refa [meaning damm for its termination] because this only, to-day]: (K:) and also, (K,) when thus using it, (M,) you say, هَا اللهُ اللهُ عَشَرَهُ قَاطُ (Lth:) accord. to Ks, (S,) bi is a contraction of اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَشَرَهُ قَاطُ (Elikewise virtually meaning He has not save ten only, O young man], without teshdeed, and with jezm; and عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ إِللهُ اللهُ الل

. قط see عُطُ

. قط : see عُمَّ : = and see also عُمَّ :

. قط see قط

قُطُّ see قُطُ

. قُطُ see قُط

. قُطُّ see : قُطُّ

is an adv. noun, (Mughnee,) [generally] denoting time, (S, M, Mughnee,) or past time, (Msb, K,) used to include all past time; (Lth, Mughnee;) as also * &, (S, M, Mughnee, K,) the former vowel being assimilated to the latter; (S, Mughnee;) and \$ 5, (S, M, Mughnee, K,) and tis; (S, Mughnee, K;) and some say is formed, by قط , (Ş, Mughnee,) whence making its termination similar to that of the primary form , to show its origin; (S, M;) or th's would be better than قُطُ ; (M;) and أُفُطُ th's would be (S. M. Mughnee,") like , which is rare: (S. M:) of all these, the first is the most chaste: (Mughnee:) when time is meant by it, it is always with refa, without tenween: (K:) or one says also \$ 5, (M, Mughnee, K,) with kesr and teshdeed to the b, (M, K,) accord. to IAar; (M;) and teshdeed to the b; (M, K;) as well as with damm to the b without teshdeed. (K [in some copies of which is here added, "and with refa to the b;" to which is further added in the CK, "without teshdeed:" but I find two copies without any addition of this redundant kind: for by "refa" is here meant, as in a former instance, "damm;" though improperly, as the word is indecl.]) You say, عُمْ مُرَايِمَهُ فَطْ , &c. [I have not seen him, or it, erer, or hitherto] ; (S, M, K;) and مَا فَعَلْمُهُ قَطُّ [I have not done it ever, or hitherto]; (Mab, Mughnee;) i.e., in the time that is past; (Mab, K;) or in what has been cut off of my life; (Mughnee, K;) its derivation being from قططت meaning "I cut;" for the past is cut off from the present and the future; and it is indecl. because its mean- إلى and مُذْ its meaning being مُذْ أَنْ خُلِقْتُ إِلَى الاَنَ since my being created until now]; and with a vowel for its termination to prevent the occurrence of two quiescent letters together; (Mughnee;) and it is with

it is like بَعْدُ and بَعْدُ: (Lth:) accord. to Ks, (S, M:) Sb قطط is a contraction of قطُّ (S, M:) Sb says, that it denotes الانتهاء; [app. meaning that it signifies abstain thou from further questioning, or the like; for El-Hareeree says, in the Durrah, that and قط both signify the same as and that it is indecl., with damm for its termination, like بُعْلُت (M.) You say also, عُلُون مَا فَعُلْت app. meaning I have not done this أَهُذَا قُطُ وَلا قُطُّ alone, nor ever]: (K, TA: [in the CK قط ولا قط الم butl) the former dis with jezm to the b, and the latter is with teshdeed and damm to the b. مَا زَالَ عَلَى هٰذَا مُذُ قُطُّ لا يَا فَتَى TA.) And [He, or it, has not ceased to be after this manner during all past time, O young man]; with damm to the 5, and with teshdeed. (Lh, M.) It is used only in negative phrases relating to past time; the saying of the vulgar أَفْعَلُهُ قُطُ [meaning I will not do it ever] being incorrect; (Mughnee, K; [in the CK أَفُط]) for with respect to the future you say عُوض (TA) [or it is mostly so used, accord. to Ibn-Málik: (MF:) but it occurs after an affirmative phrase in places in El-Bukháree, (K,) in his Sahech; (TA;) for ex., أُطُولُ صَلاةً صَلَيْتُهَا قَطُ [The longest prayer which I have prayed ever]: and in the Sunan of Aboo-Dawood; تَوْضًا ثُلَاثًا قَطْ [He performed the three times ever]: and Ibn-Malik asserts it to be right, and says that it is one of the things which have been unperceived by many of the grammarians: (K:) El-Karmánee, however, interprets these instances as though they were negative. (TA.)

i: see عُمُّ , near the end of the paragraph: = and see also غُمُّ , in the first sentence.

see مُطُّ ; in two places.

, قَطْطُ * and , (M, Mab, K,) and فَطُطْ * and أَفُطُ (TA,) Crisp, curly, or twisted and contracted, and short, hair: (M, K:) or hair that is very crisp, very curly, or much twisted and contracted: or, accord. to the T, وُطُطُ means hair of the زُنْدِي: (Msb:) or you say, much twisted and contracted. (S.) __ أَجُلُ قُطَّ __ , قَطُطُ * Msb,) or رَجُلُ قَطُّ الشَّعَرِ and * فَطُطْ * and الشَّعر, (S, M, K,) A man whose hair is crisp, curly, or twisted and contracted, and short: (M. K:) or whose hair is very crisp, very curly, or much twisted and contracted; (S,* Msb;) as also ا قطاط: (K: accord. to some copies; but accord. to other copies, as a pl. in this sense: [the reading of the latter is more probably correct, and is that of the TA:]) or beautifully crisp or curly or twisted and contracted: (TA:) قَطُّونَ a pl. of pauc.] and أَقْطَاطٌ is أَقْطَاطٌ the pl. [of قُطُّ and مَطَاطُ and [of * قَطُطُونَ : (M, K:) the قَطُطُ† and , and , and , and أَطُطُهُ without 5. (M, Msb.) == See also أَنْ طَا اللهِ without 5.

A slice cut off (شَقِيقَةً), of a melon or other thing. (A, TA.) _ I A portion, share, or lot, (M, A, Msb, K,) of gifts, (A, TA,) &c. (TA.) Hence the saying in the Kur, [xxxviii. 15,] tord, أِنْهَا عَجِّلُ لَنَا قِطْنَا قَبْلَ يُوْمِ الحساب hasten to us our portion before the day of reckoning]: accord. to some, our portion of punishment: but accord. to Sa'eed Ibn-Jubeyr, it means, of Paradise. (TA.) _ + A writing; (Fr, S, Msb;) [such as that of a man's works;] and hence, accord, to Fr, the words of the Kur cited above; those words being said in derision: (TA:) or a writing of reckoning: (M, K:) or a written obligation: (M:) or it signifies also a written obligation binding one to give a gift or present; (S, K, TA;) and hence the saying in the Kur cited above : (S:) pl. قطوط : (S, M, Mab, K:) which Az explains as meaning gifts, and stipends; so called because they were issued written in the form of notes and statements of obligation upon cut pieces of paper or the like. (TA.) _ + An hour, or a portion, (aeL,) of the مَضَى قُطُّ مِنَ النَّيْلِ You say مَضَى قُطُّ مِنَ النَّيْلِ +[An hour, or a portion, of the night passed]. (Th, M.) = A male cat: (S, M, Msb, K:) the female is called قطة: (Lth, S, M, Msb:) Kr disallowed this latter; and IDrd says, I do not think it to be genuine Arabic; (M;) but to this it is objected that it occurs in traditions: (MF:) the pl. is قططة (S, M, Msb, K) and قطاط (M, K,) or bad. (Msb.)

see قُطُطُّ , throughout.

. قُطُّ 800 : قَطِطُ

[A mode, or manner, of cutting a thing, such as the extremity of the nib of a writing-reed]: see an ex. voce سنة (near the end of the paragraph).

. قَطُّ see : قطَاطُ

أَمُّاطُ A خَرَّاطُ A فَطَاطُ [q. v.] who makes [the small boxes of wood or the like called] مُقَنَّ [pl. of مُقَالًا]. (Ş, O, Ķ.) [See 1, first sentence.]

أَشُور Small rain; (M, K;) resembling مَثْورُ (M:) or the smallest of rain; the next above which is termed زُوْاوُ ; the next above this, وَوَاوَ ; [but see this last term;] the next above this, عَبْيَةُ ; and the next above this, يَعْشَى; and the next above this, بَعْشَى : (AZ, S:) or rain falling continuously, in large drops: (Lth, K:) or hail: (K:) or small hail, (M, O, K,) which is imagined to be hail or rain. (O.)

A dear price; as also أَعْطُوطُ لَّهُ A dear price مَقْطُوطُ لَهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّل