

because the verb is مَضَرَ, (TA,) [but it seems that he was unacquainted with, or that he disallowed, the form مَضَرَ, of which it is the regular part. n.,] Milk that is sour, or acid, (A, Mṣb,) biting the tongue: (A:) or such as bites the tongue, (S, TA,) before becoming رَائِب: (TA:) or that has become sour, or acid, and white. (K.)

مضرح

مَضْرَحٌ and مَضْرَحِيٌّ: see art. ضرح.

[مضغ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مط

1. مَطَّ, (S, K,) aor. ط, (S, TA,) inf. n. مَطٌّ, (TA,) He drew it; pulled it; strained it; extended it by drawing or pulling; stretched it; stretched it out; extended it; lengthened it; i. q. مَدَّهُ: (S, K:) مَطٌّ and مَطُّو and مَدُّ are all one [in meaning]. (Az, TA.) You say, مَطَّ الدَّلْوُ, (K,) or مَطَّ بالدَّلْوِ, (Lh,) aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. n., (Lh,) He drew, or pulled, the bucket. (Lh, K.) And مَطَّ حَاجِبِيَّ He extended, or stretched, his eyebrows (S, TA) in speaking. (TA.) This last phrase also signifies † He behaved proudly; (S, K, TA;) and so مَطَّ خَدَّهُ; (K, TA;) syn. تَكَبَّرَ [for which in the CK we find تَكَبَّرًا]. (S, K.) You say also, مَطَّ أَصَابِعَهُ He extended his fingers, (K, TA,) as though (TA) talking, or addressing, with them. (K, TA.) And مَطَّ الحُرُوفِ [He lengthened the letters]; for مَدَّهَا. (Aṣ, in TA, in remarks on the letter ط.) And مَطَّ خَطَّهُ, and مَطَّ خَطْوَهُ, He extended, and made wide, his handwriting, and his stepping: and مَطَّ [alone], aor. and inf. n. as above, [مَطَّوُ being understood,] he made his stepping wide. (TA.) And it is said in a trad., of Saad, لَا تَمَطُّوا بِأَمِينٍ Ye shall not lengthen [the word] آمين [amen: yet this is done by most, if not by all, of the Muslims in the present day]. (TA.)

2. تَمَطَّطٌ, [inf. n. of مَطَّطٌ, and app. originally meaning The act of lengthening the tongue overmuch:] † the act of reviling. (K, TA.)

5. تَمَطَّطَ He stretched himself: he walked with an elegant, and a proud, and self-conceited, gait, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side, and stretching out his arms; syn. تَمَطَّطَتْ; (S, K;) as also تَمَطَّى like تَمَطَّطَتْ from الظَّنُّ; تَمَطَّطٌ being the original form. (TA.) It is said in the Kur, [lxxv. 33,] ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ يَمِطُّ Then he went to his family walking with an elegant, and a proud, and self-conceited, gait, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side; syn. يَتَمَطَّرُ; (Fr, Bḍ, Jel, TA;) from المِطُّ, because he who so walks

extends his steps, so that it is originally يَمِطُّطُ; (Bḍ;) or from المِطَّا, signifying "the back," because he who so walks twists his back. (Fr, Bḍ.) — It (water, Aṣ, TA, and thick sour milk, TA) roped, or drew out, with a viscous, glutinous, cohesive, sticky, ropy, or slimy, continuity of parts; it was, or became, viscous, glutinous, cohesive, sticky, ropy, or slimy. (Aṣ, TA.) [See also R, Q, 2.] — تَمَطَّطَ فِي الكَلَامِ He varied (تَوَنَّ) in speech. (Sgh, K.)

R. Q. 1. مَطَّطَ فِي كَلَامِهِ He extended, and lengthened, his speech: (IDrd:) or مَطَّطَ signifies he flagged in his handwriting, or in his speech. (IAṣr, Az, K.)

R. Q. 2. تَمَطَّطَ It (water) became thick. (Sgh, K.) [See also 5.]

مَطَّطٌ [a pl., of which the sing. is probably مَطَّطٌ, like as the sing. of its syn. مَدَّدٌ is مَدِيدٌ] Tall, or long; applied to any animals. (IAṣr.)

مَطَّاطٌ Thick and sour camels' milk; (Ibn-Abbād, K;) such as is termed قَارِصٌ; so called because it ropes, or is ropy. (TA.)

مَطَّاطٌ: see what next follows.

مِطَّاطٌ Extended; [meaning long;] as also مِطَّاطٌ, and مِطَّاطٌ; applied as an epithet to what is termed صَلَا [app. here meaning the "middle of the back"]; (K;) and to a camel. (TA.)

مِطَّاطٌ: see مَطَّاطٌ.

مِطَّاطَةٌ Thick water, (S,) or turbid and thick water, (K, TA,) remaining (TA) in the bottom of a watering-trough: (S, K, TA:) or slime; or strong, or thick, slime: or, accord. to Aṣ, water in which is ropy mud: pl. مِطَّاطٌ: which, as pl. of the same sing., also signifies places hollowed by the feet of beasts of carriage, in the ground, in which slime, or strong or thick slime, collects. (TA.)

مِطَّاطِيٌّ: } see what next follows.
مِطَّاطِيَّةٌ: }

مِطَّاطِيَّةٌ, a dim. n. which has no undiminished form, (Z, in the Fáik,) The act of walking with an elegant, and a proud, and self-conceited, gait, with an affected inclining of the body from side to side: and the act of stretching out the arms in walking: (S, K:) as also مِطَّاطِيٌّ, (Aṣ, Kr, K,) in both these senses, (Aṣ, TA,) and مِطَّاطِيَّةٌ. (K.) You say, مَشَى المِطَّاطِيَّةَ [He walked in either of the manners above described]. (S, TA.)

مِطَّاطٌ: see مَطَّاطٌ.

مطأ

1. مَطَّأٌ, aor. ط, Inivit feminam. (Ibn-El-Faraj, K.)

مطث

مَطَّثٌ: see art. طث.

[متح,

متح,

See Supplement.]

مطر

1. مَطَّرَتِ السَّمَاءُ, aor. ط, inf. n. مَطَّرٌ, [The sky, or, as it sometimes means, the rain,] rained; as also † أَمَطَّرَتْ: (T, S, Mṣb:) but the former is said to relate to that which is sent in mercy, and the latter to that which is sent in punishment. (Mṣb.) See also what follows. — [Both are also trans. You say,] مَطَّرْتَهُمُ السَّمَاءُ, (A, K,) aor. ط, (TA,) inf. n. مَطَّرٌ and مَطَّرٌ; (K:) and † أَمَطَّرْتَهُمُ, (A, TA,) which latter is the worse form, [as will be seen below,] The sky rained upon them. (A, K, TA.) And مَطَّرْنَا We were rained upon; we had rain. (S, TA.) — You say also, مَطَّرَهُمُ خَيْرٌ, and شَرٌّ; [Good, and evil, poured upon them; or betided them]. (A.) And مَطَّرَنِي بِخَيْرٍ † He did good to me. (K.) And مَا مَطَّرَنِي بِخَيْرٍ † [He did not any good to me]. (A.) And مَا مَطَّرَ مِنْهُ خَيْرًا, [in the CK, incorrectly, خَيْرٌ,] and بِخَيْرٍ, † Good did not betide him from him, or it. (K, TA.) But † أَمَطَّرَهُمُ اللهُ is only said in relation to punishment: (K, TA:) as in the saying in the Kur, [xxvi. 173, and xxvii. 59,] وَأَمَطَّرْنَا عَلَيْهِمُ † [And we rained upon them a rain, and evil was the rain of the warned people]: and again in the Kur, [xv. 74,] وَأَمَطَّرْنَا عَلَيْهِمُ حِجَارَةً مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ † [And we rained upon them stones of baked clay]: the stones being regarded as rain because of their descent from the sky: some, however, hold that مَطَّرٌ and † أَمَطَّرٌ are the same in meaning. (TA.) مَطَّرَ الفَرَسُ يَمَطَّرُ = مَطَّرَ; (S;) and † يَمَطَّرُ; (S, A;) † The horse passed, or went, running vehemently, like the pouring of rain: (A:) or went quickly; or hastened; (S;) as also مَطَّرَ الفَرَسُ, (K,) aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. ns.: (K:) or this last signifies the horse was quick in his passing, or going, and in his running; and so † تَمَطَّرَ بِهِ فَرَسُهُ, (TA.) You say also, † تَمَطَّرَ بِهٖ فَرَسُهُ † His horse ran, and hastened, or went quickly, with him. (TA.) And مَطَّرَتِ الطَّيْرُ, and † تَمَطَّرَتْ, † The birds hastened, or were quick, in their descent. (K.) And † تَمَطَّرَتِ الخَيْلُ † The horses came, (K, TA,) and went, quickly, (TA,) outstripping one another. (K, TA.) — † تَمَطَّرَ; and † مَطَّرَ فِي الأَرْضِ (a man) went away in, or into, the country, or land; (S, K;) and hastened; as also قَطَّرَ. (TA, art. قطر.) — † ذَهَبَ البَعِيرُ فَمَا أُدْرِى مَنْ مَطَّرَ بِهِ —