

## قعب

2. تَقْعِبُ [as inf. n. of the pass. v. قَعِبَ], used in relation to a solid hoof, means †The being مقْبٍ [i. e. round, or hemispherical,] like the [drinking-cup, or bowl, called] قَعْبٌ. (K, TA. [See also مُقْعَبٌ.]) — And التَّقْعِيبُ signifies تَغْيِيرُ الْكَلَامِ; (K;) or تَغْيِيرُ التَّقْعِيبِ signifies تَغْيِيرُ (S, O;) [or التَّقْعِيبُ فِي الْكَلَامِ signifies التَّغْيِيرُ فِيهِ, i. e. †The speaking with a guttural voice, or from the furthest part of the fauces; or the doing thus, with a twisting of the sides of the mouth; and opening the mouth so that it becomes as though it were a cup such as is called قَعْبٌ: (see مُقْعَبٌ:)] you say, قَعِبَ فِي كَلَامِهِ and قَعِرَ; both meaning the same. (L, TA.)

Q. Q. 3. اقْعَنَى He put his hands upon the ground, and sat in such a posture as to be ready to rise. (TA in art. قَعَنَ, from a trad.)

قَعْبٌ A deep wooden drinking-cup or bowl: (S, O;) or a large vessel like the [bowl called] قَصْعَةٌ (Mab:) or a large, rude, drinking-cup or bowl: (A, K;) or one inclining more nearly to be small: (A, K;) to which a solid hoof is likened: (TA:) or such as satisfies the thirst of a man: (A, K;) accord. to IʿAqr, the first [or smallest] of drinking-cups or bowls is that called the غَمَرُ, which does not hold enough to satisfy [a man's] thirst: next is the قَعْبُ, which is [a cup] large enough to satisfy the thirst of a man; and sometimes it satisfies the thirst of two men, and three: and then, the عَسَ: (TA:) the pl. is قَعَبَةٌ (S, O, K) and (K) قَعَابٌ and أَقْعَبُ (Mab, K,) the last a pl. of paucity. (TA.) — And †Depth of speech, or language. (O, K, TA.) One says, هَذَا كَلَامٌ لَهُ قَعْبٌ †This is speech, or language, having depth. (TA.) — And in the T, in art. قَعَعَ, the phrase أَقْعَا بَيْضَ الْأَسْنَانِ is expl. as meaning قَعَابُ الْأَوْرَاقِ [app. for الْأَقْعَا مِنَ الْأَسْنَانِ i. e. The white in respect of the teeth, of the young; for الاوراق seems to be here used in a sense assigned to its sing., الورق, namely, الأَحْدَاثُ, pl. of الْحَدَثُ, which is syn. with الْفَتَى, of which الْأَقْعَا is pl.: but for this usage of قَعَابُ I am unable to account: I incline to think it a mistranscription, though I do not know any word resembling it for which it may have been substituted]. (TA.)

قَعْبَةٌ †A thing resembling [the kind of receptacle called] حَقَّةٌ, pertaining to a woman: or a covered حَقَّةٌ for سَوِيقٌ [i. e. meal of parched barley or the like]: (K;) or a thing resembling a covered حَقَّةٌ in which is a woman's سَوِيقٌ. (O.)

قَعْبَةٌ †A [hollow, or cavity, such as is termed] نَقْرَةٌ, in a mountain. (O, K.)

قَعْبٌ A large number: (K;) or a number: and a large number or quantity. (O.)

قَاعِبٌ A wolf that howls much. (O, K.)

عَقَابٌ عَقْنَابَةٌ i. q. عَقَابٌ قَعْنَابَةٌ (O, K,) formed by transposition, meaning [An eagle] having sharp talons. (O. [See more in art. عَقَب.])

قَعْبٌ †A solid hoof likened to a قَعْبٌ; (S, O;) round like the قَعْبُ. (A.) — And سَرَّةٌ مُقْعَبَةٌ †A navel resembling a قَعْبُ, (A, O, K,) sunk in the belly, and elevated in the part around it. (O.) — And حَجَرٌ مُقْعَبٌ †A stone in which is a hollow, or cavity, resembling the قَعْبُ. (A.)

فُلَانٌ مُقْعَبٌ مُقْعَرٌ †Such a one is a person who twists the sides of his mouth, and who speaks [with a guttural voice, or] with [or from] the furthest part of his fauces, and opens his mouth [making it to be] as though it were a [cup such as is called] قَعْبُ. (A, TA.)

## قعت

1. قَعْتُ لَهُ قَعْتَةً (S, O, K, TA, \*) [accord. to which last, قَعْتَةٌ is an inf. n., as also قَعْتُ, but, if an inf. n., it is app. an inf. n. un.,] aor. قَعْتُ, (accord. to the TK, [but I think it is more probably ٢, agreeably with a general rule, like the aor. of the same verb in the next sentence,]) means قَعْتُ لَهُ حَقْنَةً (S, O,) i. e. I gave to him a small quantity, (S, O, K, \*) مِنْ الشَّيْءِ [of the thing]. (TA.) = قَعْتُ الشَّيْءَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. قَعْتُ, He (a man) eradicated, or uprooted, the thing; (IDrd, O, L;) and (O) so قَعْتُهُ, inf. n. تَقْعِيبُ. (O, K.)

2: see what immediately precedes.

4. اقْعَثَ فِي مَالِهِ He acted extravagantly in respect of his property. (ISk, S, O, K, \*) — And اقْعَثَ لَهُ الْعَطِيَّةَ He made the gift to him large; (S, O, K, TA;) and so اقْعَثَهَا, and اقْعَثُهُ [i. e. اقْعَثُهُ الْعَطِيَّةَ]. (TA. See the verse cited voce مُقْعَثٌ; and the remark of As respecting it.)

7. انْقَعَتْ It was, or became, pulled out, or up, (As, S, O, TA,) from the foundation, or utterly; (As, S, TA;) it was, or became, eradicated, or uprooted. (K.) One says, ضَرْبُهُ فَأَنْقَعَتْ He struck it, and it became pulled out, or up, (As, S, O, TA,) from the foundation, or utterly. (As, S, TA.) — And It (a wall) fell down from its foundation: like انْقَعَفَ. (As, S, O.)

8. اقْتَعَثَ He (a digger) took forth much earth from a well. (O, K.) — See also 4.

قَعْتُ Muchness, or abundance. (TA. [See قَعِيبٌ.])

قَعْتُهُ: see the first sentence of this art.

قُعَاتٌ A certain disorder in the noses of sheep, or goats: (O, K;) thus expl. by Aboo-Turáb. (O.)

قَعِيبٌ (O, K,) as expl. by As, (O,) Paltry, or little in quantity; syn. هَيْبٌ and يَسِيرٌ. (O, K.)

[See also مُقْعَثٌ.] — And Abundant, or copious; applied to rain: (S, O, K;) and to a benefit, or benefaction, &c.: (TA:) and to a gift (سَبَبٌ): (O, TA:) and, (S, K, TA,) or as some say, (O,) to a torrent (سَيْلٌ), (S, O, K,) as meaning thus, (S, O,) or as meaning great: (K;) whence, in a verse of Ru-beh,

\* مَا شَاءَ مِنْ أَبْوَابٍ كَسِبَ مُقْعَثٌ \*

[What he will of the means of the attainment of abundant gain]; مُقْعَثٌ being of the measure from قَعِيبٌ as applied to rain &c. (O. [The word كَسِبَ, of which the right reading is certainly as above, is there imperfectly written, more like كَسِبَ than كَسَبَ.])

مُقْعَثٌ [pass. part. n. of 4]. Ru-beh says,

\* أَقْعَنَى مِنْهُ بِسَبَبٍ مُقْعَثٍ \*

[He gave me liberally thereof, or from him, a large gift, (lit., accord. to the explanation of the verb, a gift made large,) not such as was small, or not such as was obtained by importunity, nor such as was slow in coming]: (S, TA:) but As says that Ru-beh has done ill in using the phrase مُقْعَثٌ; for مُقْعَثٌ, he says, means paltry, or little in quantity; syn. هَيْبٌ and يَسِيرٌ [like قَعِيبٌ, which is said to have this meaning and also the contr. thereof]. (TA. [Perhaps the right reading in the verse cited above is مُقْعَثٌ.]

قَعِيبٌ: see قَعِيبٌ. [See also what here immediately precedes.]

## قعد

1. قَعَدَ (S, K, &c.,) aor. ٢, (A, L,) inf. n. قَعْدٌ and مَقْعَدٌ (S, L, K) and قَعْدٌ (L,) He sat; i. q. جَلَسَ [when the latter is used in its largest sense]; (S, A, L, K;) so accord. to 'Orweh Ibn-Zubeyr, a high authority; contr. of قَامَ: (L:) or it signifies he sat down; or sat after standing: and جَلَسَ, he sat after lying on his side or prostrating himself: (Kh, I Kh, El-Harcerec, K;) or, as some say, قَعَدَ signifies he sat for some length of time. (MF.) See also جَلَسَ. — [And hence, He remained.] قَامَ وَقَعَدَ †He experienced griefs which disquieted him so that he could not remain at rest, but stood up and sat down. (Mgh, art. قَدِمَ.) [See an ex. voce سَدَّةٌ.] هَذَا شَيْءٌ يَقْعُدُ †[This is a thing for which the enemy will be restless in his attempts against thee]. (A.) ضَرْبُهُ ضَرْبَةُ ابْنَةِ أَقْعَدَى وَقَوْمِي He beat him with a beating of a female slave: (IAqr, L, K:\*) who is thus called because she sits and stands in the service of her masters, being ordered to do so. (IAqr, L.) — قَعَدَ لَهُ, properly, He sat for him, often means He lay in wait for him, in the road, or way: see an ex. in a verse cited voce سَدَّةٌ. — قَعَدَتِ الرَّحْبَةُ †The