

كَانُونَ *A fire-place; a place in which fire is lighted.* (S, K.)

مَنْوُونَ الْفَائِلِ: see a verse of El-Aashà in art. فيل.

مُسْتَقِنٌ فاعل مُسْتَقِنٌ: see مُسْتَقِنٌ.

كنخب

كُنْخَبَةٌ *Confusion of speech, or discourse, by reason of errors, or mistakes.* (Yoo, K.) [App. an inf. n. of which the verb is كُنْخَبَ.]

كنس

كُنَيْسٌ [a kind of roast flesh-meat]: see مَرْمُوضٌ.

كنف

8. اِكْتَنَفَهُ الْقَوْمُ *The people were on his right and left.* (Msb.) — اِكْتَنَفَهُ *It bordered it on either side.*

كُنْفٌ *Vicinity or neighbourhood, or region or quarter or tract, and shadow or shelter or protection.* (K.) — كُنْفَا الْإِنْسَانِ *The man's two sides, right and left.* (TA.)

كُنُوفٌ: see قُدُورٌ, in two places.

كُنَيْفٌ: see زَرْبٌ.

كُنَافَةٌ *A kind of pastry, resembling vermicelli, made of fine flour and water mixed in such proportions as to compose a thin paste, which is poured into a vessel whose bottom is pierced with numerous small holes: the vessel being then moved circuitously over a large round tray of tinned copper, beneath which is a fire, the paste runs in fine streams, is quickly but slightly baked, and swept off. For eating, it is slightly baked with clarified butter (سمن), and then sweetened with honey, or sometimes with treacle, or sugar.* — كُنَافَةٌ *i. q. Pers. رِشْتَهٗ قَطَائِفٌ [Thread kaṭā'if].* (KL) See اِطْرِيَّةٌ.

كُنَافِيٌّ *A maker or seller of كُنَافَةٌ.*

مُكَانِفٌ *A she-camel that lies down behind the other camels.* (Az, cited in L, art. روح.)

كنه

4. اُكْنَهُ: see an ex. in a verse cited voce مَعَسٌ. كُنْهٌ: see نَصٌّ. — كُنْهٌ may often be rendered Entity.

كنى

1. كَنَى *He affixed a كِنَايَةٌ, meaning, with the Koofees, a pronoun, to a verb [&c.]:* (TA in art. ريب:) but accord. to the usage of the verb in two instances in the M and K, voce رَابٌ in art. ريب, it clearly means *he spoke allusively.* — كَنَى بِهِ عَنْ كَدَمٍ *He used it metonymically for such a word or phrase; he alluded thereby to such a thing.*

كُنْيَةٌ *A surname of relationship.*

كِنَايَةٌ *A metonymy: see تَعْرِيفٌ; where the difference between these two words is explained. — Also, An allusion.* (TA.) — Also, and مُكْنَى, accord. to De Sacy, in his Ar. Gr. i. 455, or مُكْنٍ, for I find its plural written in a copy of the § كُنَى, *A pronoun; see كُنَى.*

كِنَايَةٌ and مُكْنَى: see كِنَايَةٌ.

كهب

كُهْبَةٌ, accord. to Ibn El-Aarabee, *Yellowness inclining to redness.* (TA, voce حُسْبَةٌ.)

كهل

8. اِكْتَهَلَ, said of a plant, *It became tall and full-grown:* (TA:) or *it became of its full height, and blossomed:* (S:) see زَاخِرٌ.

كَهْلٌ *Of middle age; or between that age and the period when his hair has become intermixed with hoariness.* See شَبَابٌ; and غَلَامٌ and شَيْخٌ.

كُهُولَةٌ: see شَبَابٌ.

كَاهِلٌ [The withers of a horse, &c.] *i. q. حَارِكٌ: or the anterior portion of the upper part of the back, next the neck, which is the upper third part, containing six vertebræ: or the part between the two shoulder-blades: or the part where the neck is joined to the back-bone; [the base of the neck: see كَيْحٌ].* (K.)

كِهَانَةٌ *Divination; soothsaying.* (K, &c.)

كَاهِنٌ: see عَرَّافٌ and عَائِفٌ.

كو

كُوَّةٌ and كَوَّةٌ (S, Msb, K) and كَوٌّ (K) *A hole, or perforation, or an aperture, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) in a wall (Msb, K) or chamber; (S, Mgh; [a mural aperture;] or the first and second, a small one; and the third, a large one.* (K.) See also مَشْكَاةٌ.

كور

كَارِيٌّ [كَارِيٌّ?] *i. q. غَرِيبٌ, applied to a man.* (AA, in TA, voce غَرِيبٌ.)

كوع

كُوعٌ *The extremity of the radius, or bone of the fore-arm, next the thumb: (S, Msb, K:) or the protuberance formed thereby.*

كوف

5. تَشَامَرٌ: see تَكْوَفٌ.

كُفٌ *Same as كُفٌ (because it is the name*

of the incipient letter of this word: 1001 Nights ii. 304).

كُوفِيَّةٌ *A thing that is worn upon the head; so called because of its roundness, or its being round.* (TA.)

كوم

8. اِكْتَامَرٌ *He walked upon the extremities of his toes, by choice.* (TA, voce حَارِقَةٌ, q.v.)

كون

1. كَانَ *He or it was.* A verb of the class called incomplete, (نَاقِصٌ,) because, with the agent which it comprises, or to which it relates, it cannot constitute a complete proposition; i.e., non-attributive. The other verbs of this class are, اُضْحَى, اُصْبَحَ, صَارَ, ظَلَّ, اُضْحَى, اُمْسَى, اُصْبَحَ, صَارَ, مَا دَامَ, مَا اَنْفَكَ, مَا فَتَيْ, مَا بَرِحَ, مَا زَالَ, بَاتَ, and لَيْسَ. Each of these governs its noun, or subject, in the nom. case, and its enunciative, or predicate, in the acc. case; as, كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا *Zeyd was standing.* — (The ن in يَكُنْ and the like is often irregularly elided.) — كَانَ, divested of all signification of time, is often used as a copula. (See De Sacy's Gr. Ar. i. 196.) So too is كَانِئٌ; for هَذَا كَانِئٌ زَيْدًا and هَذَا زَيْدٌ كَانِئٌ signify the same. (Mughnee, voce اَنَّ.) — كَانَ as a complete, i.e., an attributive, verb, see حَصَلَ, in three places.

5. تَكْوَنٌ *He, or it, received, or took, his, or its, being, or existence; came into existence; originated.*

10. اِسْتَكَانَ *He was, or became, lowly, humble, submissive, or in a state of abasement.* (Har, p. 4, q.v.) See اِسْتَكَنَ in art. سَكَنَ: and see art. كَيْنَ.

نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْحَوْرِ بَعْدَ الْكُوْنِ: see حَوْرٌ and كُوْرٌ.

شَاخٌ: see كُنُوْنَةٌ.

مَكَانَةٌ *A particular place of being or existence.* See an ex. voce نَفْسٌ. — مَكَانَكَ وَزَيْدًا! [Keep where thou art and approach not Zeyd!] Heard by Ks. (L, art. عِنْدَ.) — State, or condition. [Bd, xi. 122, and xxxix. 40.] See art. مَكْنٌ. — هَذَا مَكَانٌ *i. q. مَنَزَلَةٌ.* (Bd, xii. 77.) — هَذَا مَكَانٌ لِقَوْلِنَا كَذَا *This is a ground for our saying thus.* — اُصْبَحَ مَكَانَ كَذَا *It became as, or like, such a thing.* See a verse cited voce رَتَمٌ.

كوى

1. كَوَاهُ *He (a veterinary, and any other, TA) cauterized him; i.e. burned his skin; with an iron, and the like: (K:) or he burned him with fire.* (Mgh.)