

مَعْرَتِ الْوَأَشِي الْأَرْضِ † *The beasts pastured upon the land, (i. e., its trees or herbs, TA,) and left no pasturage in it.* (TṢ, L, K.) — اَمْعَرَهُ † *He despoiled him of his property, (K, TA,) and reduced him to poverty.* (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places.

مَعْرُ A man, (S,) and a head, (A,) whose hair is falling off, or has fallen off; (S, A:) as also مَعْرٌ and مَتْمَعْرٌ: (A:) or having little hair; (TA;) as also مَعْرٌ: (S:) and the first and second, a camel's foot (خَفٌّ) of which the hair (both شَعْرٌ and وَبْرٌ) has gone: and مَعْرَاءٌ, a forelock (نَاصِيَةٌ, K, or that of a horse, TA,) of which all the hair has gone. (K.) — Hair, and plumage, and the like, little in quantity, or scanty; as also مَعْرٌ: and the latter, hair falling off. (K.) — [Hence,] † A man who is niggardly, or avaricious, having little beneficence; (K:) unpropitious, mean, and hard, or difficult. (TA.) — † A man having little flesh. (TA.) — مَعْرٌ قَاعٌ, and مَعْرَةٌ أَرْضٌ: † A plain, and land, destitute of herbage: (A:) or the latter, accord. to Yaqqoob, land having little herbage: and مَعْرٌ مَكَانٌ a place having little herbage. (S.)

مَعْرٌ: fem. مَعْرَاءٌ: see مَعْرٌ, throughout. — Also, of a solid hoof, † The hair that hangs down upon it (K, TA) from the fore part of the pastern: because it has a disposition to fall off. (TA.)

مَتْمَعْرٌ: see مَعْرٌ.

معر

1. مَعْرَ الشَّيْءِ †, [and مَعْرَتِ الْأَرْضِ, accord. to the explanation of the inf. n. in the S,] aor. ع, (TK), inf. n. مَعْرٌ, (S, K, TK,) *The thing [and the ground] was, or became, hard.* (S, *K, *TK) — مَعْرَتُ الْمِعْزَى said of a man: see 4. — مَعْرَتُ الْقِطَانِ, aor. ع, *I set apart the goats from the sheep.* (K.)

4. اَمْعَرُ *He, (a man, A,) or it, (a people, S,) became abundant in goats; his or its, goats became abundant, or numerous;* (S, A, K;) as also, مَعْرٌ, aor. ع, (K,) inf. n. مَعْرٌ. (TK.)

مَعْرٌ, and مَعْرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) gen. ns., (S, Mṣb,) [or rather quasi-pl. ns., signifying *Goats;*] the kind of غَنَمٌ opposed to ضَانٌّ; (S, A, K;) the kind of غَنَمٌ that have hair; (Mṣb, TA;) the ضَانٌّ being those that have wool; (TA;) as also مَعْرِيٌّ, (S, Mṣb, K,) accord. to Sb, (S,) with tenween, (S, Mṣb,) when indeterminate, (Mṣb,) and perfectly decl., (S,) the ى [which is written ي] being a letter of quasi-coordination, not a characteristic of the fem.

gender, (S, Mṣb,) for the word is quasi-coördinate to دَرَهْمٌ, of the measure فَعْلَلٌ; for the ى of quasi-coordination follows the same rules as a letter belonging to the word itself, as is shown by their saying مَعْرِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ [originally مَعْرِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ] as the dim. forms of مَعْرِيٌّ and أَرَيْطِيٌّ with tenween, the letter next after the ى of diminution being with kesr, like as they say دَرَهْمِيٌّ; for if the ى were to denote the fem. gender they would not change it into ى [in مَعْرِيٌّ, the original form of مَعْرِيٌّ,] like as they do not change it in the dims. of حَبْلِيٌّ and أُخْرِيٌّ [which are حَبْلِيٌّ and أُخْرِيٌّ]: (S:) it is sometimes made fem., [by being written or pronounced مَعْرَاءَةٌ] and sometimes it is made imperfectly decl. [and therefore without tenween]: (K:) Fr says, that it is [itself] fem., but that some make it masc. [and therefore with tenween]: but A'Obeid says, that most of the Arabs pronounce دَفْرِيٌّ without tenween, while some of them pronounce it with tenween, whereas all of them pronounce مَعْرِيٌّ with tenween: (S:) IAqr says, that it is perfectly decl. when likened to the measure مَفْعَلٌ, and imperfectly decl. when held to accord. with the measure فَعْلَى: (TA:) accord. to Aboo-'Amr, Ibn-El-'Alà, it is from مَعْرٌ, [inf. n. of مَعْرٌ,] and in like manner دَفْرِيٌّ is from دَفْرٌ: (Aṣ, S:) مَعْرِيٌّ also signifies the same as مَعْرٌ, (S, A, K,) or is pl. of مَعْرٌ, [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] like as عَيْبِدٌ is of عَيْبٌ; (Mṣb;) and مَعْرِيٌّ also is syn. with مَعْرٌ, (S, K,) and so are مَعْرِيٌّ (K) and مَعْرِيٌّ: (Sgh, K:) [respecting مَعْرِيٌّ, see also below:] مَعْرٌ [as well as its syns. mentioned above, like all quasi-pl. ns., is sometimes masc., but generally] is fem.: (Mṣb:) a male is called مَعْرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) and so a female; (Mṣb, K;) or a female is called مَعْرَةٌ (S, A, TA) [and مَعْرَةٌ (M, voce شَرْقَاءُ)] and مَعْرَاءَةٌ; (TA;) and شَاءَةٌ [or rather مَعْرٌ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ] is also used as a sing., (Mṣb,) and is applied to a male and to a female: (Mṣb, art. شَوْه:) [see also مَعْرٌ: ظَبِيٌّ is a pl. [of pauc.] of مَعْرٌ, like as عَيْبِدٌ is of عَيْبٌ: (Mṣb:) the pl. of مَعْرٌ, (K,) or of مَعْرَةٌ, (S,) is مَوَاعِرٌ; (S, K;) and مَعْرِيٌّ and مَعْرِيٌّ are said to be quasi-pl. ns. (TA.) The goats of the Arabs of the desert have short hair, not long enough to be spun; but the goats of the cold countries, and of the people of the fertile regions, have abundant hair, and of this the Akrad [or Kurds] fabricate their tents. (T in art. بَنِي) See also تَدْمَرِيٌّ in art. دَمْرٌ; and see ضَانٌّ in art. ضَانٌّ.

مَعْرَةٌ: }
مَعْرِيٌّ: } see their syn. مَعْرٌ.
مَعْرَاءَةٌ: }

مَعْرَاءَةٌ a fem. sing. of مَعْرٌ, q. v. (TA.)

مَعْرٌ: }
مَعْرِيٌّ: } see their syn. مَعْرٌ.

مَعْرِيٌّ dim. of مَعْرِيٌّ, syn. of مَعْرٌ, q. v. (Sb, S.)

مَعْرٌ A possessor, or master, of مَعْرِيٌّ [or goats]. (S, K.)

مَعْرٌ مَعْرَةٌ and مَعْرٌ مَعْرَةٌ sings. of مَعْرٌ, q. v. (S, K.) — The former also signifies *Goats' skin.* (S, K.)

مَعْرٌ, and its fem. مَعْرَاءَةٌ, applied respectively to a place (مَكَانٌ) and to land or ground (أَرْضٌ), † *Hard, (S, K,) and abounding with pebbles:* (S:) or both, [used as subst.,] *rugged and stony ground:* (A:) or a place abounding with pebbles, and hard: or the latter, *small pebbles:* (A'Obeid, TA:) thus A'Obeid explains a sing. as having a pl. signification: (TA:) or the latter, *a desert, (صَحْرَاءٌ) in which is elevation and ruggedness, consisting of soil, or clay, and pebbles, mixed together, but hard ground, rough to the tread:* (Ish, TA:) pl. مَعْرٌ, (K,) [a pl. of each as an epithet, or or each used as a subst.,] because imagined to have the character of an epithet; (TA;) and مَعْرٌ, [a pl. of the former,] because the character of a subst. predominates in it; and مَعْرَاوَاتٌ, a pl. of the latter. (TA.)

مَعْرٌ: see its syn. مَعْرٌ. — It also signifies, (K,) or is said to signify, (S,) *A herd of gazelles, (S, K,) in number from thirty to forty;* (S, TA;) or *from thirty upwards:* or a number of buch-gazelles collected together: (TA:) or a number of أَوْعَالٌ [or mountain-goats] collected together: (A, K:) or of أَوْعَالٌ such as are termed تَيَابِلٌ (Az, TA:) pl. أَمَاعِرٌ and أَمَاعِرٌ. (K.)

معط

1. مَعَطٌ, (S, K,) aor. ع, (K,) inf. n. مَعَطٌ, (S,) *He (a man) was, or became, without hair upon his body:* (S:) and in like manner you say of a man's skin: (TA:) and of a wolf, meaning *his hair fell off by degrees, or part after part:* but you should not say مَعَطٌ شَعْرَهُ (S:) [but see 5:] or, said of a wolf, it signifies *he was, or became, mischievous, malignant, or foul;* syn. حَبَثٌ: or *his hair became scanty, or little, (K,) and مَعَطٌ said of a wolf, his hair fell off:* (Mgh, Mṣb:) and مَعَطٌ, (S, K,) of the measure اِنْتَعَلٌ, or