

تَقْعِرُ; (S;) and أَقْعَرَهَا; (A;) he made the well deep. (IAar, S, A, K.) — قَعَرَ الإِنَاءَ, (S, K,) or تَقْعَرَهُ, (A,) † He drank what was in the vessel, (S, A, K,) or all that was in the vessel, (TA,) until he came to the bottom of it. (S, A, TA.) And in like manner, قَعَرَ التَّرِيدَةَ † He ate the تريدة [or mess of crumbled bread moistened with broth] from the bottom of it. (K.) — قَعَرَ الشَّجَرَةَ, (S, A,) inf. n. قَعْرٌ, (S,) † He pulled out the tree from its root; uprooted it. (S, A.) And قَعَرَ النَّخْلَةَ, aor. ق, † He cut down the palm-tree from its root. (K.) And قَعَرَهُ † He threw him down prostrate. (K.)

2: see 1. — قَعَرَ فِي كَلَامِهِ He twisted the sides of his mouth in his speaking, and spoke with the furthest part of his mouth; as also تَقْعَرُ: (K:) or both signify, he spoke [gutturally, or] with the furthest part of his fauces: (TA:) [he was guttural in his speech, or spoke with a guttural voice.] See قَعَب.

4. اقْعَر البئرَ He made a bottom to the well. (S, K.) — See also 1.

5. تَقْعَرُ He went deep; syn. تَعَمَّقَ. (S.) See عَجْرِيَّةٌ. — † He, or it, became prostrated, and overturned. (TA.) [See also 7.] — تَقْعَرُ الإِنَاءَ: see 1.

7. انْقَعَرَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ, (S, A,) or النَّخْلَةُ, (K,) † The tree, (S, A,) or palm-tree, (K,) became uprooted, (S, A, K,) and fell prostrate; (TA;) it fell down: (K:) or, as some say, it went into the bottom [or depth] of the earth [and disappeared, leaving no mark nor trace: see the part. n., below]: (TA:) and, accord. to some, انْقَعَرُ, said of anything, signifies it became prostrated. (TA.) [See also 5.] — انْقَعَرَ عَنْ مَالٍ لَهُ † He died, leaving property that belonged to him: (TA, from a trad.:) and انْقَعَرَ [simply] he died. (TA.)

قَعْرٌ The bottom, lowest depth, or extremity of the lower part, [of the interior,] of a thing; (Msb;) i. q. عُمُقٌ, of a well &c.; (S;) the remotest part of anything; (A, K;) [as, for instance,] of a river, (TA,) and of a vessel; (S, A;) قَعْرٌ. (Msb, K.) You say جَلَسَ فِي قَعْرِ بَيْتِهِ, [lit., He sat in the innermost part of his house,] meaning † he kept in his house. (Msb.) And لَا أُدْخِلُ عَلَيْهِ, and قَعْرُ الْبَيْتِ, and قَعْرَتُهُ, and قَعْبَتُهُ, all signify the same [I will not go in to him in the innermost part of the house; or † I will not be an intimate in his house]. (TA.) — [Depth, properly and tropically. You say ذَهَبَ فِي قَعْرِ الْأَرْضِ] [It (a tree or the like) went into the depth of the earth]. (TA.) And فُلَانٌ بَعِيدُ الْقَعْرِ (A, TA) † Such a one is deep and excellent in judgment; one who examines deeply. (TA.) And لَيْسَ لِكَلَامِهِ قَعْرٌ † [His speech, or language, has not depth]. (A, TA.) — The root, or lower or lowest part, of a

palm-tree [or the like]. (TA.) — A hollow in the ground, such as is called a جَوْبَةٌ, (K, TA,) the descent into which and the ascent from which are difficult; (TA;) as also قَعْرَةٌ. — A city, or town; syn. بَلَدٌ; (K;) such as El-Basrah or El-Koofeh. (AZ.) You say مَا فِي هَذَا الْقَعْرِ مِثْلُهُ There is not in this city, or town, the like of him. (K.) And مَا خَرَجَ مِنْ أَهْلِ هَذَا الْقَعْرِ أَحَدٌ مِثْلُهُ, like as you say مِنْ أَهْلِ هَذَا الْغَائِطِ, There came not forth, of the people of this city, or town, any one like him. (AZ.) — A [bowl, such as is called] جَفْنَةٌ. (Fr, IAar, K.)

قَعْرٌ Intellect, or intelligence: (K:) or full, or perfect, [or profound,] intellect or intelligence. (IAar, TA.) [See also قَعْرٌ.]

قَعْرَةٌ: see قَعْرٌ, in two places. — What covers the bottom of a bowl; as also قَعْرَةٌ. (K.) See قَعْرَانٌ.

قَعْرَةٌ: see قَعْرَةٌ.

شَفِيرَةٌ: see قَعْرَانٌ. — See also شَفِيرَةٌ.

قَعْرَانٌ A drinking-cup or bowl (قَدَحٌ) made deep; i. q. مُقْعَرٌ. (S.) — † A vessel nearly full: (A:) or a vessel having something in its bottom: (K:) fem. قَعْرَى: (TA:) and قَصْعَةٌ قَعْرَى, and قَعْرَةٌ, † a bowl having in it what covers its bottom. (K, TA.)

قَعْرٌ: see قَعِيرٌ, in two places.

قَعِيرٌ Deep; having a remote bottom; (A, K;) applied to a river; as also قَعْرٌ, accord. to the K; but this is not mentioned by any one before the author of the K, and is a mistake for قَعْرٌ, which occurs afterwards in the K. (TA.) You say بِئْرٌ قَعِيرَةٌ, (A,) and قَعْرٌ, (K, TA,) A deep well; (K, TA;) a well having a remote bottom. (TA.) And قَصْعَةٌ قَعِيرَةٌ (S, A) † A deep bowl. (TA.) قَعْرٌ is also applied as an epithet to a woman's vulva: (Ibn-Habeeb, TA in art. خَجِي:) and, accord. to the K, to a woman. (TA in that art.)

قَعِيرَةٌ: see قَعْرٌ: — and قَعِيرٌ. — See also شَفِيرَةٌ.

قَعْرٌ: see قَعِيرٌ.

أَقْعَرٌ Deeper.]

مُقْعَرٌ, (so in a copy of the A,) or مُقْعَرٌ, like مَعْقَرٌ [in measure], (so in the TA,) [but the former I think the correct form, being agreeable with analogy,] A man who reaches the bottoms, or utmost points, of things, or affairs. (A, TA.)

مُقْعَرٌ: see قَعْرَانٌ: — and مُقْعَرٌ.

مُقْعَرٌ: see مُقْعَبٌ in art. قَعَب.

مُقْعَارٌ, applied to a [cup of the kind called] قَعْبٌ, Wide and deep. (K.)

مُنْقَعِرٌ Uprooted. So in the Kur, [liv. 20,] كَانَتْهُمْ أَعْجَازُ نَخْلٍ مُنْقَعِرٍ As though they were the lower parts of palm-trees uprooted: (TA:) or the meaning is, extirpated, by going into the bottom [or depth] of the earth, so as to leave no mark nor trace. (El-Basrah, TA.)

قعر

1. قَعَسَ, aor. ق, (TK,) inf. n. قَعْسٌ, (S, A, K,) He (a man, TK) had a protruding, or protuberant, breast, or chest, and a hollow, or receding, back; قَعَسٌ being the contr. of حَدَبٌ. (S, A, K, TK.) [And in like manner,] قَعَسٌ in a bow is A bending outwards of its inner side, in its middle, and a bending inwards of its outer side. (TA.) — See also 6, in two places. — قَعَسَ الشَّيْءَ, [aor. ق,] inf. n. قَعْسٌ, He bent the thing; as also قَعَسَهُ. (TA.)

2: see 1, last signification.

5: see 6, in two places.

6. تَقَاعَسَ He made his [meaning his own] breast, or chest, to stick out. (A.) — He drew back, and became refractory, and made himself like him who has a hollow, or receding, back, and a protruding, or protuberant, breast, or chest. (Har, p. 17.) — † He drew back; held back; or hung back. (S, K.) You say, تَقَاعَسَ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ † He drew back, held back, or hung back, from the thing, or affair, and would not go forward in it; (S, TA;) as also قَعَسَ, inf. n. قَعْسٌ; and قَعَسَ: (TA:) in some copies of the S, instead of تَقَاعَسَ, in this phrase, we find تَقَعَّوَسَ. (TA.) And [in like manner,] † اِقْعَنَسَ † He drew back; he receded, or went backwards. (S, K.) When a man draws water without a pulley, pulling the rope at the head of the well, his back pains him, and it is said to him, † اِقْعَنَسْ وَأَجْزِبِ الدَّلْوُ † [Go thou backwards, and pull the bucket]. This verb is without idghām because it is quasi-coördinate to اِحْرَجْ. (S.) — † He (a horse, S, K) drew back, or held back, and would not go forward: (S:) or would not submit to his leader; (K;) [as also اِقْعَنَسَ; as appears from an explanation of its part. n., below.] You say also, تَقَعَّتِ الدَّابَّةُ, meaning, † The beast of carriage stood still, and would not move from its place. (TA.) — † [He (a man) and] it (might or strength) was, or became, firm, or steady, and resisted; [as also اِقْعَنَسَ; as appears from an explanation of its part. n., below:] and اِقْعَنَسَ † he was, or became, firm, and did not bow his head: and قَعَسَ, inf. n. قَعْسٌ, † he (a man) was, or became, inaccessible, or unapproachable, and mighty, or strong, and firm, or steady. (TA.) — † It (the night) was, or became, long, or protracted; as though it did not quit its place; like بَرَكٌ. (A, TA.) See اِقْعَسَ.

Q. Q. 2. تَقَعَّوَسَ: see 6.

R. Q. 3. اِقْعَنَسَ: see 6, in five places.