

one, or another, of the qualities denoted by the following explanations of قَنَخَ: (L:) the primary signification is softness, or suppleness: (Aṣ, Ṣ, L:) in a man, it is width, or breadth, and softness, or suppleness, of the hand and foot: (Ṣ:) or it signifies laxness, and softness, or suppleness, (L, K,) and width, or breadth, (L,) in the joints: (L, K:) or softness, or suppleness, in the joints &c.: (L:) or width, or breadth, and length, of the hand and foot: (L, K:) and in a lion, it is width, or breadth, of the claws, and softness, or suppleness, of the joints: (L:) in camels, i. q. طَرَقَ [i. e. weakness in the knees; &c.; as inf. n. of طَرَقَ, q. v., the having weakness in the knees; &c.]; (L;) or in camels it is the like of طَرَقَ: (K, TA: [in the CK, erroneously, طَرَقَ:]) and in the legs, or hind legs, (فِي الرُّجُلَيْنِ) it is length of the bone, and paucity of the flesh. (L.) = قَنَخَ, (T, Ṣ, A, Mgh, K,) aor. ʔ, (TK,) inf. n. قَنَخَ; (Ṣ, TA;) and قَنَخَ, (K,) inf. n. قَنَخَ; (TA;) He made [or spread] wide his أَصَابِعَ [here meaning toes], and made them lax: (K:) or he bent, and made supple, his toes in his sitting [in prayer]: (Ṣ:) or he bent his toes towards the sole of the foot in prostration; so accord. to Yahyā Ibn-Sa'eed: (TA:) or he (a person [sitting] in the act of التَّسْبُودِ [q. v.]) made his toes supple, and pressed the joints thereof towards the sole of the foot: (A:) or he bent his toes towards the upper side of the foot, (T, Mgh, TA,) not towards the sole thereof. (T, TA.) [See also قَنَخَ.]

2: see the preceding paragraph, latter half.

4. افتخ He (a man, TA) was, or became, fatigued, (K,) or relaxed and fatigued, (TA,) and out of breath. (K, TA.)

5. تَقَنَّخَتْ is said of a woman [as meaning She put on, or wore, a ring of the kind termed قَنَخَة, or rings such as are termed قَنَخَ]. (A: in which it is added, وَكَانَتْ نِسَاءُهُمْ يَتَقَنَّنْنَ فِي أَصَابِعِهِنَّ العُثْرُ [And their women used to wear قَنَخَ upon their ten fingers or toes; i. e. upon all their fingers and the thumbs or upon all their toes].)

قَنَخَ: see قَنَخَة. — Also Any [little bell such as is termed] جُلْجُل, (K,) thus in all the copies of the K that we have, but in the L any خُلْخُل [i. e. anklet], (TA,) that does not make a sound. (K, TA.) = And The inner side of the part between the upper arm and the fore arm; as also قَنَخَة. (TA.)

قَنَخَة: see what next follows.

قَنَخَة (Ṣ, L, K, &c.) and قَنَخَة (K,) the latter disapproved by MF, but mentioned by more than one of the leading authorities respecting strange words, (TA,) أَخَاتِمُ [here improperly used as meaning simply ring] without a stone, or gem: (A:) or a ring (حَلَقَة) of silver without a stone, or gem; if having in it a stone, or gem, it is called خَاتَمٌ: or أَخَاتِمُ [meaning ring] (L, K) of large size, (K,) upon [a finger of] the hand

and [upon a toe of] the foot, (L, K,) with, and without, a stone, or gem: (L:) or a ring (حَلَقَة), (L, K,) of silver, (K,) worn on the إصْبَعُ [i. e. finger], (L,) like أَخَاتِمُ: (L, K:) pl. قَنَخَ [or rather this is a coll. gen. n. of which قَنَخَة is the n. un.] (Ṣ, A, L, K,) and قَنَخَاتُ (Ṣ, L, K,) and قَنُوحُ (L, K,) and قَنَاحُ (L:) the women sometimes put them upon their toes: (Ṣ:) or they are properly upon the toes: (IB:) the women of the Time of Ignorance used to put them upon their عُثْرَ [i. e. ten fingers or toes]. (L.) = See also قَنَخَ.

قَنُوحُ The joints of the claws of the lion. (K.) — And a pl. of قَنَخَة [q. v.]. (L, K.)

أَفْتَخَ Having the quality termed قَنَخَ [expl. in the first sentence of this art.]: as an epithet applied to a man, wide, or broad, in the hand and foot, with softness, or suppleness: (Ṣ:) or it signifies lax, or relaxed, and soft, or supple, and wide, or broad, in the joints: or soft, or supple, in the joints &c.: (L:) and, applied to a lion, wide, or broad, in the fore and hind feet, with softness, or suppleness: (L, K:) fem. قَنَخَاءُ: and pl. قَنَخَ.

(Ṣ, L.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce رَوَّحَ.] — The fem., applied to a she-camel, means Having what is termed طَرَقَ [expl. above: see 1]. (L.) And قَنَخَاءُ الْأَعْلَافِ, so applied, Whose teats rise towards her belly; denoting a quality discommended; but the like in the woman and in the cloven-hoofed animal is commended. (K.) — Also (i. e. the fem.) Any female bird having lax, or relaxed, wings: afterwards used as a name for the eagle: (MF:) or it is an epithet applied to an eagle; you say عَقَابٌ قَنَخَاءُ (Ṣ, L, K,) meaning an eagle having soft, or supple, wings; (L, K;) because, when it descends, it contracts its wings, and this is only from softness, or suppleness. (Ṣ, L.) — And, applied to a foot, accord. to Aṣ, Soft, or supple: and accord. to AA, having in it a crookedness, or curvature. (TA.) Frogs are قَنَخُ الْأَرْجُلِ [app. meaning Soft, or supple, in the hind legs]. (A, TA.) — أَفْتَخَ applied to a gazelle, (A,) or to a man, (K,) means Languid in respect of the eye. (A, K.) = And قَنَخَاءُ signifies also A thing, (K, TA,) four-sided, (TA,) resembling a مِلْبَنٌ [app. here meaning the thing thus called upon which bricks are carried from place to place], of wood, upon which the gatherer of [wild] honey sits: (K, TA:) then he is drawn, or pulled, [up] from above, until he reaches the place of the honey [which is generally in a cliff]. (TA.)

أَفَاتِيحُ Certain things, or little things, (هَنَوَاتُ) of the [fungi termed] فُقُوعُ, which, when they first come forth, are thought to be truffles, until they are extracted, whereupon they are known: (K, TA:) so says AHn, without mentioning a sing. thereof. (TA.)

قتر

1. قَتَرَ, aor. ʔ and ʔ, inf. n. قَتُورُ and قَتَارُ, [the

latter is thus accord. to the M, and some copies of the K, and in the TA is said to be like قُرَابُ, but in the CK and one MS. copy of the K I find it written قَتَارُ.] It (a thing, M, TA) remitted, or became allayed, or still, after vehemence; and became gentle after violence. (M, K, TA.) — قَتَرَ عَنْ عَمَلِهِ (Mṣb, TA,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. قَتُورُ, (Mṣb,) † He remitted, flagged, or became remiss, or languid, in his work, or labour: (TA:) he remitted therein after vigour, or vehemence; became gentle therein after violence. (Mṣb.) — Hence, (Mṣb,) قَتَرَ الْحَرُّ (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, TA,) aor. ʔ, (Ṣ, O,) inf. n. قَتُورُ (Mṣb) and قَتُورُ (Ṣ, O, Mṣb,) † The heat remitted after vehemence; became gentle after violence: (Mṣb, TA:) the heat remitted, abated, or flagged; became languid and faint: and the verb is used in like manner of other things; (Ṣ;) for instance, of a price: (Fr, in TA, art. قَطَ:) and of a man, signifying he was, or became, [languid, languid and faint, or] lax in the joints; (Ham p. 799;) [as also تَفَتَّرَ, occurring in the K in art. خَتَرَ, &c.]. And قَتَرَ الْبَرْدُ † The cold abated, or remitted; or became allayed. (TA.) — And قَتَرَ الْمَاءُ [The water abated in heat so as to become tepid, or lukewarm, or between hot and cold; (see قَاتِرٌ);] the water ceased to be hot. (M, K.) — قَتَرَ جَسْمُهُ (M, K,) aor. ʔ, (M,) inf. n. قَتُورُ, (M, K,) † His body became [languid; or] lax in the joints, and weak. (M, K.) — And قَتَرَ الطَّرْفُ † The look of the eye, or eyes, became languishing, or languid; expl. by اِنْكَسَرَ نَظْرُهُ (IKṭṭ, TA.) [See طَرَفٌ, below; and see also 4.] = قَتَرَهُ He measured it by the قَتَرُ: (M, O, K:) like شَبَرَهُ “he measured it by the شَبَرُ.” (M, O.)

2. قَتَرَهُ, inf. n. تَفَتَّرَ, He made it (a thing, M, O) to remit, or become allayed or still, after vehemence; and to become gentle after violence. (M, O, K.) — † He made him (a worker) to remit, flag, or become remiss, or languid. (TA.) — قَتَرَ اللَّهُ الْحَرَّ, inf. n. as above, † God made the heat to remit after vehemence; to become gentle after violence: (Mṣb, TA:) made it to remit, abate, or flag; to become languid and faint. (Ṣ.) [And قَتَرَ الْبَرْدَ † He made the cold to remit, or become allayed. — قَتَرَ الْمَاءَ He made the water to abate in heat so as to become tepid. See 1.] — قَتَرَ جَسَدَهُ † It (beverage) heated his body, and made it to become languid, or lax in the joints, and weak: or, as some say, قَتَرَهُ and أَقْتَرَهُ both signify the same, i. e., it made him, or it, [a man's body,] to become languid, or lax in the joints, and weak: (TA:) or the latter, it (disease, M, K, and intoxication, M) rendered him weak, or faint: (M, K:) and أَقْتَرَهُ also signifies [without its objective complement's being expressed] it (beverage) rendered its drinker languid, or lax in the joints, and weak; (K;) or it may have this meaning. (O.) = قَتَرَ السَّحَابُ, inf. n. as above, † The cloud continued motionless, and prepared to discharge rain: (Ibn-Abbād, O, K:) or rained, and discharged all its water, and left off, and continued motionless: (Aṣ, TA:) or became motionless: so