

ط

The sixteenth letter of the alphabet; called طاء [and طا]; the ١ of which is reduced to ى [as its radical letter]: when you spell it, you make its final letter quiescent; but when you apply an epithet to it, and make it a noun, you decline it as a noun, saying, [for instance,] هَذِهِ طَائِلَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ [This is a tall ط]: it is one of the letters termed مَجْبُورَةٌ [or vocal, i. e. pronounced with the voice, and not with the breath only]; and of the letters termed نَطْعِيَّةٌ, like ت and د, because originating from the نَطْع [q. v.] of the roof of the mouth. (TA.) It is substituted for the ت in the measure اِفْتَعَلَ and the forms inflected therefrom, and [sometimes] for the pronominal ت, when immediately following any of the palatal letters [ص and ض and ط and ظ]; (MF, TA;) as in اِظْطَلَمَ and اِطْبَعَ and اِضْطَرَبَ and اِضْطَبَرَ, for اِظْطَلَمَ and اِطْبَعَ and اِضْطَرَبَ and اِضْطَبَرَ; and in اِحْفَظْ and اِحْطِطْ and اِحْطِطْ and اِحْطِطْ, for اِحْفَظْ and اِحْطِطْ and اِحْطِطْ and اِحْطِطْ; but some of the grammarians say that this [latter] substitution is not to be made invariably; [nor is it common;] and it is said to be a dialectal peculiarity of some of the Benoo - Temeem. (TA.) It is also substituted for د: thus Yaʿqoob mentions, on the authority of Aḡ, مَدَّ الحُرُوفَ, for مَدَّ الحُرُوفَ: and AO, المَبْطَأُ, for المَبْدَأُ: and Abou-ʿAmr Ez-Zāhid, in the Yawākeet, مَا أَبْعَدَ طَارِكًا, for مَا أَبْعَدَ دَارِكًا. (TA.) — [As a numeral, it denotes Nine.]

ط

R. Q. 1. طَأَطَأَ, inf. n. طَأْطَأٌ, He lowered, or depressed, a thing. (TA.) You say, طَأَطَأَ رَأْسَهُ He lowered his head; (S, K, TA;) and so طَأَطَأَ, alone. (TA.) And طَأَطَأَ عَنِ الشَّيْءِ He lowered his head from the thing. (TA.) And طَأَطَأَتْ نَهْرٌ طَأَطَأَتْ الدَّلَّةَ (S, TA,) occurring in a trad. of ʿOthmān, (TA,) I stooped, or lowered myself, [or bent myself down,] to them, like as do the drawers of water with the bucket. (S, TA.) And طَأَطَأَ لَهَا تَخْطِئَكَ, a prov., (Meyd, TA,) meaning *Stoop thy head to it, i. e. to an accident, or a calamity, and it will [miss thee, or] pass by*

thee: applied in relation to the abstaining from exposing oneself to evil. (Meyd.) And طَأَطَأَتْ سِتْرَهَا; She (a woman) lowered her veil, or curtain. (TA.) And طَأَطَأَ يَدَهُ بِالْعِنَانِ He lowered his hand with the rein, for the purpose of [the horse's] running and hastening. (K, TA.) And [hence, perhaps,] طَأَطَأَ فَرْسَهُ He struck his horse with his thighs, to make him go quickly. (K, TA.) And طَأَطَأَ مِنْ فُلَانٍ + He lowered the reputation, or estimation, or dignity, of such a one. (TA.) — He hastened, or was quick. (TA.) You say, طَأَطَأَ فِي مَالِهِ He hastened, and exceeded the usual bounds, in the expenditure of his property. (A, K, TA.) And طَأَطَأَ فِي قَتْلِهِمْ He hastened, and exceeded the usual bounds, in their slaughter. (TA.) — And He filled up a hollow, or cavity, dug in the ground. (TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَطَأَ It was, or became, low, or depressed. (S, O.) It (the head) was, or became, lowered. (K.) See also the first paragraph, in three places. One says also, تَطَأَوْنِ عَلَيَّ [app. meaning + He domineered over me, or exalted himself above me, and I humbled, or abased, myself to him: see طَأَطَأَ مِنْ فُلَانٍ, above]. (TA.)

طَأْطَأَةٌ A low, or depressed, place, (S, O, K,) of the ground, that conceals him who is within it: (K:) or, as some say, a narrow, depressed place; also called صَاعٌ and مَعَى. (TA.) — And A short, short-necked, camel. (O, K.)

طب

1. طَبَّ, aor. ٢, (O, Mṣb, K, TA,) agreeably with analogy in the case of a trans. reduplicative verb [like this], (TA,) and ٣, (K, TA,) which is irregular, (TA,) inf. n. طَبٌّ (O, Mṣb, K, TA) [and app. طَبٌّ and طَبٌّ also accord. to the O and K, but, accord. to the Mṣb, طَبٌّ is the subst. from this verb, and app. طَبٌّ is likewise a simple subst.], He treated medically, therapeutically, or curatively, (O, Mṣb, K, TA) another person (O, Mṣb) [of the body, and in like manner the soul: see طَبَّ, below]. — And طَبَّبْتُ, with kesr, (S,

O, K,) and طَبَّبْتُ, with fet-ḥ, (O, K,) [third pers. of each طَبَّ, and, accord. to analogy, the aor. of the former is ٢, and of the latter ٣, but from what follows it seems probable that one says also طَبَّبْتُ in the same sense, aor. ٢, unless طَبَّبْتُ have طَبَّبَ as an irreg. aor.,] Thou wast, or becamest a طَبِيبٌ [or physician], not having been such. (S, O, K.) One says, إِنْ كُنْتَ ذَا طَبٍّ فَطَبِّ لِعَيْنِكَ, (S, O, and so in copies of the K,) or لِعَيْنِكَ, (so in other copies of the K,) or تَفْسِكَ, (ISk, TA,) and ذَا طَبٍّ, and طَبِّ, (S, K,) and طَبِّ, and طَبِّ; (K;) [i. e. If thou be a possessor of the art, or science, of physic, be a physician to thine eyes, or thine eye, or thyself;] meaning, begin by rectifying thyself. (ISk, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 902.]) — And [hence] طَبٌّ signifies also + He acted with skill, or expertness: [and in this sense likewise the second pers. is probably طَبَّبْتُ and طَبَّبْتُ, of which last the inf. n. is app. طَبَّابَةٌ, occurring in one of the phrases here following:] so in the saying, اِصْنَعْهُ صَنْعَةً مِنْ طَبٍّ لِمَنْ حَبَّ, i. e. + Do thou it in the manner of him who acts with skill, or expertness, for him whom he loves: a prov., relating to the accomplishing an object of want skilfully and well. (El-Aḥmar, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 717.]) One says also, + اِعْمَلْ فِي هَذَا عَمَلٌ مِنْ طَبٍّ لِمَنْ حَبَّ [Do thou, in this, the deed of him who acts with skill, or expertness, for him whom he loves]. (M, Mṣb, TA.) And مَنْ حَبَّ طَبٌّ, (Meyd,) or مَنْ أَحَبَّ طَبٌّ, (K,) + He who loves is skilful, or intelligent, and exercises art, or ingenuity, for him whom he loves: (Meyd:) or + he who loves executes affairs with deliberateness and gentleness. (K.) [That one says طَبَّبْتُ, as well as طَبَّبْتُ, seems to be indicated by the fact that طَبَّابَةٌ, as an inf. n., is thus written, in a copy of the KL in my possession, and expl. as meaning The medical art: Golius, however, appears to have found it written, in a copy of the same work, طَبَّابَةٌ, which is agreeable with analogy as inf. n. of a verb of the measure فَعَّلَ significant of an art, and is probably correct: Freytag mentions the pl. طَبَائِبُ as signifying medical