

of an animal of prey, (Aṣ, T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) and of any creature that has claws, or talons: (Ṣ, Mṣb, K:) or the *vagina* thereof: (M, K:) and metaphorically used in relation to other animals: (Mṣb:) thus applied to that of a cow, (Ṣ, M, TA,) and of a mare, and of a ewe, and of a woman: or applied to that of a cow it is proper, not tropical. (M, TA.)—Also, accord. to AA and others, The *anus*. (Mz 44th نوع.) = See also ثفر.

ثفر: see ثفر.

ثفر (Ṣ, M, A, Mṣb, K,) and sometimes ثفر (K,) The [crupper, or] strap, or thong, at the hinder part of the saddle; (M, K;) the appendage of the saddle that is put beneath the tail (Mgh) of a beast, (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb,) of a horse, an ass, or a camel: (T, TA:) its two ends are bound to the دقتان: (IDrd in his book on the Saddle and Bridle, p. 4:) pl. أثفار. (Mṣb.)

ثفر: see what follows.

ثفر A beast that throws its saddle backwards. (Ṣ, M, A, K.)—† A catamite; syn. مابون (K); and الذي يؤتى (M); as also مفر. (M, K.)

ثفرق

ثفرق The قمع [or base] of a date: (Ṣ, K:) or the قمع of a full-grown unripe date; i. e., the round portion of its covering, surrounding the stalk, and adhering to the upper part of the date: (Mgh:) or the part (El-'Adebbes, A'Obeyd, Ṣ, K) of the date (El-'Adebbes, A'Obeyd, Ṣ) to which the قمع adheres: (El-'Adebbes, A'Obeyd, Ṣ, K:) or, accord. to Lth, the connecting medium (علاقة) between the stone of the date and the قمع; and AZ says the like: (TA: [see فرس as signifying a sort of dates of 'Oman:]) or a raceme of which the dates have been eaten, or of which all the dates have been stripped off except one or two or three: (ISH, TA:) pl. ثفاريق (Ṣ, K;) explained by Ks as meaning the أقماع of full-grown unripe dates. (Ṣ.) ثفروق is a dial. var. thereof. (TA in art. تفرق.) The pl. also signifies The bases (أقماع) of grapes: (JK:) or the ثفروق of a grape is what adheres to the raceme; and a closed perforation therein. (Mgh.)—[Hence,] ثفرق ما له ثفروق † He possesses not anything. (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

ثفل

1. [ثفل, accord. to Golius, as on the authority of J, quasi سفل, i. q. رَسَب, i. e. It subsided; said of any sediment: but I do not find this in the Ṣ, nor in any other lexicon.] = ثفل الرحي, (K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. ثفل; (TA;) or ثفلها; (so in a copy of the M;) He placed a ثفال [q. v.] beneath the hand-mill. (M, K.) = ثفلته, (Lth, T, K,) aor. ʔ, (TA,) inf. n. ثفل, (T, M,) He left it, or cast it away as a thing of no account, or neglected it, (تركه, Lth, T, M,) or he scattered it, strewed it, or dispersed it, (نثره, K,) all of it, (Lth, T, TA,) at once. (Lth, T, M, K.)

2. ثفل عِن اللَّبَنِ بِالطَّعَامِ, inf. n. تَفْيِيلُ, He ate wheat, or other food, with the milk. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) = See also 1.

3. [ثفل probably signifies † He ate ثفل, i. e. grain, &c.; as Golius has assumed from the explanation, in the Ṣ and K, of the act. part. n., which see below: or ثفل he ate ثفل with him.]—Accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, (TA,) ثفال is syn. with ثافته, q. v. (K, TA.)

4. ثفل It (wine, or beverage,) had in it ثفل [meaning a sediment, or dregs]. (Zj, K.)

5. ثفل † It (a radical, or hereditary, evil quality) withheld him from generous actions. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) = † He overcame him, or subdued him, [as though] putting him beneath him like the ثفال. (TA.)

ثفل The sediment, or settlings, of anything; (Ṣ;) the dregs; lees; or thick, or turbid, portion that sinks to the bottom of a thing, (T, M, Mṣb, K,) beneath the clear portion; (T, Mṣb;) as, for instance, of water, and of broth, (TA,) and of medicine, (T, TA,) and the like, and of a cooking-pot, [i. e. of its contents,] (T,) &c.; (TA;) as also ثفال. (IDrd, M, K.)—† Grain, (T, Ṣ, M, K, TA,) and whatever is eaten of flesh-meat or bread or dates; and particularly when people are in want of milk: (T:) or flour; and what is not drunk, as bread, and the like: (TA:) or the refuse, or worse sort, of طعام [i. e. wheat, or other food]. (Ham p. 768.) You say, شرب الماء ثفل [He drank water, or the water, not upon, i. e. not having eaten, grain, or flesh-meat, &c.]. (A in art. بحت.)—See also ثفال.

ثفل: see ثفال.

ثفل † One who eats ثفل. (K. [It seems to be there indicated that the latter word is to be understood in this case in the former of the senses assigned to it above; but it is not so.]) One says, ثفل ليس الثفل كالثفل, i. e. † He who eats ثفل [or grain, &c.,] is not like him who drinks pure milk. (TA.) And هم مثفلون † They are eating ثفل, i. e. grain, (T, Ṣ, M, K, TA,) or flesh-meat, or bread, or dates, (T,) [&c.,] being in want of milk; (T, Ṣ;) the hardest of the means of subsistence (T, Ṣ, M) to the Bedawee. (T, Ṣ.)

ثفلته, (T,) or ثفلته, (TA,) † Somewhat remaining (T) of dates, in a sack: on the authority of a person of the tribe of Suleym. (T, TA.)

ثفال Slow; (Ṣ, M, Mgh, K;) applied to a camel (T, Ṣ, M, Mgh, K) &c.; as also ثفل; (K;) and ثفال: (K in art. ثفل:) one that will not rise and go save with reluctance: (T:) the first thus written with fet-h [to the ث] in the generality of books; but in the Tekmileh [of the 'Eyn] ثفال, and there said to be applied to a beast and to a man. (Mgh.)

ثفال: see the paragraph next following.

ثفال The thing by which the mill is preserved from the ground; as also ثفل: (M, K:) it is a skin that is spread beneath the hand-mill to preserve the flour from the dust; (T;) a skin, (Ṣ,

Mṣb,) or the like, that is put beneath the mill, (Mṣb,) [i. e.,] which is spread, and whereon is placed the mill, which is turned with the hand, (Ṣ,) in order that the flour may fall upon it. (Ṣ, Mṣb.) When the ثفال has another thing to preserve it from the ground, this latter is called the وفاض. (M.) Zuheyr says, (T, Ṣ, K,) describing war, (T)

تَعَرَّكَكُمْ عَرْنُ الرَّحَى بِثفالها

(T, Ṣ, K,*) meaning [And it frets you as frets the mill] when it is with its ثفال: for they do not place a ثفال beneath the mill except when grinding. (K.)—Also, (sometimes, Ṣ,) The nether, or lower, mill-stone; (Ṣ, K;) and so ثفال. (K.)—And A ewer; syn. إبريق: (IAṣr, T, M, K:) occurring in a trad. in which mention is made of washing the hand therewith. (T, M.)—See also ثفال.

ثفال: see ثفل.—Hence, as some say, metonymically, (M,) Dung; ordure; syn. رجيع. (M, K.)

ثفال: see ثفل.

ثفن

1. ثفنت يده, (Ṣ, M, A, K,) aor. ʔ, (Ṣ, K,) inf. n. ثفن, (Ṣ, M,) † His hand was, or became, rough, or callous, [as though resembling a ثفنة of a camel,] (Ṣ, M, A, K,) and blistered, (A,) from work. (M.) = ثفنته, (Ṣ, K,*) aor. ʔ, inf. n. ثفن, (Ṣ,) She (a camel) struck him with her ثفنتات [pl. of ثفنة, q. v.]. (Ṣ, K,*)—And ثفنه, (T, M, K,) aor. as above, (K,) and so the inf. n., (T, M,) He impelled, pushed, thrust, or drove, him; or pushed, thrust, or drove, him away, or back: (T, M, K,) and struck, or beat, him. (M.)—Also, (T, M, K,) aor. ʔ, (M, K) and ʔ, (M,) inf. n. ثفن, (T, M,) He followed him: (M, K:) or he came to him from behind him: (T, K:) or you say, جاء يثفن, as meaning he came closely pursuing a thing, having almost overtaken, or reached, it: and مَرَّ يثفن, and يثفن, he went along, or away, following them. (M.)—And ثفن الشيء, aor. ʔ, inf. n. ثفن, He kept, clung, or held fast, to the thing. (M.)—And ثفن الرجل He associated with the man in such a manner that nothing of his case was hidden from him. (T.) [See also 3.]

3. ثفنه, (T, Ṣ, K,) inf. n. مَثافنة, (T,) He sat with him: (Ṣ, K:) said to be derived from ثفنة: as though meaning he made the ثفنة [or lower portion of the fore part] of his knee to cleave to the ثفنة of the knee of the other: (Ṣ:) or he sat with him, knee to knee, or each sitting upon his knees, fighting with him. (T.)—He kept, clung, or clung, to him, (T, K,) speaking to him. (T.) [See also 1.]—He consulted with him in order to know what was in his mind; and kept, clung, or clung, to him, that he might know his inward state or case, or his opinion, or his mind. (M.) [See 1, last signification.]—He ثفنه على الشيء: He aided, or assisted, him to do the thing. (Ṣ, M.)

4. ثفن يده It (work) rendered his hand rough, or callous. (Ṣ, K.) [See 1, first signification.]