

كُتَابٌ (§, art. كَتَبَ, and ك) and كُتَابٌ †, (K,) as also كُتَابٌ, q. v., *An arrow having neither head nor feathers*, (Aṣ, K,) with which boys play: (Aṣ, 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.)

كُتَبٌ and كُتِبَ: see arts. كُتَبَ and كُتِبَ.

كَاثِبَةٌ 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]: (§:) 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. كَوَاتِبٌ (TA) and أَكْثَابٌ (K:) but of the latter pl. ISd remarks, I know not how this is. (TA.) [They put their spears upon the withers of their horses.] يَضْعُونَ رِمَاحَهُمْ عَلَى كَوَاتِبِ خَيْلِهِمْ The last of the above explanations is here assigned to كَوَاتِبٌ. (TA, from a trad.)

كَثَر

1. كَثُرَ, aor. ٢, (§, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. كَثْرَةٌ (Mṣb, TA) and كَثْرَةٌ, or this is erroneous, (Mṣb,) [and perhaps كَثْرَةٌ, and كَثُرَ, or these are simple subst., (see كَثْرَةٌ, below,)] and كَثَارَةٌ, (TA,) *It was, or became, much, copious, abundant, many, numerous, great in number or quantity; it multiplied; it accumulated.* (§, K, TA.) [They multiplied against him and overcame him.] (TA in art. غَرِقَ). [Such a thing proceeded from him, or was done by him, much, or often.] See also 4. = كَانُوا لَهُمْ فَكَثُرُوا لَهُمْ: see 3.

2: see 4.

3. كَانُوا لَهُمْ فَكَثُرُوا لَهُمْ, (§, K,) inf. n. of the former, مُكَاثِرَةٌ, (§,) [and aor. of the latter, accord. to analogy, ٢,] *They contended with them for superiority in number, and overcame them therein*, (§, K, TA,) or surpassed, or exceeded, them in number. (TA.) = See also 10.

4. اِكْثَرَهُ *He made it much, abundant, many, or numerous, he multiplied it*; as also كَثَرَهُ †, (Mṣb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَكْثِيرٌ. (K.) — أَكْثَرْتُ أَكْثَرْتُ مِنْ الشَّيْءِ and مِنْ الشَّيْءِ مِنْهُ and مِنْ الشَّيْءِ 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. (Mṣb.) [You say also] أَكْثَرَ فِي الْكَلَامِ *He spoke, or talked, much; was profuse, or immoderate, in speech, or talk.* And in like manner, كَثُرَ فِي الْأَمْرِ *He did, acted, or occupied himself, much in the affair.* — اِكْثَرَ [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. (§, Mṣb, K.) = اِكْثَرَ It (a palm-tree) produced, or put forth, its طَلْعُ [or spadix], (§, K,) i. e., its كَثْرٌ, 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 لِيَفْهَمَ [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 تَشَبَّعَ, which signifies the same.) You say تَكْتَرُ بِمَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ *He made a boast of abundance, or riches, which he did not possess; syn. تَشَبَّعَ.* (Mṣb, art. شَبَعَ.) And فَلَانَ يَتَكْتَرُ *Such a one makes a vain or false show of abundance or riches with the wealth or property of another.* (§.)

6: i. q. 3 [but relating to more than two]. (§.) [You say] تَكَاتَرُوا *They contended, one with another, for superiority in number.* [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.) — تَكَاتَرَ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ فَقَبْرُوهُ [The people multiplied by degrees against him, and overcame him, or subdued him]. (TA.)

10. اسْتَكْتَرُ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ *He desired, or wished for, much of the thing.* (K.) You say اسْتَكْتَرُ مِنَ الْمَالِ [He desired, or wished for, much of the property]. (A.) — اسْتَكْتَرَهُ الْمَاءَ, and كَثَرَهُ †, *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.) — اسْتَكْتَرُ مِنَ الشَّيْءِ also signifies i. q. أَكْثَرَ مِنْهُ, q. v. (§, Mṣb.) — Also اسْتَكْتَرَهُ *He reckoned it much, abundant, or many.* (Mṣb.) You say هُوَ يَسْتَكْتَرُ الْغَلْبَلِ [He reckons little, or few, much, abundant, or many]. (A.)

Q. Q. 2. تَكُونَرُ *It (dust) was, or became, much, or abundant.* (§.) See كُونَرٌ.

كُتْرٌ: see كَثِيرٌ. = See also كُتْرٌ.

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

كُتْرٌ: see كَثْرَةٌ.

كُتْرٌ (§, Mṣb, K) and كُتْرٌ † (Mṣb, K) The heart, or pith, (syn. جَمَارٌ, §, Mṣb, K, and نَحْمٌ, and جَذَبٌ, TA,) of a palm-tree: (§, Mṣb, K:) of the dial of the Anṣār: (TA:) or its spadix; syn. طَلْعٌ. (§, Mṣb, K.)

كُتْرَةٌ, (§, A, K,) and كُتْرَةٌ † (K,) or the latter should not be used, for it is a bad dial. form, (§,) or it is correct when coupled with قَلَّةٌ, for the sake of assimilation, (TA,) and كُتْرَةٌ †, though the first is the best known, (Ibn-Allán, in his Sharḥ el-Iktirāḥ,) or the last is not allowable, (TA,) and كُتْرٌ †, (§, A, K,) and كُتْرٌ †, (§,) *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.* (§, A, K.) [See also كُتْرٌ.] You say مَا لَهُ قَلٌّ وَلَا كُتْرٌ *He has not little nor much of property.* (§.) And الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى الْعَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ †, (§, A,) and عَلَى الْعَلِّ وَالْكَثْرِ †, (§,) *Praise be to God for little and much.* (§, A.) [كُتْرٌ is explained in the § by كَثِيرٌ, and so in one place in the TA; but it is a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates.] — كُتْرَةٌ is also used to signify *Richness, or wealthiness*; syn. سَعَةٌ. (Mgh.)

كُتْرَةٌ: } see كَثْرَةٌ.
كُتْرَةٌ: }

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

كُتَارٌ: see كُتَارٌ.

كُتِيرٌ (§, A, Mṣb, K) and كُتَارٌ † (§, K) and كُونَرٌ † and كُتْرٌ † and كُتْرٌ † and كُونَرٌ † (K)