

in the TA,) are ascribed to it:] it is hot, attenuant, resolutive, diuretic, has the property of stopping hæmorrhage, and is beneficial as a remedy against the نَفْرَس [i. e. gout, or particularly podagra,] and epilepsy (الصَّرْع), even by its being suspended [on the patient]. (K.) [See also بَرُوح, in art. بَرَح.]

## فَت

1. فَتَّ (S, M, O, Mṣb,) aor. ʔ, (M, Mṣb,) inf. n. فَتَّ (Lth, T, M, Mṣb, K,) He crumbled a thing, or broke it into small pieces, with his fingers: (Lth, T, TA:) or he broke (a thing, M) with his fingers: (M, K:) or [simply] he broke a thing: (S, O:) or (M) he bruised, or brayed, (M, K,) a thing: (M:) and فَتَّت (M, TA,) inf. n. فَتَّت (O,) signifies the same; (M, TA:) or [rather] he broke [a thing, or crumbled it with his fingers,] much. (O.) You say of a man, فَتَّ الْخُبْرَ (A, Mṣb,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (Mṣb;) and فَتَّتْهُ; He crumbled the bread with his fingers. (A.) — [Hence,] one says, ذَا مِثَا يَفْتُ كَبْدِي + [lit. This is of what crumbles, or crushes, my liver; like as we say, "of what breaks my heart"]. (A, TA.) — And كَلِمُهُ فَتَّ He told him, or spoke to him, of a thing, and it [crushed, or] weakened, or enervated, him. (M, K, TA.) And فَتَّ فِي عَضْدِي وَهَدَّ رُكْنِي (O, TA) + He broke my strength, and dispersed, or separated, my assistants. (TA.) And فَتَّ فِي عَضْدِ فَلَانٍ i. e. أَهْلُ بَيْتِهِ + He sought to injure such a one by diminishing, or impairing, [in number or power,] the people of his house. (T, O. [See also art. عَضْد.]) The verb in this phrase is also used in the pass. form. (O.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

5: see the paragraph here following.

7. اِفْتَتَّ It became crumbled, or broken into small pieces, with the fingers: (TA:) or it became broken with the fingers: (M, TA:) or [simply] it became broken: (S, O:) or it became bruised, or brayed: and فَتَّتْ signifies the same; (M, TA:) or [rather] it became broken [or crumbled with the fingers] much. (S, O.)

R. Q. 1. فَتَّتَ [inf. n. of فَتَّتَ] The drinking, of camels, less than satisfies thirst. (O, K.) — [And it is also trans.:] one says of a pastor, فَتَّتَ إِبِلَهُ He drove back his camels from the water when they had not satisfied their thirst. (IAṣr, T, O.) — And فَتَّتَ إِلَيْهِ, inf. n. فَتَّتَ, He spoke secretly to him: one says, مَا هَذِهِ الدُّنْدَنَةُ وَالْفَتَّةُ [What is this whispering, and secret speaking?]. (A, TA.)

فَتْ A fissure in a rock: (IAṣr, T, O, K:) as also فَتَّ (IAṣr, T:) pl. فَتَوْتُ. (IAṣr, T, O.) — مَا فِي يَدِي مِنْكَ حَتْ وَلَا فَتَّ There is not in my hand, from thee, aught. (O.) — أَوْلَيْكَ أَهْلُ

فَتَّ (Fr, T, O, K\*) and فَتَّ (Fr, T, K) Those are the people of a house dispersed, or scattered. (Fr, T, O, K\*.)

فَتْ and فَتَّ: see what next precedes.

فَتْ (M, A, and so in some copies of the S,) or فَتَّ (so in other copies of the S,) or both, (K,) or the latter and فَتَّ (T, O,) The thing, (S, O,) or piece of dung, (T, M, A, K,) [i. e.] of dry dung, (CK,) of the camel, (T, M, A, K,) or of the horse or any solid-hoofed animal, (T,) that is broken, or crumbled, (S, M, A, O, K,) and put beneath the زَنْدَة (T, S, O,) or put beneath the زَنْد, on the occasion of striking fire, (M,) [i. e.] in which one strikes fire. (K.) [Hence,] one says, فَلَانٌ لَا يَأْوِي فَتَّةً, meaning [Such a one is not worth] a crumbled piece of dung of the camel. (A.) — Also, i. e. فَتَّةً and فَتَّ (K,) or the latter [only], (AA, T, O,) أَخْتَلَهُ [i. e. hump, or compact portion,] of dates. (AA, T, O, K.)

فَتْ and فَتَّ: see the next preceding paragraph; the former in two places.

فَتَّتْ Broken bits or particles, (T, S, M, A, O, Mṣb, K,) and (A) such as have fallen off, (T, A,) of a thing, (S, O, Mṣb,) [as] of coloured wool, (T, A,) and of wool in general, (T,) and of musk, and [crumbs] of bread. (A.)

فَتَوْتُ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

فَتَّتْ i. q. فَتَوْتُ [i. e. Crumbled, or broken into small pieces, with the fingers: or broken with the fingers: or simply broken: or bruised, or brayed]; (T, S, M, O, Mṣb, K;) as also فَتَوْتُ (M, K.) — And particularly, (Lth, T, S, M, A, Mgh, O, Mṣb,) and so فَتَوْتُ (S, M, A, Mgh, O,) Crumbled bread, (Lth, T, S, &c.,) like سَوِيْق (A, Mgh.) فَتِيَّةٌ has a more special signification than فَتَّتْ, [being a n. un., meaning A mess of crumbled bread,] (Mgh, Mṣb,) and is said to be eaten by a woman in order that she may become fat. (Mgh.) — And فَتِيَّةٌ signifies also A thing that falls, (Lth, T, M,) and becomes crumbled, (Lth, T,) or breaks off. (M.)

فَتِيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

فَتَّتَتْ بَيْنَهُم فَتَاتٌ Between them is secret speaking, [or between them are secret speakings, for فَتَاتٌ is app. pl. of the inf. n. فَتَّتَتْ used as a simple subst., (see R. Q. 1,)] not heard nor understood [by others]. (O, K.)

فَتَّتَتْ: see فَتَوْتُ.

## فَتْ

1. مَا فَتَّى (Fr, T, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʔ, (Fr, T, Mṣb;) and مَا فَتَّ (K;) and مَا فَتَّوْتُ (Fr, T, K,) aor. ʔ, (Fr, T;) He did not cease [doing a thing; being incomplete, or non-attributive, verbs]; (T, Mṣb, K;) as also مَا أَفْتَا (AZ, T, K;) this last of the dial. of Temeem; (AZ, T, M;) the first of the dial. of Keys and

others: (AZ, T:) you say مَا فَتَّتْ أَذْكُرُهُ (AZ, T, S, O, Mṣb,\*) or مَا فَتَّتْ أَفْعَلُ (M,) and مَا فَتَّتْ (AZ, T, S, O, M,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. فَتَّ (AZ, T, M) and فَتَّوْتُ; (M;) and مَا فَتَّتْ (Fr, O;) and مَا أَفْتَا (AZ, T, S, M, O;) I did not cease [remembering him, or doing such a thing]: (AZ, T, S, M, O, Mṣb:\*) these verbs are used only in negative phrases, in this sense; but sometimes the particle of negation is suppressed, it being, however, meant to be understood; (T, S, M;) as in تَلَّهْ تَفْتًا تَذْكُرُ يَوْمًا (T, S, O, K,) in the Kṣr [xii. 85], (T, S, O,) meaning مَا تَفْتًا (S, O, K,) thus in all the copies of the K [and in the S and O], but correctly لَا تَفْتًا, [i. e. By God, thou wilt not cease remembering Joseph,] accord to all the grammarians and the expositors of the Kṣr-ān: (TA:) for the oath that is not accompanied by the sign of affirmation denotes negation. (Bd in xii. 85.) — And فَتَّى (O, K,) inf. n. فَتَّى (O,) He forgot it, and abstained, or desisted, from it; (S, O, K,) and so in some copies of the K; in other copies of the K انْقَدَعَ or انْقَدَعَ; [both of which are evidently mistranscriptions;] namely, an affair, or event: (O, TA:) or this is used only in negative phrases. (K.) فَتَّى as a complete [i. e. an attributive] verb, signifies He stilled, quieted, or made to cease, syn. سَكَّنَ, or, as some say, (TA,) he abated, or allayed, syn. كَسَّرَ, and extinguished: thus says Ibn-Málik, as on the authority of Fr; and it is correct: AḤei has erred in charging him with having committed a mistake: (K, TA:) for he says that it is a mis-transcription for فَتَّى, with the three-pointed ث: it is mentioned also by IḲoot and IḲṭṭ: and Fr states that one says, فَتَّاهُ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ meaning I made him to cease (سَكَّنَهُ) from the affair: and فَتَّتَ النَّارَ meaning I extinguished the fire. (TA.)

4: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

## فَتْ

1. فَتَحَ (S, A, MA, Mṣb, K, &c.,) aor. ʔ, (K,) inf. n. فَتَحَ (Mṣb,) He opened, (MA,) i. q. فَتَحَ (Mṣb,) and [app. he unlocked,] contr. of أَغْلَقَ, (Mṣb, K,) a door; (S, A, MA, Mṣb;) and so فَتَحَتْ, and فَتَحَ (K;) or you say فَتَحَتْ الْأَبْوَابَ [I opened the doors], this verb being with teshdeed to denote multiplicity [of the objects]; (S;) and فَتَحَ signifies the same as فَتَحَ (S, K;) i. e. each of these signifies he opened a door; (TK;) you say فَتَحْتُ الشَّيْءَ and فَتَحْتُهُ [I opened the thing; and the former signifies also I sought, or demanded, the opening of the thing]; (S, TA;) and الْبَابُ فَتَحَ [He came opening the door; or seeking, or demanding, the opening of the door; the latter being the more obvious meaning]. (A, TA.) —