (S, O :) [but] signifies also a measure, or space; and so قَيْبٌ: (S, O, K:) one says, قَابُهُما قَابُ قُوسٍ and قَيْبٌ قُوسٌ [Between them two is the measure of a bow], and likewise قَادُ قُوسٍ and قَبُوا الْأَرْضَ: (S, O :*) and it is said that قَابٌ قُوسِينِينَ [in the case mentioned above] means at [the distance of] the length of two bows: or as Fr says, at [the distance of] the measure of two Arabian bows. (TA.) [قَابٌ قُوسٌ is also a term often used in astronomy to denote the distance between two stars; and seems to be syn. with ذِرَاعٌ (q. v.) as so used, thus meaning A cubit; which is the measure of each of a bow, or nearly so.]

قُوبٌ A young bird; (S, A, O, K;) as also قَابٌ and قَابَةٌ: (K:) or قَابَةٌ signifies, (S, A, O,) or signifies also, (K,) an egg; (S, A, O, K;) and so does قَابَةٌ: (K;) is used in the latter sense as meaning ذات قوبٌ, i.e. ذات قوبٌ رَاضِيَةٌ (Az, * O, TA :*) or it is like عِيشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ in the phrase عِيشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ [meaning مَرْضَيَةٌ]: (A :) [or as being originally the part. n. of قَابَ in the phrase قَابَتِ الْبَيْضَةُ: and it may be used in the former sense as being originally the act. part. n. of قَابَ in the phrase قَابَتِ الْبَيْضَةُ said of a hen-bird:] and قَابَةٌ signifies an egg from which the young bird has come forth: (Az, TA :) or قُوبٌ signifies an egg: and قَابَةٌ, a young bird: (AHeyth, TA :) the pl. of قُوبٌ is اَقْوَابٌ. (K.)