

مَوْتُ (in some copies of the K, مَوْتُ) A — *mening cat.* (K.)

مَائِيَّة and مَائِيَّة and مَائِيَّة [an epithet of] A *cat.* (K.)

موت

1. مَات, aor. يَمُوتُ, (inf. n. مَوْتُ; Mṣb,) and مَات, (originally مَوْتُ, like خَاف, originally مَات, MF) [sec. per. مَتَّ,] aor. يَمَاتُ, (S, K,) which latter is of the dial. of Teiyi; (TA;) and مَات, (in which the medial radical letter is originally مِ, like بَاعَ, MF) aor. يَمِيْتُ, (K,) a form which some have disapproved; (MF;) and مَات, (originally مَوْتُ, Kr,) sec. pers. مَتَّ, aor. يَمُوتُ, like دَامَ, (originally دَوَّمَ, Kr,) aor. يَدُومُ, (Kr, Mṣb, &c.,) and like the sound verbs نَعِمَ, aor. يَنْعَمُ, and فَضَّلَ, aor. يَفْضُلُ, (TA,) of the class of words in which two dial. forms are intermixed; (Mṣb;) *He died*; contr. of حَيِيَ, (K,) — *He died having passed away from, i. e. leaving behind him, sons and daughters.* And مَاتَ عَنْ ثَمَانِينَ سَنَةً *He died having passed beyond eighty years; i. e. being eighty years old.* — *الْبَيْنُ لَا يَمُوتُ* [The milk will not die], in a saying of 'Omar, in a trad., means, that if a child sucks the milk of a dead woman, it becomes unlawful for him afterwards to marry any of her relations who would be unlawful to him if he sucked her milk while she was living: or it means, that, if milk taken from the breast of a woman is given to a child to drink, and he drinks it, the consequence is the same; that the effect of the milk in producing this consequence is not annulled by its separation from the breast; for whatever is separated from a living being is termed ميت, or dead, except the milk and hair and wool on account of the necessity of making use of these. (TA.) — مَاتَتِ الْأَرْضُ, inf. n. مَوَاتٌ and مَوَاتٌ, † *The land became destitute of cultivation and of inhabitants.* (Mṣb.) — مَاتَ † *It (soil) became deprived of vegetable life.* Hence an expression in the Kṣur, xxx. 18. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † *He became deprived of sensation; [dead as to the senses].* So in the Kṣur, xix. 23: [but this appears to me doubtful]. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † *He became deprived of the intellectual faculty; [intellectually dead;] or ignorant.* Hence an expression in the Kṣur, vi. 122; and another in the Kṣur, xxvii. 82; and xxx. 51. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † [He became as though dead with grief, or sorrow, and fear;] *he experienced grief, or sorrow, and fear, that disturbed his life.* Hence what is said in the Kṣur, xiv. 20. (Az, Er-Rághib.) — مَاتَ † *He or it, was or became, still, quiet, or motionless.* (K.) — مَاتَتِ الرِّيحُ † *The wind became still, or calm.* (TA.) — مَاتَ † *He slept.* (AA, K.)

مَاتَتِ النَّارُ, inf. n. مَوْتُ, † [The fire died away;] *the ashes of the fire became cold, or cool, and none of its live coals remained.* (TA.) — مَاتَ † *It (heat or cold) became assuaged.* (TA.) — مَاتَ † *It (water) became dried up by the earth.* (TA.) — مَاتَ (and † استمات, TA.) † *It (a garment, TA,) wore out; became worn out.* (A, K.) — مَاتَ † *It (a road) ceased to be passed along.* (TA.) — *بَلَدٌ تَمُوتُ فِيهِ الرِّيحُ* [A town, or country, &c., in which the wind becomes broken, or loses its force]. (TA.) — مَاتَ فَوْقَ الرَّجُلِ † *The man slept heavily; became heavy in his sleep.* (TA.) — † *يَمُوتُ مِنَ الْحَسَدِ* [He dies, or will die, of envy]. (TA.) — مَاتَ † *He became poor; was reduced to poverty: he became a beggar.* (TA.) — † *He became base, abject, vile, despicable, or ignominious.* (TA.) — † *He became extremely aged, old and weak, or decrepit.* (TA.) — † *He became disobedient, or rebellious.* Iblees is said, in a trad., to be *أَوَّلُ مَنْ مَاتَ* because he was the first who became disobedient, or rebellious. (TA.) — مَاتَ † *He (a man) became lowly, humble, or submissive, to the truth.* (TA.)

2. مَوْتَتِ الدَّوَابِّ *The beasts of carriage died in great numbers; or deaths amongst them were frequent.* (TA.) — See 4.

3. [ماوته] inf. n. مَمَاوَتَةٌ, *He vied with him in patience, (K,) and in firmness, or steadiness, or the like.* (TA.) [In the K, the inf. n. is expl. by مُصَابِرَةٌ; and in the TA, by مَثَابَتَةٌ also.]

4. مَوْتَهُ and مَاتَهُ (but the latter has an intensive signification, S,) *He (God) caused him to die; put him to death; killed him.* (S, K.) — † *He (a man) lost a son, or sons, by death.* (ISK, S.) — *امات فلان بنين* Such a man lost sons by death. (A.) — *امات* She (a woman, AO, S, K, and a camel, S, K,) lost her offspring by death. (S, K.) — *اماتوا* Death [or a mortal disease] happened among their camels. (K.) — *مَا أَمُوتَ قَلْبُهُ مَا أَمُوتَهُ* [† *How dead is his heart!*] for one does not wonder at any action that does not increase: (S, K:) therefore what is here meant is not literally death. (TA.) — † *اماته* † *He (God) rendered him poor; reduced him to poverty.* (TA, from a trad.) — † *اماته* † *He [or it] caused him to sleep.* Ex., in a prayer said on awaking, *Praise be to God who hath awaked us after having caused us to sleep!* (L.) — † *يُمِيْتُ اللَّيْلُ* † *He sleeps during the night.* (W, p. 9.) — *امات اللحم*, (and † مَوْتَهُ, TA,) *He took extraordinary pains in thoroughly cooking, and in boiling, the meat.* (K.) And in like manner, onions, and garlic, so as to deprive them of their strong taste and odour. (TA.) — *أُمِيَّتِ الخَمْرُ* *The wine was*

*cooked, and ceased to boil.* (TA.) — *اماته* is also employed in various other senses, agreeably with the senses of the primitive verb.]

6. ضَرَبْتُهُ فَمَاتَ † *I beat him and he feigned himself dead, being alive.* (TA.) — † *He pretended to be weak and motionless by reason of acts of devotion and fasting:* [see the act. part. n. below]. (TA.)

10. استمات [He sought death: &c.: see مُسْتَمِيْتُ, دَابَّتْكُمْ, and اسْتَمِيْتُوَا صَيْدَكُمْ, Wait until ye ascertain that your game, and your beast of carriage, has died. (A.) — استمات [properly, He sought, or courted, death;] i. q. استقتل; (S, K; in art. قتل;) meaning he cared not for death, by reason of his courage. (JM, in art. قتل.) — استمات † *He (a man) was pleased with death; content to die.* (TA.) — استمات † *He (a man, TA.) tried every way, or did his utmost, in seeking a thing.* (IAḡr, K.) — استمات, inf. n. اسْتَمَاتٌ, (occurring thus with the final ة elided, (TA,) † *He (a man, and a camel, IAḡr,) became fat after having been emaciated,* (IAḡr, K.) — استمات † *It (a thing) became relaxed, loose, or flabby.* (A.) — استمات † *It attained the utmost degree of softness:* said of a fine skin, that is likened to the thin pellicle that adheres to the white of an egg: and of other things, as also *في* استمات *البين*: and in like manner, *في الصلابة*, in hardness. (TA.) See مُسْتَمِيْتُ. — And see 1.

مَوْتُ (and † مَوَاتٌ, TA,) *Death; lifelessness; contr. of حَيَاة:* (S, TA:) as also † مَوَاتٌ, (S, K,) and † مَمَاتٌ. [Occurring in the Kṣur, vi. 163, xvii. 77, and xlv. 20.] (S, TA, in art. حى, and Jel, in vi. 163.) [See also مَوَاتٌ, below: and see 1.] Or † مَوَاتٌ, signifies much death, like as حَيَوَانٌ signifies much life. (Mṣb, in art. حى.) — المَوْتُ الأَبْيَضُ, and الجَارِفُ, and اللّائِفُ, and الغَاتِلُ, *Sudden death.* (IAḡr, in T and TA, art. فلت.) — المَوْتُ الأَحْمَرُ *Death by slaughter with the sword.* (IAḡr, in T, TA, art. فلت.) — المَوْتُ الأَسْوَدُ *Death by drowning, and by suffocation.* (IAḡr, in T and TA, art. فلت.) — † *بنات المَوْتِ* [The daughters of death;] meaning deadly arrows. (A, TA, voce جَعْبَةٌ, q. v.)

مَوَاتٌ: see مَيِّتٌ. — أَرْضٌ مَيِّتَةٌ: see مَيِّتٌ: *Unfruitful land; like as ارض حية means fruitful land, or land abounding with herbage.* (TA, in art. حى.) — مَيِّتَةٌ *Carrion:* whatsoever hath not been killed in the manner prescribed by the law. (K, Jel, ii. 168.) See مَيِّتٌ.

مَوْتَةٌ † *A fainting, or swoon; (K;) and languor in the intellect:* (TA:) or [an affection] like a fainting, or swoon: (Lḡ:) *madness, or insanity, or diabolical possession; syn. جُنُونٌ;* (AO, K;) because it occasions a stillness like