

كُتِبَ (S, art. كُتِبَ, and K) and كُتِبَ (K), as also كُتِبَ, q. v., *An arrow having neither head nor feathers*, (A, K,) with which boys play: (A, 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. كُوتَابُ (TA) and أَكُتَابُ (K:) but of the latter pl. ISd remarks, I know not how this is. (TA.) يَضَعُونَ رِمَاحَهُمْ عَلَى كُوتَابِ خَيْلِهِمْ [They put their spears upon the withers of their horses]. The last of the above explanations is here assigned to كُوتَابُ. (TA, from a trad.)

كُتِبَ

1. كُتِبَ, aor. 2, (S, M, K,) inf. n. كُتِبَ (M, TA) and كُتِبَ, or this is erroneous, (M,) [and perhaps كُتِبَ, and كُتِبَ, or these are simple subst., (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, (M, K, TA,) inf. n. تَكْتِبُ. (K.) — أَكْثَرْتُ أَشْيَاءَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ and أَكْثَرْتُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ signify the same; (S, M, K;) 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. (M, K.) [You say also] أَكْثَرَ فِي الْكَلَامِ *He spoke, or talked, much; was profuse, or immoderate, in speech, or talk.* And in like manner, أَكْثَرَ 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, M, K.) = أَكْثَرَ *It (a palm-tree) produced, or put forth, its طَلْعُ [or spadix],* (S, K,) i. e., its كُتِرَ, 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 تَشَبَّحَ, which signifies the same.) You say تَكْتَرُ بِمَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ *He made a boast of abundance, or riches, which he did not possess; syn. تَشَبَّحَ.* (M, art. شَبَّحَ.) 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.* [تَكَاتَرُوا] in the K, 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.) — تَكَاتَرُ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ فَهَرَبُوهُ [The people multiplied by degrees against him, and overcame him, or subdued him]. (TA.)

10. اسْتَكْرَى مِنَ الشَّيْءِ *He desired, or wished for, much of the thing.* (K.) You say اسْتَكْرَى مِنَ الْمَالِ [He desired, or wished for, much of the property]. (A.) — اسْتَكْرَى الْمَاءَ, and اسْتَكْرَى الْوَدَّ *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.) — اسْتَكْرَى مِنَ الشَّيْءِ also signifies i. q. أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ, q. v. (S, M, K.) — Also اسْتَكْرَى *He reckoned it much, abundant, or many.* (M, K.) *هو يَسْتَكْرَى 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.

كُتِبَ: see كُتِبَ. = See also كُتِبَ.

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

كُتِبَ: see كُتِبَ.

كُتِبَ (S, M, K) and كُتِبَ (M, K) The heart, or pith, (syn. جَمَارُ, S, M, K, and نَحْمُ, and جَدْبُ, TA,) of a palm-tree: (S, M, K:) of the dial. of the Anṣār: (TA:) or its spadix; syn. طَلْعُ. (S, M, K.)

كُتِبَ, (S, A, K,) and كُتِبَ, (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 كُتِبَ, though the first is the best known, (Ibn-Allān, in his Sharḥ el-Iktirāḥ,) or the last is not allowable, (TA,) and كُتِبَ, (S, A, K,) and كُتِبَ, (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 كُتِبَ.] You say كُتِبَ وَلَا كُتِبَ *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.) [كُتِبَ is explained in the S by كُتِبَ, and so in one place in the TA; but it is a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates.] — كُتِبَ is also used to signify *Richness, or wealthiness;* syn. سَعَةٌ. (Mgh.)

كُتِبَ: }
كُتِبَ: } see كُتِبَ.

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

كُتِبَ: see كُتِبَ.

كُتِبَ (S, A, M, K) and كُتِبَ (S, K) and كُتِبَ and كُتِبَ and كُتِبَ and كُتِبَ (K)