

like **صَبُور**; (TA;) or, accord. to some, **سُورَة**; (L,) pl. of **بَحْث**; (TA;) a name of **البَحْث**; (L,) *The chapter of the Kur-án called التَّوْبَة*; (L, K,) and **البَرَاءَة**; (L;) [chap. ix.;] given to it because it inquires respecting the hypocrites and their secrets. (L.)

**بَحِث**: see **بَحْث**. — *A secret*: whence the prov., **بَدَا بَحِثُهُمْ** [Their secret became apparent, or revealed]. (TA. [But in the S, in art. **نَجَتْ**, q. v., we find **نَجِثَ الْقَوْمَ**; and so in Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 159.])

**بُحَاثَة** *Dust, or earth, (Az, K,) which is scraped up from what is searched for therein. (Az, TA.)* See **البُحَاثَة**.

**البُحَاثِي**: see **البُحَاثَة**.

**بَاحِث** [act. part. n. of 1; *Scraping up dust or earth*: &c.]. **كَالْبَاحِثِ عَنِ الشَّفَرَةِ** [Like him who is scraping up the dust, or earth, from over the great knife with which he is to be slaughtered,] is a prov.: (S, L:) and so **كَبَاحِثَةٍ عَنْ حَتْفِهَا بِظِلْفِهَا** [Like one searching for her death with her hoof]: originating from the fact of a ewe's digging up a knife in the dust, or earth, and then being slaughtered with it. (L.)

**بَاحِثَة** *Dust, or earth, (L, K,) of the burrow of the Jerboa, (L,) resembling the [hole termed] بَاحِثَاوَات; (L, K;) but it is not this: pl. **بَاحِثَاوَات**. (L.)*

**مَبْحَث** *A place, and a time, of scraping up or digging; of searching, inquiring, investigating, scrutinizing, or examining*: pl. **مَبَاحِث**. (KL.) You say, **تَرَكْتُهُ بِمَبَاحِثِ الْبَقَرِ** (S, K\*) [I left him in the places where the wild oxen scrape up the ground]; meaning, in a desert place, destitute of herbage, or of human beings; (S, K;) in an unknown place; (K;) i. e., so that it was not known where he was. (S.)

### بحر

Q. 1. **بَحَّرَ**, [inf. n. **بَحْرَة**], *He took, drew, or pulled, a thing out, or forth; and uncovered it, laid it open, or exposed it*; (Abu-l-Jarráh, S, K;) as also **بَعَّرَ**. (Abu-l-Jarráh, S.) It is said in the Kur [c. 9], accord. to one reading, **إِذَا فِي الْقُبُورِ**, [instead of **بَعَّرَ**], meaning [When that which is in the graves is taken forth and uncovered; i. e.,] when the dead are raised to life; syn. **بَعَثَ**; and it is not improbable that **بَحَّرَ** may be composed of **بَحْث** and **أَثَر** [app. a mistranscription for **أَثَر**], accord. to the opinion of those who hold that quadriliteral and quinqueliteral words are composed of two. (TA.) — *He searched, or sought, for, or after, a thing in the dust or earth, or the like*; syn. **بَحْث** [which Ibn D thinks may be a mistake for **بَعَثَ**: but see **بَعَّرَ**]. (L, K, and Bd in c. 9.) — *He separated, disunited, scattered, dispersed, or dissipated, (S, K,) a thing. (S.) He scattered, or dissipated, his household goods, or his commodities, and them over, one upon another; as*

also **بَعَّرَ**. (Fr, S.) — *It (milk) curdled, or coagulated, and formed little clots of curd*; syn. **تَقَطَّعَ وَتَحَبَّبَ**. (S, K.)

Q. 2. **تَبَحَّرَ** *It (a thing, S) became separated, disunited, scattered, dispersed, or dissipated. (S, K.)*

**لَبَنٌ مَبْحَرٌ** *Milk curdling, or coagulating, and forming little clots of curd. (K. [See Q. 1.])* When the upper portion is thick and the lower thin, it is termed **هَادِرٌ**. (TA.)

### بحر

1. **بَحَر**, (TA,) [aor. **بَحَرَ**, inf. n. **بَحْرٌ**, (K,) *He slit; cut, or divided, lengthwise; split; or clave*; (K, TA;) and *enlarged, or made wide. (TA.)* Hence the term **بَحْرٌ** [as meaning "a sea" or "great river"] is said to be derived, because what is so called is cleft, or trenched, in the earth, and the trench is made the bed of its water. (TA.) — **بَحَرَهَا**, (M,) or **بَحَرَ أُذُنَهَا**, (S, A, M, Mb,) aor. **بَحَرَ**, (M, M, Mb,) inf. n. **بَحْرٌ**, (S, M, Mb, K,) *He slit her (a camel's, S, M, A, Mb, and a sheep's or goat's, M) ear, (S, M, A, Mb, K,) in halves, or in halves lengthwise, (M, TA,) widely; (B;) and in like manner, بَحَرَهُ he slit his (a camel's) ear widely: (B:) and بَحَرَهُ* *He slit [&c.] the ears of the cattle. (Az, TA in art. بَتَكَ.)* — **بَحَرَ**, aor. **بَحَرَ**, inf. n. **بَحَارَةٌ**, *It was, or became, wide, or spacious. The inf. n. is mentioned in the A: see بَحْر: and see also 10.]*

2: see 1.

4. **اِبْحَرَ** *He embarked [or voyaged] upon the sea or a great river. (Yaqoob, S, M, K.)* [Opposed to **أَبْرَ**.] — **أَبْرَ** *It (water, K, sweet water S, A) was, or became, salt. (S, A, K.)* — **أَبْحَرَتْ** *The land abounded with places where water stagnated. (T, K.)* [In the latter, **مَنَافِعًا** is put by mistake for **مَنَافِعًا**. See **بَحْرَة**.] — **أَبْحَرَتْ** *He found water to be salt; not easy, or pleasant, to be drunk. (K, TA. [In some copies of the K, for **أَبْرَ**, we find **أَبْرَ**, which is evidently a mistake.])* — **أَبْحَرَتْ** *He met, or met with, a man unintentionally: (M, K:) from the phrase, **لَقِيتُهُ صَحْرَةً بَحْرَةً**. (TA.)*

5. **تَبَحَّرَ**: see 10. — Also **أَبْحَرَ** *He (a pastor) took a wide range in abundant pasturage. (TA.)* — **أَبْحَرَ** *He enlarged himself, or he became, or made himself, ample, or abundant, in wealth, or camels, or the like; (K, TA;) as also **أَبْحَرَ**. (TA.)* — **أَبْحَرَ** *He went deep into science, or knowledge, and enlarged himself, or took a wide range, therein, (S, A, K,) wide as the sea; (TA;) and in like manner one says with respect to other things: (S:) and so **أَبْحَرَ**. (A, TA.)*

10. **أَبْحَرَ** *It (a place) became wide, or spacious, like the sea: (A:) it spread wide; became expanded; (K;) as also **أَبْحَرَ**. (TA.)* [See also **بَحْر**.] — **أَبْحَرَ** *He (a poet, A, K, and a خطيب, [i. e. a speaker, an orator, or the like,]*

*A) expatiated in speech; was, or became, diffuse therein. (M, A, K.)* — See also 5, in two places.

**بَحْرٌ** [A sea: and a great river:] a spacious place comprising a large quantity of water; (B;) a large quantity of water, (K, TA,) whether salt or sweet; (TA;) contr. of **بَرٌّ**; (S, A;) so called because of its depth (S, TA) and large extent; (S, M, Mb, TA;) from **الْبَحَارَة**; (A;) or because its bed is trenched in the earth; see 1: (TA:) or a large quantity of salt water, only; (K;) and so called because of its saltiness: (El-Uma-wee, TA: [but accord. to the A, this word as an epithet meaning "salt" is tropical:]) or rather this is its general meaning: (TA:) for it signifies also any great river; (S, M, TA;) any river of which the water does not cease to flow; (Zj, T, TA;) such as the Euphrates, for instance; (S;) or such as the Tigris, and the Nile, and other similar great rivers of sweet water; of which the great salt **بَحْرٌ** is the place of confluence; so called because trenched in the earth: (T, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] **أَبْحَرٌ** and [of mult.] **بَحَارٌ** and **بَحُورٌ**. (S, M, Mb, K.) The dim. is **أَبْحَرٌ**, (K,) which is anomalous; and **أَبْحَرٌ**, which is the regular form: accord. to the K, the latter is not used; but this is untrue; for it is sometimes used, though rare. (MF.) — Hence its application in the saying of the Arabs, **يَا هَادِي، اللَّيْلُ جَرَتْ إِيَّاهُ هُوَ الْبَحْرُ أَوْ الْفَجْرُ**, which Th explains by saying that the meaning is, **يَا هَادِي، اللَّيْلُ جَرَتْ إِيَّاهُ هُوَ الْبَحْرُ أَوْ الْفَجْرُ** [O guide of the night, thou hast deviated from the right way:] it is only destruction or thou wilt see the daybreak: the night is here likened to the sea [and with the night is associated the idea of destruction]: but accord. to one recital, it is **الْبَحْرُ**, instead of **الْبَحْرُ**. (TA. [See art. **بَحْر**.]) — Also **أَبْحَرٌ** *as an epithet, applied to water. (S, A.)* — **أَبْحَرٌ** *A fleet, or swift, and excellent, horse; (As, K;) that runs much; (As, TA;) that takes a wide range in his running; (S, A, Mb, B;) that runs like the sea, or a great river; or like the sea, or a great river, when it rolls wave over wave. (Niftawayh, TA.)* — **أَبْحَرٌ** *A generous man; (K, TA;) one who takes a wide range in his beneficence, bounty, or kindness; who abounds therein. (TA.)* You say, **لَقِيتُ بَزِيدَ بَحْرًا**, [I found, in the place of Zeyd, a man of abundant generosity or beneficence]: **ب** here denoting substitution. (The Lubáb cited in the TA voce **ب**.) And **لَقِيتُ مِنْهُ بَحْرًا** [I found him to be a man of exceeding generosity]; a phrase expressing an intensive degree of generosity: and **رَأَيْتُ مِنْهُ بَحْرًا** [signifies the same]. (Mughnee in art. **ب**.) — **أَبْحَرٌ** *A man of extensive knowledge or science; one who takes a wide range in his knowledge or science. (B.)* — **أَبْحَرٌ** *Any person, or thing, that takes a wide range in a thing. (B.)* — **أَبْحَرٌ** *Land of seed-produce and fruitfulness; or a tract, or region, in which are green herbs or leguminous plants, and waters; or the part of a country near to water; syn. **رَيْفٌ**. (Abou-'Alee, K:) and the dim. **أَبْحَرٌ** is used in the same sense; or, by poetic licence, for **أَبْحَرٌ**. (TA.) So in the Kur xxx. 40, **ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ**, [Corruption hath appeared in the desert, or deserts,*