A horse that is brought [or kept] near [to the tent, or dwelling], and treated generously, and not left to seek for pasture: fem. with 5:] or this is done only with mares, lest a stallion of low race should cover them: (IDrd, S, O, K:) or عَيْلُ مَقْرِية signifies horses that are [kept] near at hand, and prepared [for riding]: (El-Ahmar, TA:) or horses that have been prepared by scant food (ضَعَرَت) for riding: (Sh, TA:) or horses of generous race, that are not confined in the pasturage, but are confined near to the tents, or dwellings, prepared for running. (R, TA.) And إبل مَقْرَبَة Camels girded for riding: (Sh, O, K:) or camels upon which are saddles (رحال) cased with leather, whereon kings ride: but this explanation has been disallowed. (Aboo-Sa'eed [i. e. (.مُكْرَبَاتُ See also [.مُكْرَبَاتُ As], TA.)

A woman, and a mare, and a ewe or goat, (Ṣ, O,) and an ass, (Lth, TA,) near to bringing forth: (Ṣ, O, K, TA:) [said to be] not used in relation to a camel; (Ṣ, O, TA;) the epithet used in this case being مُقَارِبُ: (TA:) [but see the verb:] the pl. is مُقَارِبُ; (Ṣ, O, K, TA;) as though they had imagined the sing. to be مُقَارِبُ. (TA.)

مُقْرَبُ see أَزَايَةُ see and see also : مُقْرَبَةُ

مَّقُرْبَةٌ : see قَرَابَةٌ ; and see also وَرَابَةٌ , latter

. قَرَابَةٌ see : مَقْرِبَةٌ

الكُرُوبِيُّونَ : see الكُرُوبِيُّونَ. See also what here follows, in two places.

هُلٌ مِنْ مُقَرِّبَةِ خَبَرٍ and مُقَرَّبٌ ♦ and شَأْوٌ مُقَرِّبَةٍ ♦ خَبَرٍ and and مُقَرِّبَةٍ ♦ خَبَرٍ and مُقَرِّبَة ♦ خَبَرٍ and مُقَرِّبة ♦ خَبَرٍ being thus put in the place of : see [مُقَرِّبً in] art. عُرب. (TA.)

مُقَارَبُ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

شَارِبُ مُفَارِبُ, with kesr to the j, ! A thing of a middling sort, between the good and the bad: (Ṣ, O, Ķ:) and also a cheap thing: (Ṣ, O:) and عَامِ a garment that is not good: (Mṣb:) you should not say أَمُفَارُبُ (ISk, Ṣ, O, Mṣb,) with fet-ḥ: (ISk, Mṣb:) you say also رَجُلُ مُفَارِبُ (Isk, Ṣ, or a middling sort]: and وَمُنَاعُ مُفَارِبُ [a man of a middling sort]: and وَمُنَاعُ مُفَارِبُ (TA:) or you say with kesr, [meaning a religion of a middling sort], and وَمُنَاعُ مُفَارِبُ with fet-ḥ, (Ķ, TA,) meaning [a commodity, &c.,] not precious. (TA.)

A short man: because his extremities are near together. (O.) — And المُتَقَارِبُ is the name of The fifteenth metre of verse; (O;) the metre composed of فَعُولُنْ فَعُلْ [One species of]

(K:) so called because its أُوْتَاد are near together; there being between every two of them one سَبَب. (O, K..)

## قربس

but the latter is only used , قَرْبُوسٌ and ,قَرْبُوسٌ in poetry, (S,) by poetic license, (K,) because is not one of the measures of Arabic words, (S,) or, accord. to AZ, is a dial. form, and, as such, is said by MF, to be written and with the ق with damm to the وقربوس quiescent, but this is a mistake; (TA;) [A thing] pertaining to the saddle of a horse; (S;) each of the two curved pieces of wood of the saddle of a horse, (IDrd, K,) which form its fore part and its hinder part; [one answering to the pommel of our saddle, and the other being the شَرْخَان troussequin;] together corresponding to the of the [camel's saddle called] زُحُل in the قربوس are the عَضْدَان, which are its two legs, that lie against, or upon, the رُقّتُان, which are [the two :عضدان boards that form] the inner sides of the each قربوس has two legs (عضدان) and what are termed دِنَّبَتَان: then come the دِنَّبَتَان, which are the two things against which comes the بَادّ of عَرَاقَان are the دِقْتَان are the عَرَاقَان which are the two edges of the دقتان, at the fore part of the saddle and its hinder part: (IDrd:) the pl. is قرابيس. (K.) Some of the people of Syria pronounce the word with teshdeed, [قربوس],] which is wrong; and make its pl. قَرُبَابِيس, which is more wrong. (O.)

## قرث

1. قَرِثُ , aor. :, (O, K,) inf. n. قَرِثُ , (TA,) He toiled; and gained or earned, or sought gain or sustenance. (O, K.) خَرَثُهُ الأُمْرُ i. q. خَرَثُهُ الأُمْرُ , meaning لَمُرَبُّنِي الأُمْرُ , The affair, or event, grieved me; and burdened me heavily, or overburdened me. (Aş, O.)

8. الشَّلَاتُ and الشَّلَاتُ, The two unripe dates, and the three, grew together, intermingling. ('Eesà Ibn-'Omar, Ó and TA in art.

A small [leathern vessel for water, of the kind called] رَصُوهَ (O, K:) mentioned by Th, on the authority of IAar: (O:) فَرْثُ is a dial. var. thereof; (TA;) [or] this latter, mentioned by Az, in art. فرة, is a mistranscription. (O.)

.قَرِيثًا، عود : قَرِيثَى

قَوَاتًا: see what next follows, in four places.

رَبُسُرُ وَرِيثَاءَ (Ks, S, O, K,) with the lengthened alif and without tenween, (Ks, S, O,) and \$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =

and it is also used as the complement of a prefixed noun; [so that one says also بُسْرُ قَرِيثًاء , and likewise, and each in like manner قَــرَاتُــاً، ♦ app. prefixed;] and it is تَشْرُ and with تَشْرُ dualized and is pluralized; and there is no word in which the كُرِيثَاء, in which the ك is app. a substitute [for ق; (ISd, L;) and which is said by AZ to he syn. with قَرِيثُنَاء as applied to should be added as a word كَثْيَرْاً، [but : بُسْر of the same form; and perhaps there are other instances:] and accord. to Abu-l-Jarráh, one says ♦ تَهْرٌ قَرِيثَى, (Ṣ, O,) not with the lengthened alif, (S,) i. e. with the shortened alif: (O:) the meaning is, A species of dates, (S, K,) of (K) the sweetest, or best, thereof, in the state in which they are termed ', (S, O, K;) a species of dates, which are black, and of which the skin or flesh] thereof الحلَّة off from the الحلَّة when they become ripe; as AHn says, they are the best of dates in the state in which they are termed ; and he adds, the dried thereof are black: (L, TA:) [and palm trees that produce such dates:] some say that the word [قريثاًء] is [i. e. foreign or Pers.]. (TA.)

قَرِّيتٌ A certain species of fish; (Ṣ;) a dial. var. of جِرِّيتٌ [q. v.]. (Ṣ, Ķ.\*)

## رح

1. قَرَحُهُ , (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ,\*) aor. ع., (Mạb, K,) inf. n. قُرْحُ (S, A, Mgh, L, Mab) and وَرُحُ (A,) or the latter is a simple subst., (L, Msb,) He wounded him; syn. جرحه. (S, Mgh, Msb, said of an قُرِحَ عِثْراً . see 8. \_ And قَرِحَ بِثُواً arrow: see 8. \_\_ قُرِحَ said of a camel, He was attacked by the disease termed قُرْحَة [q. v.]; as also أُورِّحَ (L.) \_\_ وَأَرْحَهُ بِالسَّقِ لِلهِ (Ş, A, L, K, [in some copies of the K, قَرْحُ ,]) inf. n. قَرْحُ , (Ṣ,) ! He accused him to his face (استَقْبَلُهُ) with truth : (S, A, L, K:) or [simply] he accused him (alo) with truth. (L.) See an ex. voce قُرْحَانَ. [See also 3.] = قَرَحُ (S, A, Msb, K,) aor. :, (A, Mab, K,) inf. n. قَرُوح ; (S, A, K;) and قرر , aor. ع, inf. n. قَرْح; and اقرح; (إلى ;) the last mentioned by Lh, but bad, or of weak authority, and rejected; (TA;) said of a horse, (A, K,) or of a solid-hoofed animal, (S, Msb,) He finished teething, (S, Mab, K,) completing his fifth year: (S, Msb:) or became in the state corresponding to that of the camel that is termed بازل: or shed [his corner-nipper, i. e.] the tooth next after the زباعية: (K:) when a horse's nipper that is next to the central pair of nippers falls out, and a new tooth grows in its place, he is termed رَبَاعِ: this is when he has completed his fourth year: and when the time of his قُرُوح comes, [the corner-nipper which