

in excess, (Mgh, K,) behind the other teeth: (K:) or having a tooth entering beneath another, being irregular in the place of growth: (K:) fem. تَعْلَاءُ, applied to a woman; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) and also to a gum (لثة): (K:) pl. تَعْلٌ. (Mṣb, TA.) — A portly, or corpulent, personage, or chief, characterized by superabundances of beneficence, or bounty. (Lth, K.)

مُتَعَلٌّ Spread, scattered, or sprinkled. (TA.) — وَرَدٌ مُتَعَلٌّ [A company of men coming to water] straitening, or crowding, one another. (K.) — جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ مُتَعَلِّينَ The people, or company of men, came in a connected, or continuous, body. (TA.)

تَعَالِبٌ A land in which are many [or foxes]; (S, K;) like مَعْقَرَةٌ meaning “a land in which are many عَقَارِب [or scorpions];” (S;) as also مُتَعَلِّبَةٌ. (K in art. تَعَلِب. [But see this last word.])

تعلب

Q. 1. تَعَلَّبَ He (a man) was cowardly, and eluded, or turned away, or went this way and that, or to the right and left, quickly, and deceitfully, or guilefully; as also تَتَعَلَّبُ: his doing so being thus likened to the running of the تَعَلَّب. (TA.) And تَعَلَّبَ مِنْهُ فَرَقًا [He was cowardly, and eluded him, or turned away from him, &c., through fear]; i. e., from another man. (TA.)

Q. 2. تَتَعَلَّبُ: see above.

تَعَلَّبُ [The fox; canis vulpes of Linn.: but in the dial. of Egypt, the jachal; canis aureus of Linn.: the former animal being there called أَبُو الْحَصِينِ, as it often is by the Arabs of other countries:] a certain beast of prey; (TA;) well known: (S, K:) applied to the male and the female; so that one says تَعَلَّبَ ذَكَرٌ and تَعَلَّبَ أُنْثَى; but if one would designate the male by a single word applying to it only, he says تَعَلَّبَانُ, with ḍamm to the ث and ل: (IAmb, Mṣb:) or the former applies to the female: (K:) or the female is called تَعَلَّبَةٌ; (Ks, S, Mṣb, K;) and the male, تَعَلَّبَانُ (Ks, S, K) and تَعَلَّبُ, (K,) [accord. to some,] like as one says عَقْرَبَةٌ [and عَقْرَبَانُ] and عَقْرَبٌ: (Mṣb:) or تَعَلَّبُ is the male; and the female is called تَعَالَةٌ: (Az, TA:) [but see this word is art. تَعَل:] the pl. of تَعَلِب is تَعَالِبٌ and تَعَالٍ, (K,) accord. to Lh: but ISd disapproves of this [latter pl.]; and Sb does not allow it except in poetry. (TA.) F charges J with error in citing, as a proof that تَعَلَّبَانُ signifies the male, the following verse:

• أَرَبٌ يَبُولُ الشُّعْلَبَانَ بِرَأْسِهِ •
• لَقَدْ دَلَّ مَنْ بَالَتْ عَلَيْهِ التَّعَالِبُ •

[Is he a Lord, upon whose head the he-fox makes water? (the ب in رَأْسِهِ being syn. with عَلِي: so in the Mughnee, in art. ب:) Vile indeed is he upon whom the foxes make water!] said by a man who was keeper of an idol, on seeing a he-fox make water upon it: but in this, F opposes also Ks and others; and it is asserted by several autho-

rities that the correct reading of the word تَعَلَّبَانُ in a trad. whereby F attempts to establish his charge against J is not تَعَلَّبَانُ, dual. of تَعَلَّبُ, as he pronounces it to be, but تَعَلَّبَانُ, which is said to be the masc. of تَعَلَّبُ, like as أُعْوَانُ and عَقْرَبَانُ are masc. of أُعْفَى and عَقْرَبٌ. (TA.) — دَاءُ التَّعَلَّبِ [for which Golius seems to have found in a copy of the K دَوَاءُ التَّعَلَّبِ] A well-known disease, [namely, alopecia,] (S, K,) in consequence of which the hair falls off. (S.) — عَنَبُ التَّعَلَّبِ [Fox-grape: rendered by Golius “uvæ vulpinæ, i. e. solanum:” but now applied by some to the gooseberry: and the solanum nigrum, or garden-nightshade, is now commonly called عَنَبُ الذَّنْبِ:] a certain astringent, cooling plant: seven (or, as in one copy of the K, nine) حَبَاتٍ [which here seems to mean berries] thereof, swallowed, are a cure for the jaundice (الْبِرْقَان), and stop pregnancy, (K, TA,) like the berries of the حُرُوع [or castor-oil-plant], for the year, or, as some say, absolutely. (TA.) = A hole, or aperture, (جُحْر,) whence rain-water flows. (TA.) [And particularly,] The outlet, hole, or aperture, (مَخْرَج, S and Mṣb, or جُحْر, K, or ثَقْب, TA,) whence the rain-water flows from the place where dates are dried. (S, Mṣb, K, TA.) And The place whence the water flows forth (L, K) from, (L, TA,) or to, (K, [probably a mistake,]) a watering-trough or tank. (L, K.) = The upper extremity of a spear-shaft that enters into the head thereof. (S, K.) — The lowest part of a palm-shoot when it is cut from [the root of] the mother-tree: or the lowest part of a [shoot such as is termed] رَأْكُوب, on the trunk of a palm-tree. (AA, K.)

تَعَلَّبَةٌ: see تَعَلَّبُ. = Also The os coccygis, or tail-bone; syn. عَضْعُص. (K.) — And The podex, or the anus; syn. اسْت. (K.)

تَعَلَّبَانُ: see تَعَلَّبُ, in three places.

تَعَلَّبِيَّةٌ A running of the horse like the running of the dog. (K.)

تَعَالَةٌ: see تَعَلَّبُ, and see art. تَعَل.

أَرْضٌ مُتَعَلِّبَةٌ A land having تَعَالِب [or foxes]: (S:) or, having many thereof; as also مَعْقَرَةٌ; (K;) which is from تَعَالَةٌ; or it may be from تَعَلَّبُ, like مَعْقَرَةٌ applied to “a land having many عَقَارِب [or scorpions].” (S, L.)

تغر

1. تَغَرَّه, (T, A, K,) aor. =, (K,) inf. n. تَغَرُّ, (T,) He broke it; (T, A;) namely, a part of a wall; (A;) he demolished it: this is [said to be] the primary signification: he demolished it, or pulled it down; namely, a wall: (T:) and he broke it (namely, anything, [as a wall and a vessel, &c.,] A) so as to make a gap in it, or a hollow in its edge. (A, K.) — Also, (IAḡr, S, Mṣb, K,) aor. as above, (Mṣb, K,) He broke his تَغَرُّ [or front teeth], (S, Mṣb, K,) or his teeth. (IAḡr, and TA as from the K.) And تَغَرَّ, in the pass. form, inf. n. تَغُورُ, He (a boy) had his تَغَرُّ

[or front teeth] broken. (Mṣb.) — تَغَرَّتْ سِنُهُ I pulled out his tooth. (El-Hujeymee, TA.) And تَغَرَّ He (a man) had a tooth, or teeth, pulled out. (Aḡ, TA.) — Also تَغَرَّ, (AZ, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَغَرُّ, (AZ, Mṣb,) He (a boy) shed his central milk-teeth, (AZ, S, Mgh, K,) or his تَغَرُّ [or front teeth]: (AZ, Mṣb:) or تَغَرَّ has this latter meaning, (A, K,) or تَغَرَّ; (Aḡ, TA;) and تَغَرَّ, (K,) or تَغَرَّ, (Sh, TA,) or تَغَرَّ, (Mṣb,) signifies he shed his teeth: (Sh, Mṣb, K:) تَغَرَّ is said to have this last signification in the Kifāyet el-Mutaḥaffidh; and تَغَرَّ and تَغَرَّ are there said to have the contr. signification, explained below [see 8]. (Mṣb.) — تَغَرَّ also signifies He had his mouth bruised; and so تَغَرَّ. (K.) = تَغَرَّ الثَّلْمَةُ, aor. =, He stopped up, or obstructed, the gap, or breach: thus the verb bears two contr. significations. (K.) And تَغَرَّ تَغَرَّنَاهُمْ We stopped up, or obstructed, against them the gaps, or passes of the mountain; (S, TA;) we stopped up, or obstructed, against them the place of exit, so that they knew not what way to take. (A.)

4: see 1, in two places: — and 8 also, in two places.

8. تَغَرَّ (AZ, Sh, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and تَغَرَّ (AZ, Mgh, Mṣb) and تَغَرَّ (K,) originally تَغَرَّ, (AZ, S, K,) He (a boy) bred his central milk-teeth, (S,) or his تَغَرُّ [or front teeth]; (Sh, Mṣb, K;) as also تَغَرَّ: (K:) or he bred his teeth after the former ones had fallen out: (AZ, Mgh:) and تَغَرَّ, inf. n. تَغَارُّ, of the measure of أَكْرَمُ, inf. n. إِكْرَامُ, he grew his تَغَرُّ [or front teeth] after the former ones had fallen out: by some, تَغَرَّ and تَغَرَّ are used specially in relation to a beast: the Benoo-Kiláb thus used the former; not in relation to a boy. (Mṣb.) — See also 1, in five places.

تَغَرُّ The front teeth; (S, A, K;) syn. مَسِيرٌ; (Mṣb;) described by a poet as eight in number, four upper and four lower: (TA:) afterwards applied to the central incisors: (Mṣb:) or all the teeth (TA) while they remain in their places of growth, (K, TA,) before they fall out: (TA:) or the teeth, (K, TA,) all of them, whether in their places of growth or not: (TA:) or the mouth: (K:) pl. تَغُورُ. (TA.) [Hence, ضَحِكَ تَغَرُّهُ He laughed so as to show his front teeth, or his teeth.] — Any gap, opening, interstice, or open intervening space, (M, K,) in a mountain, or in the bottom of a valley, or in a road along which people pass; (TA;) as also تَغْرَةٌ: (A, TA:) or the latter signifies a gap, or breach, in a wall &c.; the hollow of the broken edge of a vessel &c.; and its pl. is تَغَرُّ. (S.) You say, هَذِهِ مَدِينَةٌ فِيهَا تَغَرُّ This is a city in which are gaps, or breaches. (S.) — †A frontier-way of access to a country, [in the CK, قُرُوح is erroneously put for قُرُوح, the word occurring in its place in MSS. of the K and in the S,] such as is a place of fear; (S, K;) as also تَغْرُورٌ: (K:) the part of a country from which the invasion of the enemy is feared; so that it is like a gap in a wall, from