

(but not found in the Korân) is نُنَاءَ; These forms are equivalent to the Latin *Binus*; see ثَلَاثَ مَثَانٍ and with the article الْمَثَانِي A name given either to the whole Korân, or to those passages which are frequently repeated; some interpret it to mean the first chapter, as at 15 v. 87, آتَيْنَاكَ سَبْعًا مِنَ الْمَثَانِي "We have given thee seven (verses) of those which are to be frequently repeated;" others interpret it to mean the seven long chapters. مَثَانٍ for مَثَانِي without the nunnation (Sing. مَثْنِي), is one of those irregular plurals which are of the second declension, with this peculiarity, that in the nominative and genitive they preserve the tanween, as مَثَانٍ, but reject it in the accusative, as مَثَانِي; the latter word occurs at 39 v. 24, where it may be rendered "double or repeated portions;" see D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 410 and 111 § 226. The rule as given by the grammarian Motarrezée is as follows: Speaking of those irregular plurals which are of the second declension he says, "If the second of the two letters which follow Alif quiescent happen to be a ي it is suppressed in the nom. and gen. and the tanween

is affixed, but in the accus. يَ is retained without tanween." For an explanation of the passage at 39 v. 24 see مَثَانِي, rt. شَبَّة. *Note.* Other singulars have also been assigned to مَثَانٍ, as مَثْنِي, مَثْنِي, or مَثْنِي. X. To make an exception, as وَلَا يَسْتَشْنُونَ 68 v. 18, "And they did not make an exception" (by saying إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ).

ثِيَابٌ aor. o. To return. ثَوَابٌ A reward. ثِيَابٌ plur. of ثَوْبٍ Raiment. مَثَابَةٌ A place of resort. ثَوْبٌ II. To repay A reward, recompense.—ثَوْبٌ IV. To reward (with double acc.).—ثَوَابٌ IV. To reward with, give as a recompense (with double acc.). ثَارٌ aor. o. To be stirred up (as dust).—ثَارٌ IV. To plough, break up the earth, excite, raise (as dust, clouds, etc.). ثَوْرٌ aor. i. To abide in a place. ثَوْرٌ for ثَوْرٌ part. act. A dweller. مَثْوًى A dwelling, abode; 12 v. 21, "Make his abode honourable;" see D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 118. ثَيْبٌ (no first form) To have connexion, as a husband and wife. ثَيْبٌ A woman who has left her husband after the first interview.

ج

جَارٌ aor. a. To low, supplicate God with groaning (with إِلَى of pers.). جَالُوتَ (2nd declension) Goliath. جَبٌ To cut off. جُبٌ A well, cistern. جِبْتٌ Jibt, An idol, false deity. جَبَرٌ To bind, make fast. جَبَّارٌ Strong, powerful, gigantic, having absolute power, proud, perverse. الْجَبَّارُ The Mighty One, a name of the Deity.

جَبْرِيلُ The Angel Gabriel. جَبَلٌ aor. i. and o. To form, create. جَبَلٌ Plur. جِبَالٌ A mountain, and especially Mount Sinai. الْجِبَلَةُ and جِبَلٌ A crowd, multitude; 26 v. 184, "The former generations;" see D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 268. جَبِينٌ To become cowardly. جَبِينٌ Cowardly; the temple, side of the forehead.