

أَقْعَسَ: see قَعَسَ.

قُعَيْسٌ: }
قُعَيْسٌ: } see مُقْعَسٌ.
قُعَيْسٌ: }
قُعَيْسٌ: }

أَقْعَسَ Having a protruding, or protuberant, breast, or chest, and a hollow, or receding, back; (S, A, K;) as also قَعَسَ (S, K) and مُقْعَسٌ (S:) [or the last rather signifies making his breast, or chest, to stick out: see its verb:] fem. of the first, قُعْسَاءُ; (K;) applied to a woman [&c.]: and pl. قُعْسَى: the dim. of the first is أَقْعَسٌ. (TA.) [See أَقْرَرُ and أَجْنَأُ.] — Applied to a horse, Having the صهوة [or place of the saddle], (K,) or the spine in that part, (S,) depressed, and the قَطَاة [or part next behind] elevated; (S, K;) [i.e., saddle-backed.] — Applied to a camel, Having the head and neck and back inclining: (K:) or having the head and neck inclining towards the back: (S:) the latter is the right explanation. (TA.) Hence the saying, ابْنُ خَمْسِ عَشْرَ خَلْفَاتٍ قُعْسَى meaning, The tarrying of the moon five nights old until it sets is like the tarrying during the evening feed of pregnant camels having their heads and necks inclining towards their backs. (S, TA.) [See عَمَّةٌ.] The same epithet applied to a camel also signifies Having a shortness in the hind legs, and a sloping in the withers. (TA.) — Also, the fem., قُعْسَاءُ, applied to an ant (نَمْلَةٌ), Raising its breast and its tail: (K:) pl. قُعْسَاوَاتٍ. (TA.) — And applied to a bow (قَوْسٌ), Having a bending outwards of its inner side, in its middle, and a bending inwards of its outer side. (TA.) — Also أَقْعَسَ, applied to a man, † Inaccessible, or unapproachable, (S, K, TA,) and mighty, or strong, and firm, or steady. (TA.) You say also, عِزٌّ أَقْعَسُ (A) and عِزَّةٌ قُعْسَاءُ (S, A) † Firm might or strength. (S.) [See also مُقْعَسٌ.] — لَيْلٌ أَقْعَسٌ † A long, or protracted, night; (A, K;) as though it did not quit its place. (S, A.) And سِنُونَ قُعْسَى † Years lasting long. (TA.)

مُقْعَسٌ † Drawing back; holding back; or hanging back: [see its verb:] (TA:) or strong; powerful; mighty: (S, K, TA:) also anything drawing in his head upon his neck, like him who refrains, or defends himself, from a thing: a camel that resists being led: anything that resists, or withstands: might, or power, that resists, or withstands, injury. (TA.) [See also أَقْعَسَ.] The pl. is مَقَاعِسُ and مَقَاعِيسُ; (S, K;) the addition of the ي being in this case optional. (S.) The dim. is مُقْعَسٌ, or مُقْعَيْسٌ, (Sb, S, K,) or قُعَيْسٌ and قُعَيْسٌ, (TA,) or قُعَيْسٌ, (S, TA,) or قُعَيْسٌ: (TA: and so in some copies of the K:) Mbr objected to the first and second of these, as not agreeable with analogy; and preferred the third

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and fourth, or, accord. to the S, the fifth, or, as some say, the last. (TA.)

أَقْعَسَ: see مُقْعَسٌ.

قَعَص

1. قَعَصَهُ: see 4, throughout. = قَعَصَتِ الْغَنَمُ The sheep, or goats, were seized, or affected, with the disease called قُعَاصُ, q. v. (S, K.)

4. اقْعَصَهُ He slew him on the spot; (S, A, K;) as also قَعَصَهُ, (A, K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. قَعَصَ: (TK:) or both signify he slew him quickly: or the former signifies he struck, or shot at, it, (a thing, or an object of the chase,) and it died on the spot, before it was [struck or] shot: and he hastened and completed, or made sure or certain, his (a man's) slaughter: and قَعَصَهُ is a subst. derived from it [app. signifying the act]. (L, TA.) You say also, اقْعَصَهُ بِالرَّمْحِ, and قَعَصَهُ, He thrust him, or pierced him, with the spear, quickly: or from behind. (TA.)

7. انْقَعَصَ He died. (K.)

قَعَصَ A quick death: (S, A, K:) and a quick slaughter; as also قَعَصَ. (TA.) You say, مَاتَ قَعَصًا He (a man, S, A) died on the spot, from a blow or a shot. (S, A, K.) And it is said in a trad., مَنْ خَرَجَ مُجَاهِدًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَقَتِلَ قَعَصًا فَقَدِ اسْتَوْجِبَ الْمَآبَ [Whoso goeth forth as a warrior in the cause of God, and is slain quickly, or suddenly, has a just claim to the permanent abode of happiness in the other world]: (S, TA:) alluding to the مَآبَ mentioned in the Kur xxxviii. 24 and 39. (Az, TA.)

قَعَصَ: see قَعَصَ.

قَعَصَهُ: see 4.

طَعْنَةً قُعَصًا A thrust, or wound, with a spear or the like, that kills quickly. (TA.)

قُعَاصُ A certain disease which attacks sheep or goats, (S, A, K,) in consequence of which something flows from their noses, (TA,) killing them immediately, (S, A, K,) on the spot: (A:) and which kills men on the spot: (A:) and a certain disease in the breast, or chest, which is as though it broke the neck. (Lth, K.) It is said in a trad., وَمَوْتَانِ يَكُونُ فِي النَّاسِ كَقُعَاصِ الْغَنَمِ, [And a mortality which shall be among men, like the قُعَاصُ of sheep or goats]. (S.)

قُعَاصُ: }
مِقْعَصُ: } see what next follows.

مِقْعَاصُ A lion that kills quickly; as also قُعَاصُ and مِقْعَصُ. (K.) — See also what next follows.

غَنَمٌ مَقْعُوصَةٌ Sheep, or goats, seized, or affected, with the disease called قُعَاصُ (S, K:) accord. to

IAar, شَاةٌ مَقْعَاصُ signifies a sheep, or goat, having the mortal disease so called. (TA.)

[قَعَطَ

قَعَفَ

قَعَقَعَ

قَعَلَ

قَعَرَمَ

قَعَنَ

قَعُو

قَفَ

See Supplement.]

قَفَا

1. قَفَّ: قَفَّتِ الْأَرْضُ, aor. -, inf. n. قَفَّ, The land was rained upon, and its herbage became altered and spoiled thereby: (K:) or قَفَّ [the inf. n.] signifies the falling of dust upon the herbs, or leguminous plants, (AHn, K, TA,) in consequence of which they are spoiled if the dust be not washed off. (AHn, TA.) [See قَفَّاتٌ as said of the نَهْمَى]

8. اقْتَفَا الْخُرَزَ is said in the K to be syn. with اقْتَفَاهُ, [q. v.,] and is expl. by Lh as meaning He repeated the [kind of sewing termed] خُرَزَ [i. e. the sewing of skins and the like by means of an awl], and added, between the two kulbehs, another kulbeh, as is done with reed-mats when they are re-sewed. (TA.) [The kulbeh (كُلْبَةٌ, q. v.) is here described as a thong, or a strand (طَائِقَةٌ) of [the membranous fibres that grow at the base of the branches of the palm-tree and are called] لَيْفَ, used in the same manner as the shoemaker's awl, &c., as in art. كَلَبَ, q. v.; but what is here meant by this word is evidently, I think, a thong, or the like, with which a skin is sewed, agreeably with another explanation of it in art. كَلَبَ.]

قَفَحَ

1. قَفَحَهُ (S, L,) aor. -, (L,) inf. n. قَفَحَ and قَفَحَ (S, L, K,) He struck him, or it: but the striking termed قَفَحَ is only on the head, or on something hollow, (S, L, K,) or on something hard [evidently a mistake for moist, or soft]; (L;) i. q. قَفَحَهُ (K,) and used by the people of El-Yemen in the sense of صَفَعَهُ (L:) he struck a person's head with a staff: (L:) he struck a person on the head with a staff. (As.) He broke a person's head: he broke a thing across: he broke the substance called عَرْمَضُ upon the surface of water. (L.)

قَفَدَ

1. قَفَدَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَفَدَ, He was, or became, أَقْفَدَ, or characterized by what is termed قَفَدَ, as explained below, [app. in all the senses of these two words]. (S, L, K, &c.) See صَدَفَ = قَفَدَ, (IKtt,) inf. n. قَفَدَ (S, L, K) and قَفَدَ (K,)