or it, (Lth, Mṣ, K,) namely, a thing: (Mgb:) or (K) by implication, (Bdi in ii. 187,) the gained the victory, or mastery, over him; overcame him; (IDrd, Mṣb, K, and Bḍ ubi suprà ;) or got possession of him. (IDrd, Mşb, K.) It is said in the
 And slay ye them wherever ye find them: (Ksh, Bd, Jel, TA:) or wherever ye take them, or overcome them, or overtake them. (TA.) And exs. occur also in the Kur [iii. 108 and] viii. 59 and xxxiii. 61 [and lx. 2]. (TA.) For another ex., see 4, below. - _ُ́قفُáalso signifies He thrust him, or pierced him, [with a spear or the like,] namely, a man. (Ham p. 772.) - See also 2.
 $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{KL}$, ) He straightened it, or made it even, (S, $\mathbf{M g h}, \underset{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}}, \mathrm{KI}_{\mathbf{L}}$, or straightened what was crooked thereof; (Mṣb;) namely, a spcar, (Ṣ, KL,) [and a bow, (see ثققافُ,)] or a crooked thing; with the
 planation of the inf. n. تَقْ تَقْقِيفُ in the KL.] (السَّهْ عَلْى القَوْسِس arrow upon the bow straightly towards the object aimel at, is not approved. (Mgh.) - Hence, ( $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{l}$, ) $\ddagger$ IIc disciplined him, or educated him nell, and amended him, or improved him. (Mgh, TA.) You say, لَوْلْ تَنْقِيفُكَ وَتَوْقِفِفَك مَا كُنْتُ شَئِّا : [Jut for thy disciplining, or good elucating, and amendiny, or improving, and thy teaching, $I$ had not leen anything]. (TA.) - You say also, of vincgar, يُمْقَفُ الطُّعَعَرُ, i. e. It makcs food acid. (Har p. 227.)
 and ثقَفُف, (TA,) and aor. of the latter 2, (K,) IIe vied with him, or strove to surpass him, in skill, (K, TA,) and intelligence, or sagacity, and the perceiving, or uttaining, of a thing, and the doing therenf, (TA,) and he surpassed him therein. (K, TM.) Er-Rághib says that this is metaphorical. (TA.) [Accord. to J,] المُثَافَفَةُ is from تُقْفَ in the first of the senses explained above. (S.) - ثقِفض also significs The contending mith another: and particularly in fight, or with the sworl: ( K : [see also using of, or performing with, the sword; like
 with him with the sword, or some other weapon. (TA.)
4. أَنْفُتْتُ [I was made to gain the mastery over him, or to overcome him: or, which is virtually the same,] he was appointed for me [that I might have the mastery over him]. ( $\mathbf{S g h}, \mathbf{K}$.$) 'Amr$ Dhu-l-Kelb says,


And if ye [be made to] gain the mastery over me, i. e. if it be appointed for you to meet me [and overcome me], then slay me: but if I meet [you and overcome], then shall ye see my condition : but some relate it thus: ومَنْ أَمْفَفْ whom I meet, of you, I will slay him : (Skr, S.gh,
 [meaning And if ye meet me \&c.]. (S..)
5. $\ddagger$ [He was, or became, disciplined, or educated well, and amended, or improved; quasipass. of 2, q. v.] You say, هَلْ تَقَقَّفْتُ إِلَّ عَلَى يَدِّ $\ddagger$ [Was I, or have I been, disciplined, \&c., save by thy agency, or means?]. (A,TA.)
6. تثاقفوا They contended, or played, one with another, with swords, or other weapons. (TA.)

Skilled, or skilful; and light, active, quick, or sharp; and intelligent, or sagacious; as also * ثَقَفُغ
 a narration: (Mṣb:) and ثَثقَفُ, applied to a woman, intelligent, or sagacious. (K.) You say also , رَجُلْ ثَتْنٍ لَتْفٌ and meaning A man who is a relater, a poet, an archer or a caster of the spear fc.: (Lth, JK, TA :) or light, active, quich, or sharp, and shilful: (S and $\mathbf{K}$ in art. :لقف:) or quich in understanding rhat is said to him; and in taking what is thrown to him: or skilful in his art, or handicraft: (TA in that art. :) or a man who heeps, prcserves, or guards, and manages, or orders, well, that which he possesses : (ISk, TA:) and Lh adds ثَقِيفُ لَقِيفُ : and Ibn-Abbád, ثقِّيفُ لقِيفْ (TA.) A man quich in taking, or seizing", his opponents, or
 written in one place in the TA) "ثَفَe, also signifies Contention : and particularly in fight, or with the sword: like ثِقَفُ [inf. n. of 3, q. v.]. (TA.)

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ثَقْفُ : see in two places.
. ثَقْفُ : ثُقَافُ
ثقَافٌ Skill, and intelligence, or sagacity; as also $\rightarrow$. spears are straightened, ( $(\mathbb{S}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) and bows also, (TA,) and [other] crooked things; (JK, Mgh, TA;) made of iron: (JK,TA:) or a strong piece of wood, a cubit in length, having at its extremity a hole large enough to admit the bon, [or the spear], which is inserted into it, and pinched and pressed in the part that requires this to be done until it becomes in the state that is desired; but this is not done to bows nor to spears until they have been greased, and prepared with fire, or exposed thereto so as to have become altered in colour: (AHn, TA :) the pl. [of pauc.] is أَمُقْفَةُ and [of mult.] (JK, TA.) [Also The handle of a shield of the kind called : see ${ }^{\text {an }}$
: ثَقيفْ : see in three places. - Also Very acid; applied to vinegar; ( $\mathbf{K} ;$ ) and so ${ }^{\text {ث }}$., (S., K.) like قرِّرِّف applied to the onion. (Ṣ.) And أَبُو ثَقِيفِ $\ddagger$ Vinegar [itself]; so named because it makes food acid. (Har p. 227.) - Also, and * مَمْقُوفُ, A thing skilled in. (Ham p. 772.) And both these words, A man thrust or pierced [with a spear or the like]. (Ham ibid.)

ثِقَفٌُ The use of, or performance with, the snord; ; like ثَقَفُق [inf. n. of 3, q. v.]. (TA.) You say, مُوْ [He is good in respect of performance with the sword]. (TA.)
.بَقَفُ see : ثُقُوفَةٌ
 . بَتِيفْ
أَثْفَفُ More, and most, skilled, or skilful, [in a general sense, and particularly] in contending, or playing, with the sword, or other neapon. (TA.)

مُمْقَّفُ A spear straightened, or made even. (TA.) [Accord. to Freytag, it is poetically used as signifying $A$ spear itself; and so with 0. .]
ثَقِيفُ : مُثْقُوفُ : see.

## ثقل



 It (a thing, Ș, Mes) was, or became, heavy, weighty, or ponderous. (Ṣ, K.) [See ث̂قِل, below.] -See also 4. - [ $\dagger$ It was, or became, heavy, weighty, or prepondcrant, ideally.] فَأَّا مَنْ ثُقَلْتْ مَوَازِِينُهُ, in the Kur ci. 5 , means $+A n d$ as to him whose good deeds shall be preponderant. (Bd, Jel.) [See also Kur vii. 7 and xxiii. 104.]-[ $\dagger$ It was, or became, heavy, or weighty, as mcaning onerous, burdensome, opprcssive, afflictive, grievous, or troublesome.] You say, ثَقُلَ القَّولْ $\ddagger$ The saying was [heavy, or neighty, \&c.; or] unpleasant to be heard. (TA.) And it is said in the Kur
 of the resurrection) will be momentous, or formidable, [in the heavens and on the earth, or] to the inhabitants of the heavens and the earth, (Bd, Jel, ) to the angels and men and genii; app. alluding to the wisdom shown in concealing it: (Bd:) or it means the knowledge thereof [is difficult]: (Ibn-'Arafeh, TA :) or it is occult, or hidden. (K.t, TA.) [ ثُمْلَ is also said of a word, and of a sound, meaning + It was heavy, or not easy, of utterance; or heavy to the ear: see 2. And of an affair, or action, meaning + It was afflictive, grievous, troublesome, or difficult. In these and similar senses, it is trans. by means of عَلى : you say, onerous, \&c., to him. In like manner also it is said of food, meaning + It was, or became, heavy to the stomach; difficult of digestion.] You say also, $\ddagger$ [His hearing was, or became, heavy; or] his hearing partially went. (K, TA.) $-\ddagger H_{e}$ (a man) was, or became, heavy in sickness, or discase: [and in like manner, in his sleep:] the verb is thus, with damm to the $;$
 meaning his disease became violent; (Fet-h elBäree, TA;) not improbably through error or inadvertence. (MF.) $-[\dagger$ He was, or became, heavy, slon, sluggish, indolent, lazy, dull, torpid, or dronsy; wanting in alacrity, activity, agility, animation, spirit, or intelligence; stupid.] You say, يُثُقلِ عَنْ حُبُولِ مَا يُلْقَى إِلْبَه from receiving, or accepting, or admitting, or is

