ner. (TA.) And جُمَّةُ عَلَيْهِ, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (Mṣb,) inf. n. حُمَّةً, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) with which are syn. (app. a quasi-inf. n.] and استحقه الله [an intensive inf. n.]; and عثيثني الله حَثْمَتُهُ لا (K ;) and احتَّهُ لا (A, K ;) and احتتَّهُ لا (S, A, K;) He incited, excited, urged, or instigated, him to it, or to do it, (S, A, Msb, K,) namely, a thing; (S, Msb;) syn. حُرْضُه ; (Msb;) or حُضّه ; (S, A, K;) or حُضّه is used in relation to pace, or journeying, or marching; and in other cases: so says El-Hareeree, on the authority ِ مَثْ حَثَى اللهِ مَ اللهِ مَنْ رَابَتَهُ , and لا وَمَثْ رَابَتَهُ , and لا وَمُثَمَّ رَابَتَهُ وَابَتَهُ [He incited, or urged, his beast,] بالسَّوْط [with the whip]. (A.) And عَلَى العَدُّو, and استحثة , He made the horse to go quickly, or in a brish or sprightly manner; or urged him to run by striking him with the foot, or by beating him. (Msb.) - See also R. Q. 1.

2: see 1.

4: see 1.

6. آخاتٌ, (Ṣ, A,) inf. n. تُحاتُّ, (Ḳ,) They incited, excited, urged, or instigated, one another. لَا يَتَكَاثُّونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ المِسْكِينِ, You say) They do not incite, excite, urge, or instigate, one another to feed the needy. (S, TA.) And Piety is the التَّقُونِي أَصْلُ مَا تَحَاثُ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ principal, or best, thing to which men incite one another.] (A, TA.)

8. احتث He was, or became, incited, excited, urged, or instigated. (S, K.) = See also 1. This verb is both trans. and intrans. (K.)

10: see 1, in two places.

R. Q. 1. see 1, in two places. __Also He moved about [a thing]; or put [it] in motion, or into a state of commotion; (K;) [and so as is implied in the M, voce it is used as meaning it (a bird) moved, or flapped, its wings.]
You say, مَثْمَتُ الهيلَ فِي العَيْن He moved about the collyrium-style in the eye. (A, TA.) And [hence,] أَحُثُتُوا ذٰلِكَ الأَمْرَ ثُمَّ تَرَكُوهُ They stirred up (عَرْضُوا) that affair, and then left it, or abandoned it. (TA.) - He scattered about the utensils, or furniture, of his house, or tent; as also مُعْتُدُ. (TA in art. عد.) = Also, inf. n. عَثْعَثَ It was, or became, in a state of commotion: (L:) or in a state of consecutive motion. (TA.) It (lightning) mas, or became, in a state of commotion, (K, TA,) as some say, (TA,) in the clouds. (K, TA.) _ It (rain, and hail, and snow,) appeared and ment away, without pouring down. (L.) He (a man) slept. (TA.)

Anything bruised, brayed, or broken into small particles. (L.) _ Coarse sand: (As, S:) or what is مُتَرَقِّرَق, (K,) probably, [says SM,] a mistake for مَدْقُوق [broken into small particles], agreeably with an explanation of 🚣 in the L, for, as to مترقرق, [he adds,] I have not found it in any book, (TA, [meaning that he had not

or hurried him uninterruptedly, or in any man- found a signification assigned to it that is appropriate here,]) of sand, and of earth, or dust: or what is dry, or firm, or hard, and coarse, of sand. (K, TA.) __Bread without any seasoning, or condiment, to render it pleasant, or savoury. (A 'Obeyd, Ṣ, Ķ.) _ سُوِيقُ حُثُّ (Ṣ, Ķ.) as also رعث, (TA in art. عث,) [Meal of parched barley or wheat] not moistened, or stirred about, with water &c.; expl. by غَيْرُ مَلْتُوت; (Ş, and in a similar manner in the K;) and in like manner is applied to collyrium (کُسُل), and to (IAar, TA.) [See also -.]

> مُثَاثَتُ and المُثَاثَةُ Sleep; as also لَ مَا زُقْتُ حثاثًا , (TA.) You say, الشُّوثُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا ٱكْتَحَلُّتُ حَثَاثًا And الْكَتَحَلُّثُ حَثَاثًا tasted not sleep. (TA.) and شَاتًا I slept not : (S, K:) As says the latter; but A 'Obeyd asserts the former to be the more cor-مَا كَمَاتُ rect: (S:) Th mentions both. (TA.) And مَا كَمَاتُ I have not anointed my eye with I] مَا جُعَلْتُ فِي عَيْنِي حَثَاثًا And ثُلُق فِي عَيْنِي حَثَاثًا sleep. (TA.) have not put any sleep into my eye]; (A, TA;) meaning I have been very wakeful. (TA.) Or signifies Light, or little, sleep. (IDrst, TA.) It is related on the authority of an Arab of the desert that it signifies A little collyrium: and on the authority of El-Fihree, that it is syn. نُوْمْ ــــ (collyrium]. (TA.) كُنْسُ بَرُودٌ with or ثَاثَ Little sleep. (TA.) [See also [.حثيث

شُدُ: see the next preceding paragraph.

see what next follows, in two places.

, in the sense of حَاثَةُ, A woman inciting, exciting, urging, or instigating. (TA.) __ And urged, or instigated. (TA.) [So, too, a man.] And [hence,] A sharp man, quick in his affair; as though his soul incited him; as also لَّ الْمُثُوثُ (TA.) _ And Quich, or swift; as also الْمُثُوثُ (K:) pl. of the first مُثُمُّدُ (L.) You say السَّيْرِ You say فَرَسُ مَثْمُثُ السَّيْرِ You say [A horse quick, or swift, of pace]. (A.) And (A, Msb) He passed, or went away, quickly, or swiftly. (Msb.) And وَتَى حَثِيثًا He retreated quickly and eagerly. (S.) And قَرَبٌ i.e. [A] quick [night-journey to water]. in which is no flagging: (S:) or [a] hard [nightjourney to mater]; as also عُنْمَاذُ and أَخُنَاهُ (TA.) And مُنْمَادُ i. e. [A journey in which the second and third and fourth days are without water,] in which is no flagging; as also or long and fatiguing, in which is no: حُذْحَاذْ حَيَّةٌ حَشَّمَاثٌ ♦ TA.) And . قَعْقَاعٌ flagging; as also A serpent that is in constant motion. (TA.) Light sleep. (IDrst, TA.) [See also [.كَثَاثُ

. see 1.

تُنْتُ : see ثُلث: = and see also ثُنْتُ, in four places.

see 1: عَمْ عُنْ اللَّهُ see 1: عَمْ عُنْ اللَّهُ عَمْ اللَّهُ عِمْ اللَّهُ عَمْ اللَّهُ عِمْ اللَّهُ عَمْ اللَّهُ عَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَمْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَمْ اللَّا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلَا عَمْ عَلَا عَلِمُ عَلَا عَلَّا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا عَلَا

A horse that runs repeatedly فَرَسٌ جَوَادُ الهَحَنَّة when incited [to do so]. (S.)

Thickness of the lip. (K.) _ See also what next follows.

or small protuberance] in the وَاتُرَة The حَثُومَةٌ middle of the upper lip, (S, K,) beneath the nose; (Ķ;) also termed جُثْرِمَةٌ, with خ as well as خ; (S and K in art. نشرم;) or, accord. to Aboo-Ḥátim Es-Sijzee, خَثْرَمَةٌ ; (TA;) and يَخْرُمَةُ: (Kू in art. شرب:) when somewhat long, it is termed يْظَارُةُ (q.v.); (Ṣ in art. بظر;) and when it is so, the man is termed أَبْظُرُ (Ṣ in the present art.) __ Also The أَرْنَبَة [i.e. the lobule, or lower portion, of the nose]: or the extremity of this: (IAar, K:) accord. to IDrd, [المَشْرُمَةُ اللهِ] with fet-h. (TA.)

A man (TA) having a thick lip. (K,*

عَنْتُ and حَنْتُ dial. vars. of حَنْتُ and حَنْتُ : (O, K:) pl. أَحْنَافُ (TA.)

حثل

see what follows, in two places.

رُوان [The grain of the weed called] حُثَالَةُ the like, (M, K,) of what is worthless, (M, TA,) found in wheat, (M, K,) and thrown away; (M, TA;) said by Lh to be somewhat grosser than dust, or earth, and than what are termed ذَقَاق [q. v.]: (TA: [see also عُصَالَة :]) and bits, or particles, that full off, or are pared off, (K,TA,) from dates, and barley, and the like: (TA:) or what falls of the hushs of barley, and rice, and of the skin of dates; and of everything of which bits, or particles, fall off, or are pared off; when it is picked for the purpose of removing what is bad: (S:) the refuse of bid [or leaves of the mimosa flava] after picking to remove what is bad: (TA:) dregs of oil (S, TA) &c.; (TA;) the thick, or turbid, portion that remains at the bottom of that which is clear: (Msb in art. غفل:) broken pieces of straw: (TA in art.) what is worthless: (K:) what is bad, and what remains, of wheat: (Lh, TA:) what is bad (Az, S, K) of dates, (Az, TA,) or, $(\S, \c K,)$ app., $(\S,)$ of anything; (S, K;) as also *. (K.) [Hence,] + The refuse of men or mankind; the bad, or evil, thereof; (T, TA;) as also کُشُرْ (T.)

see what next follows.

A hill, or rising ground; (Msb;) as also