

كُتَابٌ (S, art. كُتِبَ, and K) and كُتَابٌ † (K), as also كُتَابٌ, q. v., *An arrow having neither head nor feathers, (Aṣ, K,) with which boys play: (Aṣ, TA:) or a common arrow. (TA.)* [You say,] مَا رَمَاهُ بِكُتَابٍ *He did not shoot at him with an arrow: or, as some say, a small arrow is here meant. (L.)* A proverb, which is related as above: but accord. to the K., مَا رَمَى بِكُتَابٍ *He did not shoot, or throw anything; an arrow or other thing. (TA.)*

**كُنْتُبْ and كُنْتُبْ**: see arts. **كُنْتُبْ** and **كُنْتُبْ**.

كَاثِبَةُ The مَنَسَج (or part below the حَارِك, which latter is the *withers*, or the *upper part thereof*, &c.,) of a horse: (K:) or the *fore part of the مَنَسَج* of a horse, *where the hand of the horseman falls [when he mounts]*: (S:) or the *elevated part of the مَنَسَج*: or the *part from the root of the neck to the part between the shoulders*: or the *place where the shoulders unite, before the saddle*; [i. e. the *withers*]: pl. كَوَائِبُ (TA) and أَكْثَابُ (K:) but of the latter pl. ISd remarks, I know not how this is. (TA.) يَضَعُونَ رِمَاحَهُمْ عَلَى كَوَائِبِ خَيْلِهِمْ [They put their spears upon the *withers* of their horses]. The last of the above explanations is here assigned to كَوَائِبُ. (TA, from a trad.)

کثر

1. كَثُرَ, aor. ʔ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. كَثْرَةٌ (Mṣb, TA) and كَثْرَةٌ, or this is erroneous, (Mṣb,) [and perhaps كَثْرَةٌ, and كَثُرَ, or these are simple substs., (see كَثْرَةٌ, below,)] and كَثَارَةٌ (TA,) *It was, or became, much, copious, abundant, many, numerous, great in number or quantity; it multiplied; it accumulated.* (S, K, TA.) كَثُرُوا عَلَيْهِ فَعَلَبُوهُ [They multiplied against him and overcame him.] (TA in art. غرق). [كَثُرَ مِنْهُ كَذَا] *Such a thing proceeded from him, or was done by him, much, or often.* See also 4. = كَثُرُوا عَنْهُمْ فَكَثَرُوا: see 3.

**2: see 4.**

3. كَانَرُوهُمْ فَكَتَرُوهُمْ, (S, K,) inf. n. of the former, مُكَاتَرَةٌ, (S,) [and aor. of the latter, accord. to analogy, -ة,] *They contended with them for superiority in number, and overcame them therein, (S, K, TA,) or surpassed, or exceeded, them in number. (TA.)* = See also 10.

4. أَكْثَرُهُ *He made it much, abundant, many,*  
or numerous, he multiplied it; as also كَثَرَهُ  
(Msb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَكْتِيرٌ (K). — أَكْثَرْتُ  
(S, Msb;) i. e., أَكْثَرْتُ فِعْلَهُ [I did the thing  
*much*; lit., I made the doing of it much]: or

أَكْثَرْتُ مِنَ الْأَكْلِ وَنَحْوِهِ [I ate, and the like, much] presents an instance of pleonasm, [being for أَكْثَرْتُ الْأَكْلَ وَنَحْوَهُ] accord. to the opinion of the Koofees : or it is an instance of explication [of the vague signification of the verb], accord. to the opinion of the Bagrees ; the objective complement being suppressed, and the complete phrase being أَكْثَرْتُ الْفِعْلَ مِنَ الْأَكْلِ : and so in the like cases. (Mṣb.) [You say also أَكْثَرَ فِي الْكَلَامِ He spoke, or talked, much ; was profuse, or immoderate, in speech, or talk. And in like manner, كَثُرَ فِي الْأَمْرِ He did, acted, or occupied himself, much in the affair.] — أَكْثَرَ [as an intrans. v.] signifies أَتَى بِكَثِيرٍ [He brought, or he did, or he said, much]. (K.) — Also, [He became rich ; he abounded in property ;] his property became much, or abundant. (S, Mṣb, K.) = أَكْثَرَ It (a palm-tree) produced, or put forth, its طَلْع [or spadix], (S, K,) i. e., its كُثْرَ, whence the verb. (TA.) = مَا أَكْثَرَ مَالَهُ How abundant is his wealth ! or how numerous are his cattle !]

5. تَكْتَرُ [He endeavoured to acquire much, or abundance, of a thing]. You say تَكْتَرُ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ [He endeavoured to acquire much knowledge, in order that he might preserve it in his memory]. And تَكْتَرُ مِنْهُ لِيَفْهَمَ [He endeavoured to acquire much thereof in order that he might understand]. (A.) See also 10. — He made a vain, or false, boast of abundance, or riches; or a boast of more than he possessed; and invested himself with that which did not belong to him. (TA, voce تَشَبَّعَ, which signifies the same.) You say تَكْتَرُ بِهَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ He made a boast of abundance, or riches, which he did not possess; syn. تَشَبَّعَ. (Msb, art. شَبَعَ.) And فُلَانٌ يَتَكْتَرُ [Such a one makes a vain or false show of abundance or riches with the wealth or property of another]. (S.)

6: i. q. 3 [but relating to more than two].  
(S.) [You say تَكَاتَرُوا *They contended, one with another, for superiority in number.*] التَّكَاتُرُ in the *Kur*, ci. 1, signifies *The contending together for superiority in [the amount or number of] property and children and men.* (Jel.) = تَكَاتَرَتْ أَمْوَالُهُ [*His riches multiplied by degrees.*]. (A.) — تَكَاتَرَ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ فَقَبْرُوهُ [*The people multiplied by degrees against him, and overcame him, or subdued him.*]. (TA.)

10. استكثر من الشيء. *He desired, or wished for, much of the thing.* (K.) You say استكثر من المال [*He desired, or wished for, much of the property*]. (A.) — استكثره الماء، and كثره الماء، *He desired of him for himself much of the water that he might drink of it:* (K:) and so if the

water were little. (TA.) — اِسْتَكْرَمَ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ also signifies i. q. اُسْكِرَ مِنْهُ, q. v. (S, Mṣb.) — Also اِسْتَكْرَهَ *He reckoned it much, abundant, or many.* (Mṣb.) You say هُوَ يَسْتَكْرِهُ الْغَلِيلَ [*He reckons little, or few, much, abundant, or many*]. (A.)

Q. Q. 2. تَوْتَرٌ *It (dust) was, or became, much, or abundant.* (S.) See كَوْتَرٌ.

كُثِرَ: see كَثِيرٌ. = See also كَثُرَ.

**كُتْرُ**: see **كُتْرَةٌ**. = The greater, or greatest, or main, part, of a thing; the most thereof. (K.)

كُتِرَ : see كَثُرَ.

كُنْزٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and كُنْزٌ (Mṣb, K) The heart, or pith, (syn. جُمَارٌ, S, Mṣb, K, and شُحْمٌ, and جَذَبٌ, TA,) of a palm-tree: (S, Mṣb, K:) of the dial. of the Anṣār: (TA:) or its spadix; syn. طَلْعٌ. (S, Mṣb, K.)

كُتْرَةٌ, (Ṣ, A, K,) and كُتْرَةٌ, (K,) or the latter should not be used, for it is a bad dial. form, (Ṣ,) or it is correct when coupled with قَلَّةٌ, for the sake of assimilation, (TA,) and كُتْرَةٌ, though the first is the best known, (Ibn-'Allān, in his *Sharḥ el-Iktirāḥ*,) or the last is not allowable, (TA,) and كُتْرٌ, (Ṣ, A, K,) and كُتْرٌ, (Ṣ,) *Muchness; much, as a subst.; copiousness; abundance; a large quantity; numerousness; multiplicity; multitudinousness; a multitude; a plurality; a large number; numbers; and frequency: contr. of قَلَّةٌ.* (Ṣ, A, K.) [See also كُتْرٌ.] You say مَا لَهُ قُلٌّ وَلَا كُتْرٌ *He has not little nor much of property.* (Ṣ.) And الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى الْقَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ, (Ṣ, A,) and عَلَى الْقَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ, (Ṣ,) *Praise be to God for little and much.* (Ṣ, \* A.) [كُتْرٌ is explained in the Ṣ by كَثِيرٌ, and so in one place in the TA; but it is a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates.] — كُتْرَةٌ is also used to signify *Richness, or wealthiness; syn. سَعَةٌ.* (Mgh.)

كُثْرَةٌ : } sec كُثْرَةٌ.

كُنَّارٌ: see كَشِيرٌ. = Also, and كُنَّارٌ, Companies, or troops, or the like, (K, TA,) of men or animals only. (TA.) You say فِي الدَّارِ كُنَّارٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ, and كُنَّارٌ, In the house are companies of men. (TA.)

كُنَّار: see كُنَّار.

كُنْز (S, A, Məb, K) and كُنَّز (S, K) and  
كَانِر and كُنَّر and كُنْزِر and كُونِر (K)