

قح
قتل
قصر
قطن
قنو

See Supplement.]

ق ح

1. قَتَّ, as an inf. n., of which the verb is قَتَّ, aor. قَتَّ, (M, O, TA,) signifies The collecting (O, TA) of مال [i. e. cattle, or other property], (TA,) and (O, TA) so قَتَّيْتُ, (O, K, TA,) with kesr, (TA, but written in the O قَتَّيْتُ) used in relation to مال: (K, TA:) or the collecting of a thing largely, or abundantly. (IDrd, M, O, TA.) And The drawing, or dragging, along, (M, K,) of a thing. (M.) And The driving along. (M, K.) One says, جَاءَ فُلَانٌ يَقْتُ مَالًا [Such a one came] drawing, or dragging, along, (S, O,) and driving along, (O,) مال [i. e. cattle]. (S, O.) And جَاءَ يَقْتُ دُنْيَا عَرِيضَةً [He came] drawing, or dragging, along [ample worldly property]. (M.) And قَتَّ السَّيْلُ الْعَنَاءَ [The torrent] drove along [the rubbish, and scum, and rotten leaves mixed with the scum, or the like]. (TA.) — And The pulling out, or up; or uprooting, or eradicating; (O, K, TA;) as also أَقْتَتُ. (K, TA.) One says, أَقْتَتُ حَجْرًا مِنْ مَكَانِهِ (O, TA) He pulled out, or up, a stone from its place: (O:) and أَقْتَتُ الْقَوْمَ مِنْ أَصْلِهِمْ [He extirpated the people, or party]; (O,* TA;) as also اجْتَنَّتْ and أَقْتَتُ and اجْتَنَّتْ It was uprooted: قَتَّ and جَتَّ are one [in meaning]. (TA.) — And The eating [a thing]. (O.)

8: see above, in four places, in the last two sentences but one. — One says also, أَقْتَتَ يَدَهُ He cut off [his hand, or arm]. (O.)

قَتَاتُ [and قَتَانَةٌ] Household-goods, or utensils and furniture; (M, O, K;) and the like. (M.) One says, بَقَاتَتْهُمْ and جَاؤُوا بِقَتَاتِهِمْ [lit. They came with their household-goods, &c.,] meaning they left not anything behind them. (M.)

قَتَيْتُ Shoots of palm-trees when they are first pulled off from the mother-trees: as also جَتَيْتُ. (O, TA.) — [And] القَتَيْتُ signifies What become scattered at the bases of grape-vines: [or] accord. to AZ, as mentioned by El-Fārisec, what become scattered at the bases of the branches of palm-trees. (M.)

قَتَانَةٌ: see قَتَيْتُ, in two places.

قَتَانَةٌ: see قَتَاتُ, in two places.

قَتِيَّةٌ A collective body (O, K) of men; (O;) and قَتَانَةٌ signifies the same. (K.) One says, بَقَاتَتْهُمْ الْقَوْمَ بِقَتَيْتِهِمْ [and قَتَاتَتْهُمْ] [The people, or party, removed with their collective body. (O.)

مَفْتَةٌ Multitude: (Aṣ, O, K, TA:) like مَفْتَةٌ. (TA.) One says, فُلَانٌ ذُو مَفْتَةٍ Such a one has a multitude, or large number [of adherents or the like]. (O.) And مَا أَكْثَرَ مَفْتَهُمْ [How numerous is their multitude!]. (O.)

ق ت

4. اقْتَاتُ الْمَكَانُ (AZ, S, O,) or اقْتَاتُ الْاَرْضِ (K,) The land, or the place, abounded with the [species of cucumber called] قَتَاءَ. (AZ, S, O, K.) And اقْتَاتُ الْقَوْمِ The people had abundance of قَتَاءَ. (S, O, K.)

قَتَاءٌ (S, O, Mṣb, K) and قَتَاءٌ (O, Mṣb, K,) the former of which, with kesr, in the more common, (Mṣb, TA,) [A certain vegetable,] well-known: (K, TA:) [a species of cucumber; cucumis sativus β fructu flavo majore: (Delile's Floræ Ægypt. Illustr., no. 928:)] or the [cucumber called] خِيَار [q. v.]: (S, O, K:) or a general name for the خِيَار, the عَجُور [q. v.], and the فُقُوس [وقوس q. v.]: but some apply the name to a species resembling the خِيَار: (Mṣb, TA:) and it is said that it is lighter (أَخَفُ) than the خِيَار: also that قَتَاءٌ signifies large عَجُور: (TA:) the n. un. is قَتَاءَةٌ. (S, O, Mṣb.) — اقْتَاتُ الْحِمَارِ see voce عَلَقَمَر.

أَرْضٌ مَقْتَاءَةٌ and مَقْتُوءَةٌ (S, O, K, TA,) or مَقْتَاءَةٌ (Mṣb,) A place, or land, of قَتَاءَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) where قَتَاءَ are sown and grow. (TA.)

ق ت

1. قَتَدَ, aor. قَتَدَ, (TK,) inf. n. قَتْدٌ, (K,) He ate the [plant, or vegetable, called] قَتْدٌ. (K.)

8. اقْتَتَدَ He cut (L, K) as one cuts the قَتْدَ. (L.)

قَتْدٌ [a coll. gen. n.] A certain plant resembling the قَتَاءَ [a kind of cucumber]: (S, L, K:) or a species of the قَتَاءَ: (L, K:) or the round قَتَاءَ: (IDrd, L:) or the خِيَار: (L, K:) or the خِيَارِ بِادْرَنْقِ [Persian رَنْقُ بَادْرَنْقِ]: (T, L:) n. un. with ة. (L, K.)

ق ت

Q. 1. قَتَرَدَ He (a man) had much milk and أَقْط. (TA.) [Also sometimes written قَتَرَدَ with ت, as are the other forms of the root mentioned below.]

قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ Household-goods, or utensils and furniture: (K:) AA says that قَتَرَدٌ has this signification: others say قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ; i. e., i. q. قَرْنَشَوْش. (IAṣr, L.)

مُقْتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ A man possessing many sheep or goats and lambs or kids: (K:) or possessing much of household-goods, or utensils and furniture, (K,) and of bad articles of this kind. (TA.) See also قَتَرَدٌ — And قَتَرَدٌ Portions of wool, (K,) and of hair, and of soft camel's hair, (TA,) and such articles of household-

goods or utensils and furniture as are not carried away on departing, or migrating, (K,) but are left in the abode. (TA.)

قَتَرَدٌ Dry rotten leaves, or other rubbish, at the foot of a vine. (K.) — A multitude of men. (K.) — And see قَتَرَدٌ.

قَتَرَدٌ see قَتَرَدٌ.

قَتَارِدٌ (in SM's copy of the K, قَتَارِدُ,) The lower parts of the shirt, and the like. (K.)

قَتَرَدٌ see قَتَرَدٌ and قَتَرَدٌ.

قَتَرَدٌ see قَتَرَدٌ.

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1. قَحَّ, (L, K, TA,) [sec. pers., app., قَحَّحْتُ,] aor. يَقْحُ, (L,) inf. n. قَحَاةٌ and قُحُوحةٌ, He, or it, was, or became, such as is termed قَحَّ [i. e. pure, sheer, mere, unmixed, unmingled, unadulterated, or genuine; said of, or in relation to, meanness, sordidness, or ignobleness, and generosity, liberality, or nobleness, and anything]. (S, L, K.)

R. Q. 1. قَحْحَةٌ [an inf. n. of which the verb is قَحْحَحَ] signifies The laughing of the ape or monkey. (L, K.) [Compare with this قَحْحَةٌ.] — And The voice's being, or becoming, reiterated in the throat, or fauces. (L, K.) And it is similar to بَحَّةٌ [which means A hoarseness, roughness, harshness, or gruffness, of the voice]. (L.) [But both of these significations are also assigned in the L to قَحْحَةٌ, with ف; to which alone, of these two words, they may perhaps belong.]

قَحُّ Pure, sheer, mere, unmixed, unmingled, unadulterated, or genuine; (Aṣ, S, A, K;) in, or in respect of, (Aṣ, S, A,) or applied to, (K,) meanness, sordidness, or ignobleness, and generosity, liberality, or nobleness, (Aṣ, S, A, K,) and anything: (K:) fem. قَحَّةٌ: and pl. أَقْحَاحٌ. (S, A.) One says قَحُّ لَيْبِمٍ [One that is mean, sordid, or ignoble,] in whom is nought of generosity, liberality, or nobleness. (A.) And عَبْدٌ قَحُّ A pure, or mere, slave; one that is of purely servile condition; (S;) or such as is termed قِنْ [which means the same; or one born of slave-parents; &c.]. (A.) And عَرَبِيٌّ قَحُّ A pure, or genuine, Arabian; one of pure Arabian race; fem. عَرَبِيَّةٌ قَحَّةٌ. (S, A, TA:) as also كُحٌّ and كُحَّةٌ; in which the ك is a substitute for the ق; for they said أَقْحَاحٌ, but not أَكْحَاحٌ: [i. e. كُحٌّ is not a dial. var. of قَحُّ, because the former has no pl.:] or أَكْحَاحٌ is