

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE KOR-ÂN.

A prefixed particle answering to the Latin *num* or *an*, Whether? Is it? When the first of two consecutive propositions begins with **أ**, and the second with **أَمْ**, both may frequently be taken in a dubitative sense; as **أَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ** 2 v. 5, "Whether thou warn them, or whether thou warn them not;" **أ** is often found prefixed to other particles, as, **أَأَنْتَ** "Art thou verily?" **أَفَتَنْفَعُكَ اللَّهُ بِمُحَمَّدٍ** 16 v. 73, "Do they then deny the beneficence of God?" When this particle is followed by another **أ** one of them is generally omitted; as **أَنْتَ** for **أَأَنْتَ**; so likewise when followed by *Weqla*, in which case the alif of union is suppressed, as **أَللَّهُ** for **أَأَللَّهُ**, etc. D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 71 and 99.

أَب aor. i. and o. *To move.* **أَبَا** acc. **أَبًا** That which the earth produces as food.

أَبَاءُ plur. of **أَب** for **أَبُو** q. v.

أَبَارِيْقُ (2nd declension) pl. of **أَبْرِيقُ** (*Pers.*), Goblets.

أَبِي for **أَبِي** see **أَب** for **أَبُو**.

أَبْتَر see **بَتَر**.

أَبْيَاقُ n.a. viii. f. of **بَقَى** q. v.

أَبَد aor. i. and o. *To be wild (an animal);* aor. i.

To remain in a place. **أَبَدًا** Eternally, ever, for ever.

إِبْرَاهِيمُ Abraham; a noun of the second declension, of Hebrew origin, D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 404. **أَبْرَى** and **أَبْرَى** 1 pers. sing. aor. iv. and ii. forms of **بَرَأَ** q. v.

أَبَى aor. a. and i. To flee (with **إِلَى**), properly, as a slave.

إِبِلٌ and **إِبِلٌ** *To be or have many camels.* **إِبِلٌ** and **إِبِلٌ** Camels; a generic noun like *sheep*. **إِبَالَةٌ** plur. **أَبَابِيلُ** (2nd declension) Flocks (of birds).

إِبْلِيسُ Iblees, Satan, see **بَلَسَ**.

أَبْنَى for **بَنَى** from **بَنَى** q. v.

أَبٌ for **أَبُو** A father; when in connexion with a complement, nom. **أَبُو**, gen. **أَبِي**, acc. **أَبَا**; **أَبَتِ** for **يَا أَبِي** O! my Father; D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 91; Dual **أَبَوَانِ** Parents, and in connexion **أَبَوَاهُ**, oblique **أَبَوَيْهِ**, as **أَبَوَاهُ** and **أَبَوَيْهِ** His two parents; Plur. **أَبَاءُ** Fathers, ancestors, for **أَبْنَاوُ** like **أَنْعَالُ**, the final **و** being changed into hamza after **أ** quiescent; D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 97 and 113.

أَبَوَابٌ plur. of **بَابٌ** q. v.

أَبَى aor. a. and i. To dislike, disdain, refuse, to be averse from (with **أَنْ**, and also with **إِلَّا**), as **فَأَنى الظَّالِمُونَ إِلَّا خُفُورًا** 17 v. 101, "But the