

setting]: (TA:) the word is thus applied only in the dim. form, which is used in this instance to denote magnification. (M, TA.) — [ثُرَيَّا also signifies † A cluster of lamps, generally resting in holes in the bottom of a lantern: see an engraving in my "Modern Egyptians," ch. vi.] The ثُرَيَّا of lamps is so called as being likened to the asterism above mentioned. (M.)

ثُرَيَّا: } see ثُرِي: and see also art. ثُرِي.
مُثْرِي: }

مُثْرَاة A cause of multiplying, or rendering abundant; syn. مَثْرَةٌ: so in the saying, هَذَا مَثْرَاةٌ لِلْمَالِ [This is a cause of multiplying, or rendering abundant, cattle, or other property]. (S, K.)

أَنَا مَثْرِي بِهِ I am rejoiced in him. (ISK, TA in art. ثُرِي.) — See also art. ثُرِي.

ثُرِي

1. ثُرِيَتِ الْأَرْضُ, aor. -, inf. n. ثُرِي, The earth, or land, became moist and soft, after drought and dryness: (M, K:) or became watered by rain that penetrated to its moistness. (Msb.) — See also the same form of the verb in the first paragraph of art. ثرو, in six places.

2. ثُرِي (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. تُثْرِيَة (S, K,) He moistened (T, S, M, K,) a place, (T,) or earth, or the ground, or dust, (M, K,) and سَوَّقَ [or meal of parched barley or wheat], (S, TA,) and any other thing: (TA:) he sprinkled a place: (S, K:) he poured water upon, and then stirred about, and mixed up, [the preparation of milk termed] أَقَطَ (M, K,) and سَوَّقَ (M.) — He made his hands cleave to the ground (T, K) between the two prostrations in prayer, not separating them therefrom until he performed the second prostration. (T.)

4. اِثْرِي It (rain) moistened the earth. (S.) — أَثْرَتِ الْأَرْضُ The land, or earth, had much moisture; became abundant in moisture: (S, M, Msb, K:) or it became compact with moisture. (AHn, M.) [See also مُثْرٍ.]

ثُرِي Moisture; humidity; (S, M, K:) of the earth: (S, Msb:) and moist earth; (S, M, Msb, K:) ثُرَاب that is not moist is not called ثُرِي; (Msb:) or such as, when moistened, does not become cohesive mud or clay; (M, K:) as also ثُرِيَاءُ [an epithet used as a subst.]: (AO, T, K, TA: [in the CK, erroneously, ثُرِيَاءُ:] and the earth; (M, K:) مَا تَحْتَ الثَّرِي in the Kur [xx. 5], being explained as meaning what is beneath the earth: (M:) الثَّرِي and ثُرِي both signify the earth; and the latter, being thus used as a proper name, is imperfectly decl.: (Ham p. 351:) dual ثُرَيَان (S, M, K) and ثُرَوَان (Lh, M, K: [but the sing. of the latter should be written ثُرَا:]) pl. أَثْرِيَاءُ (M, K.) [The two moistures met, or have met,] is said when the rain has sunk into the ground so that it has met the moisture of the earth. (S, M, K.) Accord. to IAqr, it was also said by a man, (M,) or by an Arab of the desert, (K,) who, (M, K,) being naked, (K,) clad himself with a fur-garment, (M, K,) without a shirt;

(M;) meaning the hair of the pubes and the soft hair of the fur-garment. (M, K.) And the Arabs say, شَهْرٌ ثُرِيٌّ وَشَهْرٌ ثُرِيٌّ وَشَهْرٌ مَرْمُوعِيٌّ وَشَهْرٌ أَسْوِيٌّ, meaning A month [of moisture] in which the rain begins, and sinks into the ground, and moistens and softens the earth; for شَهْرٌ ذُو ثُرِيٍّ: and a month in which thou seest the heads of the herbage grown forth; for شَهْرٌ ثُرِيٌّ فِيهِ رُؤُوسُ النَّبَاتِ: and a month in which the herbage is tall enough to be pastured upon by the cattle: (Aq, S, M:) and a month in which it is full-grown and erect. (Aq, M.) One says also, بَدَا ثُرِي الْمَاءِ مِنَ الْفَرَسِ, meaning The sweat of the horse appeared. (S, M.) And إِنِّي لَأَرَى ثُرِي الْعَضْبِ فِي وَجْهِ فَلَانٍ, meaning † Verily I see the effect of anger in the face of such a one. (T.) And هُوَ أَبْنُ ثُرَاهَا † He is the knowing with respect to it. (T in art. بِنِي.) — [Hence, as being likened to moist earth,] i. q. خَيْرٌ † [Good; anything good; &c.]. (M, K. [For خَيْرٌ, Golius appears to have found, in a copy of the K, خَيْرٌ; and this, which he has rendered "Terræ tractus," he has given as a signification, not of ثُرِي, but of ثُرَاهَا, which, like ثُرِي, he also explains as meaning "terra.")] So in the saying, فُلَانٌ قَرِيبُ الثَّرِي [app. meaning † Such a one is a person from whom good is easy of attainment: or it may mean, a person from whom good seems to be easy of attainment: in either case likened to land of which the moist earth is near the surface: that the phrase may have the latter meaning appears from what here follows]. (M.) You say, إِنَّ فُلَانًا لَقَرِيبُ الثَّرِي بَعِيدُ النَّبْطِ, meaning † Verily such a one is a person who promises but who does not fulfil. (IAqr, T.) — [Hence also, † Fresh and vigorous friendship.] You say, † لَمْ يَمْسَسِ الثَّرِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ † [The fresh and vigorous friendship between me and him has not withered]: whence the phrase, مَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ فُلَانٍ مُثْرِي † [That friendship which is between me and such a one is fresh and vigorous]; i. e., it has not ceased, or become severed. (S, M.) Jereer says,

فَلَا تَوْبَسُوا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ الثَّرِي *
فَإِنَّ الَّذِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ مَثْرِي *

[And wither not the fresh and vigorous friendship between me and you; for that which is between me and you is fresh and vigorous]. (S, M.)

[ثُرِي, fem. ثُرِيَة, Moist; humid.] You say اَرْضٌ ثُرِيَة (M, Msb,) like عَمِيَة (Msb,) or ثُرِيَة, like غَنِيَة (K, [but this is anomalous, as part. n. of ثُرِيَتِ,]) and ثُرِيَاءُ (Msb, K,) Earth, or land, that has become moist and soft, after drought and dryness: (M, K:) or watered by rain that has penetrated to its moistness: (Msb:) or the last, land of just, or moderate, moisture: (AHn, M:) or moist land; (T, S, M:) and so the first. (M.) And مَكَانٌ ثُرِيَانٌ A place of which the earth has in it moisture. (TA.) And يَوْمٌ ثُرِيٌّ A humid day. (TA.) — See also art. ثرو.

ثُرِي, fem. ثُرِيَة: see ثُرِي, in two places: — and see also art. ثرو.

ثُرِيَاءُ: see ثُرِي: — and see also art. ثُرِيَاءُ.

ثُرَيَان: see ثُرِي.

ثُرِيَا: see art. ثرو.

ثُرِي: see art. ثُرِي: — and see also art. ثرو.

أَرْضٌ مُثْرِيَة, fem. مُثْرِيَة, part. n. of 4, q. v. [is explained as meaning] Land of which the earth has not become dry. (T, TA.) — See also art. ثُرِي, last two sentences. — And see art. ثرو.

ثُرِي مُثْرِي a pass. part. n. having no verb; used as an intensive epithet in the phrase ثُرِي مُثْرِي [Very moist earth]. (M.) — See also art. ثرو.

ثَط

1. ثَطَّ, aor. -; (Lth, TA;) [app. accord. to him who says رَجُلٌ أَثَطُّ; for Lth adds,] and, accord. to him who says رَجُلٌ ثَطَّ (Lth, TA,) ثَطَّ, aor. -; and ثَطَّ; (Lth, K;) inf. n. [of ثَطَّ of which the aor. is -,] ثَطَطَّ (Lth, IDrd, S, K,) and [of the verb of which the aor. is -,] ثَطَّ, and [of that of which the aor. is -,] ثَطَّ, the second pers. of the pret. being app. ثَطَطْتُ, ثَطَطْتُ and ثَطَطْتُ; (Lth, K;) or the last two, accord. to IDrd, are simple substs., and ISd approves of this distinction; (TA;) He (a man, Lth, S) was, or became, such as is termed أَثَطُّ and ثَطَّ [explained below]. (Lth, IDrd, S, K.)

ثَطَّ and أَثَطُّ (Lth, S, K,) but the former is the more correct and the more common, (Lth,) or the former only, (IDrd, and IB on the authority of Ibn-El-Jawáleekee, and K,) the latter being vulgar, (IDrd, K,) but AZ asserted his having heard the latter, (AHát, cited in the Jm,) [and the latter only is mentioned in the Mgh.] A man (S, Mgh) having no hair upon the sides of his face, but only upon his chin; syn. كَوْسَجٌ (S, Mgh, K:) or having a scanty beard: (IDrd:) or the former signifies having little hair in the beard, and in the eyebrows: (K:) or [when you mean the latter] you say رَجُلٌ ثَطَّ الْحَاجِبَيْنِ (K,) a man having thin, or scanty, eyebrows; as also رَجُلٌ ثَطَّ الْحَاجِبَيْنِ (TA;) the mention of the eyebrows being indispensable; (IAqr, K;) and امْرَأَةٌ ثَطَّ [a woman having thin, or scanty, eyebrows]: (S, TA:) pl. (of pauc., TA) ثَطَطَان (Kr, K) and (of mult., TA) ثَطَطَانٌ (AZ, K) and ثَطَطٌ (IAqr,) [all of which may be of either sing.,] and ثَطَطَانٌ (AZ, S, K,) which is of the former sing., (S,) and ثَطَّ (AZ, S, K,) which is of the latter. (S.) You say also امْرَأَةٌ ثَطَّ A woman having no hair on the pubes; in the copies of the K incorrectly written اسْت. (TA.) And عَارِضٌ أَثَطُّ A side of the cheek, or of the face, having the hair falling off. (Mgh.) — Also, the former, Heavy in the belly; (K, TA;) slow; applied to a man. (TA.) — The former also signifies Human excrement or ordure; or thin human excrement or ordure; syn. سَلْحٌ. (Sgh, K.) [See also ثَطَّ.]

ثَطَّ, and its fem. ثَطَّ: see ثَطَّ, in four places. — ثَطَّ also signifies The spider: or another