

2. **تَغَوَّرَ**, inf. n. **تَغَوِيرٌ**: see 1, in five places. — Also *He slept in the middle of the day*; (S, * K, TA;) and so **غَارَ**. (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 **غَوَّرُوا** *Make ye the camels to lie down with us during the vehement midday-heat*. (Jm and TA in art. رمض.) IAḥ says that **مُغَوَّرٌ** signifies *One alighting in the middle of the day for a little while and then departing* [i. e. resuming his journey]. (TA.) And **مَا بَتَ هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ إِلَّا تَغَوِيرًا** 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 then alighted*. (ISh, TA.) — And **غَوَّرَ النَّهَارَ** † [app. *The day became intensely hot when*] the

4. اِغَارَ عَيْنَهُ [He made his eye to sink, or become depressed, in his head: see 1]. (TA.) = اِغَارَ as intrans.: see 1, in four places. — Also *He went away in, or into, the country, or land.* (K.) — And, (S, K, &c.,) inf. n. اِغَارَةٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb) and غَارَةٌ, (Mgh,) or the latter is a simple subst., [or quasi-inf. n.,] (Mṣb,) *He hastened, (K,) or was quick, (Mṣb,) in walking, or marching, or journeying: (Mṣb, K:) he was quick, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and pushed, or pressed, on, or forward (دَفَعَ, S,) in his running; (S, Mgh, Mṣb;) said of a horse, (Mgh, Mṣb,) and of a fox: (S, Mgh:) he (a horse, K) ran vehemently, and was quick, (S, K,) in a غَارَةٌ [or raid, or sudden attack upon a people, or their dwellings,] &c. (K.) Hence the saying, (in a trad. respecting the pilgrimage, TA,) اِشْرُقْ ثَبِيرُ كَيْمًا نَغِيرُ [Enter thou upon the time of sunrise, Thebeer, (the name of a mountain near Mekkeh,) that we may proceed quickly, (S, K,) or push, or press, on, or forward, (Yaḥṣūb, Mṣb,) to the sacrifice of the pilgrimage: (S, Mṣb, K:) or to the return from Minè: (Yaḥṣūb:) 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. شَرَق.]) Hence also the saying, اُغَارَ السَّعْلَبِ اِغَارَةً اِغَارَةً *He was quick, and pushed, or pressed, on, or forward, like as does the fox. (S.)* — اِغَارَ عَلَى الْعَدُوِّ (S, Mṣb,) and عَلَى الْقَوْمِ (K,) inf. n. اِغَارَةٌ (S, K) and غَارَةٌ (K,) or the latter is a simple subst., [or quasi-inf. n., as in the case mentioned above,] (TA,) and مُغَارٌ (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; (Mṣb,) or he urged the horses upon, or against, the people; as also: اِسْتَغَارَ: (K, TA:) and in like manner you say غَاوَرُ اِغَارَةً, inf. n. اِغَارَةٌ and مُغَاوَرَةٌ. (S.) See also 6. And اِغَارَ الدِّثْبُ اِغَارَةً *The wolf made an incursion among the sheep or goats; (K* and TA in art. شَع:) as also: اِسْتَغَارَ. (TA ibid.)* — Also اِغَارَ عَلَيْهِ *He plundered it; took it by pillage. (TA.)* — And اِغَارَ اِلَى بَنِي فُلَانٍ, and sometimes اِغَارَ بَنِي فُلَانٍ, *He came to the sons of such a one to aid, or succour, them: (IKṭṭ, K:) or to be aided, or succoured, by them. (IKṭṭ.)* = اِغَارَ, (S, K,) inf. n. اِغَارَةٌ and quasi-inf. n. غَارَةٌ, (TA,) signifies also *He twisted hard (S, K) a rope. (S.)* = اِغَارَ اُھْلَهُ *He married another in addition to his wife [and***

غَارٌ *A cave, or cavern; syn. كَهْفٌ; (S, K;)*
in a mountain; (S;) as also *مَغَارَةٌ* and *مَغَارٌ*
(S, K) and مَغَارَةٌ and مَغَارٌ and غُورٌ (K:
[but غَارٌ in this sense is omitted in the CK:])
or what resembles a كهف in a mountain, [only
differing in being less large,] like a سَرَبٌ: (TA:)
or what is hewn out in a mountain, resembling a
مَغَارَةٌ: when it is large, or spacious, it is called
كهف: (Mṣb:) or *what 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 غُورٌ [and خَوْرٌ]: or the hole, or burrow,
to which a wild animal betakes itself: (K: [see
an instance in art. سَمُو, conj. 8:]) and sometimes
مَغَارٌ is applied to the coverts of gazelles, among
trees: (S:) the dim. of غَارٌ is غَوِيرٌ: (S, K:) [of
 which see two exs. (a prov. and a verse) voce
 بُؤْسُ:] and the pl. (of pauc., TA) اَغْوَارٌ (IJ, K)
 and (of mult., TA) غَيْرَانٌ. (S, Mṣb, K.) —
 Also *The portion of the upper part of the mouth*
which is behind the فَرَاثَةٌ [or thin bone of the
palate]: or the hollow (أُخْدُودٌ) which is between
the two jaws: or the interior of the mouth: (K:
[for دَاخِلُ الْفَمِ, in the CK, I read دَاخِلُ الْفَمِ,
 as in the TA:)] or, as some say, the two parts
 whereof each is called نِطْعٌ, [app. meaning the
 anterior part of the palate and the corresponding