

fem.: (S, Msh:) or sometimes masc.: (A, K:) pl. [of pauc.] أَقْوَاسُ (IAmb, S, A, Msh, K) and أَقْيَاسُ, (TA, and so in some copies of the K, in the place of the former,) the ي being interchangeable with the و, (TA,) and [of mult.] قَيْسِي (S, A, Msh, K,) originally قَوْوُسُ, (S, TA,) which is not used, (TA,) of the measure فَعُولُ (S, Msh,) first changed to قَوْوُسُ, of the measure فُلُوعُ, and then to قَيْسِي, of the measure فِيلِيعُ, like عَيْسِي (S,) and قَيْسِي (Fr, Sgh, K,) from the same original, (TA,) [like عَيْسِي,] and قِيَّاسُ, (IAmb, S, A, Msh, K,) which is more agreeable with analogy than قَيْسِي. (TA.) The dim. is قَوَيْسُ, (IAmb, M, Msh, K,) without ة, contr. to rule, as the word is fem., (M, TA,) and قَوَيْسَةٌ, (IAmb, Msh, K,) sometimes: (IAmb, Msh:) or the former accord. to those who make قوس to be masc., (S,) and the latter accord. to those who make it to be fem. (S, Msh.) It is prefixed to another word to give it a special signification. Thus you say, قَوْوُسُ نَبَلٌ *An Arabian bow.* And قَوْوُسُ نَشَابٌ *A Persian bow.* And قَوْوُسُ حُسْبَانٌ *[A bow for shooting a certain kind of short arrows].* And قَوْوُسُ جُلَاهِقِي *[A cross-bow].* And قَوْوُسُ نَذْفٌ *[A bow for loosening and separating cotton].* (Msh.) — [Hence the saying,] فَلَانٌ لَا يَمُدُّ قَوْوُسَهُ أَحَدٌ [Such a one, no one will pull his bow;] i. e., *no one will vie with him, or compete with him.* (A, TA.) And رَمُونًا عَنْ قَوْوُسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ, (A, TA,) or وَاحِدَةٍ, (Mgh,) [lit., *They shot at us from one bow:* meaning, *they were unanimous against us;*] a proverb denoting agreement. (Mgh.) [In the Msh, رَمَوْهُمْ and وَاحِدَةٍ.] And هُوَ مِنْ قَوْوُسٍ سَهْمًا; (S, L, K; except that in the L and K, for قويس, we find قويس;) [He is of the best of a little bow, as an arrow; i. e., *he is one of the best arrows of a little bow;*] or صَارَ خَيْرَ قَوْوُسٍ سَهْمًا (A, K) [He became the best of a little bow, as an arrow; i. e., *he became the best arrow of a little bow;*] a proverb [See Arab. Prov. i. 718] applied to him who has become mighty after being of mean condition: (A:) or to him who opposeth thee and then returns to doing what thou likest. (A, K.) [Hence also the phrase in the Kur, liii. 9,] فَكَانَ قَابَ قَوْسَيْنِ *And he was at the distance of two Arabian bows: or two cubits* [this is app. an explanation by one who holds قَابَ قَوْسَيْنِ to be for قَوْسٍ قَابِي: (K:) or the meaning is, قَابِي قَوْسٍ, i. e., [at the distance of the measure of] the two portions between the part of a bow that is grasped by the hand and each of the curved extremities. (TA.) See also art. قوب. — القوسُ + [The Sign of Sagittarius; also called الرامي;] one of the signs of the zodiac; (S, K;) namely, the ninth thereof. (TA.) — قَوْوُسُ قَزَحٌ *The rainbow:* the two words are inseparable. (TA.) See قوس الرجل.

† The bowed, or bent, part of the back of a man. (IAar.) — أَقْوَاسُ الْبَعِيرِ † *The anterior ribs of the camel.* (A.) — Also قَوْوُسُ: *What remains, of dates, (S, A, * K,) in the [receptacle called] جَلَّة, (S,) or in the bottom thereof, (K,) or in the sides thereof, like a bow: (A:) or, accord. to Zeyd Ibn-Kutlweh, the fourth part of the جَلَّة, of dates; like رَزْمَةٌ: (TA in art. رزم:) in this sense, also, it is fem.: or a number of dates collected together: pl. as above. (TA in the present art.)* — Also, *A cubit: (S, K:) sometimes used in this sense: (S:) because a thing is measured (يُقَاسُ) with it. (K.)*

قَاسُ رُمُحٍ and قَيْسُ رُمُحٍ *The measure of a spear.* (Msh, in this art.; and S, K, in art. قيس.)

قَوَّاسٌ *A hewer, or fashioner, of bows; and so, perhaps, قِيَّاسُ. (TA.)*

قَوْوُسٌ is the rel. n. from قَيْسِي, [pl. of قَوْوُسُ,] because it is [before its last change] of the measure فُلُوعُ changed from the measure فَعُولُ. (S.)

أَقْوَسُ *Having a bowed, or bent, back. (S, K.)* — *Sand that is elevated (K, TA) like a hoop or ring. (TA.)*

مَقْوَسٌ *A bow-case. (S, K.)* — *A horse-course; a race-ground: (Ibn-Abbād, K:) a place whence horses run (K) for a race; (TA;) i. e., (so in the K accord. to the TA,) a rope at which the horses are placed in a row (S, A, K) on the occasion of racing, (S, K,) in the place whence they run: (A:) or the extended rope from which the horses are started: (JK:) also called مَقْيَسُ: the pl. is مَقَاوِسُ. (TA.)* Hence the saying, عَرِضَ عَرِضٍ *[Such a one has been put to the starting-rope; meaning, such a one has been tried, or proved, by use, practice, or experience. (A, TA.)* And فَلَانٌ عَلَى مَقْوَسٍ, i. e., عَلَى حِفَاطٍ, [app. meaning, *Such a one is intent upon defending his honour or the like.* (Lth, L.)

مَقْوَسٌ and مَقْوَسٌ: see مَقْوَسٌ.

مَتَقْوَسٌ † *An eyebrow [or other thing] likened to a bow; as also مَسْتَقْوَسٌ (K) and مَقْوَسٌ: (TA:)* † the second of these epithets is also applied, in the same sense, or like a bow, to a gutter round a tent, and the like. (TA.) — Also, *A man bowed, or bent; and so مَقْوَسٌ. (TA.)* — Also, (K,) or مَقْوَسٌ, (S,) *A man having with him his bow. (S, K.)*

مَسْتَقْوَسٌ: see مَقْوَسٌ, in two places.

قوس

1: see 2: and see also 1 in art. قيس.

2. قَوْوُسُهُ (S, A, Msh, K,) inf. n. تَقْوِيضُ, (Msh, K,) *He demolished it; destroyed it; threw it down; namely a building; as also قَاوُسُهُ, (K,)*

aor. يَقْوُضُ, inf. n. قَوْوُسُ: (TA:) or *he took it to pieces, without demolishing or destroying or throwing down; (S, A, Msh, K;) namely a building, (S, A, Msh,) and a tent. (A:) or he pulled up, or out, its poles, or pieces of wood, and its tent-ropes: (IDrd, K:) or he pulled it up, and removed it; namely a tent. (TA.)* — [Hence,] قَوْوُسُ الصُّفُوفِ, and الْمَجَالِسِ, (A, TA,) *He separated, or dispersed, the ranks, and the assemblies. (TA.)* — [Hence also,] بَنَى فَلَانٌ ثُمَّ قَوْوُسَ [lit. *Such a one built, then demolished, or took to pieces;*] i. e. *did well, then did ill. (A, TA.)*

5. تَقْوُضُ *It (a house, and a tent, TA) became demolished, destroyed, or thrown down; (S* in art. قيس; and K;) and in like manner تَقْوُزُ: (TA;) as also انْقَاضُ [which see also in art. قيس]: (K; and in a copy of the S in art. قيس:) or it was, or became, taken to pieces, without being demolished or destroyed or thrown down: (A, TA:) and انْقَاضَتْ, said of a well (بئر), it fell; fell in ruins, or to pieces; or collapsed. (Msh: see also art. قيس.)* — [Hence,] تَقْوُضُ الْمَجَالِسِ, (A,) and تَقْوُضُ الْحُلُقِ, (S, TA,) and الصُّفُوفِ, (S, Msh, TA,) *[The assembly, and] the rings of men, (S, TA,) and the ranks, became separated, or dispersed. (S, Msh, * TA.)* — Also, † *He (a man, K, and a bird, Az, TA) came and went, (Az, K, TA,) and would not be still, or remain at rest. (Az, TA.)*

7: see 5, in two places.

هَذَا قَوْوُسًا بِقَوْوُسٍ *This is for that, as a substitute for a substitute. (K.)* And هُمَا قَوْوَسَانِ *[They two are substitutes, each for the other]:* mentioned by Sgh: but Z says, هُمَا قَيْسَانِ [q. v. in art. قيس]: (TA:) or both signify *they are ex-changers, each with the other. (JK.)*

مَقْوُضٌ *Anything demolished, destroyed, or thrown down: [&c.: see 2.] (TA.)*

قوع

قوف

قول

قوم

قوى

See Supplement.]

قونج

قَوْنَجٌ, (Msh, * K,) with fet-ḥ to the J, (Msh,) and sometimes قَوْنَجٌ, with kesr to the J, or thus and قَوْنَجٌ, i. e. with kesr to the J and with fet-ḥ and dānm to the ق, (K,) a foreign word, (TA,) [from the Greek κωλικός, *The colic;*] a certain painful intestinal disease, in which the egress of the feces and wind is attended with difficulty; (K;) a violent griping in the intestine called the colon. (Msh.)

قيا

1. قَيَّ, aor. يَقِي, inf. n. قَيْ: (S, Mgh, O, Msh,