

R. Q. 1. **تَمَتَّة** is the inf. n. of **تَمَّتَ**, (Msh,) and signifies *The reiterating in uttering the letter ت*: (Mbr, Zj in his "Khalk el-Insán," T, S, Msh:) [if so, syn. with **تَمَتَّة**:] or the tongue's pronouncing indistinctly, missing the place of the letter, [i. e. the place of its pronunciation in the organs of speech,] and recurring to an utterance like **ت** and **م**, though this be not distinct: (Lth, T:) or the making the speech [or tongue] to revert [repeatedly] to **ت** and **م**: (M, K:) or the jabbering, or hurrying in one's speech, so as hardly, or not at all, to make a person understand: (M:) or the uttering in such a manner that one's speech proceeds rapidly to the roof of his mouth. (M, K.)

تَمَّتَ an inf. n. of **تَمَّتَ**, in the first of the senses explained above. (M, K.) See **تَمَّتَ**, in two places. = See also **تَمَّتَ**.

تَمَّتَ an inf. n. of **تَمَّتَ**, in the first of the senses explained above. (M, K.) See **تَمَّتَ**, in two places.

تَمَّتَ an inf. n. of **تَمَّتَ**, in the first of the senses explained above. (M, K.) See **تَمَّتَ**, in five places: — and **تَمَّتَ**, in three places. = Also i. q. **فَأَسَّ** [app. here meaning *A kind of hoe*]: (IAqr, T, K:) or i. q. **مِسْحَاة** [a spade, or a shovel]: (K:) pl. **تَمَّتَة** (IAqr, T,) or **تَمَّتَ**. (So in the TA.)

تَمَّتَ: see what next follows, in two places.

تَمَّتَ (M, K) and **تَمَّتَ** (TA) [the former written in the CK **تَمَّتَ** sings. of **تَمَّتَ** (M, K, TA) and **تَمَّتَ** (K, TA,) or **تَمَّتَ**, which [ISd says] I think to be a quasi-pl. n., (M,) or **تَمَّتَ** is the quasi-pl. n.: (K:) these, i. e. the pls. and quasi-pl. n., signify *Shorn crops* (**جَزَر** [in the CK **جَزَر**, for which Golius appears to have found *for*, for he has rendered it by "amuletum," and Freytag has done the same,]) of **شَعْر** [meaning goats' hair], and of camels' hair, and of wool, (M, K, TA,) of that wherewith a woman [or a man] completes her [or his] web: (TA:) and **تَمَّتَ** signifies *what is given, of wool, or camel's hair, [or goats' hair,]* (S, TA, [and mentioned also in the K, but there, by misplacement, made to relate to **تَمَّتَ** instead of **تَمَّتَ**,]) *for a man to complete therewith the weaving of his كَمَاء*; (S;) as also **تَمَّتَ**. (K, TA.)

تَمَّتَ: see **تَمَّتَ**.

تَمَّتَ: see **تَمَّتَ**, in four places: = and see also **تَمَّتَ**.

تَمَّتَ (T, S, K) and **تَمَّتَ** (M, K) and **تَمَّتَ** (K) inf. ns. of **تَمَّتَ**, in the first of the senses explained above; (T, S, M, K;) as also **تَمَّتَ** and **تَمَّتَ**. (M, K.) [Hence,] **وَلَدَتْهُ لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا** *She brought him forth at the completion of formation*; (K, TA;) i. e., *when his formation was complete*: (TA:) [or, at the completion of gestation:] and, accord. to **أَشَدُّ لَيْتَمًا**, with the art. **ال**; not indeter-

minate, except in poetry. (IB, TA.) And **وَلَدَتْ** and **لَيْتَمًا** [She brought forth at the completion of formation; or, of gestation]. (S.) And **وَلَدَتْ لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا** [She cast the child at a period not that of the completion of formation; or, of gestation; i. e., prematurely]. (Msh.) And **وَلَدَ الْمَوْلُودُ لَيْتَمًا** [The infant was born at the completion of formation; or, of gestation]. (T, S.) And **وَلَدَ الْوَلَدُ لَيْتَمًا** [The child was born at the completion of gestation]. (Msh.) [These exs., and others following, show that an assertion of IDrd, mentioned in the M, namely, that one says, **بَدَرُ لَيْتَمًا** and **وَلَدَ الْغُلَامُ لَيْتَمًا**, and that in every other case it is **لَيْتَمًا**, with fet-h, requires consideration.] You say also, **بَدَرُ لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا** [lit. *The full moon of completion*]: and **بَدَرُ لَيْتَمًا** [lit. *A complete full moon*]: all meaning *the moon, or a moon, when it is full, so that it shines brightly*: (M, K:) and **قَمَرُ لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا** *A complete, or full, moon*. (S.) And **لَيْلَةُ لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْلَةُ الْغَمْرِ**, with fet-h to the **ت**, (ISh, T,) or **لَيْلَةُ لَيْتَمًا**, with kesr, [which seems to be at variance with general usage,] and sometimes with fet-h, (Msh,) [The night of the completion of the moon; i. e.] *the night of the full moon*; (ISh, T, Msh;) which is the thirteenth night; (ISh, T;) or the fourteenth. (T.) And **لَيْلُ لَيْتَمًا**, with kesr only, (T, S, M, K, &c.,) thus distinguished from what next precedes, (ISh, T,) as also **لَيْلُ لَيْتَمًا**, and in like manner, **لَيْلُ لَيْتَمًا** (T) and **لَيْلُ لَيْتَمًا**, (T, K,) *The longest night of the year*; (Lth, T, S;) *the longest night of winter*; (As, ISh, T, M, K;) *that in which our Lord Jesus was born*: (As, T:) or *each of three nights of which no deficiency is apparent*: (Lth, T, M, K;) or *the night that is from thirteen to fifteen hours in length*: (Abou-'Amr Esh-Sheybáne, T:) or *the night that is twelve hours or more in length*: (AA, T, M, K;) and *any night that is long, or tedious, to one, and in which one does not sleep, is called لَيْلَةُ لَيْتَمًا*, or said to be like the night thus called. (IAqr, T.) And **رُبِّي الْبَلَالُ لَيْتَمًا** [The new moon was seen at the completion of the month; showing that another month was commencing]. (T.) And **لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا** and **لَيْتَمًا**, (S, M,) three dial. vars., of which the first is the most chaste, i. e., **لَيْتَمًا** [meaning *The sayer thereof refused, or did not consent to, aught save completion*]; he executed, or accomplished, or kept to, his saying; he did not go back from it. (S, TA.) — **لَيْتَمًا** (with fet-h only, AZ, AAF, M) also signifies *The complement of a thing; the supplement thereof; the thing by the addition of which is effected the completion or perfection of a thing*; (AZ, T, AAF, M, K;) and so **لَيْتَمًا** (M, K) and **لَيْتَمًا**. (T, M, K.) You say, **هَذِهِ الدَّرَاهِمُ لَيْتَمًا**, and **هَذِهِ الْمَائَةُ لَيْتَمًا**, *These dirhems are the complement of this hundred; or, what complete this hundred*. (T.) [And **لَيْتَمًا**

كِتَاب *The supplement of, or to, a book.*] — See also **لَيْتَمًا**, in two places.

لَيْتَمًا: see **لَيْتَمًا**, first sentence.

لَيْتَمًا: see **لَيْتَمًا**, throughout the greater part of the paragraph: — and see also **لَيْتَمًا**.

لَيْتَمًا Strong; firm; hard: (A'Obeid, T, S, M, Msh, K:) or strong in make, or formation: (TA:) or complete, or perfect, in make, or formation, and strong: (M:) applied to a man and to a horse: (M, TA:) fem. with **ة**. (TA.) See also **لَيْتَمًا**. — Also **لَيْتَمًا**; (T;) applied to a man. (TA.) = See also **لَيْتَمًا**.

لَيْتَمًا: see **لَيْتَمًا**, near the end of the paragraph.

لَيْتَمًا A remainder, or remaining portion, (K,) of anything. (TA.)

لَيْتَمًا A kind of amulet (**عُودَة**, T, S) which is hung upon a human being; forbidden to be worn: (S:) or a kind of bead: (S, Mgh:) erroneously imagined by some to be the same as **مَعَاذَة**: (El-Kutabee, Mgh:) but as to the **مَعَاذَات** that are inscribed with something from the Kur-án, or with the names of God, in these there is no harm: (S, Mgh:) a speckled bead, black speckled with white, or the reverse, which is strung upon a thong, and tied to the neck: (M, K:) sing. of **لَيْتَمًا** and [n. un. of] **لَيْتَمًا**: (T, M, K:) signifies certain beads which the Arabs of the desert used to hang upon their children, to repel, as they asserted, the evil eye: (T, Mgh:) or the **لَيْتَمًا** is, accord. to some, a necklace (**قِلَادَة**) upon which are put thongs and amulets (**عُودَة**): (M:) or a necklace (**قِلَادَة**) of thongs: and is sometimes applied to the amulet (**عُودَة**) that is hung upon the necks of children: (T:) but he who makes **لَيْتَمًا** to signify thongs is in error: El-Farezdaq uses the phrase **سَيُورُ لَيْتَمًا** because they are beads which are perforated, and into which are inserted thongs or strings whereby they are suspended: (T, Mgh:) Az says, I have not found among the Arabs of the desert any difference of opinion respecting the **لَيْتَمًا**, as to its being the bead itself: (TA:) but accord. to En-Nakha'ee, the Prophet disapproved of everything hung upon a child or grown person, and said that all such things were **لَيْتَمًا**: (Mgh:) the **لَيْتَمًا** is [said to be] thus called because by it the condition of the child is rendered complete. (Har p. 22.)

لَيْتَمًا: see **لَيْتَمًا**.

لَيْتَمًا One whose utterance is such as is termed **لَيْتَمًا**: (S, M, Mgh, Msh, K:) [see R. Q. 1: accord. to most authorities,] one who reiterates in uttering the letter **ت**: (S, Mgh, Msh:) or, accord. to AZ, one who jabbars, or hurries in his speech, so as not to make another understand: (Mgh, Msh:) fem. with **ة**. (M, K.)

لَيْتَمًا [part. n. of **لَيْتَمًا** in the first of the senses explained above]: (T, M, K, &c.): Complete, entire, whole, or full; without, or free from, deficiency: and consummate, or perfect: (MF, TA:) as also **لَيْتَمًا**, [which see above,] (M, K, &c.) [and **لَيْتَمًا**,