

setting]: (TA:) the word is thus applied only in the dim. form, which is used in this instance to denote magnification. (M, TA.) — [ثُرَيًّا 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.)

أَثْرِي: } see ثُرِي: = and see also art. ثُرِي.
مُثْرِي:

مُثْرَاة *A cause of multiplying, or rendering abundant*; syn. مُكْتَرَّة: so in the saying, هَذَا مُثْرَاةٌ لِبَالٍ [This is a cause of multiplying, or rendering abundant, cattle, or other property]. (S, K.)

أَنَا مُثْرِي 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. تَثْرِيَّة (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.) — أَثْرَتِ 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 مُثْرِي.]

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 تَحْتِ الثَّرِي, in the Kur [xx. 5], being explained as meaning *what is beneath the earth*: (M:) and the latter, being thus used as a proper name, is imperfectly decl.: (Ham p. 351:) dual ثُرَيَان (S, M, K) and ثُرَوَان (Lh, M, K: [but the sing. of the latter should be written ثُرَا:] pl. أَثْرَاة (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, شَهْرُ ثُرِي وَشَهْرُ مَرْعَى وَشَهْرُ اسْتَوَى, meaning *A month [of moisture] in which the rain begins, and sinks into the ground, and moistens and softens the earth*; for شَهْرُ ذُو ثُرِي: *and a month in which thou seest the heads of the herbage grown forth*; for شَهْرُ تَرَى فِيهِ رُؤُوسَ 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, بَدَا ثُرِي الْمَاءِ مِنَ الْفَرَسِ, meaning *The sweat of the horse appeared*. (S, M.) And إِنِّي لِأَرَى ثُرِي الْغَضَبِ فِي وَجْهِ فَلَانٍ, meaning † *Verily I see the effect of anger in the face of such a one*. (T.) And هُوَ أَبْنُ ثُرَاهَا + *He is the knowing with respect to it*. (T in art. بَنِي.) — [Hence, as being likened to moist earth,] i. q. خَيْرٌ + [Good; anything good; &c.]. (M, K.) [For خَيْرٌ, Golius appears to have found, in a copy of the K, حَيْرٌ; and this, which he has rendered "Terræ tractus," he has given as a signification, not of ثُرِي, but of ثُرَاة, which, like ثُرِي, he also explains as meaning "terra."] So in the saying, فَلَانٌ قَرِيبُ الثَّرِي [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 فَلَانًا لَقَرِيبُ الثَّرِي 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 يَبْسُ الثَّرِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ + [The fresh and vigorous friendship between me and him has not withered]: whence the phrase, مَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ فَلَانٍ [app. meaning † *Such a one is fresh and vigorous*]; i. e., it has not ceased, or become severed. (S, M.) Jereer says,

• فَلَا تَوْبَسُوا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ الثَّرِي
• فَإِنَّ الَّذِي بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ مُثْرِي

[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.

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

أَرْضٌ مُثْرِيَّة, fem. مُثْرِيَّة, 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 مُثْرِي a pass. part. n. having no verb; used as an intensive epithet in the phrase ثُرِي مُثْرِي [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,] نَطَطَةٌ and نَطَطَةٌ; (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.)

أَثَطَّ and نَطَّ (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-Jawáleeke, and K,) the latter being vulgar, (IDrd, K,) but AZ asserted his having heard the latter, (AHát, 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. كَوْسَج: (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 الْحَاجِبِينَ, (K,) *a man having thin, or scanty, eyebrows*; as also نَطَّ الْحَاجِبِينَ; (TA;) the mention of the eyebrows being indispensable; (IAqr, K;) and امْرَأَةٌ نَطَّ الْحَاجِبِينَ [a woman having thin, or scanty, eyebrows]: (S, TA:) pl. (of pauc., TA) نَطَطُ (Kr, K) and (of mult., TA) نَطَطَةٌ and نَطَطَةٌ (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 نَطَّ *A woman having no hair on the pubes*; in the copies of the K incorrectly written اسْت. (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. سَلْح. (Sgh, K.) [See also نَطَطُ.]

نَطَّ, and its fem. نَطَّ: see نَطَّ, in four places. — نَطَّ also signifies *The spider*: or another