

or disquietude, or anxiety, and burdened him. (TA.) — كَفَّ حَضْمَهُ † He bridled his adversary so that he found no way of escape. (TA.) — See also 8.

3. كَاظَ الْقَوْمَ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا, inf. n. مُكَاطَةٌ and كِظَاظٌ, † The people, or company of men, straitened one another, or crowded together, and clave together, in the place of fight, in war; as also † تَكَاظُوا. (TA.) كِظَاظٌ signifies [likewise] † Long cleaving, or holding fast, (K, TA,) notwithstanding difficulty: (TA:) and vehement striving for the mastery in war or fight; as also مُكَاطَةٌ: (S, K:) and the latter, [or both], † the exceeding the ordinary bounds in enmity; as also † تَكَاظٌ. (TA.) You say, † تَبْتَهَرُ كِظَاظٌ † [Between them is vehement striving for the mastery in fight]. (S.) And it is said in a prov., لَيْسَ أَخُو الْكِظَاظِ † [He who is fitted for vehement striving for the mastery is not he who turns away from it with disgust]: meaning كَاظُوكَ مَا كَاظُوكَ † [Strive thou vehemently for the mastery with them as long as they so strive with thee]; i. e. do not thou turn away from them with disgust unless they so turn away from thee. (TA.) [Meyd relates it thus: أَخُو الْكِظَاظِ مَنْ لَا يَسَامُهُ † He who is fitted for vehement striving for the mastery is he who does not turn away from it with disgust.] You say also, † تَكَاظَ الْقَوْمُ † The people, or company of men, exceeded the ordinary bounds in enmity. (S.) See also كِظَاظٌ below.

6: see 3, in three places.

8. اِكْتَفَّ He became filled by food so that he could not breathe, (K,) and in like manner by drink. (TA.) It is also said of the belly. (TA.) — † It (a water-course) became straitened by the abundance of its flow of water; (S;) as also † كَفَّ, [aor., accord. to general rule, -;] (TA;) and so اِكْتَفَّ بِالْمَاءِ: (K:) and اِكْتَفَّ الْمَاءُ † it (a valley) became filled by the rain and torrent. (TA.) [See also R. Q. 1 and 2.] — اِكْتَفَّ الْقَوْمُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ † The people straitened, or crowded, one another in the mosque. (TA.) — اِكْتَفَّهُ الْعَيْظُ: see 1.

R. Q. 1. كَفَّ كَفَّ, inf. n. كَفَّ كَفَّ, It (a skin for water or milk) stretched when being filled: (Lth, K:) was seen to become even [more and more] as often as water was poured into it. (O, K.) [See also 8, and R. Q. 2.]

R. Q. 2. تَكَفَّفَ He erected himself, sitting, as often as he filled his belly, (Lth, K,) becoming filled so that he could not breathe, (K,) after being seen to be in a bending posture, (Lth,) while eating. (K.) — It (a skin for water or milk) became filled, or full. (TA.) [See also 8, and R. Q. 1.]

كَفَّ [originally an inf. n. — Used as a simple subst.,] † Grief, or disquietude, or anxiety, that fills the bosom: so in the saying of 'Omar Ibn-'Abd-el-Azeer, in speaking of death. وَكَفَّ لَيْسَ وَكَفَّ, meaning And grief, &c., that is not like other grief, &c., but more vehement. (TA.) [See also كَفَّ.] — It is also used as an epithet: you say † رَجُلٌ كَفَّ † A man whom affairs oppress, or distress, and overcome, so that he is unable to perform them. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — And رَجُلٌ كَفَّ † A man, hard, or difficult, in disposition. (S, L: in some copies of the former, لَفَّ كَفَّ.) ISd thinks that كَفَّ is here an imitative sequent. (TA in art. لَفَّ, q. v.)

كَفَّ Repletion, or the state of being much filled, with food or drink: (M, Mgh,\* K:) and a thing that befalls (S, A, K) a man, (S,) or an animal, (A,) in consequence of impletion [or repletion] with food: (S, A, K:) pl. اِكْفَافٌ. (TA.) Hence the trad. of En-Nakha'ee, اِكْفَافٌ عَلَى الْاِكْفَافِ مَسْمُومَةٌ مَسْمُومَةٌ [Repletions upon repletions are causes of fattening, rendering heavy or lazy, diseasing]. (TA.)

كِظَاظٌ: see 3, of which it is an inf. n. — Also, † Difficulty, or distress, and fatigue, (K, TA,) in an affair, such as takes away the breath. (TA.) And † Grief, or disquietude, or anxiety, occasioned by war, filling the heart. (L.)

كُظِيطٌ A man replete with food. (Mgh.) — A skin for water or milk filled so as to be made to stretch; as also † مَكْظُوطٌ. (TA.) — † A man oppressed, or distressed [and overcome, (see كَفَّ)] by affairs, so as to be unable to perform them; as also † مَكْظُوطٌ and † مَكْظُوطٌ: (K:) or all these signify † grieved, and full of heaviness. (TA.) — † Angry, or enraged, in the most vehement degree. (TA.) — A state of fulness, or impletion. (TA.) — † A mutual straitening, or crowding together. (TA.) You say, عَلَى بَابِ فُلَانٍ كُظِيطٌ † At the door of such a one is a crowding together. (Har, p. 341.)

هَذَا الطَّعَامُ مَكْظُوطٌ This food is a cause of indigestion, and heaviness of the stomach. (TA.)

مَكْظُوطٌ: } see كُظِيطٌ; the latter in two  
مَكْظُوطٌ: } places.

كظب

1. كَظَبَ, aor. -; inf. n. كُظُوبٌ, He became full of fat: (IAar, K:) like حَظَبَ. (TA.)

كظر

1. كَظَرَ الْقَوْسَ, (K,) aor. -; (TK,) inf. n. كُظْرٌ, (TA,) He made to the bow a كَظْرٌ, or notch to receive the ring of the string. (K.) — كَظَرَ

الزَّنْدَةَ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He cut in the [piece of wood called] زَنْدَةٌ a notch [from which to produce fire]. (K.)

كُظْرُ الْقَوْسِ The notch in the curved extremity of the bow, in which is the string; (Aq, S;) the notch of the bow, into which falls the ring of the string: (A, K:) pl. [of pauc.] اُكْظَارٌ (A) and [of mult.] كِظَارَةٌ and كِظَارَةٌ. (TA.) — كُظْرُ الزَّنْدَةِ The notch [from which the fire is produced] in the [piece of wood called] زَنْدَةٌ. You say † النَّارُ تَسِيلُ مِنْ كُظْرِ الزَّنْدَةِ Fire flows from the notch of the زَنْدَةٌ. (A.)

كُظْرٌ The piece of sinew which is tied upon the base of the notch of an arrow. (IDrd, K.)

كظم

See Supplement.]

كعب

كَعَبَ التَّدْيَ, aor. -; and -; (it seems to be implied in one place in the K, that the aor. is -; but this is not the case; TA,) inf. n. كُعُوبٌ and كَعَابَةٌ (by MF written كَعَابَةٌ) and كُعُوبَةٌ; and † كَعَبَ, inf. n. تَكْعِيبٌ; The girl's breast swelled, or became prominent or protuberant, (K,) and round: (TA:) [or began to swell, &c.: see كَاعَبٌ]; or they use the term تَغْلِيكٌ; then نُهْوٌ; and then تَكْعِيبٌ; [as applied to the successive stages of growth of the breast]. (TA.) كَعَبَتِ كُعُوبٌ, aor. -; (and -; TA,) inf. n. كُعُوبٌ; and † كَعَبَتِ; [and † تَكْعِيبَتِ; (A, TA in art. عَج;)] The girl had breasts beginning to swell, or become prominent, or protuberant: (IAth, S:) [or had swelling, prominent, or protuberant, breasts: see كَاعَبٌ]. — كَعَبَهُ, inf. n. كَعَبٌ, He beat him on a hard, or tough, part; as the head, and the like: (TA:) [and so † كَعَبَهُ: for it is mentioned in the TA, that a certain king was surnamed المَكْعَبِيُّ from his beating the protuberances of people's heads]. — كَعَبَ, aor. -; (K;) and † كَعَبَ, inf. n. تَكْعِيبٌ; (TA;) He filled a vessel (K) &c. (TA.)

2. [كَعَبَ It (a reed, or cane,) put forth, or produced, its jointed stem. — Hence the phrase:] اِنِّي اَرَى الشَّرَّ كَعَبَ † [Verily I see the evil to have grown, like reeds when they put forth their jointed stems.] (TA, voce نَبَّ) — كَعَبَ لَبَبًا He put to her breast-band [the pronoun app. referring to دَابَّةٌ "a beast of carriage"] edges, or borders, like كُعُوبٌ [app. meaning play-bones, or dice, or similar things]. (TA.) — كَعَبَ, inf. n. تَكْعِيبٌ, He folded a garment, or piece of cloth, hard, or firmly, accord. to some, in a square form. (TA.) See also مَكْعَبٌ. — He made it square, (K,) [or rather of a cubic form]. — And see 1 in four places.