

intelligence: (IAar, A, TA:) his heart, or his mind, or intellect, quitted him. (TA.) — تَلَجَهُ (Sh, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. تَلَجُ, (Sh, TA,) also signifies He, or it, soaked it; moistened it. (Sh, K, TA.)

2: see 1.

4. اِثْلَجَ It (a day, S, K, or a year, A) was, or became, snowy. (S, A, K.) — He reached, came upon, or lighted on, snow; (K;) as also تَلَجَ [written without any syll. signs, app. تَلَجَ]. (TA.) He entered upon [a tract, or time, or season, of] snow. (TA.) — اِثْلَجْنَا السَّمَاءَ: and اِثْلَجْنَا الْأَرْضَ: see 1. — [Thus the verb is intrans. and trans. And hence,] اِثْلَجْتُ نَفْسِي: see 1. — And اِثْلَجُهُ + He rejoiced him; made him joyful, glad, or happy. (K.) And اِثْلَجَ صَدْرِي † It (news, or information,) healed and tranquillized me. (A, TA.) And مَا اِثْلَجَنِي بِهَذَا † How joyful, or happy, am I made by this thing, or event! (TA.) — [Hence also,] اِثْلَجَ حَفْرَحَتِي † He dug until he reached the clay, or mud, (AA, S, K, TA,) or the cold of the moist earth, (A,) or the moist earth and the water. (TA.) — اِثْلَجَ مَاءَ الْبَيْتْرِ † The water of the well ceased, or stopped. (A, K.) And hence, (TA,) اِثْلَجْتُ عَنْهُ الْحَمَى † The fever quitted him. (A, TA.) — اِثْلَاجٌ [the inf. n.] is also syn. with اِفْلَاجٌ [inf. n. of اَفْلَجَ, q. v.]. (K.)

تَلَجٌ [Snow;] a thing well known, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) that falls from the sky: (TA:) pl. تَلُوجٌ. (Mṣb.)

تَلَجٌ Cold: (K:) applied to water. (TA.)

تَلَجٌ † Men joyful, glad, or happy, by reason of news. (IAar, TA.) — † Men who are stupid, dull, or wanting in intelligence. (TA.) [See also مَتَلُوجٌ.]

تَلَجِي: see تَلَاجٌ.

تَلَجِي † Very white: applied to an iron head of an arrow or of a spear or of a sword or the like: (A, K:) fem. with ة. (A.)

تَلَاجٌ A seller of snow; (K;) as also تَلَجِي. (TA.)

مَتَلَجَةٌ A place in which is [kept] snow [for cooling water &c. in summer]. (K.)

مَتَلُوجٌ: fem. with ة: the latter applied to land (أرض), meaning Snowed upon. (S, A, Mṣb.) — Water cooled, or made cold, with snow. (TA.) A poet says, speaking of a woman's mouth,

يُخَالُ مَتَلُوجًا وَإِنْ تَرَى يَتَلَجُ

[It would be thought to be cooled with snow, though it was not cooled therewith]. (TA.) — مَتَلُوجُ الْفَوَادِ † A man (S) stupid, dull, or wanting in intelligence. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) [See also تَلَجٌ.]

تَلَط

1. تَلَطَ, aor. 2, (Az, S, K,) inf. n. تَلُطُ, (Az, S,) He (a camel, S, IAth, K, and a bull, IAth, K,

and an elephant, mostly said of these three animals, IAth, and a man, Az, and a child, K) voided his dung in a thin state. (Az, S, K.) It is said in a trad., (S, TA,) of 'Alee, (TA,) كَانُوا يَبْعُرُونَ بَعْرًا وَأَتَمُّ تَلَطُونَ تَلُطًا (S, TA,) meaning that the former ate little, and that the latter ate much and of various kinds. (TA.) — تَلَطَ فَلَانًا He threw (K, TA,) i. e. thin dung, (TA,) at such a one: (K, TA:) and he befouled him, or smeared him, therewith. (K, TA.)

تَلُطٌ Thin dung of an elephant and the like, (Lth, K,) and of anything, when it is thin. (TA.)

مَتَلُطٌ (K, TA, [but by rule it should be مَتَلُطٌ]) or مَتَلُطَةٌ, (CK,) The place of exit of تَلُطٌ. (K.)

نَمِر

1. نَمِرٌ, aor. 2, (T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. نَمِرٌ, (S, M, Mṣb,) He broke its edge; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) namely, that of a vessel, (M, Mṣb, K,) and of a sword, and the like; (M, K;) as also نَمِرَةٌ, aor. 2; (K, TA; [but I suspect that this latter form of the verb has been taken from a copy of the S in which the intrans. verb نَمِرٌ has been erroneously made trans.];) and نَمِرٌ; (M, K;) or this last signifies he did so much, or in many places: (S;) and the first signifies also he made a gap, or breach, in it; namely, a wall. (T, S.) — [Hence,] نَمِرٌ فِي مَالِهِ (TA,) or نَمِرٌ فِي مَالِهِ (M,) † He suffered the loss of somewhat of his property. (M, TA.) And هَذَا مِمَّا يَكْتُمِرُ الدِّينَ وَيُثْمِرُ الْبَيْتَانَ † [This of the things that wound religion and impair sure faith]. (TA.) — نَمِرٌ, aor. 2, inf. n. نَمِرٌ; (S;) and نَمِرٌ, and نَمِرٌ; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) said of a thing, (S,) a vessel, (M, Mṣb, K,) a sword, and the like, (M, K,) It was, or became, broken in its edge: (S, M, Mṣb, K;) [or † the last, being quasi-pass. of 2, it was, or became, broken much, or in several places, in its edge:] and نَمِرٌ and نَمِرٌ are said of a wall [as signifying it had a gap or breach, or gaps or breaches, made in it]. (T.) نَمِرٌ, [the inf. n. of نَمِرٌ,] when relating to a valley, signifies The having its حَرْفٌ, (T, M, K, and so in a copy of the S, [meaning brink, or edge,]) or its جُرْفٌ, (so in other copies of the S, [meaning its abrupt, water-worn, bank,]) broken; (T, S, M, K, TA;) i. e., broken down: (TA:) and in like manner, in relation to a trench dug round a tent to prevent the rain-water from entering it, and in relation to a watering-trough, or tank. (M, TA.) [Golius and Freytag have explained it as signifying the part so broken; but I do not think that this can be meant by the explanation given above.]

2: see 1.

5: see 1, in three places.

7: see 1, in two places. — You say also, انْمَلُوا عَلَيْهِ They poured forth, or down, upon him, or against him; as also انْمَلُوا. (Z, TA.)

نَمِرٌ A break of the edge in a vessel (ISk, T, S) and in a sword. (T, S.) [See also what next follows.]

نَمِرَةٌ A gap, or breach, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) in a

wall &c., (S, Mṣb,) or of a thing that is broken, and of a thing ruined, (K,) or of a broken edge: (M:) or a place that has been broken in an edge, or that has had a gap, or breach, made in it: (T, TA:) a broken place of a vessel: (TA:) pl. نَمِرٌ. (T, Mṣb.) [See also نَمِرٌ.] — [Hence,] نَمِرٌ مَوْتُ فَلَانٍ نَمِرَةٌ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ نَمِرَةٌ لَا تَسُدُّ [The death of such a one is an occasion of a gap in the body of the Muslims; a gap that will not be filled up]. (TA.) [See also its syn. خَلَّةٌ.]

أَنْمِرٌ A thing [such as a vessel and a sword and the like] broken in its edge: (S:) a watering-trough, or tank, broken in its side. (TA.) — أَنْمِرٌ Dust, or earth; and stones; like أَنْمَبٌ; accord. to El-Hejeree: but [ISd adds,] whether it be a dial. var. or formed by substitution, I know not. (M.)

نَمِر

1. نَمِرٌ, (S, M, K,) aor. 2, (S, M,) inf. n. نَمِرٌ, (T, S, M,) He repaired it; or put it into a good, sound, or right, state; (T, S, M, K;) [by filling up its interstices, &c.,] with نَمَامٌ [q. v.]. (S.) Hence the saying, نَمِمْتُ أُمُورِي † I put my affairs into a good, sound, right, or proper, state; restored them to such a state; or set them right, or in order. (S.) And hence also the saying, كُنَّا أَهْلَ نَمِرٍ وَرَمِهِ † [We were the fit persons to put it into a good, sound, right, or proper, state; &c.]; (S;) occurring in a trad.; accord. to the relaters thereof, وَرَمِهِ † but A'Obeid holds the former reading to be the right. (T.) — He spread نَمَامٌ for it, namely, a skin of milk, and put it [نَمَامٌ] above it, in order that the sun might not strike it, and its milk become consequently decomposed, or curdled. (T.)

— [He stuffed it, either with نَمَامٌ or absolutely: for] نَمِرٌ signifies it was stuffed. (T.) — He collected it together; (S, M, K;) namely, a thing; (S, M;) mostly used in relation to dry herbage. (M, K.) You say, نَمِرْ لَهَا, i. e. Collect thou [for them; namely, the cattle &c.; like نَمِرْ لَهَا, from

نَمِرٌ]. (TA.) And هُوَ يَمِرُهُ وَيَقْمُهُ وَنَمِرٌ نَمِرٌ الْعِطَامَ (S.) — He sweeps it, and collects the good and the bad. (S.) — نَمِرٌ الْعِطَامَ (M, K,) [aor. and] inf. n. as above, (M,) He ate the good of the food and the bad thereof; (M, K;) as also قَمَهُ. (TA.) — نَمِرَةٌ, (T, S, M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M,) She (a ewe or a goat, M, K, or, as some say, only the latter, M) pulled it, or plucked it, up, or out, with her mouth; (T, S, M, K;) namely, a thing, (T, M,) or a plant, (S, K,) and anything by which she passed. (TA.) — نَمِرٌ يَدَهُ بِالْحَشِيشِ (M, K,) or

نَمِرٌ يَدَهُ بِالْحَشِيشِ (S, M,) [aor. and] inf. n. as above, (TA,) He wiped his hand (S, M, K) with the dry herbage, (M, K,) or upon the ground. (S, M.)

نَمِرٌ There; syn. هُنَاكَ; (Zj, S, M, K;) a noun of indication, (Zj, T, M, Mṣb, Mughnee, K,) denoting a place that is remote (Zj, T, S, M, Mughnee, K) from the speaker, (Zj, T, M,) like as هُنَا denotes that which is near; (Zj, T, S;) or denoting a place other than that of the speaker: (Mṣb:) it is an adverbial noun, not to be used otherwise