

in some *ح*, and in some *خ*, &c.; as says AZ; and this is the meaning known to the Arabs: (S:) or he used different vowels in the *روى*: (Fr, S:) or i.q. *أقوى*: (S, K:) or, accord. to the *Aḥkām el-Asās*, it signifies either as explained above on that authority, (TA,) or he used different final inflections in the rhymes: (K:) or he changed the final vowel in the rhyme; ending one verse with *ضمة*, and another with *كسرة*, [which are the two vowels that resemble each other]: (TA:) [see a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. *غيب*:] or he impaired the end of a verse in any way. (K.) Eloquent Arabs explained the meaning of the verb in this last manner to Akh, without defining any particular kind of impairment: but one made it to consist in the use of different letters. (TA.)

5. *تَكَفَأَ* It (a vessel &c.) was inverted, or turned upside-down. (TA.) See also 1, in two places. — *تَكَفَى* (as also *تَكَفَى*, inf. n. *تَكَفَى*; but the original word is that with hemzeh;) He inclined forwards, in walking, as a ship inclines in her course. Mohammad is said to have walked in this manner, which is indicative of strength. (TA.) [And so] *تَكَفَاتِ* She (a woman) moved her body from side to side, in walking, as the tall palm-tree moves from side to side. (S.) [And] She (a ship) inclined forwards in her course. (TA.) [See an ex., voce *أَغْرَبَ*, in this sense; or, as implied in the S, in the sense immediately preceding.]

6. *تَكَفَا* They two were like, or equal, each to the other. (S, K.) — *تَشَكَّافَا دِمَاوَهُمُ* Their blood (i.e., the blood of the Muslims,) shall be equally retaliated, or expiated: (A'Obeyd, S:) i.e., the noble shall have no advantage over the ignoble in the retaliation or expiation of blood. (A'Obeyd.)

7. *اِنكَفَأَ* He turned, or was turned, away, or back, from a thing that he desired to do; (S;) [see also 1;] he returned, or went back, or reverted. (S, K.) — Also, (TA,) or *كَفَأَ*, (K,) It (a party) became routed, defeated, or put to flight. (K, TA.) — See 1, in two places.

8. See 1. — *اِكْتَفَأَ أَهْلِيهِمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ* [He carried off their families and their goods.] (TA, from a trad.; mentioned next after the explanation of *كَفَأَ الْإِبِلَ*.)

10. *اسْتَكْفَأَهُ إِبِلُهُ* He asked him for a year's produce of his camels; i.e., their young ones in the womb in one year; (S, TA;) or their hair and wool, milk, and young ones, of one year. (TA.) — *اسْتَكْفَأَهُ نَخْلُهُ* He asked him for a year's produce of a palm-tree. (TA.)

*كَفَأَ* see *كَفُوَ* and *كَفَى* and *كَفَى* and *كَفَى* and for *كَفَى* see also *كَفَى*.

*كُفَأَ* and *كُفَى* (S, K) The young ones in the wombs of camels, in one year: or those after the dams have not conceived for one year or more: (K:) or a year's produce of camels [&c.]; i.e., their hair and wool, and their milk, as well as their young ones. (AZ, S, K.) You say *أَعْطِنِي كُفْلَةَ نَاقَتِكَ* Give me the year's produce, &c., of thy she-camel. (S.) — And, both words: A year's produce of a palm-tree. (K.) — A year's produce of a piece of land. (K.) See also 4.

*كُفَأَ*: see *كُفَأَ*.

*كَفَأَ* (K) and *كَفَأَ* (S, K) Likeness; equality. (S, K.) — *كَفَأَ* A slight inclination, to one side, of a camel's hump, and the like. This is the slightest of faults in a camel; for when the camel grows fat, his hump becomes erect. (TA.)

*كُفْ*, originally an inf. n. [of 3], and *كُفْ* and *كُفُوَ* [&c., as in the following examples,] Like; equal; a match. (S.) — *هَذَا كُفَاؤُهُ*, and *كُفُوُهُ*, and *كُفِيَّتُهُ*, and *كُفِيَّتُهُ*, and *كُفُوُهُ*, and *كُفُوُهُ*, (in the CK, *كُفُوُهُ*,) and *كُفُوُهُ*, (in the CK, *كُفُوُهُ*,) This is like, or equal to, him or it: (K:) And *لَا كُفَأَ لَهُ* There is no one, or nothing, like, or equal, to him, or it. (S.) — Zj says, that the words of the *Kur-án*, *وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ* (cxii. 4,) may be read in four different ways: *كُفُوًا* and *كُفَى* and *كُفَى* (in which three ways the word has been read) and *كُفَأَ* (in which last way it has not been read.) Ibn-Ketheer and AA and Ibn-ʿAmir and Ks read *كُفُوًا*: Hamzeh read *كُفَى*; and, in a case of pause, *كُفَأَ*, without hemzeh. (TA.) — Pl. (of *كُفْ* and *كُفْ*, and *كُفُوَ*, and perhaps of *كُفْ* also, MF,) *أَكْفَأَ* and (of all the above forms excepting *كُفَأَ*, MF,) *كَفَأَ*. (K.) — *كَفَأَ* As much as is equal to another thing. (L.) — *الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كُفَأُ الْوَاجِبِ* Praise be to God, as much as is incumbent. (K.) — *كَفَأَ* A curtain (*سُتْرَةٌ*) extending from the top to the bottom of a tent, at the hinder part: or an oblong piece of stuff at the hinder part of the kind of tent called *خِيَاءَ*: or a *كِيَاءَ* that is thrown upon a *خِيَاءَ*, so as to reach the ground: (K:) or an oblong piece of stuff, or two such pieces well sewed together, attached by the kind of wooden pin called *خِلَالٌ* to the hinder part of a *خِيَاءَ*: (S:) or the hinder part of a tent: pl. *أَكْفِيَّتُهُ*. (TA.) See *مِظْلَةٌ* in art. *ظَل*.

*كُفَى* and *كُفَى* (K,) and *كُفَى* (TA,) *كُفَى* Changed in colour: (K:) said of the countenance and of other things: as also *كُفَى*. (TA.) — Also,

*كُفَى* Changed in countenance. (TA.) — See *كُفَى* and *كُفَى* (as in the CK and a MS. copy of the K) or *كُفَى* (as in the TA) The bottom, or interior, or inside, (*بُطْنُ*) of a valley. (K.)

*كُفَى*: see *كُفَى*.

*كُفَى*: see *كُفَى*. — In marriage, Equality of the husband and wife in rank, religion, lineage house, &c. (L.)

*كُفَى*, fem. *كُفَى*, A camel whose hump inclines slightly to one side. (TA.) — A camel's hump inclining to one side. (ISh.)

*أَيَّامُ الْمُتَنَفِّى الطَّعْنِ* The last of the days called *أَيَّامُ الْعَجُوزِ*. (TA.) [See *عَجُوز*.]

*كُفَى*: see *كُفَى*.

*مُكَافِئٌ* Being like, or equal to; equalling. (S.) — Also, in the following words of a trad., *كَانَ لَهُ يَقْبَلُ التَّائِبَ إِلَّا مِنْ مُكَافِئٍ* One of known sincerity in professing himself a Muslim: (IAmb:) or one not transgressing his proper bounds, nor falling short with respect to that [religion] to which God hath exalted him. (Az.) — *مُكَافَاتَانِ* (S, K,) and *مُكَافَاتَانِ* (K,) as the relaters of trads. say, (S,) in a trad. respecting the *عَقِيقَةُ* for a male child, (S, TA,) Two sheep, or goats, of equal age. (S, K.) Some assign to these words meanings slightly differing from the above; as, similar, one to another: also, slaughtered, one immediately after the other: (TA:) or slaughtered, one opposite to the other. (S.)

*كُفَى*: see *كُفَى*.

## كفت

1. *كَفَتَ*, [aor. *كَفَتَ*] inf. n. *كَفَتَ*, It (a thing) turned over, lit., back for belly: (K:) or, as in a copy of the L, he turned a thing over, back for belly. (TA.) — *كَفَتَهُ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ*, (K,) or *كَفَتَهُ*, (S,) aor. *كَفَتَ*, (K,) inf. n. *كَفَتَ*; and *كَفَتَهُ*; (TA;) He turned him away, averted him, or diverted him, from his course, or design. (S, K.) (You say) *كَفَتَهُ عَنْ حَاجَتِهِ* He withheld him, restrained him, or debarred him, from the thing that he wanted. (As.) — *كَفَتَهُ اللَّهُ* God took him; syn. *قَبَضَهُ*: meaning he died: and so *كَفَتَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ*. (TA.) — *كَفَتَ*, [aor. *كَفَتَ*] (S, K) inf. n. *كَفَتَ* and *كَفَتَ* and *كَفَتَ* and *كَفَتَ*, (K,) He, or it, hastened, or was quick, or swift: (S:) it (a bird &c.) hastened, or was quick, or swift, in flying, and running, and contracted itself therein: (K:) it (a solid-hoofed animal) contracted its fore-legs quickly in running: (Az:) the kind of running and flying termed *كَفَتَانِ* is