

is a term sometimes used in grammar, as meaning a triliteral-radical verb of the class commonly called مُضَاعَفٌ of which the second and third radicals are the same letter.]

صَوْتٌ مُصْرٌ A sound, or noise, or voice, that deafens the ear-hole. (TA.)

أَلْفٌ مُصْمِرٌ † A thousand completed; like مُصْمِتٌ and مُصْمِتٌ. (TA in art. صمت.)

مُصْمِرٌ A sword that passes into the bones: (M:) or that penetrates into that which is struck with it. (TA.) — See also صَمْرٌ. — And † A strong camel: so says Aboo-'Amr Esh-Sheybānce: and he cites the saying,

حَمَلْتُ أَثْقَالِي مُصْمِرَاتِهَا

[as meaning I loaded their strong camels with my burdens]: (TA:) or the مُصْمِرَاتِ, here mentioned, are the camels that do not utter a grumbling cry; patient of travel. (Ham p. 791.)

### صمت

1. صَمِتَ, (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (S, M, Mṣb,) inf. n. صَمِتَ (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and صَمِتَ (M, L, TA) and صَمُوتٌ and صَمَاتٌ, (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) or the first of these is the inf. n. and the rest are simple subst.; (M;) and صَمِتَ, (S, M, Mṣb,) inf. n. صَمَاتٌ; (K;) and صَمِتَ, inf. n. تَصَمَّتْ; (S, K; but only the inf. n. is mentioned;) He was, or became, silent, mute, or speechless; syn. سَكَتَ: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) or he was, or became, long silent or mute or speechless: (M, Mgh:) but there is a difference between صَمِتَ and سَكَتَ; for the former is said of him who has the power, or faculty, of speech, but abstains from making use of it; whereas the latter is sometimes said of that which has not the power, or faculty, of speech. (Er-Rāghib, MF and TA in art. سكت.) The Arabs say, (Ks, TA,) and it is said in a trad., (TA,) لَا صَمِتَ يَوْمًا إِلَى اللَّيْلِ, or يَوْمًا, or يَوْمًا, i. e. There shall be no keeping silence a whole day [until night]. (Ks, K, TA. [In the "Jāmi' eṣ-Ṣagheer," we find صَمَاتٌ instead of صَمِتَ: and El-Munāwce, in his Commentary on that work, says that the keeping silence for a whole day is forbidden by the words of this trad. because it is an imitation of a Christian custom.] And إِذْنُهَا صَمَاتُهَا [in another trad., relating to the asking a virgin if she consent to be married, lit. Her permission is her silence,] means her silence is like her permission, i. e. it suffices. (Mṣb.) One says also, جَاءَ بِمَا صَاءَ وَصَمِتَ [He brought what was vocal and what was mute]; مَا صَاءَ meaning sheep, or goats, and camels; and مَا صَمِتَ, gold and silver: (IAṣr, TA:) صَاءٌ in this saying is formed by transposition from صَائٍ [q. v.]. (S in art. صأى.)

2. صَمِتَهُ, (M, A, K,) inf. n. تَصَمَّتْ; (S;) and صَمِتَهُ, (M, A, Mṣb, K;) He made him, or rendered him, silent, mute, or speechless: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) or he made him, or rendered him, long silent or mute or speechless. (M.) — [Hence,]

فِي صَمْتِ صَبِيكِ Feed thy child with that which will silence it [or quiet it]. (A, TA.) — And صَمِتَ الرَّجُلَ He inclined to the man who complained to him by reason of his complaint [and so quieted him; or he cared for the complaint of the man and so quieted him: see مُصْمِتٌ]. (M, TA.) — See also 1, first sentence.

4. اَصْمَتَهُ: see 2. — [Hence,] لَمْ يُصْمِتْهُ ذَلِكَ That did not suffice him [so as to quiet him]: said only of what is eaten and drunk. (TA.) — And اَصْمَتَهُ He made it to be solid, not hollow; without a cavity. (A'Obeid, S, K.) [For that which is without a cavity is generally non-sonorous.] — And اَصْمَتَتِ الْأَرْضُ, or اَصْمَتَتْ, (accord. to different copies of the K, the latter accord. to the O,) The land became altered (أَحَالَتْ) [so as to be rugged, or hard, app. in consequence of its having been left untilled and unsown,] at the end of two years, (O, K,) and had rugged patches of urine and dung. (O.) — See also 1, first sentence. — اَصْمَتَ also signifies He was, or became, tongue-tied, (O, TA,) and spoke not; (TA;) said of a sick man. (O, TA.)

صَمْتَةٌ a subst. from صَمِتَ [as such signifying Silence, muteness, or speechlessness; like صَمِتَ used as a subst., and صَمِتٌ &c.; and like سَكْتَةٌ and سَكْتَةٌ]. (M, TA.) — And (M, TA) A thing, (M, A, K, TA,) i. e. food, (A, K, TA,) or the like, (K, TA,) such as a date, or something pretty, (TA,) with which one silences [or quiets] (M, A, K, TA) a child; (A, K, TA;) as also صَمِتَةٌ; (Lh, M, TA;) like سَكْتَةٌ [in this sense as well as in the former sense]. (S.) A date is called صَمْتَةٌ الصَّبِيّ [The quieter of the child], (M, TA,) and صَمْتَةٌ الصَّغِيرِ [The quieter of the little one], so in a trad., because when the little one cries, or weeps, he is silenced with it. (TA.) One says, مَا عِنْدَهَا صَمْتَةٌ لَيْلَةً She has not as much as would silence [or quiet] her child during one night. (A.) And مَا لَهْ صَمْتَةٌ لِعِيَالِهْ and صَمْتَةٌ He has not what would feed and silence [or quiet] his household, or family. (Lh, M.)

صَمْتَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

مَا ذُقْتُ صَمَاتًا [I did not taste, or have not tasted,] anything. (K.)

رَمَاهُ بِصَمَاتِهِ, (AZ, S, A, K, [in a copy of the M بِصَمَاتِهِ, but this I think a mistranscription,]) or بِصَمَاتِهِ, (K accord. to the TA, and so in the M in art. سكت,) [both probably correct, for] one says also بِسَكَاتِهِ (AZ, S) and بِسَكَاتِهِ, (S, M, A, K, in art. سكت,) He (a man, AZ, S, or God, A) smote him, or afflicted him, with a thing that silenced him. (AZ, S, M, A, K.) [See بِسَكَاتٍ رَمَاهُ, in art. سكت.] — صَمَاتٌ signifies also Thirst: (As, TA:) or quickness of thirsting, (M, K, TA,) in men and in beasts. (M, TA.)

فُلَانٌ عَلَى صَمَاتِ الْأَمْرِ Such a one is, or was, at the point of accomplishing the affair. (S.)

And أَنَا عَلَى صَمَاتِ حَاجَتِي I am at the point of accomplishing my want. (M.) And عَلَى بَاتٍ عَلَيْهِ He passed the night resolved upon his affair. (TA.) And هُوَ بِصَمَاتِهِ He is at the point of [attaining] his purpose: (M, TA:) Aboo-Málik says that صَمَاتٌ signifies قَصْدٌ [i. e. purpose, intention, &c.]. (TA.) And one says, بَاتَ عَلَى صَمَاتِ الْقَوْمِ He passed the night in a place where he was seen and heard by the people, near to them. (S, TA.)

دِرْعٌ صَوْتٌ † A coat of mail from which no sound is heard to proceed when it is put on, (S, A, L, TA,) it being soft to the feel, not rough nor rusty: (L, TA:) or a heavy coat of mail. (K.) And جَارِيَةٌ صَوْتٌ الْخَلْخَالِيْنَ † A girl, or young woman, having thick legs, from whose pair of anklets no sound is heard to proceed, (K, TA,) by reason of their being depressed in her legs. (TA. [Lh in the CK is erroneously put for لَهَا.]) And سَيْفٌ صَمُوتٌ † A sword that penetrates deeply into the thing struck with it [so as not to make a sound by its being repelled by a bone]. (K, TA.) And ضَرْبَةٌ صَمُوتٌ † A blow [with a sword or the like] passing among the bones, not recoiling from a bone (M, K, TA) so as to make a sound. (TA.) — And شَهْدَةٌ صَمُوتٌ † A honey-comb that is full; not having a cell empty. (A, K.)

صَمَاتَةٌ: see رَمَاهُ بِصَمَاتِهِ, above.

صَمِيْتُ, applied to a man, (S,) i. q. بَيْكِيْتُ, (S, K, TA,) [i. e. Much, or often, silent or mute or speechless; or] long silent &c. (TA.)

صَامِتٌ Silent, mute, or speechless: (Mṣb:) pl. صَامِتُونَ (K in art. زمر. 192) [and صَمُوتٌ, occurring in the K in art. زمر. 192]. [Hence,] one says, مَا لَهُ صَامِتٌ وَلَا نَاطِقٌ † [He has not mute nor vocal property; or he has not dead nor live stock]: (S, M, A:) by the former are meant gold and silver; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) and by the latter, camels, (S, K,) and sheep or goats, (S,) or animals: (M:) i. e. he has not aught. (S.) — Also, of camels, † Twenty, (O, K,) and the like. (O.) — And of milk, † Such as is thick. (S, O, K.)

أَصْمَتَ: see مُصْمِتٌ.

أَصْمِتَ and لَقِيْتَهُ بِوَحْشٍ إِصْمِتَ AZ explains as meaning [I met him, or met with him, or found him,] in a desert place, in which was no one to cheer by his company: (S: [and in like manner the latter phrase is expl. in the M:]) accord. to Kr, بِبَلْدَةِ إِصْمِتَ; but the phrase commonly known is بِبَلْدَةِ إِصْمِتَ: (M:) or تَرَكَتُهُ بِبَلْدَةِ إِصْمِتَ [I left him] in the desert, or waterless desert: or in such a place that it was not known where he was: (K:) and بِصَحْرَاءَ إِصْمِتَ (M, K) meaning as above, (K,) or having the latter of these two meanings: (M:) and بِوَحْشٍ إِصْمِتَ and إِصْمِتَةٌ, (M, K,) mentioned, but not expl., by Lh, (M,) meaning as above, (K,) or app. meaning in the desert, or waterless desert: (M:) and some say, بِوَحْشٍ الْإِصْمِتِيْنَ: (TA:)