

مَوْتُ (in some copies of the K, مَوُوتُ) A moving cat. (K.)

مَائِيَّة and مَائِيَّة and مَائِيَّة [an epithet of] A cat. (K.)

موت

1. مَاتَ, aor. يَمُوتُ, (inf. n. مَوْتُ; Mṣb,) and مَاتَ, (originally مَوْتُ, like خَاف, originally مَوْتُ, MF) [sec. per. مَاتَ,] aor. يَمَاتُ, (S, K,) which latter is of the dial. of Teiyi; (TA;) and مَاتَ, (in which the medial radical letter is originally مِ, like بَاعَ, MF) aor. يَمِيتُ, (K,) a form which some have disapproved; (MF;) and مَاتَ, (originally مَوْتُ, Kr,) sec. pers. مَاتَ, aor. يَمُوتُ, like دَامَ, (originally دَوَّمَ, Kr,) aor. يَدُومُ, (Kr, Mṣb, &c.,) and like the sound verbs نَعِمَ, aor. يَنْعَمُ, and فَضَلَ, aor. يَفْضُلُ, (TA,) of the class of words in which two dial. forms are intermixed; (Mṣb;) He died; contr. of حَيِيَ, (K,) — [مَاتَ عَنْ بَيْنِ وَبَنَاتٍ] He died having passed away from, i. e. leaving behind him, sons and daughters. And مَاتَ عَنْ ثَمَانِينَ سَنَةً He died having passed beyond eighty years; i. e. being eighty years old. — [اللَبَنُ لَا يَمُوتُ] [The milk will not die], in a saying of 'Omar, in a trad., means, that if a child sucks the milk of a dead woman, it becomes unlawful for him afterwards to marry any of her relations who would be unlawful to him if he sucked her milk while she was living: or it means, that, if milk taken from the breast of a woman is given to a child to drink, and he drinks it, the consequence is the same; that the effect of the milk in producing this consequence is not annulled by its separation from the breast; for whatever is separated from a living being is termed ميت, or dead, except the milk and hair and wool on account of the necessity of making use of these. (TA.) — مَاتَتِ الْأَرْضُ, inf. n. مَوَاتَانُ and مَوَاتٌ, † The land became destitute of cultivation and of inhabitants. (Mṣb.) — مَاتَ † It (soil) became deprived of vegetable life. Hence an expression in the Kur, xxx. 18. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † He became deprived of sensation; [dead as to the senses]. So in the Kur, xix. 23: [but this appears to me doubtful]. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † He became deprived of the intellectual faculty; [intellectually dead;] or ignorant. Hence an expression in the Kur, vi. 122; and another in the Kur, xxvii. 82; and xxx. 51. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † [He became as though dead with grief, or sorrow, and fear;] he experienced grief, or sorrow, and fear, that disturbed his life. Hence what is said in the Kur, xiv. 20. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † He or it, was or became, still, quiet, or motionless. (K.) — مَاتَتِ الرِّيحُ † The wind became still, or calm. (TA.) — مَاتَ † He slept. (AA, K.)

— مَاتَتِ النَّارُ, inf. n. مَوْتُ, † [The fire died away;] the ashes of the fire became cold, or cool, and none of its live coals remained. (TA.) — مَاتَ † It (heat or cold) became assuaged. (TA.) — مَاتَ † It (water) became dried up by the earth. (TA.) — مَاتَ (and † استمات, TA.) † It (a garment, TA,) wore out; became worn out. (A, K.) — مَاتَ † It (a road) ceased to be passed along. (TA.) — بَدَدَ تَمُوتُ فِيهِ الرِّيحُ [A town, or country, &c., in which the wind becomes broken, or loses its force]. (TA.) — مَاتَ فَوْقَ الرَّجُلِ † The man slept heavily; became heavy in his sleep. (TA.) — † يَمُوتُ مِنَ الْحَسَدِ † [He dies, or will die, of envy]. (TA.) — مَاتَ † He became poor; was reduced to poverty: he became a beggar. (TA.) — † He became base, abject, vile, despicable, or ignominious. (TA.) — † He became extremely aged, old and weak, or decrepit. (TA.) — † He became disobedient, or rebellious. Iblees is said, in a trad., to be مَاتَ مِنْ أَوْلٍ because he was the first who became disobedient, or rebellious. (TA.) — مَاتَ † He (a man) became lowly, humble, or submissive, to the truth. (TA.)

2. مَوْتَتِ الدَّوَابُّ The beasts of carriage died in great numbers; or deaths amongst them were frequent. (TA.) — See 4.

3. [ماوته] inf. n. مُمَاوَتَةٌ, He vied with him in patience, (K,) and in firmness, or steadiness, or the like. (TA.) [In the K, the inf. n. is expl. by مُصَابِرَةٌ; and in the TA, by مُثَابِتَةٌ also.]

4. مَوْتَهُ and مَوْتَهُ (but the latter has an intensive signification, S,) He (God) caused him to die; put him to death; killed him. (S, K.) — † مات † He (a man) lost a son, or sons, by death. (ISK, S.) — † مات فلان بئنين Such a man lost sons by death. (A.) — † ماتت She (a woman, AO, S, K, and a camel, S, K,) lost her offspring by death. (S, K.) — † ماتوا! Death [or a mortal disease] happened among their camels. (K.) — † ما أموت قلبه ما أموته signifies [† How dead is his heart!] for one does not wonder at any action that does not increase: (S, K:) therefore what is here meant is not literally death. (TA.) — † ماتَهُ † He (God) rendered him poor; reduced him to poverty. (TA, from a trad.) — † ماتَهُ † He [or it] caused him to sleep. Ex., in a prayer said on awaking, † بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا Praise be to God who hath awaked us after having caused us to sleep! (L.) — † يموت الليل † + He sleeps during the night. (W, p. 9.) — † مات اللحم, (and † مَوْتَهُ, TA,) He took extraordinary pains in thoroughly cooking, and in boiling, the meat. (K.) And in like manner, onions, and garlic, so as to deprive them of their strong taste and odour. (TA.) — † أميتت الخمر The wine was

cooked, and ceased to boil. (TA.) — [اماته] is also employed in various other senses, agreeably with the senses of the primitive verb.]

6. ضَرَبْتُهُ فَتَمَاتَ † I beat him and he feigned himself dead, being alive. (TA.) — † He pretended to be weak and motionless by reason of acts of devotion and fasting: [see the act. part. n. below]. (TA.)

10. استمات [He sought death: &c.: see مُسْتَمِيتٌ]. — † استميتوا صِدْقَكُمْ, and † دَابَّتْكُمْ, Wait until ye ascertain that your game, and your beast of carriage, has died. (A.) — استمات [properly, He sought, or courted, death;] i. q. استقتل; (S, K; in art. قتل;) meaning he cared not for death, by reason of his courage. (JM, in art. قتل.) — † استمات + He (a man) was pleased with death; content to die. (TA.) — † استمات + He (a man, TA.) tried every way, or did his utmost, in seeking a thing. (IAqr, K.) — † استمات, inf. n. اِسْتِمَاتٌ, (occurring thus with the final ة elided, TA,) + He (a man, and a camel, IAqr,) became fat after having been emaciated, (IAqr, K.) — † استمات † It (a thing) became relaxed, loose, or flabby. (A.) — † استمات + It attained the utmost degree of softness: said of a fine skin, that is likened to the thin pellicle that adheres to the white of an egg: and of other things, as also في الاستمات في اللين: and in like manner, في الصلابة, in hardness. (TA.) See مُسْتَمِيتٌ. — And see 1.

مَوْتُ (and † مَوَاتَانُ, TA,) Death; lifelessness; contr. of حَيَاة: (S, TA:) as also † مَوَاتٌ, (S, K,) and † مَمَاتٌ. [Occurring in the Kur, vi. 163, xvii. 77, and xlv. 20,] (S, TA, in art. حى, and Jel, in vi. 163.) [See also مَوَاتَانُ, below: and see 1.] Or † مَوَاتَانُ, signifies much death, like as حَيَوَانٌ signifies much life. (Mṣb, in art. حى.) — † الموت الأبيض, and الجارف, and اللافئ, and الفاتل, Sudden death. (IAqr, in T and TA, art. فلت.) — † الموت الأحمر Death by slaughter with the sword. (IAqr, in T, TA, art. فلت.) — † الموت الأسود Death by drowning, and by suffocation. (IAqr, in T and TA, art. فلت.) — † بنات الموت † [The daughters of death;] meaning deadly arrows. (A, TA, voce جعبة, q. v.)

مَوَاتٌ: see مَيِّتٌ. — † أرض مَيِّتَةٌ: see مَيِّتٌ: Unfruitful land; like as أرض حية means fruitful land, or land abounding with herbage. (TA, in art. حى.) — † مَيِّتَةٌ Carrion: whatsoever hath not been killed in the manner prescribed by the law. (K, Jel, ii. 168.) See مَيِّتٌ.

مَوْتَةٌ † A fainting, or swoon; (K;) and languor in the intellect: (TA:) or [an affection] like a fainting, or swoon: (Lḥ:) madness, or insanity, or diabolical possession; syn. جُنُونٌ; (AO, K;) because it occasions a stillness like