

pose, intention; 6 v. 135, "According to your ability."—اِسْتَكَانَ X. To humiliate one's-self; 3 v. 140 is thought by some to be the viii. f. of سَكَنَ q.v. and with the above meaning, the ا being due to a poetic license known as اِسْبَاعٌ or Saturation; D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 497.

كَوَّى aor. i. To cauterize.

كَيَّ So that. لَيْلَا Lest. لَيْلَا So that not; particles governing the subjunctive, D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 202.

كَادَ aor. i. To contrive a stratagem for (with لِ of pers.); to plot against (with acc. of pers. or

with لِ); كِيدُونِي 7 v. 194, "Devise a plot against me," D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 497. For كَادَ 17 v. 76 and 37 v. 54 see كَادَ for كَوَدَ. كَيْدٌ n.a. A plot, stratagem, fraud, trick, cunning, contrivance. مَكِيدٌ part. pass. Plotted against.

كَافَ aor. i. To cut. كَيْفَ How? in what way? D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 185 and 205, and T. 2, p. 33.

كَالَ aor. i. To measure, measure out to any one (with acc. of pers.). كَيْلٌ n.a. A measuring out, a measure or quantity; 12 v. 65, "A camel's load." مِكْيَالٌ The vessel in which things are measured.—اِكْتَالَ VIII. To receive by measure from (with عَلَى of pers.).

ل

لِ a prefixed affirmative particle, Verily, surely, certainly; when prefixed to the article اَل the latter loses its ا, thus وَاِنَّهُ لَحَقُّ 2 v. 144, "Verily it is the truth." For the divers applications of لِ and the names it bears in consequence see D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 504, see also لِ.

لِ a prefixed preposition which denotes both the genitive and dative cases, meaning To, for, unto, on account of, in order to, belonging to, see كَانَ; As عَلَى expresses the condition of a debtor, so does لِ that of a creditor, thus لِي عَلَيْهِ He owes me; thus also 2 v. 276, "What is past shall be credited to him," i.e. he shall be pardoned; يُعْفَرُ لَهُ, see 8. v. 39; when prefixed to the aorist conditional it gives it the force of an Imperative, as وَعَلَيْهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلْ 12 v. 67, "And on him let those who

trust repose their confidence." Note. When immediately following وَ and لِ is generally written with a jezm لِ, and with a fatha ل when preceding any of the affixed pronouns, as لَنَا, لَكَ, etc., the affix of the first person singular is an exception to this rule, لِي being written with a kesra; Like لِ when preceding the article اَل it causes the latter to drop its ا, as لَالِرَّبِّ for لِّلرَّبِّ "To the Lord;" It is frequently used as a conjunction with an ellipse of اَل and then means so that, in order that; D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 477.

لَا Not, no; when followed by the aorist conditional it serves as a negative Imperative, thus لَا تَوَاجِدُنَا 2 v. 286, "Do not punish us;" When used to deny the existence of a thing (equivalent to لَيْسَ) it generally governs the accus. which then loses its tanween, as in the