

in the TA,) are ascribed to it:] it is hot, attenuant, resolutive, diuretic, has the property of stopping hæmorrhage, and is beneficial as a remedy against the نقرس [i. e. gout, or particularly podagra,] and epilepsy (الصرع), even by its being suspended [on the patient]. (K.) [See also يبروخ, in art. برح.]

فت

1. فَتَّ (S, M, O, Mṣb,) aor. 2, (M, Mṣb,) inf. n. فَتَّ (Lth, T, M, Mṣb, K,) He crumbled a thing, or broke it into small pieces, with his fingers: (Lth, T, TA:) or he broke (a thing, M) with his fingers: (M, K:) or [simply] he broke a thing: (S, O:) or (M) he bruised, or brayed, (M, K,) a thing: (M:) and فَتَّت (M, TA,) inf. n. فَتَّت (O,) signifies the same; (M, TA;) or [rather] he broke [a thing, or crumbled it with his fingers,] much. (O.) You say of a man, فَتَّ الخبز (A, Mṣb,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (Mṣb;) and فَتَّتَه; He crumbled the bread with his fingers. (A.) — [Hence,] one says, ذَا مِثَا يَفْتُ كَبِدِي † [lit. This is of what crumbles, or crushes, my liver; like as we say, "of what breaks my heart"]. (A, TA.) — And كَلَّمَهُ فَتَّ فِي سَاعِدِهِ † He told him, or spoke to him, of a thing, and it [crushed, or] weakened, or enervated, him. (M, K,* TA.) And فَتَّ فِي عَضُدِي وَهَدَّ رُغْنِي (O, TA) † He broke my strength, and dispersed, or separated, my assistants. (TA.) And فَتَّ فِي عَضُدِ فُلَانٍ i. e. فِي أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ i. e. فَتَّ فِي عَضُدِ فُلَانٍ † He sought to injure such a one by diminishing, or impairing, [in number or power,] the people of his house. (T, O. [See also art. عضد.]) The verb in this phrase is also used in the pass. form. (O.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

5: see the paragraph here following.

7. انْفَتَّتْ It became crumbled, or broken into small pieces, with the fingers: (TA:) or it became broken with the fingers: (M, TA:) or [simply] it became broken: (S, O:) or it became bruised, or brayed: and فَتَّتَتْ signifies the same; (M, TA;) or [rather] it became broken [or crumbled with the fingers] much. (S, O.)

R. Q. 1. فَتَّتَتْ [inf. n. of فَتَّتَتْ] The drinking, of camels, less than satisfies thirst. (O, K.) — [And it is also trans.:] one says of a pastor, فَتَّتَتْ إِبِلَهُ He drove back his camels from the water when they had not satisfied their thirst. (IAṣr, T, O.) — And فَتَّتَتْ إِلَيْهِ, inf. n. فَتَّتَتْ, He spoke secretly to him: one says, مَا هَذِهِ الدَّنْدَنَةُ وَالْفَتَّتَةُ [What is this whispering, and secret speaking?]. (A, TA.)

فَتْ A fissure in a rock: (IAṣr, T, O, K,) as also فَتَّتَتْ (IAṣr, T:) pl. فَتَّتَات. (IAṣr, T, O.) — مَا فِي يَدِي مِنْكَ حَتْ وَلَا فَتَّ There is not in my hand, from thee, aught. (O.) — أَوْلَيْكَ أَهْلُ

فَتْ and فَتَّتَتْ (Fr, T, O, K*) and فَتَّتَتْ (Fr, T, K) Those are the people of a house dispersed, or scattered. (Fr, T, O, K*.)

فَتْ and فَتَّتَتْ: see what next precedes.

فَتَّة (M, A, and so in some copies of the S,) or فَتَّة (so in other copies of the S,) or both, (K,) or the latter and فَتَّة (T, O,) The thing, (S, O,) or piece of dung, (T, M, A, K,) [i. e.] of dry dung, (CK,) of the camel, (T, M, A, K,) or of the horse or any solid-hoofed animal, (T,) that is broken, or crumbled, (S, M, A, O, K,) and put beneath the زَنْدَة (T, S, O,) or put beneath the زَنْد, on the occasion of striking fire, (M,) [i. e.] in which one strikes fire. (K.) [Hence,] one says, فُلَانٌ لَا يَسَاوِي فَتَّةً meaning [Such a one is not worth] a crumbled piece of dung of the camel. (A.) — Also, i. e. فَتَّة and فَتَّة (K,) or the latter [only], (AA, T, O,) A كُنَّة [i. e. lump, or compact portion,] of dates. (AA, T, O, K.)

فَتَّة and فَتَّة: see the next preceding paragraph; the former in two places.

فَتَات Broken bits or particles, (T, S, M, A, O, Mṣb, K,) and (A) such as have fallen off, (T, A,) of a thing, (S, O, Mṣb,) [as] of coloured wool, (T, A,) and of wool in general, (T,) and of musk, and [crumbs] of bread. (A.)

فَتَوْتُ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

مَفْتُوتٌ i. q. فَتَّتَتْ [i. e. Crumbled, or broken into small pieces, with the fingers: or broken with the fingers: or simply broken: or bruised, or brayed]; (T, S, M, O, Mṣb, K;) as also فَتَوْتُ (M, K.) — And particularly, (Lth, T, S, M, A, Mgh, O, Mṣb,) and so فَتَوْتُ (S, M, A, Mgh, O,) Crumbled bread, (Lth, T, S, &c.,) like سَوِيْق (A, Mgh.) فَتَيْتَةٌ has a more special signification than فَتَّتَتْ, [being a n. un., meaning A mess of crumbled bread,] (Mgh, Mṣb,) and is said to be eaten by a woman in order that she may become fat. (Mgh.) — And فَتَيْتَةٌ signifies also A thing that falls, (Lth, T, M,) and becomes crumbled, (Lth, T,) or breaks off. (M.)

فَتَيْتَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

بَيْنَهُمْ فَتَاتٌ Between them is secret speaking, [or between them are secret speakings, for فَتَاتٌ is app. pl. of the inf. n. فَتَّتَتْ used as a simple subst., (see R. Q. 1,)] not heard nor understood [by others]. (O, K.)

مَفْتُوتٌ: see فَتَيْتَةٌ.

فتا

1. مَا فَتَيْتُ (Fr,* T, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2; (Fr, T, Mṣb;) and مَا فَتَيْتُ [aor. 2;] (K;) and مَا فَتَيْتُ (Fr,* T, K,) aor. 2; (Fr, T;) He did not cease [doing a thing; being incomplete, or non-attributive, verbs]; (T, Mṣb, K;) as also مَا أَفْتَيْتُ (AZ, T, K;) this last of the dial. of Temeem; (AZ, T, M;) the first of the dial. of Keys and

others: (AZ, T:) you say مَا فَتَيْتُ أَذْكَرَهُ (AZ, T, S, O, Mṣb,*) or مَا فَتَيْتُ أَفْعُلُ (M,) and مَا فَتَيْتُ (AZ, T, S, O, M,) aor. 2, inf. n. فَتَيْتُ (AZ, T, M) and فَتَيْتُ; (M;) and مَا فَتَيْتُ, aor. 2; (Fr, O;) and مَا أَفْتَيْتُ; (AZ, T, S, M, O;) I did not cease [remembering him, or doing such a thing]: (AZ, T, S, M, O, Mṣb:*) these verbs are used only in negative phrases, in this sense; but sometimes the particle of negation is suppressed, it being, however, meant to be understood; (T, S, M;) as in تَاللَّهِ تَفْتًا تَذْكُرُ يُوْسُفَ (T, S, O, K,) in the Kur [xii. 85], (T, S, O,) meaning مَا تَفْتًا (S, O, K,) thus in all the copies of the K [and in the S and O], but correctly لَا تَفْتًا [i. e. By God, thou wilt not cease remembering Joseph,] accord to all the grammarians and the expositors of the Kur-án: (TA:) for the oath that is not accompanied by the sign of affirmation denotes negation. (Bd in xii. 85.) — And فَتَيْتُ نَبِيَّهُ وَأَنْقَدَعَ عَنْهُ (O, K,) inf. n. فَتَيْتُ (O,) He forgot it, and abstained, or desisted, from it; (O, K,) and so in some copies of the K; in other copies of the K انقَدَعَ or انغدغ; [both of which are evidently mistranscriptions;] namely, an affair, or event: (O, TA:) or this is used only in negative phrases. (K.) — فَتَيْتُ, as a complete [i. e. an attributive] verb, signifies He stilled, quieted, or made to cease, syn. سَكَّنَ, or, as some say, (TA,) he abated, or allayed, syn. كَسَّرَ, and extinguished: thus says Ibn-Málik, as on the authority of Fr; and it is correct: AḤei has erred in charging him with having committed a mistake: (K, TA:) for he says that it is a mistranscription for فَتَيْتُ, with the three-pointed ث: it is mentioned also by IḲoot and IḲṭṭ: and Fr states that one says, فَتَيْتُهُ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ meaning I made him to cease (سَكَّنْتُهُ) from the affair: and فَتَيْتُ النَّارَ meaning I extinguished the fire. (TA.)

4: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

فتح

1. فَتَحَ (S, A, MA, Mṣb, K, &c.,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. فَتَحَ (Mṣb,) He opened, (MA,) i. q. فَرَجَ, (Mṣb,) and [app. he unlocked,] contr. of أَغْلَقَ, (Mṣb, K,) a door; (S, A, MA, Mṣb;) and so فَتَحَتْ, and فَتَحَ; (K;) or you say فَتَحَتْ الأبوابَ [I opened the doors], this verb being with teshdeed to denote multiplicity [of the objects]; (S;) and فَتَحَ signifies the same as فَتَحَ; (S,* K;) i. e. each of these signifies he opened a door; (TK;) you say فَتَحْتُ الشَّيْءَ and فَتَحْتُ [I opened the thing; and the former signifies also I sought, or demanded, the opening of the thing]; (S, TA;) and فَتَحَ الْبَابَ [He came opening the door; or seeking, or demanding, the opening of the door; the latter being the more obvious meaning]. (A, TA.) —