

slow to receive, &c., what is said to him]. (TA.) — Also, said of the **عُرْفَج**, and of the **ثَمَار**, † Its shoots became luxuriant, or succulent, or sappy. (K, TA.) — **ثَقَلَهُ**, (JK, S, K,) **بِيَدِهِ**, (K,) aor. 2, (TA,) inf. n. **ثَقُلَ**, (K,) He tried the weight of it, (JK, S, K,) namely, a thing, (K,) or a sheep or goat, (S,) by lifting it [with his hand] to see if it were heavy or light. (S, TA.) — **ثَقَلَ الشَّيْءُ فِي الْوِزْنِ**, aor. and inf. n. as above, (S,) The thing surpassed the thing in weight; outweighed it. (PS.) — See also 2.

2. **ثَقَلَهُ**, inf. n. **تَثْقِيلٌ**, He, or it, made it, or him, **ثَقِيلٌ** [i. e. heavy, properly and tropically]: (K:) **تَثْقِيلٌ** is the contr. of **تَخْفِيفٌ**; (S;) and signifies the making heavy in weight [&c.]; as also **ثَقُلَ** [inf. n. of **ثَقَلَهُ**]. (KL.) — [Hence, † He made it (a word or a sound) heavy, or not easy, of utterance; or heavy to the ear: and particularly a word by uttering hemzeh with its true, or proper, sound, which is commonly termed **تَحْقِيقُ الْهَمْزَةِ**, and opposed to **تَخْفِيفُهَا**; and by making a quiescent consonant movent: often occurring in these senses in lexicons and grammars: opposed to **خَفَّفَهُ**.]

4. **اثْقَلَهُ** He, or it, (a load, S, or a thing, Mgb,) [burdened him: or] burdened him heavily: (K:) or beyond his power; overburdened him. (JK, Mgb, TA.) — † In the latter sense, said also of a debt: and of sickness, or a disease: (JK:) or, said of sickness, or a disease, and of sleep, and of meanness, or sordidness, † it [burdened him,] overcame him, and rendered him heavy. (K, TA, TK.) — **اثْقَلَتْ**, said of a woman, She became gravid; her burden became heavy in her belly: (S:) or she had a burden, (Akh, S, and Bḍ in vii. 189,) by reason of the greatness of the child in her belly: (Bḍ, Jel:) or her pregnancy became apparent, or manifest; as also **ثَقَلَتْ**. (K.)

6. **تَثَقَلَتْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** He pressed heavily, or bore his weight, upon a thing: see **مُتَثَقِلٌ**. — **تَثَقَلُوا** [They were heavy, sluggish, or spiritless:] they did not rise and hasten to the fight when commanded to do so. (IDrd, K.) And **تَثَقَلُوا إِلَى الْأَرْضِ**, (S and K in art. **أَرْضٌ**, &c.) and **اثْقَلُوا إِلَى الْأَرْضِ**, the former being the original form of the verb, (Bḍ and Jel in ix. 38,) † He was, or became, heavy, slow, or sluggish, (Bḍ, Jel,) averse from warring against the unbelievers, (Jel,) and inclining to the earth, or ground; (Bḍ, Jel;) or propending thereto. (Bḍ.) And **اثْقَلُوا إِلَى الدُّنْيَا** † He propended to the present world. (TA.) And **تَثَقَلُوا عَنْهُ** † He was heavy, or sluggish, and held back from it. (K.)

10. **اسْتَقْلَهُ** contr. of **اسْتَحْفَهُ**; (S and K and TA in art. **خَف**;) He deemed it, or him, **ثَقِيلٌ** [i. e. heavy, properly and tropically]. (TA in that art.) — [Hence, † He deemed it (a word or a sound) heavy, or not easy, of utterance; or heavy to the ear: often occurring in this sense in lexicons and grammars.] — **اسْتَقْلَ نَوْمًا** † [He was overcome, and rendered heavy, by sleep: and in like manner, **مَرَضًا**, by sickness or disease: and

نَوْمًا, by meanness or sordidness: see its pass. part. n., below]. (JK.)

ثَقُلَ Weight: or a weight: syn. **وِزْنٌ**: (S, Mgb, KL:) pl. **أَثْقَالٌ**. (S.) So in the phrase **أَعْطَهُ ثَقْلَهُ** [Give thou him his, or its, weight]. (S, Mgb.) See also **مُتَقَالٌ**. You say also, **ألقى ثَقْلَهُ** or **ثَقَلَهُ** [He threw upon him his weight: see **مُتَقَالٌ**, last sentence: and see **جَرَمٌ**]. (S in art. **أوق** &c., accord. to different copies.) — And **A load, or burden**: (KL:) or **a heavy load or burden**: pl. as above. (K.) **وَتَحْمِيلٌ أَثْقَالِكُمْ**, in the **Kur** xvi. 7, means *And they carry your loads, or burdens*; (Bḍ;) or *your heavy loads or burdens*. (TA.) — **أَثْقَالٌ** (as pl. of **ثَقُلَ**, K, or of **ثَقُلَ**, Bḍ) also signifies † The treasures, or buried treasures, of the earth: and its dead, or corpses. (K, TA, and Bḍ and Jel in xcix. 2.) — Also (as pl. of **ثَقُلَ**, K) † Sins. (JK, K.) So in the saying in the **Kur** [xxix. 12], **وَلَيَحْمِلُنَّ أَثْقَالَهُمْ وَأَثْقَالًا مَعَهُمْ** † [And they shall assuredly bear their sins, and sins (of others whom they have seduced) with their sins]. (TA.)

ثَقُلَ A thing, or things, that a man has with him, of such things as burden him: (Ḥam p. 295:) [and particularly] the household-goods, or furniture and utensils, (El-Farábee, JK, S, Mgh, Mgb, K, Ḥam ubi suprâ, and Bḍ in xcix. 2,) and (accord. to El-Farábee, Mgb) the household and kindred and party, or domestics, or servants, (JK, S, Mgh, Mgb, K, and Ḥam,) of a man, (Ḥam,) or of a traveller: (JK, S, Mgh, Mgb, K:) [or the travelling-apparatus and baggage and train, of a man:] pl. **أَثْقَالٌ**; (JK, S, Mgh, Mgb, K;*) with which **ثَقَلَهُ** is syn., (JK, S, K,) as are also **ثَقَلَهُ** and **ثَقَلَهُ** and **ثَقَلَهُ**; (K;) as meaning all the household-goods or furniture and utensils of persons going on a journey. (S, K.) — See also **ثَقُلَ**. — † The requisites and apparatus, instruments, tools, or the like, of a man: (Ḥam ubi suprâ:) as, for instance, † the books and writing-reeds of the learned man: every craftsman has what is thus termed. (TA.) By the saying

كَلَّا تَقْلِينَا طَامِعٌ بَغْنِيمَةٍ

the author thereof, **Iyás Et-Tá-ee**, means *Each of our two armies, the possessors of the ثَقْلَانِ [or apparatus, or weapons, &c., of war, is longing for spoil]: or an army may be termed ثَقُلٌ because it is heavy in assault.* (Ḥam ubi suprâ.) — *Anything held in high estimation, in much request, and preserved with care.* (K, TA.) Hence the trad., **إِنِّي تَارِكٌ فِيكُمْ الثَّقَلَيْنِ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَعَوْرَتِي** [Verily I am leaving among you the two objects of high estimation and of care, the Book of God, and my kindred, or near kindred]: (K:) or they are thus called because of the heaviness of acting in the manner required by them: (Th, TA:) or as being likened to the requisites and apparatus, instruments, tools, or the like, of a man. (Ḥam ubi suprâ.) — Also *Eggs of the ostrich*; because he who takes them rejoices in them, and they are food. (TA.) — **الثَّقَلَانِ** Mankind and the jinn or genii; (S, Mgb, K;) because, by the discrimi-

nation that they possess, they excel other animate beings. (TA.) It may also mean *The Arabs and the foreigners: or mankind and other animate beings.* (Ḥam ubi suprâ.)

ثَقُلَ Heaviness; weight, or weightiness; ponderousness; gravity; contr. of **خَفَّةٌ**: (S, K, and Er-Rághib:) and *preponderance*: in its primary acceptation, relating to corporeal objects: then, to ideal objects. (Er-Rághib, TA. [See **ثَقُلَ**, through-out.]) See also **ثَقُلَ** — **ثَقُلَ فِي أُذُنِهِ ثَقُلٌ** † [In his ear is a heaviness, or dulness,] is said of him whose hearing is not good; as though he were averse from receiving, or accepting, or admitting, or slow to receive, &c., what is said to him. (TA.)

ثَقَلَهُ: see **ثَقُلَ**. — Also † *A fit of drowsiness, or of slumber, that overcomes one*: (JK, M, K:) and † *a heaviness experienced in the chest*, (K, TA,) or *in the body*, (TA,) *from food*: as also **ثَقَلَهُ**: (K, TA:) or the former, or † the latter, (accord. to different copies of the S,) † *a heaviness and languor in the body*: (S:) and † the latter, † *a heaviness that is experienced on the heart*. (JK.)

ثَقُلَ: see **ثَقُلَ**.

ثَقَلَهُ: see **ثَقُلَ**: — and see **ثَقَلَهُ**, in three places.

ثَقَلَهُ: } see **ثَقُلَ**.
ثَقَلَهُ: }

ثَقَالٌ: see **ثَقِيلٌ**, in two places. — Also, applied to a woman, (JK, S, K,) *Heavy*; (S;) *large in the hinder part, or posteriors*: (JK, S, K, TA:) or *heavy* (K, TA) *in an ideal sense*. (TA.)

ثَقَالٌ: see **ثَقِيلٌ**.

ثَقِيلٌ part. n. of **ثَقُلَ**; (S, Mgb, K;) *Heavy, weighty, or ponderous*: (S, K, and Er-Rághib:) and *so in relation to another thing; preponderant*: primarily applied to a corporeal thing: (Er-Rághib, TA:) and **ثَقَالٌ** and **ثَقَالٌ** signify the same: (K:) pl. **ثَقَالٌ** and **ثَقَالٌ** and **ثَقَالٌ** [which last, however, seems to be applied only to rational beings, agreeably with analogy]. (K.) — [Like its verb,] it is also applied to an ideal thing. (Er-Rághib, TA.) [Thus it signifies † *Heavy, or weighty, in the sense of onerous, burdensome, oppressive, afflictive, grievous, or troublesome: momentous, or formidable: difficult: heavy, or not easy, of utterance; or heavy to the ear; applied to a word and a sound; and particularly to a word in which a single consonant is made double, and to one in which a quiescent consonant is made movent, like **مُثَقِّلٌ**: heavy to the stomach; difficult of digestion: heavy applied to the hearing: see the verb.] **قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا**, in the **Kur** [lxxiii. 5], means † *A heavy, or weighty, saying*. (TA.) **النُّونُ الثَّقِيلَةُ** means † [The heavy-sounding ن; as in **يَفْعَلُنَّ** &c.]; the contr. of **الْحَفِيفَةُ**. (TA in art. **خَف**.) — It is also applied to a man, (JK,) meaning † [Heavy in sickness, or disease; or] *suffering a violent disease*: (K:) [and † *heavy, slow, sluggish, indolent, lazy, dull, torpid, or drowsy; wanting in alacrity, activity, agility, animation, spirit,**