(Ş, K) غيَارْ S, inf. n. (Ş, K) بتَغُورُ (Ş, K) الشَّهُسُ and غوور ; (K;) and غورت ; (K;) The sun set : (S, K:) and in like manner one says [غار] and غَارَتْ \_\_ (TA.) أَغُورُ \* (Ş, TA) and غُور , aor. عَيْنُهُ (Ş, Mab,) inf. n. عَوْد غُور (Ş, Mab, TA ;) and غُارَت , aor. عُور ; (Ş, TA;) and غورت (TA;) His eye sank, or became depressed, (lit. entered,) in the head; (S, TA;) i. q. انْخَسَفْتُ . (Mab.) \_\_ أَنْخَسَفْتُ + The day became intensely hot [app., like , meaning when the sun had declined from the meridian]: (K:) hence الغَائرة [q. v.]. (TA.) \_ See also 2. He sought for, or after, a يَغُورُ , Bor. يَغُورُ (Ling. (TA.) = غَارُ لَهُمْ and عَارُهُمْ [aor. عَارُهُمْ (TA.) inf. n. غيرة, He (God) bestored upon them (K,) i. e. مورة [a provision of corn, or wheat, &c.]. (TA.) [See also art. غير.] — He benefited them ; (\$ in art. غَارَهُمْ بِخَيْرِ and TA;) and so and غَارُهُم , aor. عَبَار , (K,) inf. n. غَارُهُم ; (TA;) or غَارَهُمْ بِخَيْرٍ (TA;) He (God) bestowed upon them abundance of the produce of the earth, and rain: (K, TA:) and غَارَهُمْ بِرِزْقِ He bestowed upon them means of subsistence. (TA.) You say مِنَدْيِ also بِمَطْرِ also (K,) and بِعَيْثِ عُرْنَا بِغَيْثِ, and (TA,) and غُرُنَا مِنْكَ بِغَيْثِ, (S,) O God, aid us, or succour us, with rain (S, K) from Thee, (S,) and with prosperity. (TA.) [See also art. غير.] and يَغُورُهُ , IIe gave the man the bloodwit [which is termed غور and غير and المنابع عنور (ISk, TA:) and so غيره. (TA in art. غيره) = or rather غِيرَةً , inf. n. عَارَ عَلَى أَهْله (see art. غَيرة)] and غَيرة, [He was jealous of his wife.] (IĶtt.) غَيْرة and غَيْرة, (S, so in my two copies,) or غيرة and غيرة, with kesr, (K,) signify فُلَانْ شَدِيدُ الغَارِ عَلَى You say فُلَانْ شَدِيدُ الغَارِ عَلَى i. e. الغيرة [Such a one is vehemently jealous of his wife]. (TA.) See also art. غير.

2. غور, inf. n. تَغُوير: see 1, in five places. \_ Also He slept in the middle of the day; (S,\* K, TA;) and so Vie. (K, TA.) \_ And He alighted (Lth, S, K, TA) to sleep (Lth, S, TA) in the middle of the day. (Lth, S, K, TA.) And Make ye the camels to lie down with us during the vehement midday-heat. (Jm and TA in art. رمض .) IAar says that ♦مغور signifies One alighting in the middle of the day for a little while and then departing [i. e. resuming his jour-مَا بِتَ هَٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ إِلَّا تَغُوبِوا TA.) And مَا بِتَّ هَٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ إِلَّا تَغُوبِوا occurs in a trad. as meaning [I did not tarry, or have not tarried, this night, ] save in taking a nap [like the sleep in the middle of the day]. (TA.) \_ Also He entered upon the middle of the day. (K, TA.) \_ And He journeyed in the middle of the day: (Lth, K:) or he (a rider upon a camel or upon a horse or other beast,) journeyed until the declining of the sun from the meridian, and غـور النّهَارُ And غـور النّهَارُ then alighted. (ISh, TA.) I [app. The day became intensely hot when] the

sun declined from the meridian. (Ibn-Buzurj, TA. [See also غورهٔ ]) = غورهٔ inf. n. as above, He put it, or made it to enter, into a low, or depressed, place: he hid, or concealed, it; or caused it to disappear. (Ḥar p. 165.) — And غورهٔ (TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) signifies also He routed, defeated, or put to flight; and he drove away. (K, TA.)

3: see 4; and see also 6.

4. اغار عينه [He made his eye to sink, or become depressed, in his head : see 1]. (TA.) = اغار as intrans.: see 1, in four places. \_\_ Also He went away in, or into, the country, or land. (K.) -And, (Ş, Ķ, &c.,) inf. n. إغَارَة (Ş, Mgh, Msb) and غَارَة, (Mgh,) or the latter is a simple subst., [or quasi-inf. n.,] (Msb,) He hastened, (K,) or was quich, (Msb,) in walking, or marching, or journeying: (Msb, K:) he was quick, (S, Mgh, Mab, K,) and pushed, or pressed, on, or forward, (دُفع), S,) in his running; (S, Mgh, Msb;) said of a horse, (Mgh, Msb,) and of a fox: (S, Mgh:) he (a horse, K) ran vehemently, and was quick, (S, K,) in a غَارَة [or raid, or sudden attach upon a people, or their dwellings,] &c. (K.) Hence the saving, (in a trad. respecting the pilgrimage, TA,) Enter thou upon the time of أَشْرِقُ ثَبِيرٌ كَيْمًا نُغيرُ sunrise, Thebeer, (the name of a mountain near Mekkeh,)] that we may proceed quickly, (S, K,) or push, or press, on, or forward, (Yaakoob, Msb,) to the sacrifice of the pilgrimage : (S, Msb, K:) or to the return from Mine: (Yaakoob:) or that we may plunder the meats of the sacrifices: or that we may enter into the low land. (TA. [See also 2 in art. شرق.]) Hence also the saying, أغَار He was quich, and pushed, or pressed, on, or forward, like as does the fox. (S.) \_\_ ist رَبِّ (Ķ,) inf. n. عَلَى الغُوْمِ (Ş, Mşb,) and مَلَى العَدُوِّ (Ṣ, Ķ) and غَارَةٌ, (Ķ,) or the latter is a simple subst., [or quasi-inf. n., as in the case mentioned above,] (TA,) and مغار, (S, TA,) He made [a raid, or hostile or predatory incursion, into the territory of the enemy; or ] a sudden, or an unexpected, attack [upon the enemy, or] upon the territory or dwellings of the enemy, [with a party of armed horsemen, generally meaning a predatory incursion,] and engaged with them in conflict; (Msb,) or he urged the horses upon, or against, the people; as also استغار : (K, TA:) and in like manner you say غاور العدو, inf. n. اغار الذِّنُّبُ and عُوَارٌ (S.) See also 6. And مُغَاوَرَةً The wolf made an incursion among the sheep or goats; (K. and TA in art. شع;) as also He plun-اغار عَلَيْه TA ibid.) \_ Also اغار عَلَيْه dered it; took it by pillage. (TA.) \_ And jal إِلَى بنى فلان and sometimes ,بِبَنِي فُلَانِ came to the sons of such a one to aid, or succour, them: (IKtt, K:) or to be aided, or succoured, by them. (IĶtt.) = اغار, (S, K,) inf. n. اغارة and quasi-inf. n. غَارَة, (TA,) signifies also He twisted hard (S, K) a rope. (S.) = غار أهله He married another in addition to his wife [and

sun declined from the meridian. (Ibn-Buzurj, so caused her to be jealous: see 1]. (S.) [See also

5: see 1, first signification.

6. اتغاوروا They made [raids, or hostile or predatory incursions, into each other's territories; or] sudden attacks, one upon another, or one party upon the dwellings of another party, and engaged in conflict, one with another; or urged their horses one upon, or against, another; expl. by أغار \* (Ṣ, Ķ:) and so \* أغاوروا \* (Ṣ, Ķ:) and so \* مغاوروا \* (TA.)

8. اغتار He procured ميرة [or provision of corn, or wheat, &c.]. (TA.) \_\_ And He derived, or obtained, benefit, advantage, or profit. (K.)

10. He, or it, descended : (TA:) or he desired to descend into a low land or country. (K, TA.) -See also 4, in two places. = Also He became fat; and fat entered into him: (S, TA:) or you say, استغار الشَّحْمُ فيه fat spread in him; and he became fat; (K, TA;) the pronoun referring to a horse, which is not mentioned in the K; but the explanation in the S is better: or, accord. to Az, استغار is said of the fat and flesh of a shecamel, meaning it became hard, and compact; i. e. it is يَسْتَغِيرُ i. e. it is twisted hard: or, accord. to some, said of the fat of a camel, it means it entered his inside. (TA.) said of a wound, (قُرْحَةٌ, Ş, in the K means It became swollen. (S, K.) = He asked, or begged, of God, غيرة , (K, TA,) i. e. ميرة [provision of corn, or wheat, &c.].

غار A cave, or cavern; syn. غار ; (Ş, K;) in a mountain; (S;) as also مُغَارَةُ and مُغَارَةً (S, K) and مُغَارَةً and مُغَارَةً (K: [but in this sense is omitted in the CK :]) or what resembles a كيف in a mountain, [only differing in being less large,] like a . (TA:) or what is hewn out in a mountain, resembling a when it is large, or spacious, it is called : (Msb:) or mhat resembles a house, or chamber, in a mountain: (Lh, K:) or a low, or depressed, place in a mountain: (Th, K:) or any low, or depressed, land, country, or ground : (K:) see also غور [and غور]: or the hole, or burrow, to which a wild animal betakes itself: (K: [see an instance in art. , conj. 8:]) and sometimes is applied to the coverts of gazelles, among trees : (Ṣ:) the dim. of غُويْر is غُويْر: (Ṣ, Ķ:) [of which see two exs. (a prov. and a verse) voce and the pl. (of pauc., TA) أَغُوَار (IJ, K) and (of mult., TA) غيران. (S, Msb, K.) -Also The portion of the upper part of the mouth which is behind the فَرَاشَة [or thin bone of the palate] : or the hollow (أخدود) which is between the two jaws: or the interior of the mouth: (K: (أحُلُ الغمر in the CK, I read , دَاخلُ الغَمِ for as in the TA:]) or, as some say, the two parts whereof each is called نطع, [app. meaning the anterior part of the palate and the corresponding