

الْأَرْضِ : *amcrt al-mawashī al-ard* : The beasts pastured upon the land, (i. e., its trees or herbs, TA,) and left no pasturage in it. (TS, L, K.) — *amcra* + He despoiled him of his property, (K, TA,) and reduced him to poverty. (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places.

ma'ra A man, (S,) and a head, (A,) whose hair is falling off, or has fallen off; (S, A;) as also *ma'ra* and *ma'ra*: (A:) or having little hair; (TA;) as also *ma'ra*: (S:) and the first and second, a camel's foot (خَف) of which the hair (both شعر and وبر) has gone: and *ma'ra*, a forelock (نَاصِيَة, 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 *ma'ra*: 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.) — *ma'ra*, and *ma'ra*, † A plain, and land, destitute of herbage: (A:) or the latter, accord. to Yaqqoob, land having little herbage: and *ma'ra* a place having little herbage. (S.)

ma'ra: fem. *ma'ra*: see *ma'ra*, 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.)

ma'ra: see *ma'ra*.

معز

1. *ma'ra* الشئ, [and *ma'ra* الأرض, accord. to the explanation of the inf. n. in the S,] aor. 2, (TK,) inf. n. *ma'ra*, (S, K, TK,) The thing [and the ground] was, or became, hard. (S, K, TK.) — *ma'ra* said of a man: see 4. — *ma'ra* المِعْزَى, *ma'ra* وضأت الشان, aor. 2, I set apart the goats from the sheep. (K.)

4. *ma'ra* 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, *ma'ra*, aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. *ma'ra*. (TK.)

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

gender, (S, Msh,) for the word is quasi-coördinate to *ma'ra*, of the measure *ma'ra*; for the ى of quasi-coordination follows the same rules as a letter belonging to the word itself, as is shown by their saying *ma'ra* and *ma'ra* [originally *ma'ra* and *ma'ra*] as the dim. forms of *ma'ra* and *ma'ra* with tenween, the letter next after the ى of diminution being with kesr, like as they say *ma'ra*; for if the ى were to denote the fem. gender they would not change it into ى [in *ma'ra*, the original form of *ma'ra*] like as they do not change it in the dims. of *ma'ra* and *ma'ra* [which are *ma'ra* and *ma'ra*]: (S:) it is sometimes made fem., [by being written or pronounced *ma'ra*,] 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 *ma'ra* without tenween, while some of them pronounce it with tenween, whereas all of them pronounce *ma'ra* with tenween: (S:) IAar says, that it is perfectly decl. when likened to the measure *ma'ra*, and imperfectly decl. when held to accord. with the measure *ma'ra*: (TA:) accord. to Aboo-Amr, Ibn-El-'Alà, it is from *ma'ra*, [inf. n. of *ma'ra*,] and in like manner *ma'ra* is from *ma'ra*: (A, S:) *ma'ra* also signifies the same as *ma'ra*, (S, A, K,) or is pl. of *ma'ra*, [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] like as *ma'ra* is of *ma'ra*; (Msh;) and *ma'ra* also is syn. with *ma'ra*, (S, K,) and so are *ma'ra* (K) and *ma'ra*: (Sgh, K:) [respecting *ma'ra*, see also below:] *ma'ra* [as well as its syns. mentioned above, like all quasi-pl. ns., is sometimes masc., but generally] is fem.: (Msh:) a male is called *ma'ra*, (S, A, Msh, K,) and so a female; (Msh, K;) or a female is called *ma'ra*, (S, A, TA) [and *ma'ra* (M, voce شَرْقًا)] and *ma'ra*: (TA;) and *ma'ra* [or rather *ma'ra* من المِعْزَى] is also used as a sing., (Msh,) and is applied to a male and to a female: (Msh, art. شَوْه:) [see also *ma'ra*:] *ma'ra* is a pl. [of pauc.] of *ma'ra*, like as *ma'ra* is of *ma'ra*: (Msh:) the pl. of *ma'ra*, (K,) or of *ma'ra*, (S,) is *ma'ra*; (S, K;) and *ma'ra* and *ma'ra* 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 Akrád [or Kurds] fabricate their tents. (T in art. بَنَى.) See also *ma'ra* in art. دَمَر; and see ضَائِن in art. ضَان.

ma'ra: }
ma'ra: } see their syn. *ma'ra*.
ma'ra: }

ma'ra a fem. sing. of *ma'ra*, q. v. (TA.)

ma'ra: }
ma'ra: } see their syn. *ma'ra*.

ma'ra dim. of *ma'ra*, syn. of *ma'ra*, q. v. (Sb, S.)

ma'ra A possessor, or master, of *ma'ra* [or goats]. (S, K.)

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

ma'ra, and its fem. *ma'ra*, applied respectively to a place (مَكَان) and to land or ground (أَرْض), † Hard, (S, K,) and abounding with pebbles: (S:) or both, [used as substs.,] 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, (صَحْرَاء) 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. *ma'ra*, (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 *ma'ra*, [a pl. of the former,] because the character of a subst. predominates in it; and *ma'ra*, a pl. of the latter. (TA.)

ma'ra: see its syn. *ma'ra*. — 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 buh-gazelles collected together: (TA:) or a number of أوَعَال [or mountain-goats] collected together: (A, K:) or of أوَعَال such as are termed ثِيَابَل (Az, TA:) pl. *ma'ra* and *ma'ra*. (K.)

معط

1. *ma'ra*, (S, K,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. *ma'ra*, (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 *ma'ra*: (S:) [but see 5:] or, said of a wolf, it signifies he was, or became, mischievous, malignant, or foul; syn. خَبَث: or his hair became scanty, or little, (K,) and *ma'ra* said of a wolf, his hair fell off: (Mgh, Msh:) and *ma'ra*, (S, K,) of the measure *ma'ra*, or