

**مُوْهٰ** (in some  
mention cat. (K.)

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

مُوت

مَاتَ, aor. يَمُوتُ, (inf. n. مَوْتٌ; Mṣb,) and مَاتَ, (originally خَافَ, originally مَوْتٌ, MF) [sec. per.] aor. يَمَاتُ, (S, K,) which latter is of the dial. of Teiyi; (TA;) and مَاتَ, (in which the medial radical letter is originally ي, like يَبَاعُ, MF) aor. يَمِيتُ, (K,) a form which some have disapproved; (MF;) and مَاتَ, (originally مَوْتٌ, Kr,) sec. pers. مِتَّ, aor. يَمُوتُ, like دَامَ, (originally دَوْمٌ, Kr,) aor. يَدُومُ, (Kr, Mṣb, &c.,) and like the sound verbs فَضَلَّ, aor. يَفْضُلُ, (TA,) of the class of words in which two dial. forms are intermixed; (Mṣb;) *He died*; contr. of مَاتَ عَنْ بَنِينَ وَبَنَاتٍ — (K.) حَيَى مَاتَ عَنْ ثَمَانِينَ وَمَا تَعْلَمَ هَذِهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ *He died having passed away from, i. e. leaving behind him, sons and daughters.* And مَاتَ عَنْ ثَمَانِينَ

**سَنَة** *He died having passed beyond eighty years;* i. e. *being eighty years old.*] — **اللَّبَنُ 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, or dead, except the milk and hair and wool on account of the necessity of making use of these. (TA.) — **مَوَاتٌ مَوَاتٌ لِأَرْضٍ** and **مَوَاتٌ**, inf. n. and *the land became destitute of cultivation and of inhabitants.* (Mṣb.) — **مَاتَ مَاتٌ** † *It (soil) became deprived of vegetable life.* Hence an expression in the Kur, xxx. 18. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — † *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 مَاتٌ** † *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 مَاتٌ** † [*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.) — **مَاتَ الرَّيْحُ** — † *The wind became still, or calm.* (TA.) — **مَاتَ** : *He slept.* (AA, K.)

— مَاتَتِ النَّارُ — مَوْتٌ، inf. n. [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 استماتَ, TA.) : It (a garment, TA.) wore out; became worn out. (A, K.) — مَاتَ : It (a road) ceased to be passed along. (TA.) — [أَبْلَدَ تَمُوتَ فِيهِ الْبَرِّيَّةَ — مَاتَ فُوقَ الرَّجُلِ —] The man slept heavily; became heavy in his sleep. (TA.) — يَمُوتُ مِنَ الْحَسْدِ — [He dies, or will die, of envy]. (TA.) — مَاتَ : He became poor; was reduced to poverty: he became a beggar. (TA.) — هُوَ مَاتٌ — He became base, abject, vile, despicable, or ignominious. (TA.) — هُوَ مَاتٌ أَوْلَى مِنْ مَاتَ 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 الدَّوَابُ The beasts of carriage died in great numbers; or deaths amongst them were frequent. (TA.) — See 4.

3. [مُماوَةٌ] inf. n. *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 مُصَابَرَةٍ; and in the TA, by مُشَابَّةٍ also.]

4. اماتهُ موتةً (but the latter has an intensive signification, §,) *He* (God) caused him to die; put him to death; killed him. (§, K.) — امات <sup>ك</sup> He (a man) lost a son, or sons, by death. (ISk, §.) — امات فلانْ بنيينَ Such a man lost sons by death. (A.) — اماتت She (a woman, AO, §, K, and a camel, §, K.) lost her offspring by death. (§, K.) — اماتوا Death [or a mortal disease] happened among their camels. (K.) — ما أموتَ قلبهُ مَا أموتَ signifies [‡ *How dead is his heart!*] for one does not wonder at any action that does not increase: (§, K:) therefore what is here meant is not literally death. (TA.) — اماتهُ He (God) rendered him poor; reduced him to poverty. (TA, from a trad.) — اماتهُ He [or it] caused him to sleep. Ex., in a prayer said on awaking, الحمد لله الذي أحيانا بعد ما أماتنا Praise be to God who hath awaked us after having caused us to sleep! (L.) — يميت الليل <sup>ك</sup> He sleeps during the night. (W, p. 9.) — امات اللحم <sup>ك</sup> (and, موتةً 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.) — أحيتَ الخمر <sup>ك</sup> 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. ضَرَبَهُ فَسِمَّاً وَتَ । 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: *sc.* : see مُسْتَمِيتُ, دَأْتُكُمْ, إِسْتَمِيَّوْ صَيْدَكُمْ—]. *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. (IAar, K.) — استمات، inf. n. إِسْتَمَاتٌ, (occurring thus with the final ة elided, (TA,) + *He* (a man, and a camel, IAar,) became fat after having been emaciated, (IAar, K.) — استمات + *It* (a thing) became relaxed, loose, or flabby. (A.) — استمات لِبَنًا + *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 استمات في *اللَّيْنِ:* and in like manner, في الصَّلَابَةِ *in hardness.* (TA.) See مُسْتَمِيتُ. — And see 1.

مَوْتٌ (and مَوْتَانٌ, TA,) *Death; lifelessness;*  
 contr. of حَيَاةٌ: (S, TA:) as also مُوَاتٌ, (S, K,)  
 and مَهَاتٌ. [Occurring in the Kur, vi. 163,  
 xvii. 77, and. xlv. 20,] (S, \* TA, in art. حى,  
 and Jel, in vi. 163.) [See also مُوتَانٌ, below:  
 and see 1.] Or مَوْتَانٌ signifies *much death*,  
 like as حَيَاةٌ signifies *much life*. (Msb, in  
 art. الْجَارِفُ and المَوْتُ الْأَبْيَضُ — (حى,  
 الْجَارِفُ and الْفَائِلُ, Sudden death. (IAar, in  
 T and TA, art. المَوْتُ الْأَحْمَرُ — (فلت  
 by slaughter with the sword. (IAar, in T, TA, art.  
 المَوْتُ الْأَسْوَدُ — (فلت  
 by drowning, and  
 by suffocation. (IAar, in T and TA, art. (فَلَت  
 بَنَاتُ الْمَوْتِ — [The daughters of death;] mean-  
 ing deadly arrows. (A, TA, voce جَعْبَةٌ, q. v.)

**مَوْاتٌ** : see **أَرْضٌ مَيِّتَةٌ** — **مَيِّتٌ**: *see* **أَرْضٌ حَيَّةٌ** means fruitful land, or land abounding with herbage. (TA, in part.) **مَيِّتَةٌ** — **(حَىٰ)** *Carrion*: whatsoever hath not been killed in the manner prescribed by the law. (K, Jel, ii. 168.) See **مَيِّتٌ**.

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