

‡ *He hastened, or was quick, in his reading, or reciting.* (A.) — نَثَرَ, aor. نَثَرَ, inf. n. نَثِيرٌ, ‡ *He* (a beast of carriage, M, K, and a camel, M, and an ass, T) *sneezed* [app. so as to scatter the moisture in his nostrils]: (T, M, K, TA:) or *did with his nose what is like sneezing*: (T:) *he* (an ass, and a sheep or goat) *sneezed, and expelled what annoyed or hurt him, from his nose*: (A:) or *نَثَرَتْ she* (a ewe or goat) *ejected from her nose what annoyed or hurt her.* (S.) And نَثَرَ, (Fr, T, IAth, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. نَثَرَ, (T, IAth,) inf. n. نَثَرَ (T, Mgh) [and app. نَثِيرٌ, as above], ‡ *He* [a man] *blew his nose; ejected the mucus from his nose; syn. اَمْتَحَطَ; (IAth); as also اَمْتَشَرَ: (S, K, art. مَحَطَ:) and he ejected what was in his nose, of mucus, and of that which annoyed or hurt him, in performing the ablution termed وُضُوءُ; (Sgh, TA); as also اَمْتَشَرَ, accord. to some: (TA:) or اَمْتَشَرَ signifies he ejected what was in his nose; or he emitted his breath from his nose; or he introduced the water into his nose; as also اَمْتَشَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ: (K:) but this last explanation is outweighed in authority; the form اَمْتَشَرَ is disallowed by the leading lexicologists; and the author of the K, in respect of this form, follows Sgh, without due consideration: (TA:) [accord. to the more approved opinion,] نَثَرَ signifies he scattered what was in his nose by the breath; as also اَمْتَشَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ: (S:) or, as some of the learned say, he snuffed up water, and then ejected what was in it, of anything annoying or hurting, or of mucus; as also اَمْتَشَرَ: (IAar, T, Mgh:) or اَمْتَشَرَ (T, M, IAth, K) and اَمْتَشَرَ (K,) he snuffed up water, and then ejected it (T, M, IAth, K) by the breath of the nose: (T, M, K:) accord. to some, نَثَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ signify he (a person performing وُضُوءُ) snuffed up water: but others say that the latter signifies he ejected what was in his nose, of mucus &c.; agreeably with a trad. to be cited below: (Mṣb:) IAar says, that اَمْتَشَرَ signifies he snuffed up water, and put in motion the نَثْرَةَ, or end of the nose, in purification: (T [in the Mgh, this explanation is ascribed to Fr:]) and Fr, that نَثَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ signify he put in motion the نَثْرَةَ, in purification. (T.) It is said of Mohammad, كَانَ يَسْتَنْشِقُ ثَلَاثًا [He used to snuff up water three times, every time ejecting it; &c.] and this indicates that اَمْتَشَرَ differs from اَمْتَشَرَ. (T, Mgh, Mṣb.) And it is said in a trad., إِذَا اسْتَنْشَقْتَ فَأَنْثِرْ, (S, Mṣb,) and فَأَنْثِرْ, with the conjunctive l, and with ḍamm and kesr to the ث, (Mṣb,) *When thou snuffest up water, scatter what is in thy nose by the breath; (S;) or eject what is in thy nose, of mucus, &c.:* (Mṣb:) or, as A'Obeyd relates it, فَأَنْثِرْ; inf. n. اِنْثَارٌ: (Mṣb:) or, as he relates it فَأَنْثِرْ فَأَنْثِرْ, with the disjunctive f; and he does not explain it; but the lexico-*

logists do not allow اِنْثَارٌ, from اِنْثَارٌ; one only says, نَثَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ. (T.) No instance of اَمْتَشَرَ used transitively has been heard, except in a trad. of El-Ḥasan Ibn-'Alee, اَمْتَشَرَ أَنْفَهُ [He ejected the contents of his nose; or he blew his nose]; as though the root [نَثَرَ] were regarded in it, or as though it were made to import the meaning of نَقَى. (Mgh.)

2: see 1, first signification.

3. نَاثَرُهُ *He contended with him in scattering, strewing, or dispersing, a thing or things.* And hence, — رَأَيْتَهُ يَنْثَرُهُ الدَّرَّ [lit., I saw him contending with him in scattering pearls: meaning,] ‡ I saw him holding a disputation, or colloquy, with him, in beautiful, or elegant, language. (A.)

4. اَمْتَشَرَ as syn. with نَثَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ and اَمْتَشَرَ: see 1, latter half, = اَمْتَشَرُهُ: *He made his nose to bleed; syn. اَرَعَفَهُ. (S, A, K.)* You say, طَعَنَهُ فَأَنْثَرَهُ [He pierced him and made his nose to bleed]: (S:) and ضَرَبَهُ فَأَنْثَرَهُ [He smote him and made his nose to bleed]. (A.) — ‡ *He threw him down upon his نَثْرَةَ, (M, A, TA,) i. e., (TA,) [upon the end of his nose: or] upon his خَيْشُوم. (K, TA.)* You say, طَعَنَهُ فَأَنْثَرَهُ عَنِ فَرْسِهِ [He pierced him and threw him down upon the end of his nose from his horse]. (M, A.)*

5: }
6: } see 8.

8. اَمْتَشَرَ (S, M, A, Mṣb, K) and تَنَاثَرَ (S, M, A, K) and تَنَثَرُوا (M, K) *It became scattered, strewn, dispersed, or thrown dispersedly:* (S,* M, A, Mṣb, K:) [or the second more properly signifies it became scattered, &c., by degrees, gradually, or part after part; resembling تَسَاقَطٌ &c.: and the third, being quasi-pass. of 2, denotes muchness, or frequency, or repetition, of the action; or its application to many things.] You say, اَمْتَشَرَتِ الْكَوَاكِبُ ‡ *The stars became dispersed: or became scattered like grain.* (TA.) And اَمْتَشَرُوا and تَنَثَرُوا ‡ [They (meaning men) became as though they were scattered by the hand]. (A.) [And اَمْتَشَرَ الشَّعْرُ, and اَمْتَشَرَ الْوَرَقُ, ‡ *The hair, and the leaves, fell off, and became scattered, by degrees.*] And تَنَاثَرَ الْقَوْمُ ‡ *The people fell sick and died [one after another]:* (M, K:*) or you say اَمْتَشَرُوا فَمَاتُوا ‡ [they fell sick and became separated by death, one after another]. (A.) = See also 1, latter half, throughout.

10: see 1, latter half, throughout.

نَثَرَ ‡ [Prose: so accord. to general usage: and] *rhyming prose: contr. of نَظَرَ:* so called as being likened to [scattered pearls, or] scattered grain. (TA.)

نَثَرَ: see نَثَرَ: and نَثَرَ: and مُنْتَشِرٌ. = ‡ *Loquacity, (M, TA,) and the divulging of secrets.* (TA.)

نَثَرَ: *Loquacious; one who talks much:* as also مُنْتَشِرٌ (M, K) and نَيْبِرَانٌ: (Sgh, K:) or vainly or frivolously loquacious, and a divulger of secrets: (A:) fem. نَثِيرَةٌ only. (M.)

نَثْرَةٌ [A single act of scattering, strewing, dispersing, or throwing dispersedly, with the hand. And hence,] — ‡ *A sneeze:* (K:) or the like thereof; peculiar to a beast of carriage (S) [or other beast, and a fish, as appears from what here follows.] It is said in a trad. (A, TA) of Kaḥb, (TA,) الْجَرَادُ نَثْرَةُ حُوتٍ (A, TA) ‡ *The locust is [produced by] the sneeze of a fish:* or, as in a trad. of I'Ab, نَثْرَةُ الْحُوتِ *the sneeze of the fish.* (TA.) [From this it is inferred that the locust is, like fish, lawful to be captured by one in a state of إِحْرَامُ.] = ‡ *The end of the nose:* (IAar, T:) or i. q., خَيْشُومٌ: (A:) or the خَيْشُومُ *with what is next to it:* (M, K:) and (M, A; but in the K, or) the interstice that is between the two mustaches, (S, M, A, K,) *against the partition between the two nostrils:* (S, M, K:) so [in a man and] in the lion: (S, M:) or the nose of the lion. (M.) — Hence, (T, &c.,) النَثْرَةُ (T, S, M, K,) and نَثْرَةُ الْأَسَدِ (T, A,) ‡ *Two stars, between which is the space of a span, (شِبْرٌ, [said in several law-books to be the twelfth part of a رَمَحٌ, and therefore twenty-two minutes and a half, accord. to modern usage; but there is reason to believe that ancient usage differed from the modern with respect to both these measures, and was not precise nor uniform;]) and in [or between] which is a particle (نَطْحٌ) of white, as though it were a portion of cloud; it is the nose of Leo, [which the Arabs extended far beyond the limits which it has upon our globes, (see التَّرَاعُ,)] (S, K,) and is a Mansion of the Moon: (S:) [app. the Aselli; Asellus Boreus and Asellus Australis; two small stars in Cancer, between which is a little cloud or nebula, called Præsepe: (see Pliny, l. xviii. c. 35:)] a certain star or asterism, which is of the stars or asterisms of Leo, and which is a Mansion of the Moon: (M:) [app. meaning the same, or Præsepe:] or a certain star in the sky, as though it were a particle (نَطْحٌ) of cloud, over against two small stars, in the science of astronomy pertaining to the sign of Cancer [though accord. to the Arabs belonging to Leo]: (T:) [app. Præsepe; the two small stars adjacent to it being the Aselli:] a certain star, as though it were a particle (نَطْحٌ) of cloud; so called because it appears as though the lion had ejected it from his nose: (A:) [app. meaning the same:] in the Megista [of Ptolemy] it is mentioned by the name of the manger [i. e., Præsepe], and the name of the two*