



The sixteenth letter of the alphabet; called طاء: [and ط]; the ط of which is reduced to ي [as its radical letter]: when you spell it, you make its final letter quiescent; but when you apply an epithet to it, and make it a noun, you decline it as a noun, saying, [for instance,] مذه طاء طويلاً [This is a tall ط]: it is one of the letters termed مجمورة [or vocal, i. e. pronounced with the voice, and not with the breath only]; and of the letters termed نفعية, like ت and د, because originating from the نفع [q. v.] of the roof of the mouth. (TA.) It is substituted for the ت in the measure أتعلل and the forms inflected therefrom, and [sometimes] for the pronominal ت, when immediately following any of the palatal letters [ص and ض and ط and ظ]; (MF, TA;) as in اطْلَمَ and اطْبَعَ and اضْطَرَبَ and اصْطَرَرَ, for اطْلَمَ and اطْبَعَ and اضْطَرَبَ and اصْطَرَرَ; and اطْلَمَ and اطْبَعَ and اضْطَرَبَ and اصْطَرَرَ; and in حَفَظَ and حَفَظَ and حَفَظَ and حَفَظَ, for حَفَظَ and حَفَظَ and حَفَظَ; but some of the grammarians say that this [latter] substitution is not to be made invariably; [nor is it common;] and it is said to be a dialectal peculiarity of some of the Benoo-Temeem. (TA.) It is also substituted for د: thus Yaakoob mentions, on the authority of As, مَطَّ الْحُرُوفَ, for AO, مَدَ الْحُرُوفَ: and AO, طَبَّا, for طَبَّا: and Aboo-Amr Ez-Zahid, in the Yawakeet, ما أبَدَ دَارَكَ, for ما أبَدَ دَارَكَ, طَارَكَ. (TA.) — [As a numeral, it denotes Nine.]

طاء

R. Q. 1. طاطا, inf. n. طاطة, He lowered, or depressed, a thing. (TA.) You say, طاطا راسه, He lowered his head; (S, K, TA;) and so طاطا, alone. (TA.) And طاطا عن الشيء, He lowered his head from the thing. (TA.) And طاطات, (S, TA,) occurring in a trad. of Othman, (TA,) I stooped, or lowered myself, [or bent myself down,] to them, like as do the drawers of water with the bucket. (S, TA.) And طاطا, a prov., (Meyd, TA,) meaning Stoop thy head to it, i. e. to an accident, or a calamity, and it will [miss thee, or] pass by

tee: applied in relation to the abstaining from exposing oneself to evil. (Meyd.) And طاطات سترها † She (a woman) lowered her veil, or curtain. (TA.) And طاطا يده بالعنان He lowered his hand with the rein, for the purpose of [the horse's] running and hastening. (K, * TA.) And [hence, perhaps,] طاطا فرسه He struck his horse with his thighs, to make him go quickly. (K, * TA.) And طاطا من فلان † He lowered the reputation, or estimation, or dignity, of such a one. (TA.) — He hastened, or was quick. (TA.) You say, طاطا في ماله He hastened, and exceeded the usual bounds, in the expenditure of his property. (A, K, TA.) And طاطا في قتلهم He hastened, and exceeded the usual bounds, in their slaughter. (TA.) — And He filled up a hollow, or cavity, dug in the ground. (TA.)

R. Q. 2. طاطا. It was, or became, low, or depressed. (S, O.) It (the head) was, or became, lowered. (K.) See also the first paragraph, in three places. One says also, طاول على فتطاطات منه [app. meaning + He domineered over me, or exalted himself above me, and I humbled, or abased, myself to him: see طاطا من فلان, above]. (TA.)

طاطة. A low, or depressed, place, (S, O, K,) of the ground, that conceals him who is within it: (K:) or, as some say, a narrow, depressed place; also called صاع and معى. (TA.) — And A short, short-necked, camel. (O, K.)

طب

1. طب, aor. طب, (O, Msb, K, TA,) agreeably with analogy in the case of a trans. reduplicative verb [like this], (TA,) and طب, (K, TA,) which is irregular, (TA,) inf. n. طب (O, * Msb, K, * TA) [and app. طب and طب also accord. to the O and K, but, accord. to the Msb, طب is the subst. from this verb, and app. طب is likewise a simple subst.], He treated medically, therapeutically, or curatively, (O, * Msb, K, *) another person (O, Msb) [or the body, and in like manner the soul: see طب, below]. — And طبب, with kesr, (S,

O, K,) and طبب, with fet-h, (O, K,) [third pers. of each طب, and, accord. to analogy, the aor. of the former is طب, and of the latter طبب, but from what follows it seems probable that one says also طبب in the same sense, aor. طبب, unless as an irreg. aor.,] Thou wast, or becamest a طبب [or physician], not having been such. (S, O, K.) One says, إني خفت ذا طبب لعيونك (so in other copies of the K,) or لعيونك (so in other copies of the K,) or لفسك, (ISk, TA,) and ذا طبب, and ذا طبب, (S, K,) and فطبب, and فطبب; (K;) [i. e. If thou be a possessor of the art, or science, of physic, be a physician to thine eyes, or thine eye, or thyself;] meaning, begin by rectifying thyself. (ISk, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 902.]) — And [hence] طب signifies also + He acted with skill, or expertness: [and in this sense likewise the second pers. is probably طبب and طبب, of which last the inf. n. is app. طبابة, occurring in one of the phrases here following:] so in the saying, صنعة صنعة من طب لمن حبه i. e. + Do thou it in the manner of him who acts with skill, or expertness, for him whom he loves: a prov., relating to the accomplishing an object of want skilfully and well. (El-Ahmar, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 717.]) One says also, أعمل في هذا عمل من طب لمن حبه + [Do thou, in this, the deed of him who acts with skill, or expertness, for him whom he loves]. (M, Msb, * TA.) And من أحب طب طب, (Meyd,) or طب طب, (K,) + He who loves is shifful, or intelligent, and exercises art, or ingenuity, for him whom he loves: (Meyd:) or + he who loves executes affairs with deliberateness and gentleness. (K.) [That one says طبب, as well as طبب, طبب, seems to be indicated by the fact that طبابة, as an inf. n., is thus written, in a copy of the KL in my possession, and expl. as meaning The medical art: Golius, however, appears to have found it written, in a copy of the same work, طبابة, which is agreeable with analogy as inf. n. of a verb of the measure فعل significant of an art, and is probably correct: Freytag mentions the pl. طبائب as signifying medical