

it covers what is around it, (TA.) — And مَا غَطَّ Abundant water. (TA.)

غَاطِيَةٌ [as a subst.] A grape-vine covering the ground: (IB in art. عَجَب:) occurring in a verse cited in that art.: so called because of its high growth and its spreading: (TA in the present art.): or a grape-vine having many نَوَامِر, i. e. branches. (T and TA in art. نَمِي.)

مَغْطَى A thing covered, or concealed, &c. (TA.) — [Hence] one says, هُوَ مَغْطَى الْقِنَاعِ, meaning † He is obscure in respect of reputation. (TA.)

مُغْطَاةٌ i. q. مَغْبَاةٌ [meaning A pitfall covered over with earth]. (TA in art. غَبِي, q. v.)

غف

5. تَغَفَّفَهُ He took the غَفَّةُ [i. e. what was sufficient for his subsistence] thereof. (TA.) — See also what next follows.

8. اغْتَفَّتِ الْفَرَسُ, (S,) or الدَّابَّةُ, (O, K,) inf. n. اغْتِفَاتٌ, (S,) The mare, or the beast, obtained what was sufficient for its subsistence of the [herbage called] رَبِيعٌ; (S, O, K;) as also تَغَفَّفَتْ: (TA:) or [in the K "and"] acquired somewhat of fatness: (S, O, K:) each of these meanings is mentioned as on the authority of Ks: (S:) AZ mentions the phrase اغْتَفَّتِ الْمَالُ, (S,) or اغْتَفَّ, (O,) and says that the meaning is [the cattle obtained] middling pasture, and middling fatness. (S, O.) And اغْتِفَاتٌ signifies also The taking [with the mouth] fodder, or provender. (TA.) [See also 8 in art. عَث.] = اغْتَفَّفْتُهُ I gave him somewhat, little in quantity. (O, K.)

غَفٌّ Such as has become dry of the leaves of رَطْبٌ [or juicy herbage (in the CK رَطْب)]: (O, K:) as also قَفٌّ. (TA.)

غَفَّةٌ A sufficiency of the means of subsistence: (S, O, K:) like غَفَّةٌ and غَبَّةٌ. (O in art. عَث.) See an ex. in a verse cited voce طَبَعٌ. — And A thing [or portion of pasture or fodder] that a camel takes with his mouth in haste. (Sh, O, K.) — And Old, and wasted or withered, such as is the worst, of pasture or herbage. (TA.) — And A portion remaining of the contents of a vessel and of an udder. (TA.) — And The mouse; because it is sufficient food for the cat. (IDrd,* O,* K.)

غَفِيْفَةٌ Such as is beautiful and bright, in full maturity and in blossom, of herbs, or leguminous plants. (K.)

جَاءَ عَلَى غَفَانِهِ He came at the time thereof: (O, K:) so says Ibn-Abbád: (O:) or (K) it is correctly عَفَانِهِ, with the unpointed ع, (O, K,) originally اِقَانِهِ. (O.)

غفر

1. غَفَّرَهُ, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. غَفَّرٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,)

He covered, veiled, concealed, or hid, it; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) i. e., anything. (TA.) This is the primary signification. (Mgh, Mṣb.) — [Hence]

غَفَّرَ الشَّيْبَ بِالْخَضَابِ He covered, or concealed, the white, or hoary, hair with dye; (K;) as also أَغْفَرَهُ. (TA.) — And غَفَّرَ الْمَتَاعَ, (S, K,) فِي الْبُغَاةِ, (K,) He put the goods, or utensils, into the bag, or receptacle, and concealed them; (K;) as also أَغْفَرَهُ. (K.) — [Hence also] غَفَّرَ لَهُ ذَنْبَهُ, (S, Mṣb,* K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. مَغْفِرَةٌ, (S, K,) or this is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) and غُفْرَانٌ and غُفْرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and غُفُورٌ (Lh, K) and غُفَيْرٌ and غُفِيرَةٌ, (K,) He (God) covered, his sin, crime, or offence; (K;) forgave it; pardoned it; (Mṣb, K;) as also غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا صَنَعَ, (S,) or اغْتَفَرَ, (S,) or غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا صَنَعَ: (Mṣb:) or مَغْفِرَةٌ and غُفْرَانٌ, on the part of God, signify the preserving a man from being touched by punishment: and sometimes غَفَّرَ لَهُ signifies [he forgave him, or pardoned him: and also] he forgave him, or pardoned him, apparently, but not really; and thus it is used in the Kur xlv. 13, accord. to the B. (TA.) As an ex. of the last of the inf. ns. mentioned above on the authority of the K, the following saying, of a certain Arab, is cited: أَسْأَلُكَ الْغَفِيرَةَ وَالنَّاقَةَ وَالْعَزِيْرَةَ وَالْعِزْرَةَ فِي الْعَشِيْرَةِ فَإِنَّهَا عَلَيْكَ يَسِيْرَةٌ [I beg of Thee (O God) forgiveness, and a she-camel abounding in milk, and might among the kinsfolk, or in the tribe, for they are to Thee things easy]. (TA.) [See also the paragraph commencing with غَفِيْرَةٌ.] — In the following saying of Zuheyr, the verb is used tropically:

أَضَاعَتْ فَلَمْ تُغْفَرْ لَهَا غَفْلَاتُهَا

meaning [She lost her young one, and] her acts of negligence with respect to her young one were not forgiven her, by the wild beasts, so they ate it. (TA.) — غَفَّرَ الْأَمْرَ بِغُفْرَتِهِ, (S,* K,) and بِغُفْرَتِهِ, (K,) aor. -, (S,) [lit. He covered the affair with its cover,] means † he rectified the affair with that wherewith it was requisite that it should be rectified. (S, K.) [And غُفِرَ لَهُ perhaps signifies the same: see مَرْتَابٌ, in art. رَاب.] = غَفَّرَ, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. غَفَّرٌ, (S,) It (a garment, or piece of cloth,) became villous; as also غُفِرَ, (S, K,) inf. n. اغْتِفِرَارٌ. (S.) = غُفِرَ, (S, K,) aor. -, inf. n. غُفِرَ, (S,) It (a wound) became recrudescient; or reverted to a bad, or corrupt, state; (S, K;) as also غُفِرَ, [of which see another meaning in what follows,] aor. -, inf. n. غُفِرَ. (S.) And in like manner the former is said of a sick person: (S:) [i. e.] غُفِرَ signifies likewise He (a sick person) relapsed into disease, after convalescence; as also غُفِرَ: (K, TA:) and in like manner one says of a wounded person. (TA.) And [hence, app.,] it is also said of an excessive lover, meaning He experienced a return of his desire, (K, TA,) after consolation. (TA.) — غُفِرَ said of a wound signifies also It healed: thus having two contr. meanings. (IKtt, TA.) = غَفَّرَ الْجَلْبُ السُّوقَ, (K, TA,) aor. -, inf. n. غَفَّرٌ, (TA,) means

رَخَّصَهَا [more correctly أَرْخَصَهَا i. e. The beasts, or other things, brought thither for sale, made the market cheap]. (K, TA.)

2. غَفَّرَهُ He said غَفَّرَ اللَّهُ لَهُ [May God cover his sins, &c.; may God forgive him, or pardon him]. (TA, from a trad.)

4. اغْفِر: see 1, in two places. = أَغْفَرْتُ It (land) produced somewhat of غَفْرٌ, meaning small herbage: (TA:) [i. e.] it produced herbage like the nap of cloth. (O, L, TA.)* — And It (land) produced its مَغْفِيرٍ [pl. of مَغْفُورٌ, q. v.]. (IAth, O, L, TA.) And اغْفِر It (the [species of tree, or shrub, called] رَمْتٌ, S, and the عَرْطُ, [&c.,] TA) exuded, or produced, its مَغْفِيرٍ. (S, TA.) = Also, i. e. اغْفِرْتُ, [from غُفْرٌ, q. v.,] She (a mountain-goat) had a young one, or young ones. (O, TA.) = And اغْفِر النَّخْلُ The palm-trees had, upon their unripe dates, what resembled bark, or crust; (O, K, TA;) which the people of El-Medeeneh term الْغَفَا [or الْغَفَى]. (O, TA.)

5. تَمَغَّفَرُ and تَغَفَّرُ He gathered what is called مَغْفُورٌ and مَغْفَرٌ [see the latter of these two words]. (S, K.) He who says مَغْفُورٌ says تَمَغَّفَرُ, and he who says مَغْفَرٌ says تَغَفَّرُ, We went forth to gather مَغْفُورٌ, or مَغْفَرٌ, from its trees. (S.)

6. تَغَاَفَرَا They two prayed for the covering of sins, &c., or for forgiveness, or pardon, each for the other. (TA.)

8: see the first paragraph, in two places.

10. اسْتَغْفَرَ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ, (Mṣb,) and اسْتَغْفَرَ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ, (S,) and اسْتَغْفَرَ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ, (K,) He begged of God forgiveness, or pardon; (Mṣb;) he sought of God the covering, or forgiveness, or pardon, of his sin, crime, or offence, (K, TA,) by word and by deed; for so God requires one to do; not with the tongue only. (TA.)

11: see the first paragraph.

Q. Q. 2. تَمَغْفَرُ: see 5, in two places.

غَفْرٌ: see غَفَّرٌ, in two places. = See also غَفْرٌ. = Also The belly. (K.) = And A certain thing like the [sack called] جَوَالِقُ. (K.) = And الْغَفْرُ is the name of The star [λ] in the left foot of Virgo: (Kzw in his Descr. of Virgo:) or three obscure stars, (Kzw in his Descr. of the Mansions of the Moon,) or three small stars, (S, K,) [most probably, I think, (not φ and ι and κ, as supposed by Freytag, who refers to Ideler's "Untersuch." pp. 169 and 288, but) ι and κ and λ of Virgo, though said to be] belonging to Libra: (S:) one of the Mansions of the Moon, (S, K,) namely, the Fifteenth. (Kzw in his Descr. of the Mansions.)

غُفْرٌ The young of the mountain-goat; (S, K;) as also غُفْرٌ; but the former is the more common; (K;) the latter, rare: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَغْفَارٌ and [of mult.] غُفُورَةٌ (S, K) and غُفُورٌ: (Kr, K:) the female is termed غُفْرَةٌ: and it is said that غُفْرٌ is an appellation of one and of a pl. number: the