

or intelligence; stupid:] and so is **مُسْتَقْبَلٌ**: (JK:) which also means, particularly, †overcome, and rendered heavy, by sleep (نَوْمًا), (JK, *K, *TK,) and by sickness or disease (مَرَضًا), and by meanness or sordidness (نُؤْمًا). **ثَقُلَ النَّاسُ** (K.) **ثَقُلَ النَّاسُ** [expressly said in the TA to be with kesr, but in the CK, erroneously, **ثُقَالُ**,] and **ثُقَالَةُ النَّاسِ** mean †Those men whose company is disliked; (K;) whom others deem heavy: each is pl. of **ثَقِيلٌ**. (TA.) One says, **أَنْتَ ثَقِيلٌ عَلَيَّ جُلَسَائِكَ** †[Thou art heavy, or dull, or unwelcome, to thy companions with whom thou sittest]. (TA.) And (to him who is ثَقِيلٌ, TA in art. نَسْرُ) **مَا أَنْتَ إِلَّا ثَقِيلٌ** (نَسْرُ) †[Thou art no other than one who casts a gloom upon others, and chills them: lit., heavy of shade, or shadow; cold of breeze]. (TA.) **ثَقِيلٌ**, applied to a man, is mostly used in dispraise: but sometimes, in praise: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) used in praise, it signifies †Grave, staid, steady, sedate, or calm. (Kull.) Applied to a horse, †Slom; (Kull;) and so **ثُقَالٌ** applied to a camel; (K;) a meaning also assigned to **ثُقَالٌ**, with ف; (TA;) and **مُسْقَلٌ**, applied to a horse or the like. (JK.) **انْفِرُوا خِفَافًا وَثِقَالًا** in the Kur [ix. 41], means †[Go ye forth to fight] prompt and not prompt: (Kātib, Bd, Jel, TA:) or whether moving be easy to you or difficult: (Bd, *TA:) or riding and walking: or lightly armed and heavily armed: or healthy and sick: (Bd:) or strong and weak: (Jel:) or rich and poor: (Jel, TA:) or young and old. (TA.)

ثَقِيلٌ A decur of full weight; (Z;) not deficient: (S, K:) pl. **ثُقَالٌ**. (S, Z, K.)—**أَصْبَحَ ثَقِيلًا** †He became, or became in the morning, heavy by reason of sickness, or disease. (Aboo-Naṣr, K, TA.)

أَثْقَلٌ More [and most] heavy. (TA.)

مُسْقَلٌ Heavily burdened: (TA:) or burdened beyond his power; overburdened. (JK, TA.)—†Weighed down, or oppressed, by sickness, or disease, (JK,) and by debt. (JK, Er-Rāghib.)—See also **ثَقِيلٌ**.

مُسْقَلٌ, applied to a woman, Gravid; whose burden has become heavy in her belly: (S:) or whose pregnancy has become apparent, or manifest. (K.)

مُسْقَلٌ: see **ثَقِيلٌ**.—Also †Ill received; disappointed; not rendered an object of love to hearts. (Ḥam p. 37.)

مُسْقَلَةٌ A stone of marble; (JK;) a piece of marble by which a carpet is made heavy: (K:) by rule it should be with kesr to the ق. (TA.)

مُسْقَالٌ The weight (مِيزَانٌ, JK, S, K, or وَزْنٌ, Mṣb, TA, and Jel in iv. 44 and x. 62 and xxi. 48, or زِنَةٌ, TA) of a thing, (JK, S, Mṣb, K,) of the like thereof (مِنْ مِثْلِهِ [but why this is added I do not see]); (S, Mṣb, K;) [i. e.] its equal in weight; (PS, and Bd in x. 62;) its quantity (مِقْدَارٌ). (Bd in xxi. 48.) **مَا يَعْزُبُ عَنْ رَبِّكَ مِنْ مِثْقَالِ ذَرَّةٍ**, in the Kur x. 62, means There is not Bk. I.

hidden from thy Lord aught of the weight of the smallest ant: (Jel:) or a thing equal in weight to a small ant; or to the notes that are seen in a ray of the sun that enters through an aperture. (Bd.)—A thing with which one weighs; as also **ثَقُلٌ**; i. e., any of the weights of the balance. (Er-Rāghib, TA.)—A certain weight, of which the quantity is well known; (JK;) a dirhem and three sevenths of a dirhem; (Mṣb, and K in art. مَك;) i. e., the seventh part of ten dirhems: (Mṣb:) or [a dirhem and a half; so in the present day; i. e.,] seventy-two sha'eerehs: (El-Karmanee, TA:) or twenty keeráts. (Hidáyah, TA.)—[A certain coin;] i. q. **دِينَارٌ**, q. v.; (Mṣb in art. دِنْر;) a **مِثْقَالٌ** of gold: pl. **مِثْقَالٌ**. (S, K.)—**أَلْقَى عَلَيْهِ مِثْقَالَهُ** He threw upon him his weight, or burden; syn. **مُؤَوِّتَهُ** [perhaps meaning the burden of supporting him]. (Aboo-Naṣr, S, K.) [See also **ثَقُلٌ**.]

مِثْقَالٌ Bearing one's weight upon a thing: whence the saying, **وَطِئَهُ وَطَاءَ الْمِثْقَالِ** [He trod upon him, or it, with the tread of him who bears his weight, or presses heavily]. (TA.)

ثَقِيلٌ: see **مُسْقَلٌ**.

ثقل

1. **تَكَلَّتْهُ** (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **تَكَلٌّ**, (S, Mṣb,) or **تَكَلٌّ**, (Mgh,) or this is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) and **تَكَلٌّ**, (Mgh,) [or this last is also a simple subst.,] She (a mother) lost him, or became bereft of him; namely, her child, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) by death: (Mgh:) and **تَكَلَّهُ**, aor. ٢, (K,) inf. n. **تَكَلٌّ**, (TA,) he lost him; namely, a friend, or person beloved, or a child. (K.) **تَكَلَّتْكَ** **أُمُّكَ** [lit. meaning May thy mother be bereft of thee] is an imprecation against him to whom it is addressed, not said with the desire of its having effect, but on an occasion of vehement love, like **لَا أَبَا لَكَ**, [and **فَاتَكَ اللَّهُ**,] &c. (Ḥar p. 165.)

4. **أَتَكَلَّتْ** A state of bereavement clave to her; (K;) namely, a woman: or she became in a state of bereavement. (TA.)—**أَتَكَلَّتْهَا اللَّهُ وَوَدَّهَا** God made her to be bereft of her child [by death]. (Mṣb, K.) And **أَتَكَلَّهُ اللَّهُ أُمُّهُ** God made him to be bereft of his mother [by death]. (S.)

تَكَلٌّ: see what next follows.

تَكَلٌّ The loss, or the state of being bereft, of a child [by death], (S, Mṣb, K,) or of a friend, or person beloved; (K;) i. e., a woman's loss of her child; (S, Mṣb;) as also **تَكَلٌّ** [which is the inf. n. by general consent], (S, K,) and **تَكَلٌّ**. (TA.) It is said in a prov., **العُقُوقُ تَكَلٌّ مَنْ لَمْ يَتَكَلَّ** [Undutiful treatment of a parent is (like) the bereavement of him who is not (really) bereft of his child]. (TA.)—Also Death? and a state of perdition or destruction. (K.)

تَكَلٌّ: see **تَكَلٌّ**.

تَكَلٌّ; fem. **تَكَلَّتْ** and **تَكَلَّتْ**: see **تَكَلٌّ**.

تَكْوُلٌ: see **تَكْوُلٌ**.—**فَلَا تَكْوُلٌ** †A desert in which the traveller becomes lost. (K, TA.)

تَكْوُلٌ, applied to a man, Bereft of a child, or of a friend, or person beloved; as also **تَكَلَّنٌ** or **تَكَلَّنٌ** [with or without tenween, as is shown by the two forms of the fem. mentioned in what follows, but generally without]: (K:) and applied to a woman; (S, Mṣb, K;) and sometimes **تَكَلَّتْ**; (Mṣb;) as also **تَكَلَّتْ** (S, Mṣb, K) and **تَكَلَّتْ**, (IAṣr, K,) which is rare, (K,) and **تَكْوُلٌ**; (S, K;) meaning bereft of her child [by death]; (S, Mṣb;) pl. (of **تَكْوُلٌ**, TA, [and of **تَكَلَّتْ**,]) **تَكْوَالٌ**, [and of **تَكْوُلٌ** also **تَكَلَّتْ**, as is implied in the TA voce **عَبَّرُ**,] and (of **تَكَلَّتْ**, TA) **تَكَلَّتْ**. (Mṣb, TA.)

عُنُقُولٌ and **عُنُقُولٌ** i. q. **عُنُقَالٌ** (S, K) and **عُنُقُولٌ**, i. e., The fruit-stalk (شِمْرَاخٌ) upon which are the ripening dates: pl. **أُنُقَالٌ**, [app. a contraction of **أُنُقَالٌ**, like **عُنُقَالٌ**,] occurring in poetry. (S.) These two words are mentioned here by J and Sgh, and F has followed them; but they should be mentioned among words whose first radical letter is hemzeh, for the **ع** is a radical, substituted for **ع**. (TA.)

عُنُقُولٌ: see what next precedes.

مُسْكَلٌ A woman whose state of bereavement is constant: (K:) or who is in a state of bereavement: (TA:) pl. **مَسَاكِلٌ** (K) [or this is pl. of **مِسْكَالٌ**]. Hence, **نِسَاءُ الْغَزَاةِ مَسَاكِلٌ** [The wives of the warriors are constantly bereft, or often bereft, of their husbands]. (TA.)—**قَصِيدَةُ مُسْكَلَةٍ** An ode in which bereavement is mentioned. (Ibn-'Abbád, Z, K.)

رُمْحُهُ لِبُؤَادَاتٍ مُسْكَلَةٍ [His spear is a cause of bereavement to mothers] (S, K) is a saying similar to **الْوَلَدُ مَبْخَلَةٌ وَمَجْبَنَةٌ** [explained in art. بَحَل]. (S.)

مُسْكَلٌ A woman much, or often, bereft of her children: (Mṣb, TA:) pl. **مَسَاكِلٌ** (TA) [or **مَسَاكِلٌ**: see **مُسْكَلٌ**].—And A she-camel that is accustomed to lose her young by death or by slaughter or by gift: pl. **مَسَاكِلٌ**. (Ḥam p. 746.)

ثل

1. **ثَلَّ**, (T, S, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. **ثَلٌّ**, (T,) He put [or poured] back the earth into a grave, and a well, after digging it: (T:) or he poured the earth into a well, (S, K,) &c. (S.)—Also, (S, M, K,) aor. as above, (M,) and so the inf. n., (S, M,) He poured forth pieces of money. (S, M, K.)—Also, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (TA;) and **ثَلَّ**; (M, K;) He moved, or put in motion, with his hand, or he broke at one of its sides, [app. so as to make it pour down, or fall,] a quantity of earth collected together, or a sand-heap, (M, K,) or a house: (O, TA:) or he dug it. (TA.)—And the former, (S, M, K,) aor. as above, (S, M,) and so the inf. n., (M, TA,) He threw down, or demolished, a house, (S, M, K,) by digging beneath the wall, and then pushing, so that it fell in ruins: (S, TA:) and he demolished, and broke, a thing. (M.)—[Hence,] **ثَلَّ اللَّهُ عَرْشَهُمْ** †God destroyed their dominion: 44