

to the utmost, after sciences. (A.) — بَقْرُ الْعِلْمِ: see 5. — بَقْرٌ, aor. ٤, He (a dog) became confounded, (S, K,) and stupified, (TA,) with joy, (K,) at seeing بَتْرُ الْوَحْشِ, (S, K,) i. e., بَقْرُ الْوَحْشِ [wild oxen, or wild bulls or cows]; (TA,) like as one says غَزَلَ meaning "he sported," or "played," "at seeing a gazelle," or "a young gazelle;" as also بَيَّقِرُ: or the former, he feared, so that he was astonished, amazed, or stupified, at seeing many بَقْرٌ: (TA voce بَحَرَ:) and † the latter signifies also [simply] he became confounded, or perplexed: (IAar, TA:) and he doubted respecting a thing. (K.) — Also, aor. as above, inf. n. بَقِرَ (S, K) and بَقِرْ; (K;) but Az says, El-Mundhree has informed me that AHeyth disallowed بَقِرَ, saying that it is accord. to analogy بَقِرَ, as the verb is intrans.; (TA;) He (a man) became tired, or fatigued, (S, K,) so that he could hardly see; (K;) and he became weary, or jaded; (S, K;) as also بَيَّقِرَ. (S, K.)

2. بَقِرَ الْقَوْمَ مَا حَوْلَهُمْ The people dug the tract around them, and made wells. (Aq.)

5. تَبَقَّرَ It (a she-camel's belly) became ripped open; as also ابْتَقَرَ and ابْتَقِرَ. (TA.) — It became open. (Aq.) — And i. q. تَوَسَّعَ; (Aq, K;) as also تَبَيَّقَرَ. (K.) So in the phrase تَبَقَّرَ فِي الْعِلْمِ [He enlarged himself, or took a wide range, in science, or knowledge]; (S, A, Mṣb;) and بَقِرَ الْعِلْمَ, inf. n. بَقِرَ, signifies the same. (TA.) And so in the phrase تَبَقَّرَ فِي الْمَالِ, (S, A, Mṣb,) and فِي الْأَهْلِ, (TA,) i. e., He enlarged himself, or he became, or made himself, large, or abundant, in wealth, or camels or the like, and in family; as explained by Aq. (A'Obeyd.) You say also, تَبَقَّرَ الْكَلَامَ, [meaning فِي الْكَلَامِ] i. e., He was diffuse, or profuse, in speech; syn. تَفَتَّقَ بِهِ. (A.)

7: see 5.

8: see 5.

Q. Q. 1: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 2: see 5.

بَقْرٌ a gen. n., (S, Mṣb,) a word of well-known meaning, (S, Mṣb, K,) [The bovine genus; the ox, or bull, and cow; and oxen, or bulls, and cows; neat; black cattle;] applied to the domestic and the wild: (TA:) [but the wild have also distinctive appellations, as will be seen below:] n. un. بَقْرَةٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) [but in the K it is said that بَقْرٌ is pl. of بَقْرَةٌ,] which is applied to the male and the female; (S, Mṣb, K;) the ٤ being added only to restrict it to unity: (S, Mṣb:) the pl. of بَقْرٌ is أَبْقَرٌ [a pl. of pauc.], (M,) and أَبْقَارٌ, meaning herds of oxen, or bulls, or cows: (Mṣb and TA in art. اهل:) and the pl. of بَقْرَةٌ is بَقَرَاتٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and بَقَرٌ and بَقَارٌ (K) and بَوَاقِرٌ (Aq, T, K) and أَبْقُورٌ; (K;) [or rather this last is a quasi-pl. n.]; and the following [also] are quasi-pl. ns., namely, بَيَّقُورٌ, (K,) which is syn. with بَقْرٌ, (S,) and بَيَّقِيرٌ, (K,) or this signifies a collection, or herd, of بَقْرٌ, (S,) and بَاقِرٌ, (K,) or this signifies a collection, or

herd, of بَقْرٌ with their pastors, (Lth, S,) and بَاقُورٌ, and بَاقُورَةٌ, (K,) or this last is syn. with بَقْرَةٌ in the dial. of the people of El-Yemen: (S:) or بَاقُورٌ and بَيَّقُورٌ and أَبْقُورٌ are all syn. with بَقْرٌ; and so, accord. to Kṯr, is بَاقُورَةٌ. (Mgh.) — بَقْرُ الْوَحْشِ [and البَقْرُ الْوَحْشِيُّ] signify The wild ox, or bull, and cow; and wild oxen, or bulls, and cows, collectively: n. un. الْوَحْشِ بَقْرَةٌ and الْبَقْرَةُ الْوَحْشِيَّةُ; masc. and fem.: in Egypt, these appellations are applied to the antelope defassa of modern zoologists: so says Sir Gardner Wilkinson; and to this, I believe, they generally apply in the poems &c. of the early Arabs: it is a species of bovine antelope: in Barbary, it seems that the animal thus called is another species of bovine antelope, or perhaps a variety of the former; it is said to be what is termed by Pallas antilope bubalis; by others, alcephalus bubalis, or acronotus bubalis; and this is said to come occasionally to the Nile: but the Arabic appellations given above are employed with much laxity: thus we find بَقْرُ الْوَحْشِ explained as meaning] a kind of animal of which there are four different species: the first called مَهَابَةٌ [i. e. مَهَابٌ, a coll. gen. n. of which the n. un. is مَهَابَةٌ]; the second, ايل [i. e. ايلٌ]; the third يَحْمُورٌ [i. e. يَحْمُورٌ, or يَمُورٌ]; the fourth, ثَيْتَلٌ [or ثَيْتَلٌ], and also [i. e. يَامُورٌ]; and وَعَلٌ [i. e. وَعَلٌ]: (Ed-Demerec, cited by De Sacy, erroneously written by him "Domairi," in his Chrest. Ar. sec. ed. ii. 435 et seq. :) or what is called in Persian كوزن [or كُوزَنُ] (see also اَيْلٌ in art. اول); it has a great horn, with branches; an additional branch growing upon its horn every year; and its horn is solid, thus differing from the horns of other animals, for their horns are hollow: when it hears singing, and the sounds of musical instruments, it listens thereto, and then it takes no care to guard itself from the arrows, by reason of its intense delight therein: when it raises its ear, it hears sounds; and when it relaxes it, it hears not anything. (Kzw: also cited by De Sacy, ubi supra.) The Arabs regard بَقْرٌ [meaning بقر الوحش] as ominous of evil, because of the sharpness of their horns. (Ham p. 285.) — مِلَّةٌ مَسْكُ الْبَقْرَةِ [The quantity that fills the hide of the bull, or cow,] means † a large quantity. (A.) — الطَّبَاءُ عَلَى الْبَقْرِ [or الكِلَابُ عَلَى الْبَقْرِ] and الكِلَابُ عَلَى الْبَقْرِ [or الكِلَابُ] are provs. of the Arabs. (TA.) [See arts. كلب and كرب and ظبي.] — عَيْنُ الْبَقْرِ † [The buphthalmum, or ox-eye;] i. q. بَهَارٌ, q. v. (S in art. بهر.) — عِيُونُ الْبَقْرِ † A species of grape, black, large, round, and not very sweet. (K, TA.) In Palestine, applied to † A species of إِبْجَاصٌ [or plum]. (K, TA.) — بَقْرٌ is also applied to † A family, or household; those who dwell with a man, and whose maintenance is incumbent on him. (TA.) You say, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ يَجُرُّ بَقْرَهُ † Such a one came dragging along his family, or household. (A, TA.) And عَلَى فَلَانٍ بَقْرَةٌ مِنْ عِيَالٍ † Upon such a one is dependent a troop, or large number, of his family, and of camels or the like; (A, TA;) and in like manner you say,

فَلَانٌ فِي بَقْرِ مِنَ النَّاسِ. (A.) And كَرِشٌ مِنْ عِيَالٍ † Such a one is among a large company of men. (A.)

بَقِيرٌ Slit; ripped; split; cut, or divided, lengthwise; as also مَبْقُورٌ. (K.) — A she-camel having her belly ripped open so as to disclose her fetus. (S.) — A mare's colt or foal that is born in a [membrane such as is called] مَسَاكَةٌ or سَلَى: (K:) so termed because this is ripped open over it. (TA.) — Also, and بَقِيرَةٌ, A garment of the kind called بُرْدٌ, which is slit [in the middle], and worn (As, K) by a woman, who throws it upon her neck, [putting her head through the slit,] (Aq,) without sleeves, (Aq, K,) and without a جَيْبٌ [or an opening at the bosom]; (Aq;) i. q. اِتْبٌ [q. v.], which is a kind of shirt without sleeves, worn by women. (S.) — See also بَقْرٌ.

بَقِيرَةٌ: see بَقِيرٌ.

بَقَّارٌ A grave-digger; syn. حَفَّارٌ. (TA.) — A worker in iron; a blacksmith. (K.) — An owner, or a possessor, [or an attendant,] of بَقْرٌ [or oxen, or bulls, or cows]. (K.)

عَصَا بَقَّارِيَّةٌ A strong staff or stick [such, app., as is used for driving oxen or bulls or cows]. (K.)

الْبَاقِرُ The lion: (K:) because, when he catches his prey, he rips open his belly. (TA.) — بَاقِرٌ and بَاقِرَةٌ, [the latter an intensive epithet,] A man who inquires, and searches to the utmost, after sciences. (A.) And بَاقِرٌ عَلِيمٌ One who enlarges himself, or takes a wide range, in science, or knowledge. (Mṣb.) — فَتَنَةٌ بَاقِرَةٌ, (S, K,) occurring in a trad., (TA,) † A sedition, discord, dissension, or the like, that severs society; (K;) that corrupts religion, and separates men: or that is wide-spreading and great: (TA:) it is likened to the disease of the belly; meaning the yellow water or fluid: (S:) or to pain of the belly; because its exciting cause and its cure are unknown. (TA.) — See also بَقْرٌ.

بَاقِرَةٌ: see بَاقِرٌ.

بَيَّقِرَةٌ Abundance of wealth, or of camels or the like, and of commodities, or household goods or utensils and furniture. (K.)

بَاقُورٌ: }
بَيَّقُورٌ: } see بَقْرٌ; each in two places.
بَاقُورَةٌ: }
أَبْقُورٌ: }

بَقِيرٌ: see بَقِيرٌ.

بقس

بَقْسٌ and بَقْسِيٌّ, (K,) the latter written, in some copies of the K, بَقْبِيْسٌ, (TA,) [The box-tree; Greek πύθος;] a certain kind of tree, resembling the أَسٌ [or myrtle] in leaves and berries: or i. q. شَمْسَادٌ [a Persian word, also applied to the box-tree]: (K:) it grows in the country of the Greeks; and spoons and doors are made of it, because of its hardness: and it may be with شِ بَقْسٌ, which is explained by Sgh and in the K as