

Ibn-Máweeyeh, of the tribe of Teiyi, (TA,) uses النَّقْرُ for النَّقْرُ, meaning النَّقْرُ بِالْحَيْلِ [The smacking with the tongue to urge the horses]: pausing after the word, at the end of a hemistich, he transfers the vowel of the ر to the ق, (S, K,) agreeably with the dial. of certain of the Arabs, (TA,) that the hearer may know it to be the vowel of the [final] letter when there is no pause; (S;) like as you say, هَذَا بَكَرٌ and مَرَرْتُ بِبَكْرٍ: but this is not done when the word is in the accus. case: (S, K:) and if you choose, you may make the final letter quiescent in pausing, though it is preceded by a quiescent letter. (S.) — Hence also, النَّاقُورُ فَإِذَا نَعَرَ فِي النَّاقُورِ [Kur, lxxiv. 8,] † For when the horn shall be blown: (S, * A, * Bd, K:) from نَعَرَ signifying † the making a sound: originally, striking, which is the cause of sound. (Bd.) See also نَاقُورٌ, below. — Also, نَعَرَ He bored, perforated, or made a hole through or in or into, a thing: (TA:) or he did so with a مِئْقَارٌ: (S:) and, inf. n. نَعَرَ, he hollowed out, or excavated, a piece of wood. (Mgh, Mṣb.) نَعَرَ and نَعَّرَ, (so in some copies of the K, and in the TA,) both in the pass. form, (TA,) said of stone and of wood and the like, signify alike, (K,) It was bored, or perforated, or it had a hole made through or in or into it: (TA:) [and it was hollowed out.] You say, نَعَرَ الْبَيْضَةَ عَنِ الْفَرْخِ, (K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. نَعَرَ, (TA.) He made a hole in the egg [so as to disclose the young bird]. (K.) And نَعَرَتِ الْحَيْلُ بِحَوَافِرِهَا, (A,) and نَعَرَتْ بِحَوَافِرِهَا نَعْرًا, (Lth, K,) The horses made hollows in the ground with their hoofs. (Lth, A, K.) And in like manner, نَعَرَتْ السُّيُولُ نَعْرًا The torrents left hollows in the ground, in which water was retained. (TA.) — Hence, نَعَرَ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ; (Mṣb;) and نَعَرَ عَنْهُ, (S, K,) inf. n. تَنْقِيرٌ; (S;) and نَعَرَهُ; and تَنْقَرُهُ; and تَنْقَرُهُ; (K;) † He searched or inquired into the thing; investigated, scrutinized, or examined, it; (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) and endeavoured to know it: (TA;) and so نَعَرَ عَنِ الْخَبْرِ † he investigated the news, and endeavoured to know it. (A.) [And hence,] نَعَرَ السَّهْمَ بَيْنَ إصْبَعَيْهِ, (K, in art. حن,) or عَلَى الْإِبْهَامِ, inf. n. تَنْقِيرٌ, (K, in art. دوم,) [He tried the sonorific quality of the arrow by turning it round between his fingers, or upon his thumb: see حَنَّانٌ, and دَرَّ السَّهْمِ, and see also 4, in art. دوم: or نَعَرَ السَّهْمَ signifies he made the arrow to produce a sharp sound [by turning it round between his fingers, or] upon his thumb. (TK, in art. دوم.)

2: see 1, last two sentences.

4: see 1, in three places, in the first half. — انقَرَعَتْ, (S, K,) inf. n. انقَارٌ, (TA,) He refrained, forbore, abstained, or desisted, from it or him; he left, or relinquished, it or him. (S, * K.) Hence

the saying, ضَرَبَهُ فَمَا انقَرَعَتْ عَنْهُ حَتَّى قَتَلَهُ He beat him and left him not until he killed him. (TA.) And hence the saying of I'Ab, مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيَنْقَرَهُ, i.e., God will not leave the slayer of the believer until He destroy him. (S, TA.)

5: see 1, last signification.

8: see 1, latter part, in four places.

نَقْرٌ † A slight sound that is heard in consequence of striking the thumb against the middle finger [and then letting them fly apart in opposite directions, passing each other]: (S, K:) [or the snapping with the fingers, or with the thumb and middle finger, or with the thumb and first finger; as also نَقِيرٌ: n. un. of the former with ٥.] One says, مَا أَثَابَهُ نَقْرَةً † [He did not reward him with even a snap of the fingers;] meaning, with anything: (S, K [in the former of which it is implied that نَقْرَةٌ thus used is from نَعَرَ in the first of the senses explained above:]) not used thus save in a negative phrase. (S.) A poet says,

• وَهِنَّ حَرَىٰ أَلَّا يُثِيبَنَّكَ نَقْرَةً •
• وَأَنْتَ حَرَىٰ بِالنَّارِ حِينَ تُثِيبُ •

† [And they are fit, or worthy, not, to reward thee with anything, and thou art fit for, or worthy of, the fire of hell when thou rewardest]. (S.) Or the right reading in both these instances is نَقْرَةٌ, with damm. (TA.) [See نَقْرَةٌ.] One says also, لَمْ يَكْتَرْتُ لِي بِقَدْرِ نَقْرَةٍ إِصْبِجَ † [He did not care for me so much as a snap of a finger]. (A.) [See also an ex. in a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. شَأْو.] I'Ab, in explanation of the words of the Kur, [iv. 123,] وَلَا يُظْلَمُونَ نَقِيرًا, put the end of his thumb against the inner side of his first finger, then made a snapping with it (ثُمَّ نَقَرَهَا), and said, This is what is termed نَقِيرٌ; [denoting the lit. meaning to be † And they shall not be wronged a snap of the fingers.] (TA.) But see نَقْرَةٌ, below. — Also, A sound, or slight sound, by which a horse is put in motion: (TṢ, K:) as also نَقِيرٌ: (TA:) or the former has one or other of the different significations assigned to it above, in the explanations under the head of نَعَرَ بِالذَّابَةِ. (K, &c.)

نَقْرَةٌ: see نَقْرَةٌ.

نَقْرَةٌ: see نَعَرَ, in four places.

نَقْرَةٌ A small hollow or cavity in the ground: (S:) or a hollow or cavity in the ground, not large: (Mṣb:) or a hollow or cavity in the ground in which water stagnates: (TA:) or a round وَهْدَةٌ [or hollow] in the ground, (K, TA,) not large, in which water stagnates: (TA:)

pl. نَقَرٌ (A, K) and نِقَارٌ (K:) نَقِيرٌ also signifies a hollow, or cavity, in the ground; and its pl. is أَنْقَرَةٌ. (S.) — Hence, (S,) The place where the قِمْحَدُودَةٌ [or occiput] ends, in the back part of the neck; (K;) i.e., the hollow in the back of the neck; (TA;) what is called نَقْرَةٌ الْقَفَا; (S, A, Mṣb;) i.e., the hollow where the brain ends; the cupping in that part occasions forgetfulness: (Mṣb:) [and any similar hollow; as the pit of the stomach: and a dimple: accord. to present usage; and in this sense it is used in the A, K, and TA, voce فَحْصَةٌ.] — The cavity, or socket, of the eye. (K.) — Foramen ani; syn. ثَقْبُ الْإِسْتِ: (K:) but in the L it is said that ثَقْبُ الْوَرِكِ نَقْرَةٌ signifies the hole, or perforation, that is in the middle of the haunch; [app. meaning the sacro-ischiatric foramen: see الْغَائِلُ, in art. فِيل: but perhaps it may sometimes mean the socket of the thigh-bone; for نَقْرَةٌ signifies any socket of a bone.] (TA.) — The little spot [or embryo] upon the back of a date-stone, (AHeyth, K,) which is as though it were hollowed, (TA,) and from which the palm-tree grows forth; (AHeyth;) as also نَقِيرٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and نَعْرٌ (K) and أَنْقُورٌ. (Sgh, K.) You say, مَا أَثَابَهُ نَقْرَةً, (El-Baṣā'ir, TA,) and نَقِيرًا, (A,) lit., [He did not reward him] with even a little spot on the back of a date-stone; (A, El-Baṣā'ir;) meaning, † with the meanest thing. (El-Baṣā'ir.) In the S and K, مَا أَثَابَهُ نَقْرَةً: see نَعَرَ. And مَا أُغْنَىٰ عَنِّي نَقْرَةٌ: He did not stand me in stead of the meanest thing. (A.) Lebeed says, bewailing the death of his brother Arbad,

• وَلَيْسَ النَّاسُ بَعْدَكَ فِي نَقِيرٍ •

lit., [And the people, after thee, are not worth] a little spot on the back of a date-stone; meaning, † [after thee they are not worth anything]. (S.) And hence, accord. to ISK [and the Jel], the saying in the Kur, [iv. 123,] وَلَا يُظْلَمُونَ نَقِيرًا [And they shall not be wronged even as to a little spot on the back of a date-stone.] (TA.) Hence also, [in verse 56 of the same chap.,] لَا يُؤْتُونَ النَّاسَ نَقِيرًا † They would not give men a thing as inconsiderable as the little hollow in the back of a date-stone. (Jel.) See also نَعَرَ. — The place in which a bird lays its eggs: (K:) pl. نَقَرٌ. (TA.)

نَقِيرٌ: see نَعَرَ, in three places. — What is bored, or perforated; and what is hollowed out, or excavated; مَا نَقِبَ, TA, and نَقَرَ, K, TA; of stone, and of wood, and the like. (K, TA.) — A piece of wood, (Mṣb,) or a block of wood, (أَصْلُ خَشَبَةٍ, S, K,) or a stump, or the lower part, (أَصْلُ,) of a palm-tree, (T,)