

He wound his turban in a particular manner, not making the end to hang down: (S, IKtt, L, K:) you say also, in this sense, تَعَمَّرَ الْقَفْدَاءَ (IKtt) and اِعْتَمَرَ الْقَفْدَاءَ (S:) accord. to Th, he wound his turban upon the قَفْد of his head: but he does not explain the word قَفْد. (L.) — قَفَدَ, aor. -, (inf. n. قَفْد, L,) He struck a person on the back of his neck, (L, K,) or, on his head, (IKtt,) or, on his head at the part next the back of the neck, (L,) with the inside of his hand. (IKtt, L, K.) = قَفَدَ, (inf. n. قَفْد, TA) He did a deed, or work. (K.)

قَفَدَ: see قَفَدَ.

قَفْد [in the CK, incorrectly, قَفْد] The quality denoted by the epithet أَقْفَدَ, as explained below, [app. in all the senses of this latter word]. (S, L.) — An inclining of the foot of a man so that the fore part is seen [distinct] from the hinder part from behind. (L, K.) — An erectness of the pastern, and its advancing upon the hoof of a horse: (S, L, K:\*) it is only in the hind leg: (A, O, S, L:) is like قَوَامٌ in the fore legs: (IKtt:) and is a fault: (S, L:) or an elevation of [the tendon called] the عَجَايَة, and of the hinder part of the hoof: (L:) or a rigidity in the pastern, as though the animal trod upon the fore part of his hoof. (ISh.) — An inclining of a camel's foot (of the fore leg or hind leg, A, S) towards the inner side: (Aq, S, K:) and in like manner, of a solid hoof: (S, K, voce صَدَفَ:) the verb is قَفَدَ; and the epithet, أَقْفَدَ: (Aq, S:) an inclining towards the outer side is termed صَدَفَ; (TA;) and the epithet in this case is أَصْدَفَ: (Aq, S:) or, as some say, a natural inclining of the fore part of the fore and hind leg of a beast towards the outer side. (L, TA.) — A natural rigidity in the hind legs of camels. (L.)

قَفْدَان (S, L) and قَفْدَانَةٌ (L, K) A خَرِيطَة of leather, for perfumes &c.; (L, K;) the خَرِيطَة of a dealer in perfumes: (IDrd, S:) a Persian word [originally قَفْدَان] arabicized. (S, L.)

قَفْدَانَة: see قَفْدَان. — Also, The cover (غَلَاظ) of a vessel in which collyrium (كُلْ) is kept: (L, K;) it is made of مشاور; [a word of which I find no appropriate meaning;] and sometimes, of leather. (L.)

أَقْفَدَ Having the quality termed قَفْد, as explained above, [app. in all the senses of this latter word]. (S, L.) See أَصْدَفَ. — A man (S, L) who walks upon the fore parts of his feet, next the toes, his heels not reaching the ground: (S, L, K.) the verb is قَفَدَ. (K.) — A slave (L) having rigid and contracted arms and legs, with short fingers and toes: (L, K:) the verb is قَفَدَ. (K.) — A man having a laxness in the heels: fem. قَفْدَاءَ: and in like manner, an ostrich. (Lth, L.) — A man weak, and with lax joints. The verb, applied to a member, is قَفَدَ, inf. n. قَفْد. (L.) — A man, and an ostrich, (L,) lax in the neck: (L, K:) the verb, applied to anything that

has a neck, is قَفَدَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَفْد: (IKtt:) or having a thick neck. (L, K.) — A horse (S, L) having the pastern erect and advancing upon the hoof (S, L, K) of the hind foot. (AO, S, L.) See قَفَدَ. — A camel having his fore or hind foot inclining towards the inner side. (Aq, S, L.) See قَفَدَ. — عَمَّةٌ قَفْدَاءُ A well-known mode of winding the turban, different from the مَيْلَة. (T.) See قَفَدَ.

### قَفَر

1. قَفَرَ, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. قَفْر, (TA,) It (food) was without seasoning, or condiment, to render it pleasant, or savoury. (K, TA.) = قَفَر أَثَرُهُ (S, K,) aor. -; (S;) and اِقْتَفَرَهُ; and تَقَفَرَهُ; (S, A, K;) He followed his footsteps; tracked him: (S, A, K:) or he followed his footsteps by degrees, and leisurely; syn. تَبَّعَهُ: (TA:) accord. to Z, from اِقْتَفَرَ الْعَظَمَ. (TA.) It is said in a trad., ظَهَرَ قَبْلَنَا نَاسٌ يَتَقَفَرُونَ الْعِلْمَ There appeared before us men searching after knowledge time after time. (TA.) [See also 5 in art. قَفَر.]

4. اقْفَر الْبَكَانُ The place became vacant, or void; (K;) destitute of herbage or pasturage, [and of water,] and of human beings. (TA.) اقْفَرَتِ الْأَرْضُ The land became destitute of herbage or vegetable produce, and of water. (A.) اقْفَرَتِ الدَّارُ The house became vacant. (S.) اقْفَر مِنْ أَهْلِهِ (A,) The man became apart from his family, (A, K,) and remained alone. (TA.) — اقْفَر He came, (S, Msh,) or went, or his course brought him, (S,) to the desert, where was no herbage or vegetable produce, nor water. (S, Msh.) — اقْفَر الْبَلَدُ He found the country, or town, to be what is termed قَفْر, (TS, K,) i. e., destitute [of herbage or vegetable produce, and of water, or] of people. (TA.) — اقْفَر He ate bread, (A,) or his food, (TA,) without seasoning, or condiment, to render it pleasant, or savoury. (A, TA.) — He had no seasoning, or condiment, to render his food pleasant, or savoury, remaining with him, or in his abode. (S.) — It is said in a trad., مَا أَقْفَرَيْتَ فِيهِ خَلٌّ (S, A) A house in which is vinegar is not destitute of seasoning, or condiment, to render food pleasant, or savoury; its inhabitants are not in want thereof: regarded by 'AObeyd as being from قَفَر, meaning a country, or town, "wherein is nothing." (TA.)

5: see قَفَر in two places.

8. اقْتَفَرَ الْعَظْمَ He ate all the meat that was upon the bone, (K, TA,) leaving nothing upon it. (TA.) — See also 1.

قَفْر, (S, A, Msh, K,) and قَفْرَةٌ, (A, K,) and مَقْفَرَةٌ, (K,) and مَقْفَرَةٌ, (A,) Vacant, or void, land, (A, K,) destitute of herbage or vegetable produce, and of water: (S, A, Msh:) and مَقَارَةٌ قَفْر, (S, Msh,) and قَفْرَةٌ, and مَقْفَرَةٌ, (S,) a desert destitute of herbage or vegetable produce, and of

water: (S, Msh:) or قَفْرٌ signifies a place destitute of human beings, or desert, but sometimes containing a little herbage or pasturage: (Lth, TA:) or قَفْرٌ بَلَدٌ a country, or town, wherein is nothing: (AZ, 'AObeyd:) and دَارٌ قَفْرٌ a house destitute of inhabitants; deserted; or desolate: (Msh:) the pl. (of قَفْر, S, Msh) is قَفَارٌ (S, Msh, K) and قُفُورٌ: (K:) and you say also قَفَارٌ أَرْضٌ, (A, Msh, TA,) imagining it as comprising places; and in like manner, دَارٌ قَفَارٌ: (Msh, TA:) and [in a contrary manner,] أَرْضُونَ قَفْرٌ, and بِلَادٌ قَفْرٌ; as well as قَفَارٌ: (A:) but when you make قَفْرٌ a subst., [not meaning أَرْضٌ or the like to be understood,] (Msh,) or use a single term, (TA,) or apply it as an appellative to a land, (L, TA,) you add ة, and say قَفْرَةٌ, (Msh,) and اِنْتَبَهْنَا إِلَى قَفْرَةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ [We came at last to a land destitute of herbage and of water]. (L, TA.) — نَزَلْنَا بَيْنَ فُلَانٍ قَفْرٌ! [We alighted at the abode of the sons of such a one, and passed the night] without being entertained by them as guests. (S.) — ثَبَتَ الْقَفَرُ is a prov., meaning The stone, and the rock. (TA.) — See also قَفَارٌ.

قَفْرَةٌ: see قَفْرٌ, in three places.

قَفَارٌ, (S, A, K,) and قَفْرٌ, (K,) and طَعَامٌ قَفَارٌ, (S, A, K,) and قَفِيرٌ, (K,) [Bread, and food,] without any seasoning, or condiment, to render it pleasant, or savoury. (S, A, K.) You say أَكَلَ خُبْزَهُ قَفَارًا [He ate his bread without any seasoning, &c.]. (S.) And سَوِيَّ قَفَارٌ [Meal of parched barley or wheat] not moistened with any seasoning, or condiment, &c. (K, TA.)

قَفَارٌ: see قَفَارٌ.

مُقْفَرٌ: see قَفْرٌ. — Also, Destitute of food. (TA.)

مِقْفَارٌ: see قَفْرٌ, in two places.

### قَفَر

1. قَفَرَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَفْر (S, A, Msh, K) and قَفَرَان (S, Msh, K) and قَفُورٌ (Msh, and so in a copy of the K,) the last with kesr, (Msh,) or قَفَارٌ (K accord. to the TA,) with damm, (TA,) or قَفَارٌ, (so in the CK,) He leaped, jumped, sprang, or bounded: (S, A, Msh, K:) he (an antelope) did so and alighted with his legs together. (TA, art. نَفَرَ.) — قَفَرَ الْحَائِطَ [He leaped the wall]. (O and K in art. رَفَعَ.) — See also 5. — قَفَرَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَفْر, He (a horse) had fore legs white as high as his مِرْقَانَانِ [properly signifying the elbows; but here, probably meaning, as it seems to do in some other instances, the knees], but not the hind legs. (IKtt, TA.) [And قَفِرَ app. has a similar meaning: see its inf. n. تَقْفِر below; and its part. n. مَقْفَر, voce أَقْفَر.] But see أَقْفَر, and قَفَارٌ.