

ث

The fourth letter of the alphabet : called ث and ظ [respecting which latter see the letter ب] : the pl. [of the former] is ثاءات ; and [of the latter,] باءات . (TA in the latter place.) It is one of the letters termed مهومات [or non-vocal, i. e. pronounced with the breath only, without the voice], and of those termed لثويات [or gingival], which are ث and ظ and ؽ . (TA at the commencement of باءات .) — It is sometimes substituted for ف, as in the instance of حَمَالَةٌ and حَمَالَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ ; and for س, as in the instance of جَمَانٌ and جَمَانٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ ; and for other letters. (TA in the latter place.) — [As a numeral, it denotes Five hundred.]

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ث and ظ: see the letter ب, and arts. ثوا and ظوا.

ث

R. Q. 1. ثَأْرَهُ He watered camels to their satisfaction : (S, M, K ; but in some copies of the S, the verb is made trans. by means of ب:) or he watered them (T, M) so as to quench their thirst, (T,) but not so as to satisfy them. (T, M.) — Also, contr., He kept camels thirsty ; i. e. he did not water them at all ; or he watered them little, so that they were not satisfied. (K, * TA.) — He extinguished fire. (Sgh, K.) — He stilled another's anger. (TA.) And ثَأْرَهُ عَنْهُ غَصِبَهُ He quenched his anger. (M.) [Or this may be rendered He dispelled from him his anger: agreeably with what follows.] — He removed (IDrd, M, K) a thing (M) from its place. (IDrd, M, K.) — ثَأْرَهُ عَنْهُ الْقَوْمُ He repelled from, or defended, the people, or company of men, (Aṣ, S, K,) and rendered them reciprocal aid. (Aṣ, TA.) — ثَأْرَهُ، (T, M, K,) inf. n. ثَأْرَةٌ، (T,) also signifies He restrained, or withheld, (T, M, K,) a man (T, M,) from (عَنْ) another man, (T,) or from (عَنْ) a thing, or an affair. (M.) — ثَأْرَتُ الْإِبْلِ The camels drank to their satisfaction : (M, K :) or drank, but not so as to satisfy themselves. (M.) — And, contr., The camels thirsted. (K.) — And ثَأْرَهُ It became stilled ; (K;) said of anger. (TA.) — See also R. Q. 2. — ثَأْرَهُ بِالْتَّيْسِ (AA, AZ, M, K,) inf. n. ثَأْرَةٌ، (K,) like ثَأْرَةٌ، (TA,) He called the he-goat (AA, AZ, M, K) to copulate. (AA, K.)

R. Q. 2. ثَأْرَهُ He deemed it right that he should abide, or remain, where he was, (AZ, T, K,) and abstain, (AZ, TA,) after he had desired to make a journey (AZ, T, K) to a country, or land. (AZ, TA.) And ثَأْرَهُ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ، (M,) or ثَأْرَهُ عَنِ الْأَشْيَاءِ، (TA,) He deemed it right that he should abstain from the affair, or thing, (M, TA,) or

that he should pause at it, (M,) after he had desired it. (M, TA.) — ثَأْرَتُ فُلَانًا فَتَأَثَّثَتْ مِنْهُ I met such a one, and feared him. (Aṣ, S, K.)

ث

1. ثَبَثَ, ('Eyn, T, M, K,) like عَنِي, (K,) and ثَبَثَ, (IKoot, L, and so in a copy of the A,) inf. n. ثَبَثٌ, (K,) or ثَبَثٌ, (M,) He became relaxed and sluggish ; said of a man : (A :) or he became affected with sluggishness and languor ; (M :) as also ثَثَابٌ: (M, A :) or he became affected with sluggishness and languor like the languor of drowsiness ; as also ثَثَابٌ and ثَثَابٌ ; (K;) which last is approved by IDrd and Thábit Es-Sarakustee, who disallow ثَثَابٌ, though this is the form commonly known and approved, and is the most chaste form : (TA :) or he became affected with languor like the heaviness of drowsiness, in consequence of something that he had eaten or drunk, without becoming insensible ; (T,) as also ثَثَابٌ: (L:) or this last signifies he yawned, or opened his mouth, (Mgh, Msb,) by reason, (Mgh,) or on the occasion, (Ms̄b,) of languor (Mgh, Msb,) like the heaviness of drowsiness ; (Mgh;) or he yawned, or opened his mouth, and stretched himself, on being affected by sluggishness or drowsiness or anxiety ; (MF, TA, on the authority of IDrst,) or he yawned, or opened his mouth, and emitted wind from his stomach, by reason of some affection thereof : (TA on the authority of Et-Tedmuree:) is from التَّهْوِيَةُ ; (AZ, T, S, Mgh;) and is on the occasion of one's stretching himself, and being languid : (Lth, T:) one should not say ثَثَابٌ ; (AZ, T, S, O, Mgh;) [for] this is vulgar. (Ms̄b.) Hence, ثَثَابٌ فَلَيْغِطُ فَاهٌ [When any one of you yawns, he should cover his mouth with the back of his left hand ; for it is believed that the devil leaps into the uncovered yawning mouth]. (Mgh.)

2: see 1.

3: see 1, in six places.

ثَبَثَهُ, (T, S, M, K, &c.,) as also ثَبَثَهُ, accord. to Ibn-Mis-hal, but this is strange, (TA,) is a subst. derived from ثَبَثَهُ, like مُطَوَّهٌ from السَّطِيلِ مُطَوَّهٌ, from ثَبَثَهُ منْهُ ; (T;) or from ثَبَثَهُ ; and means A state of relaxation and sluggishness : (A :) or sluggishness and languor (M, K) like the languor of drowsiness : (K :) or languor like the heaviness of drowsiness, in consequence of something that one has eaten or drunk, not attended by insensibility : (T, L:) or a yawning, or opening the mouth, by reason of languor like the heaviness of drowsiness : (Mgh:) or a yawning, or opening the mouth, and stretching oneself, on being affected by sluggishness or drowsiness or anxiety : (IDrst, MF, TA :) or a yawn-

ing, or opening the mouth, and emitting wind from the stomach, by reason of some affection thereof. (Et-Tedmuree, TA.) Hence the prov., أَعْدَى مِنَ التَّهْوِيَةِ, (S, A, TA,) and [الْتَّهْوِيَةِ,] without ، as some say ; (MF;) or the pronunciation without ، is vulgar, (IDrst, TA,) or erroneous ; (TA;) [More catching than yawning ;] for when a man yawns (اذا تَثَابَ) in the presence of others, they become affected as he is. (TA.)

ثَبَثَهُ Affected with sluggishness and languor like the languor of drowsiness : from ثَبَثَهُ, q. v. (K.)

ث

1. ثَأْرَهُ, (T, S, Ms̄b,) and ثَأْرَ بِهِ, (T, S, M, Ms̄b, K,) aor. ثَأْرَهُهُ, (Ms̄b, K,) inf. n. ثَأْرَهُهُ and ثَأْرَهُهُ, (S,) or the latter is a simple subst., as is also ثَأْرَهُهُ, (Lh, M, K,) He revenged, or avenged, his blood, by retaliating his slaughter ; he slew his slayer. (T, S, M, Ms̄b, K.) [Hence, ثَأْرَهُهُ and ثَأْرَهُهُ مَقْتُولَهُ The blood of his slain relation was revenged, or avenged, by retaliation of his slaughter : see 10.] — [Hence also, لَا ثَأْرَتْ فُلَانًا يَدَاهُ, (K,) or علىَ فُلَانَ, (A,) ↓ May his arms, or hands, not profit such a one. (A, K.) — Also ثَأْرَهُهُ, (M, K,) and ثَأْرَهُهُ, (T,) He sought to revenge, or avenge, or retaliate, (T, M, K,) his blood, (M, K,) and the blood of the people, or party. (T.) It is said in a prov., لَا يَنَامُ مَنْ ثَأْرَهُهُ [He will not sleep who seeks to revenge, or avenge, or retaliate, blood] : in the Kāmil of Mbr, [and in some copies of Meyd,] مَنْ أَثَارَكَ بِنَكَدا — [ثَأْرَهُهُ مَنْ أَثَارَكَ بِنَكَدا —] مَنْ أَثَارَهُهُ [which seems to signify the same]. (TA.) — [And ثَأْرَهُهُ and ثَأْرَهُهُ signify also He slew him in blood-revenge, or in retaliation of the blood of a relation : see 8.] — ثَأْرَهُهُ ثَأْرَهُهُ I have obtained my blood-revenge, or retaliation, of thee by such [a deed, or person]. (S, K.)

2: see 8.

3: اِثْأَرَهُ, originally اِثْأَرَهُ, He obtained his blood-revenge, or retaliation ; syn. اِدْرَكَ ثَأْرَهُهُ ; (T, S, M, K,) اِدْرَكَ ثَأْرَهُهُ from him ; (T, S,) as also اِثْأَرَهُهُ : (M, K,) and اِثْأَرَهُهُ he slew the slayer of his relation. (T.) Lebed says,

وَاتَّبَعْتُ إِنْ تَعْرُ مَنِي رَمَةً خَلْقًا
بَعْدَ الْمَمَاتِ فَإِنِّي كُنْتُ اَثْثَرُ
[And the old she-camels, if they seek to obtain benefit from a worn rotten bone of me after death, I used to retaliate upon them by anticipation] : (T, S:) i. e., I used to slaughter [some of] them for guests, and so I have retaliated upon them during my life for their nibbling my rotten bones