

or intelligence; stupid:] and so is **مُسْتَقْبَلٌ**: (JK:) which also means, particularly, **† overcome, and rendered heavy, by sleep** (نَوْمًا), (JK, \*K, \*TK,) and by sickness or disease (مَرَضًا), and by meanness or sordidness (لُؤْمًا). (K.) **ثَقُلَ النَّاسُ** [expressly said in the TA to be with kear, but in the CK, erroneously, **ثَقُلَ**,] and **ثَقُلَ النَّاسُ** mean **† Those men whose company is disliked; (K;) whom others deem heavy: each is pl. of ثَقِيلٌ**. (TA.) One says, **أَنْتَ ثَقِيلٌ عَلَى جُلَسَائِكَ** [Thou art heavy, or dull, or unwelcome, to thy companions with whom thou sittest]. (TA.) And (to him who is ثَقِيلٌ, TA in art. نَسِمَ,) **مَا أَنْتَ إِلَّا ثَقِيلٌ**, (نَسِمَ,) **الظِّلُّ بَارِدٌ التَّسِيمِ** [Thou art no other than one who casts a gloom upon others, and chills them: lit., heavy of shade, or shadow; cold of breeze]. (TA.) **ثَقِيلٌ**, applied to a man, is mostly used in dispraise: but sometimes, in praise: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) used in praise, it signifies **† Grave, staid, steady, sedate, or calm**. (Kull.) Applied to a horse, **† Slow**; (Kull;) and so **ثَقُلَ** applied to a camel; (K;) a meaning also assigned to **ثَقُلَ**, with **ف**; (TA;) and **ثَقُلَ**, applied to a horse or the like. (JK.) **إِنْغَرَوْا خِفَافًا وَثَقَلًا**, in the Kur [ix. 41], means **† [Go ye forth to fight] prompt and not prompt: (Kāṭadeh, Bq, Jel, TA:) or whether moving be easy to you or difficult: (Bq, \*TA:) or riding and walking: or lightly armed and heavily armed: or healthy and sick: (Bq:) or strong and weak: (Jel:) or rich and poor: (Jel, TA:) or young and old. (TA.)**

**ثَقُلَ** A deenār of full weight; (Z;) not deficient: (S, K;) pl. **ثَوَاقِلُ**. (S, Z, K.)—**أَصْبَحَ ثَقِيلًا** [He became, or became in the morning, heavy by reason of sickness, or disease. (Abou-Naṣr, K, TA.)

**أَثْقَلَ** More [and most] heavy. (TA.)

**مُثْقَلٌ** Heavily burdened: (TA:) or burdened beyond his power; overburdened. (JK, TA.)—**† Weighed down, or oppressed, by sickness, or disease, (JK,) and by debt. (JK, Er-Rāghib.)**—See also **ثَقِيلٌ**.

**مُثْقَلٌ**, applied to a woman, Gravid; whose burden has become heavy in her belly: (S:) or whose pregnancy has become apparent, or manifest. (K.)

**مُثْقَلٌ**: see **ثَقِيلٌ**.—Also **† Ill received; disappointed; not rendered an object of love to hearts.** (Ham p. 37.)

**مُثْقَلَةٌ** A stone of marble; (JK;) a piece of marble by which a carpet is made heavy: (K:) by rule it should be with kesr to the ق. (TA.)

**مُثْقَلٌ** The weight (مِيزَانٌ, JK, S, K, or وَزْنٌ, Mṣb, TA, and Jel in iv. 44 and x. 62 and xxi. 48, or زَنْةٌ, TA) of a thing, (JK, S, Mṣb, K,) of the like thereof (مِنْ مِثْلِهِ [but why this is added I do not see]); (S, Mṣb, K;) [i. e.] its equal in weight; (Pṣ, and Bq in x. 62;) its quantity (مِقْدَارٌ). (Bq in xxi. 48.) **مَا يَغْزُبُ عَنْ رَبِّكَ مِنْ مِثْقَالِ ذَرَّةٍ**, in the Kur x. 62, means *There is not* Bk. I.

hidden from thy Lord aught of the weight of the smallest ant: (Jel:) or a thing equal in weight to a small ant; or to the motes that are seen in a ray of the sun that enters through an aperture. (Bd.)—**A thing with which one weighs; as also ثَقُلٌ; i. e., any of the weights of the balance.** (Er-Rāghib, TA.)—**A certain weight, of which the quantity is well known; (JK;) a dirhem and three sevenths of a dirhem; (Mṣb, and K in art. مَك;) i. e., the seventh part of ten dirhems: (Mṣb:) or [a dirhem and a half; so in the present day; i. e.,] seventy-two sha'eerehs: (El-Karmānee, TA:) or twenty keerāts. (Hidāyeh, TA.)**—**[A certain coin; i. q. دِينَارٌ, q. v.; (Mṣb in art. دِنَر;) a مِثْقَالٌ of gold: pl. مِثْقَالٌ. (S, K.)**—**الْقَى عَلَيْهِ مِثْقَالَهُ** He threw upon him his weight, or burden; syn. **مُؤَوِّتَهُ** [perhaps meaning the burden of supporting him]. (Abou-Naṣr, S, K.) [See also **ثَقُلَ**.]

**مُسَاقِلٌ** Bearing one's weight upon a thing: whence the saying, **وَطَنُهُ وَطَاءُ الْمُسَاقِلِ** [He trod upon him, or it, with the tread of him who bears his weight, or presses heavily]. (TA.)

**ثَقِيلٌ**: see **ثَقِيلٌ**.

## ثقل

1. **ثَقَلَتْ**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ٤, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **تَثْقُلُ**, (S, Mṣb,) or **تَثْقُلُ**, (Mgh,) or this is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) and **تَثْقُلُ**, (Mgh,) [or this last is also a simple subst.,] **She (a mother) lost him, or became bereft of him; namely, her child, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) by death: (Mgh:) and ثَقَلَتْ**, aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. **تَثْقُلُ**, (TA,) **he lost him; namely, a friend, or person beloved, or a child. (K.) ثَقَلْتُكَ** [lit. meaning *May thy mother be bereft of thee*] is an imprecation against him to whom it is addressed, not said with the desire of its having effect, but on an occasion of vehement love, like **لَا أَبَا لَكَ**, [and **فَاتَكَ اللَّهُ**,] &c. (Har p. 165.)

4. **أَثْقَلَتْ** A state of bereavement came to her; (K;) namely, a woman: or she became in a state of bereavement. (TA.)—**أَثْقَلَهَا اللَّهُ وَلَدَهَا** God made her to be bereft of her child [by death]. (Mṣb, K.) And **أَثْقَلَهُ اللَّهُ أُمَّهُ** God made him to be bereft of his mother [by death]. (S.)

**تَثْقُلُ**: see what next follows.

**تَثْقُلُ** The loss, or the state of being bereft, of a child [by death], (S, Mṣb, K,) or of a friend, or person beloved; (K;) i. e., a woman's loss of her child; (S, Mṣb;) as also **تَثْقُلُ** [which is the inf. n. by general consent], (S, K,) and **تَثْقُلُ**. (TA.) It is said in a prov., **الْعَفْوُ تَثْقُلُ مَنْ نَرَيْتُكَ** [Undutiful treatment of a parent is (like) the bereavement of him who is not (really) bereft of his child]. (TA.)—Also **Death: and a state of perdition or destruction. (K.)**

**تَثْقُلُ**: see **تَثْقُلُ**.

**تَثْلَانُ**; fem. **تَثْلَانَةٌ** and **تَثْلَانِي**: see **تَاكُلُ**.

**تَثْوُلُ**: see **تَاكُلُ**.—**فَلَا تَثْوُلُ** A desert in which the traveller becomes lost. (K, TA.)

**تَاكُلُ**, applied to a man, Bereft of a child, or of a friend, or person beloved; as also **تَثْلَانُ** or **تَثْلَانِي** [with or without tenween, as is shown by the two forms of the fem. mentioned in what follows, but generally without]: (K:) and applied to a woman; (S, Mṣb, K;) and sometimes **تَاكَلَتْ**; (Mṣb;) as also **تَثْلَانِي** (S, Mṣb, K) and **تَثْلَانِي** (IAṣr, K,) which is rare, (K,) and **تَثْوُلُ**; (S, K;) meaning bereft of her child [by death]; (S, Mṣb;) pl. (of **تَاكُلُ**, TA, [and of **تَاكَلَتْ**,]) **تَوَاكُلُ**, [and of **تَاكُلُ** also **تَثْلَانِي**, as is implied in the TA voce **عَبَّرَ**,] and (of **تَثْلَانِي**, TA) **تَثْلَانِي**. (Mṣb, TA.)

**عُثْوُلٌ** and **أُتْوُلٌ** i. q. **عُثْوَالٌ** (S, K) and **عُثْوَالٌ**, i. e., The fruit-stalk (شِمْرَاخٌ) upon which are the ripening dates: pl. **أُتَاكُلُ**, [app. a contraction of **أُتَاكِلُ**, like **عُثَاكِلُ**,] occurring in poetry. (S.) These two words are mentioned here by J and Sgh, and F has followed them; but they should be mentioned among words whose first radical letter is hemzeh, for the **أ** is a radical, substituted for **ع**. (TA.)

**أُتْوُلٌ**: see what next precedes.

**مُتَكِلٌ** A woman whose state of bereavement is constant: (K:) or who is in a state of bereavement: (TA:) pl. **مُتَاكِلٌ** (K) [or this is pl. of **مُتَكِلٌ**]. Hence, **نِسَاءُ الْغَزَاةِ مُتَاكِلٌ** [The wives of the warriors are constantly bereft, or often bereft, of their husbands]. (TA.)—**قصيدة مُتَكِلَةٌ** An ode in which bereavement is mentioned. (Ibn-'Abbād, Z, K.)

**رُمْحُهُ لِلْوَالِدَاتِ مُتَكِلَةٌ** [His spear is a cause of bereavement to mothers] (S, K) is a saying similar to **الْوَلَدُ مَبْعُودَةٌ وَمُجَبَّنَةٌ** [explained in art. بخل]. (S.)

**مُتَاكِلٌ** A woman much, or often, bereft of her children: (Mṣb, TA:) pl. **مُتَاكِلٌ** (TA) [or **مُتَاكِلٌ**: see **مُتَكِلٌ**].—And **A she-camel that is accustomed to lose her young by death or by slaughter or by gift: pl. مُتَاكِلٌ**. (Ham p. 746.)

## ثل

1. **ثَلَّ**, (T, S, K,) aor. ٤, inf. n. **تَثْلُ**, (T,) **He put [or poured] back the earth into a grave, and a well, after digging it: (T:) or he poured the earth into a well, (S, K,) &c. (S.)**—Also, (S, M, K,) aor. as above, (M,) and so the inf. n., (S, M,) **He poured forth pieces of money. (S, M, K.)**—Also, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (TA;) and **تَثْلُ**; (M, K;) **He moved, or put in motion, with his hand, or he broke at one of its sides, [app. so as to make it pour down, or fall,] a quantity of earth collected together, or a sand-heap, (M, K,) or a house: (O, TA:) or he dug it. (TA.)**—And the former, (S, M, K,) aor. as above, (S, M,) and so the inf. n., (M, TA,) **He threw down, or demolished, a house, (S, M, K,) by digging beneath the wall, and then pushing, so that it fell in ruins: (S, TA:) and he demolished, and broke, a thing. (M.)**—[Hence,] **ثَلَّ اللَّهُ عَرْشَهُمْ** God destroyed their dominion: