, (4) it signifies That produces much fire. (TK in that art.) —See also مُقْنَحْ of vessels such as are called أَقْدَاح [pl. of قَّحْ (K.) $=$ And a subst. signifying The blossoms of plants before they open: (TA:) or the extremities of fresh, juicy, plants : (K : ) or the extremities, consisting of fresh, juicy, leaves, of plants : (TA:) or soft, or tender, suckers or offsets, of [the species of trefoil, or clover, called] فُصفصَة : (Az, K, TA:) of the dial. of El-'Irák: n. un. ${ }^{\text {®a }}$. (TA.)

A stone from which one strikes fire;


بَ
 which the lader-out will not sleep] is said in describing such [water] as is little in quantity. (A, TA.)
 $\mathbf{M g h}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K})$ that canhers, or corrodes, trees and teeth: (Lth, ${ }^{*}$ Mgh,* L, TA :) [coll. gen. n. "قَإِّ ${ }^{3}$; occurring in the $K$ in art. pl. قَوْادِحْ [The canker-worms have quickly come into his teeth]. (L.)

:مْقْتُ: : see 1, in the middle of the paragraph.
حْقْ [A couching-needle; called thus, and
 and so in some copies of the S,) and "مقْرَحْةٌ, (A, TA, and so in other copies of the S, ) and
 of iron (A, K) with which one strikes fire. (S, A, K.) - And the first, $A$ ladle; (S, A, K ; ) as
 [The ladle nill bring to thee what is in the bottom thereof $\}$ is a prov., meaning, that to which thou art blind will become apparent, or manifest, to thee. (A.)

مقِّنْá: see the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

拍 $\ddagger$ Horses that are lean, lank, or slender; as though made slender [like the arrons termed قَدَاح: see 2]. (TA.)
 [so as to be like the قَدَّح: see 1, last signification]. (TA.) And whose eyes are sunk or depressed. (TA.)

مِمْنَحْ مْقَاْ
. مَدِيْدُوْنِ
Trees having soft, weak, branches, which, when the wind puts them in motion, blaze
forth with fire; but which when used for producing fire for a useful purpose, yield no fire at all: whence one says to him who has no ground of pretension to respect or honour, nor parentage, genealogy, or pedigree, of a sound quality,
 wood, for producing fire pertain to the trees that have soft and weak branches, \&c.]. (TA.)

## قدر

1. قَحْرْتُ الشَّى , aor. = and 2 , [or the former only accord. to the Mgh., as will be seen by what follows,] inf. n. قَّهُ, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) is from
 , الـشَّعْئ، inf. n. (Mṣb:) [which latter phrase is afterwards mentioned in the $\mathbf{S}$, but unexplained: the meaning is, I measured the thing; computed, or determined, its quantity, measure, size, bulk, proportion, extent, amount, sum, limit or limits, or number: : قدّر الشَّى signifies he computed, or determined, or computed by conjecture, the quantity, measure, size, bulh, proportion, extent, amount, sum, or number, of the thing, (حزرة), in order that he might know hon much it was. (IKtt.) It is said in a trad., إ!

 د ; (Mgh, Mṣ ;*) for فَأَقْمُرْرُ, with damm, is wrong; (Mgh;) and Ks. say, that you say
 had not heard any other aor. : (TA:) the meaning of the trad. is, [When the nerv moon (of Ramadán) is hidden from you by a cloud or mist, or if it be so hidden,] compute ye (قَدْرُورا (قَ) the number of the days to it, ( $\mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{Msb}$,) and so complete Shaạbán, making it thirty days: (Ṣ,* Mgh,* Mss:) or, as some say, compute ye (قَّدّرْوا) the mansions of the moon, and its course in them [to it, i.e., to the new moon]. (Mssb.) Sce also 5. - [Hence, app., the saying,] أقْدُ بِذْرُعكَ بينّنًا See thou and know thy rank, or estimation, among us. (AO.) - Hence also,]
 places, meaning, And they have not extimated God with the estination that is due to. Him: or] and they have not magnified, or honoured, God, with the magnifying, or honouring, that is due to Him: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) for $\begin{aligned} & \text { قْ } \\ & \text { signifies [also] a mag- }\end{aligned}$ nifying, or honouring: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or have not assigned to God the attributes that are due to Him: (Lth:) or have not known what God is in reality.

 measured the thing by the thing: ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}: *$ ) and

 measured, or compared, the two things, or cases,
 .قَادَرْ ثَيْنَهْهَا (Hence, app.,]

 He thought upon the thing, or affair, ( L, ) and considered its end, issue, or result, ( $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}$, ) and measured, or compared, one part of it with another; ( $\mathrm{L} ;$ ) he measured it, compared one part of it with another, considered it, and thought upon it. (L.)
 ,قَرْ measure; adapted it to his measure: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}:^{\bullet}$ ) [and قَرْرْتُ عَلْيَهِ الشَّهُ app. signifies I made the thing according to his, or its, measure; proportioned, or adapted, the thing to him, or it; for , وصفته, by which it is explained in the TA, seems to be, as IbrD thinks, a mistake for وَضْتَّه: :]
 the thing by measure, or according to a measure; or proportioned it ; syn. جْعَلُهُ بِقَدر: (IK.t!:) the
 according to the measure of another thing. (Bḍ.
 and $\underline{\prime}$, inf. n. قَقْرُ

 [which is more common,] inf. n. تُقْدِير; (TA;) and á; (K; ; [God decreed, appointed, ordained, or decided, that against him; and for him, or to him ; accord. to an explanation of $\operatorname{\text {قَّ}}$ in the $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{K}}$ : or decreed, \&c., that against hin; and for him, or to him; adapting it to his particular case; accord. to an explanation of ${ }^{\circ} \dot{\mu} \dot{\beta}$ by Lth, and of قَ قَرْ
 [God decreed, \&c., for him, good]. (Kَ.) -Also,
 [God] distributed, divided, or apportioned, [as though by measure,] sustenance, or the means of subsistence. (K, TA. In the CK, the verb is لَهْلْةُ Hence, say some, the appellation oقَّرْ القَذْرٍ, [in the Kur, ch. xcvii.,) as being The night wherein the means of subsistence are apportioned. (TA.) See also قَّ aor. $=$ and $\cdot 2$, but the former is that which is adopted by the seven readers [of the Kur-án], and is the more chaste, (Msb,) He (God) straitened, or rendered scanty, [as though He measured and limited,] the means of subsistence: (Bd, xiii. 26, and other places ; and Msb:) and
 means of subsistence were straitened to him; like


 He rendered the thing strait, or distressing, to him. (Lḥ, K,*TA.) And قَدَر عَكى عِيَالهِ He scanted his household, or was niggardly or parsimonious towards them, in expenditure; like قَتْر". (Ṣ.) It is said in the Kur, [xxi. 87,] فَظنَّ أْ And he thought that we nould not
