

been revealed in his book. A trad., not relating to the Kur-án. (TA.) El-Jaadee says,

- يَا ابْنَةَ عَمِّي كِتَابُ اللَّهِ أَخْرَجَنِي
- عَنْكُمْ وَهَلْ أُمْنَنْنَ اللَّهُ مَا فَعَلَا

[O daughter of my paternal uncle! the decree of God hath expelled me from you: and could I indeed forbid God to do what He hath done?]

(S.) [Hence,] الْكِتَابُ الْأَوَّلُ [The first writing; meaning the register of God's decrees]. (M and K voce مَحْبِلٌ, q. v.) — A receptacle for ink. (K.)

قِرْبَةُ كَتِيبٍ A skin that is sewed (S) with two thongs: (TA:) and the same, and مُكْتَبٌ, (S,) and مُكْتَسَبٌ, (TA,) † A skin bound with a وِكَامٌ; (S;) closed at the mouth, by its being bound with a وِكَامٌ, so that nothing [of its contents] may drop from it. (TA.)

كِتَابَةٌ subst. from 1; signifying The art of writing. (IAqr, Mshb.) — See also 3.

كَيْبَةٌ see كِتَابٌ. = An army; a military force: (S, K:) or a collected portion thereof; (Mshb;) [a body of troops; a corps:] or a troop: or a troop of horse making a hostile attack or incursion, in number from a hundred to a thousand: (K:) pl. كِتَابِبٌ. (S.)

كِتَابٌ, see مَكْتَبٌ = The same, (S, K,) as also كُتَابٌ, q. v., but the former is the more approved: (S:) the reverse, however, is said in the TA; and MF says that some authors altogether reject كِتَابٌ, with ت, in the sense here following: A kind of small, round-headed, arrow, with which boys learn to shoot. (S, K.)

كَاتِبٌ [A writer; a scribe; a secretary]: pl. كَاتِبُونَ and كُتَّابٌ and كَتَبَةٌ. (S, K.) — A learned man (S, K) was so called by the Arabs, (IAqr,) because, in general, he who knew the art of writing was possessed of science and knowledge; and writers among them were few. (TA.)

مَكْتَبٌ (S, K) and كُتَّابٌ (Lth, S, &c.) A school; a place where the art of writing is taught: (S, K, &c.): accord. to Mbr and F, the assigning this signification to the latter word is an error; it being a pl. of كَاتِبٌ, and signifying, accord. to Mbr, the boys of a school: in the A it is said, this word is said to signify the boys; not the place: but Esh-Shiháb says, in the Sharh esh-Shifa, that it occurs in this sense in the classical language, and is not to be regarded as a post-classical word: it is said to be originally a pl. of كَاتِبٌ, and to be fig. employed to signify a school. (TA.) Pl. of the former مَكَاتِبٌ; (TA;) and of the latter مَكْتَابِبٌ. (S.)

مَكْتَبٌ: see كَتِيبٌ.

مَكْتَبٌ A teacher of the art of writing. (S.)

مَكْتُوبٌ عَلِيمًا, and بَغْلَةٌ مَكْتُوبَةٌ, A mule that has the oræ of her vulva conjoined by means of a ring or a thong. (A.) See also 1.

مَكْتَبٌ A bunch of grapes and the like of which a part has been eaten. (K, TA.)

مَكْتَبٌ: see كَتِيبٌ.

مَكْتُوبٌ Swollen, and full. (K.)

## كند

كَنْدٌ and كَنْدٌ [The upper part of the back, above, or between, the shoulders:] the part where the two shoulder-blades come [or approach] together; in a man and a horse (L, K) and a lion: (L:) or the part between the base of the neck and the shoulder-blades: (A:) or the part between the كَاهِلٌ [app. here signifying the base of the neck] and the back; (S, L, K;) as also تَبَجٌ: (L:) or the part between the مَتَبِجٌ [or place where the pastor puts his stick, or staff, upon his back, putting his arms and hands behind it,] and the middle of the كَاهِلٌ [which app. here signifies the portion of the back comprising its six upper vertebrae]: or the part from the base of the neck to the bottom of the shoulder-blades, comprising the كَاتِبَةُ and تَبَجٌ and كَاهِلٌ: (L:) or the كَاهِلٌ itself: (L, K:) or the upper part of the shoulder-blade: (L:) pl. أَكْثَادٌ and كُنُودٌ. (L, K.) — كُنُودٌ عَلَى الْأَكْبَادِ فَضْلًا عَنِ الْأَكْثَادِ [We will carry it upon the livers; much more upon the upper parts of the backs]. (A.) — وَتَوَهَّرَ أَكْثَادَهُمْ They turned their backs upon them, retreating and routed. (A.) — † A certain star, (S, L, K) [γ] in the part called the كَنْد of the constellation Leo. (L.) — هُمْ أَكْثَادٌ They are companies, or congregated bodies: (L, K:) or, distinct bodies, or parties, or troops: as also أَكْثَادٌ: (L:) or, like each other; (L, K:) not differing, one from another: (TA:) or, quick, or swift, one party of them following immediately after another: (L, K:) اِكْتَادٌ has no sing.: (K:) it is said to be either أَكْثَادٌ mispronounced, or a dial. form of this latter word. (MF.)

أَكْتَدٌ Having the place called the كَنْد prominent. (L, K.)

كنع

كند

كنل

كنم

كنن

See Supplement.]

## كت

1. كَتٌّ, [aor. - ,] inf. n. كَتَّانَةٌ, It (a thing)

became thick, or dense. (S.) — كَتٌّ, aor. - , inf. n. كَتَّانَةٌ and كَتَّانَةٌ; and كَتٌّ, originally كَتَّتْ, aor. - , inf. n. كَتَّتْ; it (hair) became thick, or dense, without being ung. (Mshb.) — كَتَّانَةُ اللَّحْيَةِ, (aor. - , TA, or - , A,) inf. n. كَتَّانَةٌ and كَتَّنَتْ and كَتَّنَتْ, (and كَتَّتْ, TA,) The beard became thick, or dense; and short and crisp; (K;) not spreading. (TA.) = كَتَّ بِسَلِحِهِ Alvim dejecit. (K.)

4. كَتَّتْ and كَتَّتْ He became thick, or dense, in the beard. (K.)

R. Q. 1: see 4.

لَحْيَةٌ كَتَّةٌ, (K.) — كَتَّةٌ, (S, K,) A thick, or dense, beard. (IDrd, S, K,) and كَتَّالٌ, (S, K,) A thick, or dense, beard. (IDrd, &c.) — رَجُلٌ كَتُّ اللَّحْيَةِ, (S, K,) and كَتَّيْتُ اللَّحْيَةَ, (K,) and رَجُلٌ أَكْتُ, (Lth,) and كَتُّ, (Lth, K,) A man having a thick, or dense, beard; (S, K;) not one that is thin or long. (TA.) You say قَوْمٌ كَتُّ, A thick-bearded people: (S, K:) [كَتُّ being pl. of كَتٌّ:] like as you say رَجُلٌ صَدُقُ اللَّغَاءِ, and رَجُلٌ كَتَّاتٌ [كَتَّاتٌ is also pl. of كَتُّ. (K.)] — كَتَّالَةٌ, and كَتَّالَةٌ, A woman having thick, or dense, hair. (IDrd.) — By اللَّيْهَمُ الْكَتَّاتُ, occurring in a verse cited in art. حَوث, is meant [The thick, or dense,] plants. (TA.) — Thaqlabeh Ibn-'Obeyd El-'Adawee applies the epithet كَتَّةٌ to palm-trees, using the expression كَتَّةُ الْأَوْبَارِ; thus likening them to camels. (TA.) — قُدُومُهُ عَلَى كَتِّ مَنَحِيرِهِ i. q. عَلَى رُغْمِ أَنْفِهِ [His coming is in spite of himself]. (TA.)

كُثَاثٌ [so in the L and TA: in the former, in a restored portion of a leaf:] Dust: mentioned by El-Khattābee as being considered by him not of established authority. (TA.)

كُتَّانَا Land (أَرْضٌ) abounding in dust. (K.)

كَاتٌ What grows from that which is scattered, or from that which falls about, of what is reaped. (K.) [See also زَرْيَعٌ.]

كَاتٌ بِسَلِحِهِ Alvim dejiciens. (TA.)

كُتْكُ and كُتْكُ Crumbled particles of stone; and dust: (S, K:) like أَثْلَبٌ and أَثْلَبٌ: (S:) or fine dust; and crumbled particles of stone: or dust in general. (TA.) One says يَغِيهِ الْكُتْكُ [In his mouth are crumbled particles of stone, and dust: app. meaning he is dead and buried]. (S.) [See also كُثَاثٌ.]

كُتْكِي and كُتْكِي A certain game played with dust. (K.)

كَتُّ: see أَكْتُ.