

## ط

The sixteenth letter of the alphabet; called طًا [and طا]; the 1 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,] هَذِهِ طَاٌ طَوِيلَةٌ [This is a tall ط]: it is one of the letters termed مَجْهُورَةٌ [or vocal, i. e. pronounced with the voice, and not with the breath only]; and of the letters termed نَطْعِيَّةٌ, like ت and د, because originating from the نَطْع [q. v.] of the roof of the mouth. (TA.) It is substituted for the ت in the measure اِفْتَعَلَ 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 اِظْطَمَّرَ and اِطْبَعَ and اِضْطَرَبَ and اِضْطَبَّرَ, for اِظْتَمَّرَ and اِطْتَبَعَ and اِضْطَرَبَ and اِضْطَبَّرَ; and in حَفِظْتُ and حَفِظْتَ and حَفِظُوا and حَفِظُوا, for حَفِظْتُ and حَفِظْتَ and حَفِظُوا and حَفِظُوا; 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 Yaakooob mentions, on the authority of Aṣ, مَطَّ الحُرُوفِ, for مَدَّ الحُرُوفِ: and AO, المَبْطَأُ, for المَبْدَأُ: and Aboo-Amr Ez-Zâhid, in the Yawâkeet, مَا أَبْعَدَ مَا أَبْعَدَ دَارَكَ, for مَا أَبْعَدَ دَارَكَ. (TA.) = [As a numeral, it denotes Nine.]

## ط

R. Q. 1. طًا, inf. n. طًا, He lowered, or depressed, a thing. (TA.) You say, طًا رَأْسَهُ He lowered his head; (S, K, TA;) and so طًا, alone. (TA.) And طًا عَنِ الشَّيْءِ He lowered his head from the thing. (TA.) And طًا, (S, TA,) occurring in a trad. of 'Othmân, (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 طًا لَهَا تُخْطِئُكَ, 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

thee: applied in relation to the abstaining from exposing oneself to evil. (Meyd.) And طًاتُ She (a woman) lowered her veil, or curtain. (TA.) And طًا يَدَهُ بِالْعِنَانِ He lowered his hand with the rein, for the purpose of [the horse's] running and hastening. (K, TA.) And [hence, perhaps,] طًا فَرَسَهُ He struck his horse with his thighs, to make him go quickly. (K, TA.) And طًا مِنْ فُلَانٍ + He lowered the reputation, or estimation, or dignity, of such a one. (TA.) — He hastened, or was quick. (TA.) You say, طًا فِي مَالِهِ He hastened, and exceeded the usual bounds, in the expenditure of his property. (A, K, TA.) And طًا فِي قَتْلِهِمْ 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. طًا 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, طًا عَلَيَّ [app. meaning + He domineered over me, or exalted himself above me, and I humbled, or abased, myself to him: see طًا مِنْ فُلَانٍ, above]. (TA.)

طًا 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 صَاعٌ and مَعِي. (TA.) — And A short, short-necked, camel. (O, K.)

## طب

1. طَبَّ, aor. ٢, (O, Mṣb, K, TA,) agreeably with analogy in the case of a trans. reduplicative verb [like this], (TA,) and ٣, (K, TA,) which is irregular, (TA,) inf. n. طَبٌّ (O, Mṣb, K, TA) [and app. طَبٌّ and طَبٌّ also accord. to the O and K, but, accord. to the Mṣb, طَبٌّ is the subst. from this verb, and app. طَبٌّ is likewise a simple subst.], He treated medically, therapeutically, or curatively, (O, Mṣb, K, TA) another person (O, Mṣb) [of the body, and in like manner the soul: see طَبٌّ, below]. — And طَبَّبْتُ, with kesr, (S,

O, K,) and طَبَّبْتُ, with fet-h, (O, K,) [third pers. of each طَبَّ, and, accord. to analogy, the aor. of the former is ٢, and of the latter ٣, but from what follows it seems probable that one says also طَبَّبْتُ in the same sense, aor. ٢, unless طَبَّبْتُ have طَبَّبْتُ as an irreg. aor.,] Thou wast, or becamest a طَبِّيبٌ [or physician], not having been such. (S, O, K.) One says, إِنَّ كُنْتَ ذَا طَبِّ فَطَبِّ لِعَيْنِكَ, (S, O, and so in copies of the K,) or لِعَيْنِكَ, (so in other copies of the K,) or لِنَفْسِكَ, (ISk, TA,) and ذَا طَبِّ, and طَبِّ, (S, K,) and فَطَبِّ, and فَطَبِّ; (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] طَبَّ signifies also + He acted with skill, or expertness: [and in this sense likewise the second pers. is probably طَبَّبْتُ and طَبَّبْتُ and طَبَّبْتُ, of which last the inf. n. is app. طَبَّابَةٌ, occurring in one of the phrases here following:] so in the saying, اِصْنَعْ صَنْعَةَ مَنْ طَبَّ لِمَنْ حَبَّ, 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, + اِعْمَلْ فِي هَذَا عَمَلِ مَنْ طَبَّ لِمَنْ حَبَّ [Do thou, in this, the deed of him who acts with skill, or expertness, for him whom he loves]. (M, Mṣb, TA.) And مَنْ حَبَّ طَبَّ, (Meyd,) or مَنْ أَحَبَّ طَبَّ, (K,) + He who loves is skilful, 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 طَبَّبْتُ, as well as طَبَّبْتُ and طَبَّبْتُ, seems to be indicated by the fact that طَبَّابَةٌ, 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, طَبَّابَةٌ, which is agreeable with analogy as inf. n. of a verb of the measure فَعَلَ significant of an art, and is probably correct: Freytag mentions the pl. طَبَّابَةٌ as signifying medical