

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.)

أَثَرِي: } see ثُرِي: = and see also art. ثُرِي.
مُثَرِي: }

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

هَذَا مُثَرِي 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. ثُرِيَّة, (S, K,) He moistened (T, S, M, K) a place, (T,) or earth, or the ground, or dust, (M, K,) and سَوَّق [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] أَقَط, (M, K,) and سَوَّق. (M.) = He made his hands to 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.) — أَثَرَتِ 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 مُثَر.]

ثُرِي Moisture; humidity; (S, M, K:) of the earth: (S, Msb:) and moist earth; (S, M, Msb, K:) ثُرِي 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 ثُرِيَّة [an epithet used as a subst.]: (AO, T, K, TA: [in the CK, erroneously, ثُرِيَا:] and the earth; (M, K:) مَا تَحْتَ الثَّرَى in the Kur [xx. 5], being explained as meaning what is beneath the earth: (M:) الثَّرَى and أَثَرِي both signify the earth; and the latter, being thus used as a proper name, is imperfectly decl.: (Ham p. 351:) dual ثُرَيَانِ (S, M, K) and ثُرَوَانِ (Lh, M, K: [but the sing. of the latter should be written ثُرَا:]) pl. أَثَرَاء. (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 مَرْعَى وَشَهْرٌ أَسْتَوَى, 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: (As, S, M:) and a month in which it is full-grown and erect. (As, M.) One says also, بَدَأَ ثُرِيَّ الْمَاءِ مِنَ الْفَرَسِ, meaning The sweat of the horse appeared. (S, M.) And لَا أَرَى ثُرِيَّ الْغَضَبِ فِي وَجْهِ فُلَانٍ, meaning † Verily I see the effect of anger in the face of such a one. (T.) And هُوَ أَبْنٌ ثُرَاهَا † He is the knowing with respect to it. (T in art. ثُرِي.) — [Hence, as being likened to moist earth,] i. q. خَيْرٌ [Good; anything good; &c.]. (M, K.) [For

Golius appears to have found, in a copy of the K, حَيْر; 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 الثَّرَى [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 الثَّرَى بَعِيدُ النَّبِطِ, 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 يَنْبَسِ الثَّرَى بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ [The fresh and vigorous friendship between me and him has not withered]: whence the phrase, فُلَانٌ وَبَيْنَ فُلَانٍ مَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ فُلَانٍ, meaning † [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 تُؤْبَسُوا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ الثَّرَى
• فَإِنَّ الَّذِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ مُثَرِي

[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.)

أَرْضٌ ثُرِيَّة, fem. ثُرِيَّة, Moist; humid.] You say ثُرِيَّة, (M, Msb,) like عَمِيَّة, (Msb,) or ثُرِيَّة, like غَنِيَّة, (K, [but this is anomalous, as part. n. of ثُرِيَّة,]) and ثُرِيَّة, (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.

ثُرِيَّة, fem. ثُرِيَّة: see ثُرِي, in two places: = and see also art. ثرو.

ثُرِيَّة: see ثُرِي: = and see also art. ثُرِيَّة.

ثُرِيَان: see ثُرِي.

ثُرِيَا: see art. ثرو.

أَثَرِي: see ثُرِي: = and see also art. ثرو.

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

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

نط

1. نَطَّ, aor. -, (Lth, TA;) [app. accord. to him who says رَجُلٌ أَثَطَّ; for Lth adds,] and, accord. to him who says رَجُلٌ نَطَّ, (Lth, TA,) نَطَّ, aor. -, and -; (Lth, K;) inf. n. [of نَطَّ of which the aor. is -,] نَطَطُ, (Lth, IDrd, S, K,) and [of the verb of which the aor. is -,] نَطَّ, and [of that of which the aor. is -, the second pers. of the pret. being app. نَطَطْتُ,] نَطَطَ and نَطُوطَ; (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 نَطَّ and أَثَطَّ [explained below]. (Lth, IDrd, S, K.)

نَطَّ and أَثَطَّ, (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, (AHlāt, 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. كَوْنَج: (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 نَطَّ الْحَاجِبَيْنِ, (K,) a man having thin, or scanty, eyebrows; as also أَثَطَّ; (TA;) the mention of the eyebrows being indispensable; (IAqr, K;) and امْرَأَةٌ نَطَطَ [a woman having thin, or scanty, eyebrows]: (S, TA:) pl. (of pauc., TA) أَثَطَاتُ (Kr, K) and (of mult., TA) نَطَاتُ (AZ, K) and نَطَطُ, (IAqr,) [all of which may be of either sing.,] and نَطَطُ, (AZ, S, K,) which is of the former sing., (S,) and نَطَّ, (AZ, S, K,) which is of the latter. (S.) You say also امْرَأَةٌ نَطَطَ A woman having no hair on the pubes; in the copies of the K incorrectly written أَثَطَّ. (TA.) And عَارِضٌ أَثَطَّ 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. سَلَح. (Sgh, K.) [See also نَطَطُ.]

نَطَّ, and its fem. نَطَطَ: see نَطَّ, in four places.

نَطَّ also signifies The spider: or another