

to the utmost, after sciences. (A.) — **بَقَرَ الْعِلْمَ**: see 5. — **بَقَرَ**, aor. بَقَرَ , بَقَر , He (a dog) became confounded, (S, K,) and stupified, (TA,) with joy, (K,) at seeing **بَقَر**, (S, K,) i. e., **بَقَرُ الْوَحْشِ** [wild oxen, or wild bulls or cows]; (TA;) like as one says **غَزَلَ** meaning "he sported," or "played," "at seeing a gazelle," or "a young gazelle;" as also **بَقَرَ**; or the former, he feared, so that he was astonished, amazed, or stupified, at seeing many **بَقَر**: (TA voce **بَحَرَ**;) and the latter signifies also [simply] he became confounded, or perplexed: (IAar, TA;) and he doubted respecting a thing. (K.) — Also, aor. as above, inf. n. **بَقَر** (S, K) and **بَقِرَ**; (K;) but Az says, El-Mundhīree has informed me that AHeyth disallowed **بَقَرَ**, saying that it is accord. to analogy **بَقَرَ**, as the verb is intrans.; (TA;) He (a man) became tired, or fatigued, (S, K,) so that he could hardly see; (K;) and he became weary, or jaded; (S, K;) as also **بَقِرَ**. (S, K.)

2. **بَقَرَ الْقَوْمَ مَا حَوْلَهُمُ** The people dug the tract around them, and made wells. (Aq.)

5. **تَبَقَّرَ** It (a she-camel's belly) became ripped open; as also **ابْتَقَرَ** and **انْبَقَرَ**. (TA.) — It became open. (Aq.) — And i. q. **تَوَسَّعَ**; (Aq, K;) as also **تَبَيَّنَ**. (K.) So in the phrase **فِي الْعِلْمِ** [He enlarged himself, or took a wide range, in science, or knowledge]; (S, A, Mṣb;) and **بَقَرَ الْعِلْمَ**, inf. n. **بَقَر**, signifies the same. (TA.) And so in the phrase **تَبَقَّرَ فِي الْهَالِ** (S, A, Mṣb,) and **فِي الْأَهْلِ**, (TA,) i. e., He enlarged himself, or he became, or made himself, large, or abundant, in wealth, or camels or the like, and in family; as explained by Aq. (A'Obeyd.) You say also, **تَبَقَّرَ الْكَلَامَ**, [meaning **فِي الْكَلَامِ**] i. e., He was diffuse, or profuse, in speech; syn. **تَفَتَّى**. (A.)

7: see 5.

8: see 5.

Q. Q. 1: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 2: see 5.

بَقَر a gen. n., (S, Mṣb,) a word of well-known meaning, (S, Mṣb, K,) [The bovine genus; the ox, or bull, and cow; and oxen, or bulls, and cows; neat; black cattle;] applied to the domestic and the wild: (TA;) [but the wild have also distinctive appellations, as will be seen below:] n. un. **بَقَرَةٌ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) [but in the K it is said that **بَقَر** is pl. of **بَقَرَةٌ**,] which is applied to the male and the female; (S, Mṣb, K;) the ة being added only to restrict it to unity: (S, Mṣb;) the pl. of **بَقَر** is **أَبْقَر** [a pl. of pauc.], (M,) and **أَبْقَار**, meaning herds of oxen, or bulls, or cows: (Mṣb and TA in art. **أَبِل**;) and the pl. of **بَقَرَةٌ** is **بَقَرَات** (S, Mṣb, K) and **بَقَار** and **بُقَار** (K) and **بَوَاقِر** (Aq, T, K) and **أَبْقُور**; (K;) [or rather this last is a quasi-pl. n.]; and the following [also] are quasi-pl. ns., namely, **بَقُور**, (K,) which is syn. with **بَقَر**, (S,) and **بَقِير**, (K,) or this signifies a collection, or herd, of **بَقَر**, (S,) and **بَاقِر**, (K,) or this signifies a collection, or

herd, of **بَقَر** with their pastors, (Lth, S,) and **بَاقُور**, and **بَاقُورَةٌ**, (K,) or this last is syn. with **بَقَرَةٌ** in the dial. of the people of El-Yemen: (S;) or **بَاقُور** and **بَقُور** and **أَبْقُور** are all syn. with **بَقَر**; and so, accord. to Kṯr, is **بَاقُورَةٌ**. (Mgh.) — **بَقَرُ الْوَحْشِ** [and **الْبَقَرُ الْوَحْشِيُّ**] signify The wild ox, or bull, and cow; and wild oxen, or bulls, and cows, collectively: n. un. **بَقَرَةُ الْوَحْشِ** and **الْبَقَرَةُ الْوَحْشِيَّةُ**; masc. and fem.: in Egypt, these appellations are applied to the antelope *defassa* of modern zoologists: so says Sir Gardner Wilkinson; and to this, I believe, they generally apply in the poems &c. of the early Arabs: it is a species of bovine antelope: in Barbary, it seems that the animal thus called is another species of bovine antelope, or perhaps a variety of the former; it is said to be what is termed by Pallas antelope *bubalis*; by others, *alcephalus bubalis*, or *acronotus bubalis*; and this is said to come occasionally to the Nile: but the Arabic appellations given above are employed with much laxity: thus we find **بَقَرُ الْوَحْشِ** explained as meaning] a kind of animal of which there are four different species: the first called **مَها** [i. e. **مَها**, a coll. gen. n. of which the n. un. is **مَهاة**]; the second, **أَبِل** [i. e. **أَبِل**]; the third **يَحْمُور** [i. e. **يَحْمُور**, or **يَامُور**]; the fourth, **ثَيْل** [or **ثَيْل**], and also **يَاقُور** [i. e. **يَاقُور**]; (Ed-Demeerie, cited by De Sacy, erroneously written by him "Domairi," in his Chrest. Ar. sec. ed. ii. 435 et seq. or what is called in Persian **كوزن** [or **كُونَن**] (see also **إَيْل** in art. **أَوَّل**); it has a great horn, with branches; an additional branch growing upon its horn every year; and its horn is solid, thus differing from the horns of other animals, for their horns are hollow: when it hears singing, and the sounds of musical instruments, it listens thereto, and then it takes no care to guard itself from the arrows, by reason of its intense delight therein: when it raises its ear, it hears sounds; and when it relaxes it, it hears not anything. (Kzw: also cited by De Sacy, ubi suprā.) The Arabs regard **بَقَر** [meaning **بَقَرُ الْوَحْشِ**] as ominous of evil, because of the sharpness of their horns. (Ham p. 285.) — **مِلْءُ مَسْكِ الْبَقَرَةِ** [The quantity that fills the hide of the bull, or cow,] means a large quantity. (A.) — **الطَّبَاءُ عَلَى الْبَقَرِ** [or **الطَّبَاءُ** and **الْكِرَابُ** and **الْكِرَابُ عَلَى الْبَقَرِ**] are provs. of the Arabs. (TA.) [See arts. **طَبِي** and **كِرَب** and **كَلَب**.] — **عَيْنُ الْبَقَرِ** [The buphthalmum, or ox-eye;] i. q. **بَهَار**, q. v. (S in art. **بَهَر**.) — **أَعْيُنُ الْبَقَرِ** A species of grape, black, large, round, and not very sweet. (K, TA.) In Palestine, applied to a species of **إِجَاص** [or plum]. (K, TA.) — **بَقَر** is also applied to a family, or household; those who dwell with a man, and whose maintenance is incumbent on him. (TA.) You say, **جَاءَ فُلَانٌ يَجْرُ بَقَرَهُ** Such a one came dragging along his family, or household. (A, TA.) And **فُلَانٌ بَقَرَةٌ مِنْ عِيَالٍ** Upon such a one is dependent a troop, or large number, of his family, and of camels or the like; (A, TA;) and in like manner you say,

فُلَانٌ فِي بَقَرٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ. (A.) And **كَرِشٌ مِنْ عِيَالٍ** Such a one is among a large company of men. (A.)

بَقِيرٌ Slit; ripped; split; cut, or divided, lengthwise; as also **مَبْقُورٌ**. (K.) — A she-camel having her belly ripped open so as to disclose her foetus. (S.) — A mare's colt or foal that is born in a [membrane such as is called] **مَاسِكَةٌ** or **سَلَى**: (K:) so termed because this is ripped open over it. (TA.) — Also, and **بَقِيرَةٌ**, A garment of the kind called **بُرْد**, which is slit [in the middle], and worn (As, K) by a woman, who throws it upon her neck, [putting her head through the slit,] (As,) without sleeves, (As, K,) and without a **جَبَب** [or an opening at the bosom]; (As;) i. q. **إِنْب** [q. v.], which is a kind of shirt without sleeves, worn by women. (S.) — See also **بَقَر**.

بَقِيرَةٌ: see **بَقِير**.

بَقَّارٌ A grave-digger; syn. **حَفَّارٌ**. (TA.) — A worker in iron; a blacksmith. (K.) — An owner, or a possessor, [or an attendant,] of **بَقَر** [or oxen, or bulls, or cows]. (K.)

عَصَا بَقَّارِيَّةٌ A strong staff or stick [such, app., as is used for driving oxen or bulls or cows]. (K.)

الْبَاقِرُ The lion: (K:) because, when he catches his prey, he rips open his belly. (TA.) — **بَاقِرٌ** and **بَاقِرَةٌ**, [the latter an intensive epithet,] A man who inquires, and searches to the utmost, after sciences. (A.) And **بَاقِرٌ عَلَى** One who enlarges himself, or takes a wide range, in science, or knowledge. (Mṣb.) — **فِتْنَةُ بَاقِرَةٍ** (S, K,) occurring in a trad., (TA,) † A sedition, discord, dissension, or the like, that severs society; (K;) that corrupts religion, and separates men: or that is wide-spreading and great: (TA:) it is likened to the disease of the belly; meaning the yellow water or fluid: (S;) or to pain of the belly; because its exciting cause and its cure are unknown. (TA.) — See also **بَقَر**.

بَاقِرَةٌ: see **بَاقِر**.

بَقِيرَةٌ Abundance of wealth, or of camels or the like, and of commodities, or household goods or utensils and furniture. (K.)

بَاقُور:
بَقُور:
بَاقُورَةٌ:
أَبْقُور:
مَبْقُور: see **بَقَر**; each in two places.

بقس

بَقْسٌ and **بَقْسِيْنٌ**, (K,) the latter written, in some copies of the K, **بَقْسِيْسٌ**, (TA,) [The box-tree; Greek $\pi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$;] a certain kind of tree, resembling the **أَس** [or myrtle] in leaves and berries: or i. q. **شَمِشَاد** [a Persian word, also applied to the box-tree]: (K:) it grows in the country of the Greeks; and spoons and doors are made of it, because of its hardness: and it may be with **ش** [بَقْسِيْنٌ, which is explained by Sgh and in the K as