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See Supplement.]

قث

1. قَثٌ, as an inf. n., of which the verb is قَثَّ, aor. ٤, (M, O, TA,) signifies The collecting (O, TA) of مَال [i. e. cattle, or other property], (TA,) and (O, TA) so قَثَّيْتُ, (O, K, TA,) with kesr, (TA, but written in the O قَثَّيْتُ,) used in relation to مال: (K, TA:) or the collecting of a thing largely, or abundantly. (IDrd, M, O, TA.) And The drawing, or dragging, along, (M, K,) of a thing. (M.) And The driving along. (M, K.) One says, جَاءَ فُلَانٌ يَقْثُ مَالًا [Such a one came] drawing, or dragging, along, (S, O,) and driving along, (O,) مال [i. e. cattle]. (S, O.) And جَاءَ يَقْثُ [He came] drawing, or dragging, along [ample worldly property]. (M.) And قَثَّ السَّيْلُ الغَثَاءُ [The torrent] drove along [the rubbish, and scum, and rotten leaves mixed with the scum, or the like]. (TA.) — And The pulling out, or up; or uprooting, or eradicating; (O, K, TA;) as also اقْثَنْتُ. (K, TA.) One says, اقْثَنْتُ حَجَرًا مِنْ مَكَانِهِ (O, TA) He pulled out, or up, a stone from its place: (O:) and اقْثَنْتُ الْقَوْمَ مِنْ أَصْلِهِمْ [He extirpated the people, or party]; (O,\* TA;) as also اجْثَنْتُ and اقْثَنْتُ and اجْثَنْتُ It was uprooted: قَثَّ and جَثَّ are one [in meaning]. (TA.) — And The eating [a thing]. (O.)

8: see above, in four places, in the last two sentences but one. — One says also, اقْثَنْتُ يَدَهُ He cut off [his hand, or arm]. (O.)

قَثَاتٌ [and قَثَانَةٌ] Household-goods, or utensils and furniture; (M, O, K;) and the like. (M.) One says, جَاءُوا بِقَثَاتِهِمْ [lit. They came with their household-goods, &c.,] meaning they left not anything behind them. (M.)

قَثِيثٌ Shoots of palm-trees when they are first pulled off from the mother-trees: as also جَثِيثٌ. (O, TA.) — [And] القَثِيثُ signifies What become scattered at the bases of grape-vines: [or] accord. to AZ, as mentioned by El-Fārisec, what become scattered at the bases of the branches of palm-trees. (M.)

قَثَانَةٌ: see قَثِيئَةٌ, in two places.

قَثَانَةٌ: see قَثَاتٌ, in two places.

قَثِيئَةٌ A collective body (O, K) of men; (O;) and قَثَانَةٌ signifies the same. (K.) One says, بِقَثَانَتِهِمْ [and بِقَثَانَتِهِمْ] (in the O erroneously written بِقَثَانَتِهِمْ) The people, or party, removed with their collective body. (O.)

مَفْتَةٌ Multitude: (Aṣ, O, K, TA:) like مَفْتَةٌ. (TA.) One says, فُلَانٌ ذُو مَفْتَةٍ Such a one has a multitude, or large number [of adherents or the like]. (O.) And مَا أَكْثَرَ مَفْتَتَهُمْ [How numerous is their multitude!]. (O.)

قَثَا

4. اقْثَاتِ الْأَرْضَ, (AZ, S, O,) or اقْثَا الْمَكَانَ, (K,) The land, or the place, abounded with the [species of cucumber called] قَثَاءَ. (AZ, S, O, K.) And اقْثَا الْقَوْمَ The people had abundance of قَثَاءَ. (S, O, K.)

قَثَاءُ (S, O, Mṣb, K) and قَثَاءُ (O, Mṣb, K,) the former of which, with kesr, in the more common, (Mṣb, TA,) [A certain vegetable,] well-known: (K, TA:) [a species of cucumber; cucumis sativus β fructu flavo majore: (Delile's Floræ Egypt. Illustr., no. 928:)] or the [cucumber called] خِيَار [q. v.]: (S, O, K:) or a general name for the خِيَار, the عَجُور [q. v.], and the فُقُوس [or فُقُوس q. v.]: but some apply the name to a species resembling the خِيَار: (Mṣb, TA:) and it is said that it is lighter (أَخْفَ) than the خِيَار: also that عَجُور signifies large قَثَاءَ: (TA:) the n. un. is قَثَاءَةٌ. (S, O, Mṣb.) — اقْثَا الْجَمَارَ see voce عُلِقْمَر.

أَرْضٌ مَقْثَاءَةٌ and مَقْثُوءَةٌ (S, O, K, TA,) or مَقْثَاءَةٌ and مَقْثُوءَةٌ, (Mṣb,) A place, or land, of قَثَاءَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) where قَثَاءَ are sown and grove. (TA.)

قَثَد

1. قَثَدَ, aor. ٤, (TK,) inf. n. قَثْدٌ, (K,) He ate the [plant, or vegetable, called] قَثْدٌ. (K.)

8. قَثَدَ He cut (L, K) as one cuts the قَثَد. (L.)

قَثْدٌ [a coll. gen. n.] A certain plant resembling the قَثَاءَ [a kind of cucumber]: (S, L, K:) or a species of the قَثَاءَ: (L, K:) or the round قَثَاءَ: (IDrd, L:) or the خِيَار: (L, K:) or the خِيَار بِادْرَتِي [Persian بَادِرْ زَنْك]: (T, L:) n. un. with ة. (L, K.)

قَثَرَد

Q. 1. قَثَرَدَ He (a man) had much milk and أَقْط. (TA.) [Also sometimes written قَثَرَد with ت, as are the other forms of the root mentioned below.]

قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ Household-goods, or utensils and furniture: (K:) AA says that قَثَرَدٌ has this signification: others say قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ; i. e., i. q. قَرْنَشُوش. (IAṣr, L.)

قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ A man possessing many sheep or goats and lambs or hids: (K:) or possessing much of household-goods, or utensils and furniture, (K,) and of bad articles of this kind. (TA.) See also قَثَرَدٌ — And قَثَرَدٌ Portions of wool, (K,) and of hair, and of soft camel's hair, (TA,) and such articles of household-

goods or utensils and furniture as are not carried away on departing, or migrating, (K,) but are left in the abode. (TA.)

قَثَرَدٌ Dry rotten leaves, or other rubbish, at the foot of a vine. (K.) — A multitude of men. (K.) — And see قَثَرَدٌ.

قَثَرَدٌ see قَثَرَدٌ.

قَثَارِدٌ (in SM's copy of the K, قَثَارِدٌ,) The lower parts of the shirt, and the like. (K.)

قَثَرَدٌ see قَثَرَدٌ and قَثَرَدٌ.

قَثَرَدٌ see قَثَرَدٌ.

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1. قَحٌّ, (L, K, TA,) [sec. pers., app., قَحُّتٌ,] aor. ٤, (L,) inf. n. قَحَاحَةٌ and قَحُوحَةٌ, He, or it, was, or became, such as is termed قَحٌّ [i. e. pure, sheer, mere, unmixed, unmingled, unadulterated, or genuine; said of, or in relation to, meanness, sordidness, or ignobleness, and generosity, liberality, or nobleness, and anything]. (S, L, K.)

R. Q. 1. قَحْحَقَةٌ [an inf. n. of which the verb is قَحْحَقَ] signifies The laughing of the ape or monkey. (L, K.) [Compare with this قَحْقَبَةٌ.] — And The voice's being, or becoming, reiterated in the throat, or fauces. (L, K.) And it is similar to بَحَّةٌ [which means A hoarseness, roughness, harshness, or gruffness, of the voice]. (L.) [But both of these significations are also assigned in the L to قَحْحَقَةٌ, with ف; to which alone, of these two words, they may perhaps belong.]

قَحٌّ Pure, sheer, mere, unmixed, unmingled, unadulterated, or genuine; (Aṣ, S, A, K;) in, or in respect of, (Aṣ, S, A,) or applied to, (K,) meanness, sordidness, or ignobleness, and generosity, liberality, or nobleness, (Aṣ, S, A, K,) and anything: (K:) fem. قَحَّةٌ: and pl. أَقْحَاحٌ. (S, A.) One says, لَيْسَ قَحٌّ [One that is mean, sordid, or ignoble,] in whom is nought of generosity, liberality, or nobleness. (A.) And عَبْدٌ قَحٌّ A pure, or mere, slave; one that is of purely servile condition; (S;) or such as is termed قَيْنٌ [which means the same; or one born of slave-parents; &c.]. (A.) And عَرَبِيٌّ قَحٌّ A pure, or genuine, Arabian; one of pure Arabian race; fem. عَرَبِيَّةٌ قَحَّةٌ. (S, A, TA:) as also كَحٌّ and كَحَّةٌ; in which the ك is a substitute for the ق; for they said أَقْحَاحٌ, but not أَكْحَاحٌ: [i. e. كَحٌّ is not a dial. var. of قَحٌّ, because the former has no pl.:] or أَكْحَاحٌ is