

which is hollowed out, and in which the beverage called نَبِيد is made; (T, S, Mṣb, K;) the نَبِيد whereof becomes strong: (S, K:) or a stump, or the lower part, (اصل,) of a palm-tree, which it was a custom of the people of El-Yemáneh to hollow out, then they crushed in it ripe dates and unripe dates, which [with water poured upon them] they left until fermentation had taken place therein and subsided: (A'Obeyd:) or a stump, or the lower part, (اصل,) of a palm-tree, whereof the middle was hollowed out, then dates were put in them, with water, which became intoxicating فَعِيل: (IAth:) the word is of the measure مَفْعُول. (Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., that Moḥammad forbade النَّبِير, (S, \* Mṣb, \* TA,) meaning, the نَبِيد thereof. (TA.) — A trunk of a palm-tree, hollowed out, and having the like of steps made in it, by which one ascends to غُرْف [or upper chambers]. (K.) [See also عَجَلَةٌ.] — See also نُقْرَةٌ, throughout.

نُقْرَةٌ The quantity [of grain] which a bird pecks, or picks up. (K.) See 8, in art. قَب. — What remains from the boring, or excavating, (نقر,) of stones: like نُجَارَةٌ and نُحَاتَةٌ. (TA.)

نَقَّارٌ An engraver: or, accord. to Az, one who engraves stirrups and bits and the like: and one who bores (يَنْقُرُ) mill-stones. (TA.) — † One who investigates, scrutinizes, or examines, and endeavours to know, affairs, and news. (TA.)

نَاقِرٌ act. part. n. of نَقَرَ. — † An arrow that hits, (Mṣb,) or has hit, (S, A, K,) the butt, (S, K,) or the eye of the target: (A:) if it do not hit the butt it is not so called: (S, TA:) [but see a phrase following:] pl. نَوَاقِرُ. (A, Mṣb.) — [Hence,] اُخْطَأَتْ نَوَاقِرُهُ † [lit., His arrows that were wont to hit the butt missed]; meaning, he did not continue in the right course. (TA.) [And hence,] نَاقِرَةٌ † A calamity; (K, TA;) pl. نَوَاقِرُ. (TA.) One says, رَمَاهُ الدَّهْرُ بِنَاقِرَةٍ, and بِنَوَاقِرٍ, † Fortune smote him with a calamity, and with calamities. (TA.) — Also, نَاقِرَةٌ † A right argument, allegation, evidence, or the like; syn. حُجَّةٌ مُصِيبَةٌ: in the K, a و is incorrectly inserted between these two words: but the pl., نَوَاقِرُ, is afterwards correctly rendered in the K. (TA.) One says, أَتَنِي عَنْهُ نَوَاقِرُ, † There came to me, from him, speech which displeased me, or grieved me: or right arguments, or the like, (K, TA,) like arrows hitting the mark. (TA.) In the L, رَمَاهُ بِنَوَاقِرٍ, † He cast at him words that hit the mark. (TA.)

نَاقُورٌ † A horn in which one blows; syn. صُورٌ: (S, K:) in the K, lxxiv. 8, the horn in which the angel shall blow for the congregating at the

resurrection: the blast there mentioned is said to be the second blast: Fr. says that it is the first of the two blasts. (TA.)

نُقْرَةٌ: see أَنْقُورٌ.

مِنْقَرٌ: see مِيقَارٌ.

مِنْقَرُ الْعَيْنِ (K,) and مُنْتَقِرُهَا (Sgh, K,) or مُنْتَقِرُهَا (CK,) Having the eye sunken. (K.)

مِنْقَارٌ The beak of a bird; that which is to a bird as the mouth to a man; (Mṣb;) because it pecks, or picks up, with it: (TA:) or of a bird which is not one of prey; that of a bird of prey being called مِيسِرٌ: (Fs, and S in art. نَسْر, and MF:) therefore the explanation in the K, which is, the مِيسِرُ of a bird, is incorrect: (MF:) [and the dual signifies the two mandibles of a bird; used in this sense in the TA, art. صَعُو:] pl. مَنَاقِيرُ. (S.) — Hence, (TA,) The fore part of the خُفَّ [app. meaning the foot of a camel, not a boot]. (K.) — [A kind of pick-axe; or a pick, by which a mill-stone, or the like, is pecked, or wrought into shape, and roughened in its surface; (see 1;)] an iron instrument like the فَأْسُ, (A, K,) slender, round, and having a خَلْفٌ [or pointed head], (TA,) with which one pecks, (يُنْقِرُهَا, A, K, TA,) and cuts stones, and hard earth; (TA;) used [also] by a carpenter: (S:) and مُنْقِرٌ signifies [app. the same, or nearly the same,] i. q. مِعْوَلٌ: (S, K:) [the former is applied in the present day to a chisel:] pl. of the former, مَنَاقِيرُ; (S;) and of the latter, مَنَاقِرُ. (TA.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says,

\* كَارِحَاءَ رَقْدٍ زَلَمَتْهَا الْمَنَاقِرُ \*  
[Like mill-stones of Raḳd (a mountain so called) which the minḳars have rounded]. (TA.) See زَلَمَ.

مَنْقَرٌ: see مُنْتَقِرُهَا, or مُنْتَقِرُ الْعَيْنِ.

نقرس

نَقْرَسٌ [Arthritis, or gout: or, specially, podagra, or gout in the foot or feet:] a certain disease, well known; (S, Mṣb;) a swelling and pain in the joints: (Az, TA:) or in the leg or foot: (TA:) or in the joints of the ankles and the toes: (K:) or a swelling in the joints of the foot, and mostly in the great toe, a property of which is that it does not collect thick purulent matter, nor exude moisture, because it is in a member not fleshy: and of the same kind are arthritis, or pain of the joints, (وَجَعٌ وَعَرَقُ النَّسَا,) and sciatica, or hip-gout, (المفاصل) but differing in name because differing in state. (Mṣb.)

نقر

1. نَقَرَ, (S, A,) aor. نَقَرَ, (S, TA,) and نَقَرًا, (TA,) inf. n. نَقْرٌ and نَقْرَانٌ (S, K,) and نَقَارٌ, (TA,) He (an antelope, S and A) leaped, jumped, sprang, or bounded, (S, A, K,) as also نَقَرَ, (M, TA,) in his running, (S,) or on his نَوَاقِرِ, i. e., his legs: (A:) or he (generally referring to a raven or crow, or a sparrow, or locust, or the like,) leaped, jumped, sprang, or bounded, upwards; he hopped: (TA:) or he put his legs together in leaping, jumping, springing, or bounding: when the legs are spread, the action is termed نَقْرٌ. (IDrd, TA.)

2: see 1. — Also, inf. n. تَنْقِيزٌ, He made to leap, jump, spring, or bound: (S:) and نَقَرَتْ she (a woman) danced, or dandled, her child; (K, \* TA;) as also نَقَرَتْ. (S, &c., art. نَفَرَ.)

نَوَاقِرُ, [pl. of نَاقِرَةٌ,] The legs of an antelope, (A,) or of a beast of carriage. (K.) See also نَاقِرَةٌ.

نفس

1. نَفَسٌ It (a نَاقُوسٌ) sounded. (TA.) — نَفَسٌ, (S, A, Mṣb,) or نَفَسٌ النَّاقُوسِ, (Mgh, K,) aor. نَفَسَ, inf. n. نَفْسٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) He struck, or beat, the نَاقُوسِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) بِالْوَيْبِلِ. (Mgh, K.) You say, نَفَسَتْ النَّصَارَى and انتفست The Christians struck, or beat the نَاقُوسِ. (A.) It is said in a trad., that the Muslims were near to doing so, (كَادُوا) (كَانُوا) or used to do so, (يَنْقَسُونَ, Mgh,) until 'Abd-Allah Ibn-Zeyd dreamed of the [mode of calling to prayer termed] أَدَانٌ. (S, Mgh, TA.)

2. نَفَسٌ دَوَاتَهُ, inf. n. تَنْقِيسٌ, He put ink (نَفَسٌ) into his receptacle for ink. (S, \* K.)

8: see 1.

نَفْسٌ Ink; syn. مِدَادٌ [which is a more common term]; (A, K;) that with which one writes: (S, TA:) pl. أَنْفَسٌ (S, K) and أَنْفَاسٌ. (S, A, K.)

نَاقُوسٌ The thing which the Christians strike, or beat, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) to notify the times of prayer, (S, A, Mgh, K,) as a sign for commencing their prayer; (Mṣb;) being a piece of wood, long, (A, Mgh, K,) and large (K,) [suspended to two cords, (Golius,)] with another which is short, [with which the former is struck, or beaten,] and which is called وَيِبِلٌ: (A, K:) pl. نَوَاقِيسُ (S, TA) and نَفْسٌ, as though the † in the sing. were imagined to be suppressed in forming the latter pl. (TA.) — [Hence, in the present day, applied to A bell: and particularly to the bell of a church or convent.]