

been revealed in his book. A trad., not relating to the Kur-án. (TA.) El-Jaadee says,

- يَا أَبْنَةَ عَمِّي كِتَابُ اللَّهِ أَخْرَجَنِي
- عَنْكُمْ وَهَلْ أَمْنَفَنَّا اللَّهُ مَا فَعَلَا

[O daughter of my paternal uncle! the decree of God hath expelled me from you: and could I indeed forbid God to do what He hath done?] (S.) [Hence,] الْكِتَابُ الْأَوَّلُ [The first writing; meaning the register of God's decrees]. (M and K voce مَحْبَلٌ, q. v.) — A receptacle for ink. (K.)

قِرْبَةٌ كَتِيبٌ A skin that is sewed (S) with two thongs: (TA:) and the same, and مُكْتَبٌ, (S,) and مُكْتَسَبٌ, (TA,) † A skin bound with a وِكَاءٌ; (S;) closed at the mouth, by its being bound with a وِكَاءٌ, so that nothing [of its contents] may drop from it. (TA.)

كِتَابَةٌ subst. from 1; signifying The art of writing. (IAar, Mshb.) — See also 3.

كَيْبِيَّةٌ see كِتَابٌ. = An army; a military force: (S, K:) or a collected portion thereof; (Mshb;) [a body of troops; a corps:] or a troop: or a troop of horse making a hostile attack or incursion, in number from a hundred to a thousand: (K:) pl. كِتَابِبٌ. (S.)

كُتَّابٌ, see مَكْتَبٌ = The same, (S, K,) as also كُتَّابٌ, q. v., but the former is the more approved: (S: the reverse, however, is said in the TA; and MF says that some authors altogether reject كِتَابٌ, with ت, in the sense here following:) A kind of small, round-headed, arrow, with which boys learn to shoot. (S, K.)

كَاتِبٌ [A writer; a scribe; a secretary]: pl. كَاتِبُونَ and كُتَّابٌ and كَيْبِيَّةٌ. (S, K.) — A learned man (S, K) was so called by the Arabs, (IAar,) because, in general, he who knew the art of writing was possessed of science and knowledge; and writers among them were few. (TA.)

مَكْتَبٌ (S, K) and كُتَّابٌ (Lth, S, &c.) A school; a place where the art of writing is taught: (S, K, &c.): accord. to Mbr and F, the assigning this signification to the latter word is an error; it being a pl. of كَاتِبٌ, and signifying, accord. to Mbr, the boys of a school: in the A it is said, this word is said to signify the boys; not the place: but Esh-Shiháb says, in the Sharh esh-Shifa, that it occurs in this sense in the classical language, and is not to be regarded as a post-classical word: it is said to be originally a pl. of كَاتِبٌ, and to be fig. employed to signify a school. (TA.) Pl. of the former مَكَاتِبٌ; (TA;) and of the latter كُتَاتِبٌ. (S.)

مَكْتَبٌ: see كَتِيبٌ.

مَكْتَبٌ A teacher of the art of writing. (S.)

بَغْلَةٌ مَكْتُوبَةٌ, and مَكْتُوبٌ عَلَيْهَا, A mule that has the oræ of her vulva conjoined by means of a ring or a thong. (A.) See also 1.

مَكْتَبٌ A bunch of grapes and the like of which a part has been eaten. (K, TA.)

مَكْتَبٌ: see كَتِيبٌ.

مَكْتُوبٌ Swollen, and full. (K.)

كند

كَنْدٌ and كَنْدٌ [The upper part of the back, above, or between, the shoulders:] the part where the two shoulder-blades come [or approach] together; in a man and a horse (L, K) and a lion: (L:) or the part between the base of the neck and the shoulder-blades: (A:) or the part between the كَاهِلٌ [app. here signifying the base of the neck] and the back; (S, L, K;) as also نَبِجٌ: (L:) or the part between the مَبِيجٌ [or place where the pastor puts his stick, or staff, upon his back, putting his arms and hands behind it,] and the middle of the كَاهِلٌ [which app. here signifies the portion of the back comprising its six upper vertebrae]: or the part from the base of the neck to the bottom of the shoulder-blades, comprising the كَانِيَّةٌ and نَبِجٌ and كَاهِلٌ: (L:) or the كَاهِلٌ itself: (L, K:) or the upper part of the shoulder-blade: (L:) pl. أُكْتَادٌ and كُتُودٌ. (L, K.) — نَحِيلُهُ عَلَى الْأُكْتَادِ فَضْلًا عَنِ الْأُكْتَادِ [We will carry it upon the livers; much more upon the upper parts of the backs]. (A.) — وَتَوَهَّرُوا أُكْتَادَهُمْ They turned their backs upon them, retreating and routed. (A.) — الْكَنْدُ † A certain star, (S, L, K) [γ] in the part called the كند of the constellation Leo. (L.) — هُمْ أُكْتَادٌ They are companies, or congregated bodies: (L, K:) or, distinct bodies, or parties, or troops: as also أُكْدَادٌ: (L:) or, like each other; (L, K:) not differing, one from another: (TA:) or, quick, or swift, one party of them following immediately after another: (L, K:) اِكْتَادٌ has no sing.: (K:) it is said to be either أُكْدَادٌ mispronounced, or a dial. form of this latter word. (MF.)

أُكْتَدٌ Having the place called the كند prominent. (L, K.)

[كع

كف

كل

كمر

كن

See Supplement.]

كث

1. كَثٌّ, [aor. - ,] inf. n. كَثَانَةٌ, It (a thing)

became thick, or dense. (S.) — كَثٌّ, aor. - , inf. n. كُثُوَةٌ and كَثَانَةٌ; and كَثٌّ, originally كَثٌّ, aor. - , inf. n. كُثُوَةٌ; *it* (hair) became thick, or dense, without being long. (Mshb.) — كَثَّتِ اللَّحْيَةُ, (aor. - , TA, or - , A,) inf. n. كَثَانَةٌ and كُثُوَةٌ and كَثٌّ, (and كَثٌّ, TA,) The beard became thick, or dense; and short and crisp; (K;) not spreading. (TA.) = كَثَّ بَسَلِجِهِ *Alvum dejecit.* (K.)

4. اِكْتٌ and كُثِفْتُ He became thick, or dense, in the beard. (K.)

R. Q. 1: see 4.

كَثٌّ Thick, or dense. (K.) — لِحْيَةٌ كَثَّةٌ, (IDrd, S, K,) and كَثَّاءٌ, (S, K,) A thick, or dense, beard. (IDrd, &c.) — رَجُلٌ كَثُّ اللَّحْيَةِ, (S, K,) and كَثِيثٌ اللَّحْيَةِ, (K,) and رَجُلٌ أَكْثٌ, (Lth,) and كَثٌّ, (Lth, K,) A man having a thick, or dense, beard; (S, K;) not one that is thin or long. (TA.) You say قَوْمٌ كُثٌّ, A thick-bearded people: (S, K:) [كُثٌّ being pl. of كَثٌّ:] like as you say رَجُلٌ صَدُقٌ اللَّفَاءِ, and كَثٌّ is also pl. of أَكْثٌ: (S:) [or of أَكْثٌ:] رَجُلٌ أَكْثٌ, (S, K,) and كَثَّاءٌ, (S, K,) A woman having thick, or dense, hair. (IDrd.) — By اللَّيْثُ الْكَثَّاءُ, occurring in a verse cited in art. حوث, is meant [The thick, or dense,] plants. (TA.) — Thaqlabeh Ibn-'Obeyd El-'Adawee applies the epithet كَثَّةٌ to palm-trees, using the expression كَثَّةُ الْأَوْبَارِ; thus likening them to camels. (TA.) — قُدُومُهُ عَلَى كَثِّ مَنْخِرِهِ *i. q.* عَلَى رَعْرِ أَنْفِهِ [His coming is in spite of himself]. (TA.)

كثاث [so in the L and TA: in the former, in a restored portion of a leaf:] Dust: mentioned by El-Khatábee as being considered by him not of established authority. (TA.)

كُتَاتَا Land (أَرْضٌ) abounding in dust. (K.)

كَاثٌ What grows from that which is scattered, or from that which falls about, of what is reaped. (K.) [See also زَرِبَعٌ.]

كَاتٍ بَسَلِجِهِ *Alvum dejiciens.* (TA.)

كُثِكْتُ and كُثِكْتُ Crumbled particles of stone; and dust: (S, K:) like اِنْتَبٌ and اِنْتَبٌ: (S:) or fine dust; and crumbled particles of stone: or dust in general. (TA.) One says فِيهِ الْكُثِكْتُ [In his mouth are crumbled particles of stone, and dust: app. meaning he is dead and buried]. (S.) [See also كُثَاثٌ.]

كُثِكْنِي and كُثِكْنِي A certain game played with dust. (K.)

كُثٌّ: see أَكْثٌ.