

كُتِبَ (S, art. كُتِبَ, and K) and كُتِبَ (K), as also كُتِبَ, 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.)*

كُتِبَ and كُتِبَ: see arts. كُتِبَ and كُتِبَ.

كُتِبَ The مَنْسَجُ (or part below the حَارِكُ, which latter is the withers, or the upper part thereof, &c.,) of a horse: (K:) or the fore part of the مَنْسَجُ of a horse, where the hand of the horseman falls [when he mounts]: (S:) or the elevated part of the مَنْسَجُ: 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. كُتَابٍ (TA) and أَكُتَابٍ (K:) but of the latter pl. ISd remarks, I know not how this is. (TA.) يَضَعُونَ رِمَاحَهُمْ عَلَى كُتَابِ خَيْبِهِمْ [They put their spears upon the withers of their horses]. The last of the above explanations is here assigned to كُتَابٍ. (TA, from a trad.)

كُتِبَ

1. كُتِبَ, aor. 2, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. كُتِبَ (Mṣb, TA) and كُتِبَ, or this is erroneous, (Mṣb,) [and perhaps كُتِبَ, and كُتِبَ, or these are simple substs., (see كُتِبَ, below,)] and كُتِبَ, (TA,) *It was, or became, much, copious, abundant, many, numerous, great in number or quantity; it multiplied; it accumulated. (S, K, TA.)* كُتِبُوا عَلَيْهِ فَعَلَبُوهُ [They multiplied against him and overcame him.] (TA in art. غَرِقَ). [كُتِبَ مِنْهُ كَذَا] *Such a thing proceeded from him, or was done by him, much, or often.* See also 4. = كَاتِرُوهُمْ فَكُتِرُوهُمْ: see 3.

2: see 4.

3. كَاتِرُوهُمْ فَكُتِرُوهُمْ, (S, K,) inf. n. of the former, مُكَاتِرَةٌ, (S,) [and aor. of the latter, accord. to analogy, 2,] *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. كُتِبَ *He made it much, abundant, many, or numerous, he multiplied it; as also كُتِبَ, (Mṣb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَكْتِبُ. (K.)* — أَكْثَرْتُ أَكْثَرْتُ signifying the same; (S, Mṣb;) 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 Baṣrees; the objective complement being suppressed, and the complete phrase being أَكْثَرْتُ الْفِعْلَ مِنَ الْأَكْلِ: and so in the like cases. (Mṣb.) [You say also أَكْثَرْتُ فِي الْكَلَامِ *He spoke, or talked, much; was profuse, or immoderate, in speech, or talk. And in like manner, كُتِبَ فِي الْأَمْرِ *He did, acted, or occupied himself, much in the affair.**] — أَكْثَرُ [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.)* = أَكْثَرُ *It (a palm-tree) produced, or put forth, its طَلْعُ [or spadix], (S, K,) i. e., its كُتْرٌ, 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 لِيُفْهَمَ [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 تَسْبَعُ, which signifies the same.)* You say تَكْتَرُ بِمَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ *He made a boast of abundance, or riches, which he did not possess; syn. تَسْبَعُ. (Mṣb, art. شَبِعَ.)* And يَتَكْتَرُ فَلَانَ بِمَالٍ غَيْرِهِ *[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 Kṣur, 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 فَهَبَرُوهُ [The people multiplied by degrees against him, and overcame him, or subdued him]. (TA.)

10. اسْتَكْرَ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ *He desired, or wished for, much of the thing. (K.)* You say اسْتَكْرَ مِنَ الْمَالِ [He desired, or wished for, much of the property]. (A.) — اسْتَكْرَهُ الْمَاءَ, and اسْتَكْرَهُ الْوَأْتِ *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.) — اسْتَكْرَ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ also signifies i. q. أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ, q. v. (S, Mṣb.) — Also اسْتَكْرَهُ *He reckoned it much, abundant, or many. (Mṣb.)* You say هُوَ يَسْتَكْرِ النَّبِيلَ [He reckons little, or few, much, abundant, or many]. (A.)

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

كُتْرٌ: see كَثِيرٌ. = See also كُتْرٌ.

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

كُتْرٌ: see كُتْرَةٌ.

كُتْرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and كُتْرٌ (Mṣb, K) The heart, or pith, (syn. جَمَارٌ, S, Mṣb, K, and نَحْمٌ, and جَدْبٌ, TA,) of a palm-tree: (S, Mṣb, K:) of the dial. of the Anṣār: (TA:) or its spadix; syn. طَلْعٌ. (S, Mṣb, K.)

كُتْرَةٌ, (S, A, K,) and كُتْرَةٌ, (K,) or the latter should not be used, for it is a bad dial. form, (S,) or it is correct when coupled with قَلَّةٌ, for the sake of assimilation, (TA,) and كُتْرَةٌ, though the first is the best known, (Ibn-Allán, in his Sharḥ el-Iktirāḥ,) or the last is not allowable, (TA,) and كُتْرٌ, (S, A, K,) and كُتْرٌ, (S,) *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. (S, A, K.)* [See also كُتْرٌ.] You say مَا لَهُ قَلٌّ وَلَا كُتْرٌ *He has not little nor much of property. (S.)* And الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى الْقَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ, (S, A,) and عَلَى الْقَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ, (S,) *Praise be to God for little and much. (S, A.)* [كُتْرٌ is explained in the S 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.)*

كُتْرَةٌ: } see كُتْرَةٌ.
كُتْرَةٌ: }

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

كُتَارٌ: see كُتَارٌ.

كُتِيرٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and كُتَارٌ (S, K) and كُونُ and كُونٌ and كُونٌ and كُونٌ