

which is hollowed out, and in which the beverage called نَبِيذ is made; (T, S, Mṣb, K;) the نَبِيذ whereof becomes strong: (S, K:) or a stump, or the lower part, (أصل,) of a palm-tree, which it was a custom of the people of El-Yemámeh to hollow out, then they crushed in it ripe dates and unripe dates, which [with water poured upon them] they left until fermentation had taken place therein and subsided: (A'Obeyd:) or a stump, or the lower part, (أصل,) of a palm-tree, whereof the middle was hollowed out, then dates were put in them, with water, which became intoxicating فَعِيل (IAth:) the word is of the measure مَفْعُول (Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., that Moḥammad forbade النَّقِير (S, * Mṣb, * TA,) meaning, the نَبِيذ thereof. (TA.) — A trunk of a palm-tree, hollowed out, and having the like of steps made in it, by which one ascends to عُرف [or upper chambers]. (K.) [See also عَجَلَةٌ.] — See also نَقْرَةٌ, throughout.

نُقَارَةٌ The quantity [of grain] which a bird pecks, or picks up. (K.) See 8, in art. قَب. — What remains from the boring, or excavating, (نَقْر,) of stones: like نُجَارَةٌ and نُحَاتَةٌ. (TA.)

نَقَّارٌ An engraver: or, accord. to Az, one who engraves stirrups and bits and the like: and one who bores (يَنْقُرُ) mill-stones. (TA.) — † One who investigates, scrutinizes, or examines, and endeavours to know, affairs, and news. (TA.)

نَقَرٌ act. part. n. of نَقَرَ. — † An arrow that hits, (Mṣb,) or has hit, (S, A, K,) the butt, (S, K,) or the eye of the target: (A:) if it do not hit the butt it is not so called: (S, TA:) [but see a phrase following:] pl. نَوَاقِرُ. (A, Mṣb.) — [Hence,] أَخْطَأْتُ نَوَاقِرَهُ † [lit., His arrows that were wont to hit the butt missed]; meaning, he did not continue in the right course. (TA.) [And hence,] نَاقِرَةٌ † A calamity; (K, TA;) pl. نَوَاقِرُ. (TA.) One says, رَمَاهُ الدَّهْرُ بِنَاقِرَةٍ, † Fortune smote him with a calamity, and with calamities. (TA.) — Also, نَاقِرَةٌ † A right argument, allegation, evidence, or the like; syn. حُجَّةٌ مُصَيِّبَةٌ: in the K, a و is incorrectly inserted between these two words: but the pl., نَوَاقِرُ, is afterwards correctly rendered in the K. (TA.) One says, أَتَنَبَّيَ عَنْهُ نَوَاقِرُ, † There came to me, from him, speech which displeased me, or grieved me: or right arguments, or the like, (K, TA,) like arrows hitting the mark. (TA.) In the L, رَمَاهُ بِنَوَاقِرٍ † He cast at him words that hit the mark. (TA.)

نَاقُورٌ † A horn in which one blows; syn. صُورٌ: (S, K:) in the K, lxxiv. 8, the horn in which the angel shall blow for the congregating at the

resurrection: the blast there mentioned is said to be the second blast: Fr. says that it is the first of the two blasts. (TA.)

نُقْرَةٌ: see نَقْرَةٌ.

مِنْقَارٌ: see مِنْقَارٌ.

مَنْقَرُ الْعَيْنِ (K,) and مَنَّقَرُهَا (Sgh, K,) or مَنَّقَرُهَا (CK,) Having the eye sunken. (K.)

مِنْقَارٌ The beak of a bird; that which is to a bird as the mouth to a man; (Mṣb;) because it pecks, or picks up, with it: (TA:) or of a bird which is not one of prey; that of a bird of prey being called مَنَسْرٌ (Fs, and S in art. نَسْر, and MF:) therefore the explanation in the K, which is, the مَنَسْرُ of a bird, is incorrect: (MF:) [and the dual signifies the two mandibles of a bird; used in this sense in the TA, art. صَغُو:] pl. مَنَاقِيرُ. (S.) — Hence, (TA,) The fore part of the خَفَق [app. meaning the foot of a camel, not a boot]. (K.) — [A kind of pick-axe; or a pick, by which a mill-stone, or the like, is pecked, or wrought into shape, and roughened in its surface; (see 1;)] an iron instrument like the خَلْف (A, K,) slender, round, and having a pointed head, (TA,) with which one pecks, (يَنْقُرُهَا, A, K, TA,) and cuts stones, and hard earth; (TA;) used [also] by a carpenter: (S:) and مَنَّقَرٌ signifies [app. the same, or nearly the same,] i. q. مَعْوَلٌ: (S, K:) [the former is applied in the present day to a chisel:] pl. of the former, مَنَاقِيرُ; (S;) and of the latter, مَنَّاقِرُ. (TA.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says,

* كَارِخَاءَ رَقْدٍ زَلَمَتْهَا الْمَنَاقِرُ *

[Like mill-stones of Raḳd (a mountain so called) which the minḳars have rounded]. (TA.) See زَلَمَ.

مَنْقَرٌ: see مَنَّقَرُهَا, or مَنَّقَرُ الْعَيْنِ.

نقرس

نَقْرَسٌ [Arthritis, or gout: or, specially, podagra, or gout in the foot or feet:] a certain disease, well known; (S, Mṣb;) a swelling and pain in the joints: (Az, TA:) or in the leg or foot: (TA:) or in the joints of the ankles and the toes: (K:) or a swelling in the joints of the foot, and mostly in the great toe, a property of which is that it does not collect thick purulent matter, nor exude moisture, because it is in a member not fleshy: and of the same kind are arthritis, or pain of the joints, (وَجَعٌ), and sciatica, or hip-gout, (عَرَقُ النَّسَا), but differing in name because differing in state. (Mṣb.)

نقر

1. نَقَرَ (S, A,) aor. نَقَرَ, (S, TA,) and نَقَرًا, (TA,) inf. n. نَقْرٌ and نَقْرَانٌ (S, K,) and نَقَزًا, (TA,) He (an antelope, S and A) leaped, jumped, sprang, or bounded, (S, A, K,) as also نَقَرَ (M, TA,) in his running, (S,) or on his نَوَاقِر, i. e., his legs: (A:) or he (generally referring to a raven or crow, or a sparrow, or locust, or the like,) leaped, jumped, sprang, or bounded, upwards; he hopped: (TA:) or he put his legs together in leaping, jumping, springing, or bounding: when the legs are spread, the action is termed نَقَزَ. (IDrd, TA.)

2: see 1. — Also, inf. n. تَنْقِيزٌ, He made to leap, jump, spring, or bound: (S:) and نَقَزَتْ she (a woman) danced, or dandled, her child; (K, * TA;) as also نَقَزَتْ. (S, &c., art. نَقَزَ.)

نَوَاقِرُ, [pl. of نَاقِرَةٌ,] The legs of an antelope, (A,) or of a beast of carriage. (K.) See also نَاقِرَةٌ.

نقش

1. نَقَسَ It (a نَاقُوسٌ) sounded. (TA.) — نَقَسَ (S, A, Mṣb,) or نَقَسَ النَّاقُوسَ (Mgh, K,) aor. نَقَسَ, inf. n. نَقْسٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) He struck, or beat, the نَاقُوسَ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) بِالْوَبِيلِ (Mgh, K.) You say, نَقَسَتْ وَبِيلٌ, and انتَقَسَتْ The Christians struck, or beat the نَاقُوسَ. (A.) It is said in a trad., that the Muslims were near to doing so, (كَادُوا) or used to do so, (كَانُوا) نَقَسُونَ, (S, TA,) until 'Abd-Allah Ibn-Zeyd dreamed of the [mode of calling to prayer termed] أَذَانٌ. (S, Mgh, TA.)

2. نَقَسَ دَوَاتَهُ, inf. n. تَنْقِيسٌ, He put ink (نَقْسٌ) into his receptacle for ink. (S, * K.)

8: see 1.

نَقْسٌ Ink; syn. مِدَادٌ [which is a more common term]; (A, K:) that with which one writes: (S, TA:) pl. أَنْقَسٌ (S, K) and أَنْقَاسٌ. (S, A, K.)

نَاقُوسٌ The thing which the Christians strike, or beat, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) to notify the times of prayer, (S, A, Mgh, K,) as a sign for commencing their prayer; (Mṣb;) being a piece of wood, long, (A, Mgh, K,) and large (K,) [suspended to two cords, (Golius,)] with another which is short, [with which the former is struck, or beaten,] and which is called وَبِيلٌ (A, K:) pl. نَوَاقِيسُ (S, TA) and نَقْسٌ, as though the 1 in the sing. were imagined to be suppressed in forming the latter pl. (TA.) — [Hence, in the present day, applied to A bell: and particularly to the bell of a church or convent.]