(ISd, K;) he did not void either thin dung or urine, his belly being bound: (Az:) or he (a sheep, or goat, ISk, S) became swollen, or inflated, in his belly, in consequence of eating [the herb حَنْدُقُوق (ISk, S, K,\*) which is the ذُرُق [i. e. the herb lotus, melilot, or bird's-foot-trefoil]: (ISk, S:) or he (a beast) lighted upon good pasturage, and ate immoderately, so that he became swollen, or inflated, and died: (Z, IAth:) or, in speaking of a horse, you do not say, صَبِطَ الفَرسُ, but because , مَوْقَفُهُ or مَاصِرَتُهُ , or مَعبطَ قُصَيْرَى الفَرَس it means that the horse's belly became swollen, or inflated: (ISd, Z, L:) you say also, حبط بطنه his belly became swollen, or inflated, so that he died: (Az, TA:) or his (a man's) belly became swollen, or inflated, by food &c.: (Mbr, TA in art. عبطًا:) and غبط is also said of the skin, meaning it became swollen, or inflated. (TA.) [See also Q. Q. 3; and see below.] \_ Hence, app., i.e. from said of the belly, (Az, TA,) or it is from this verb said of a beast, (Z, IAth, TA,) حَبِطَ عَهَلُهُ (Az, Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ, &c.,) aor. -; (Az, Msb, K;) and أَجُبُطُ, aor. -; (AZ, Az, Msb, K;) the latter, says Az, heard by AZ from an Arab of the desert, but I have not heard it on any other authority; (TA;) inf. n. حُبُطُ (Az, S, K, [but in the Msb it seems to be indicated that it is بخبط with the ب quiescent, (Az, S,) thus differing from the inf. n. of said of the belly, (Az, TA,) and حُبُوطٌ, (Az, S, Msb, K,) which latter, accord. to AZ, is the inf. n. of عَبُطُ like ضُرَبُ; (T, TA;) ‡ His work, or deed, became null, or void, or of no account; it went for nothing; it perished; (Az, Msb, TA;) for like as he of whom one says مُبطُ بُطُنُهُ perishes, so does the work, or deed, of the hypocrite: (Az, TA:) or it became ineffective of reward; its reward became annulled. (S, K.) And hence also, (Z, TA,) مُبطُ رُمُهُ, aor. -, (Z, Msb, K, TA,) but not أُحَبُطُ also, as is implied in the K, (TA,) and in this case the inf. n. is (Msb, \*TA,) with the → movent, (TA,) ‡ His blood (the blood of one slain, K) went for nothing; unretaliated, and uncompensated by a mulct. (Msb, K, TA.) \_\_\_ said of the water of a well, i.q. أُحْبُطُ, q. v. (TA.) \_\_ Said of a wound, (S, Ibn-'Abbad, K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. with fet-h to the بحبط, (S, K,) It had scars remaining after having healed: (Ibn-'Abbad, K:\*) or it broke open again; or became recrudescent; syn. عرب [which has the signification given above on the authority of Ibn-'Abbad as well as what follows it] and نُكسَ. (Ş.) [See also [.below حَبُطُ

4. [مُطعً seems to signify, in its primary acceptation, He made him, (namely a beast,) or it, (the belly,) to be in the state termed مُعَمَّلُ أَلَّهُ لَمُ اللَّهُ ا

الْبَا أُرْسُلُ كُلُّهَا أُرْسُلُ كُلُهَا أُرْسُلُ كُلُهُا أُرْسُلُ كُلُهُ أُرُسُلُ كُلُهُا أُرْسُلُ كُلُونُ كُلُونُ كُلُونُ كُلُونُ كُلُهُ اللّهُ لِلْكُلُهُ لِللْمُ لُلِكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُلُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لِلْكُمْ لِلْكُمُ لِلْكُمُ لِلْكُمُ لِلِكُمْ لُلِكُمْ لِلْكُمُ لُلِكُمُ لِلْكُمُ لِلْكُمُ لِلْكُمُ لِلْل

Q. Q. 3. احبنطى He (a man, TA) was, or became, swollen, or inflated, in his belly: (K, TA:) he (a man) was short and bigbellied: (S:) he (a man) was, or became, filled with wrath, or rage; or by repletion of the belly; as also احبنط (TA.) [See 1.]

inf. n. of حَبط , q. v.:] A beast's having the belly swollen, or inflated, so that what is in it does not come forth, in consequence of eating much: (S:) or pain in the belly, of a camel, from pasture which he finds unwholesome, or from herbage of which he has eaten much, so that he becomes swollen, or inflated, therefrom, (ISd, K,) in his belly, (TA,) and nothing comes forth from him: (ISd, K:) or a swelling, or inflation, of the belly, (K,) or a beast's having the belly swollen, or inflated, (ISk, S,) from eating [the herb called] ذرق (ISk, S, K:) [see 1:] and a swelling in the udder or other thing: (K:) or, accord. to the M, the slightest swelling in the udder: or, as some say, swelling, or inflation, wherever it be, from disease or other cause. (TA.) إِنَّ مِمَّا يُنْبِتُ الرَّبِيعُ مَا يَقْتُلُ, It is said in a trad. [Verily, of what the (rain, or season, called) ربيع causes to grow, is what kills by inflation of the belly, or nearly does so]. (S, TA.) \_\_\_ The scars, or marks, of a wound, or of whips, upon the body, after healing: or the swollen scars, or marks, (of whips, TA,) not lacerated: when angled and bleeding, they are termed عُلُوب [pl. of عُلْب]: (K:) the excrescent flesh upon the scars of wounds. (Sgh.)

part. n. of خبط ; A camel [or other beast having his belly swollen, or inflated, so that what is in it does not come forth, in consequence of eating much: or] having pain in the belly, from pasture which he finds unwholesome, or from herbage of which he has eaten much, so that he is swollen, or inflated, therefrom, [in his belly,] and nothing comes forth from him: (K:) [see بَاطَى (K) and مُرَسَّ حَبِطُ الْقَصَيْرَى A horse swollen, or inflated, in the flanks. (TA.)

to go for nothing; to perish; (Msb, K,\*TA;) to be ineffective of reward; or he annulled its reward. (S.) So it signifies in the Kur [xxxiii. 19, &c.]: and you say, الشَّعْبُ مَا يَعْبُلُ صَالِحًا أَتْبَعُهُ مَا signifying "the being the disease in which the belly is swollen, or inflated, from eating [the herb called] (K:) or, as Az says, accord to some, it is with the pointed في from الشَّعْبُهُ مَا signifying "the being"

in a state of commotion, agitation, convulsion, to a state of commotion, agitation, convulsion, to fif he do a good deed, he makes to follow it that tumult, or disturbance." (TA.)

and نَجْنُطُى, with tenween, and أَجَنُطُى the I [which latter is written in the former word being added to render the word quasi-coordinate to سَفَرْجَلٌ, (Ṣ, TA,) the derivation being from Li, (TA,) A man short and bigbellied; (Ṣ, TA;) as also حَبُنُطَاةٌ and الله فَعَبُنُطُاءٌ: (Ṣ:) [see the last of these words below: ] or filled with nrath, or rage; or by repletion of the belly; (K;) as also حَبُنْطُى and حَبُنْطُاهُ : (Ks, Lh:) and this last, a woman short, ugly, and bigbellied; (K;) also related with . [i. e. حَبَنْطَأَةُ, or, as it is written in the L, حَبُنْطُا رُقْ, but this I think a mistranscription]. (TA.) When you form the dim., you may reject the ن, and change the ! [which is the final letter] into رضي so that [the dim. becomes originally حبيطى, for which, accord to a well-known rule,] you say بمبيط , with kesr to the لم and with tenween; for the I is not to denote the fem. gender, that the letter preceding it should be with fet-h, as in [مُثَيْرَى and الْبُشَيْرَى the dims. of مُبْلَى and نَشْرَى you may also retain the ن, and reject the i; saying المُنْبُطُ and thus you may do in the case of any noun having two letters added for the purpose of quasi-coordination: you may also put a compensation for the letter rejected in either place, or not: if you put a compensation in the former instance, you say رُحَيُطِيُّ, with teshdeed to the در and with kesr to the ; and in the latter instance, you say المُعْنَيْطُ (S, O,

or inflated, in his belly: (TA:) or filled with anger: (AZ, TA:) or who becomes angry, deeming a thing slow or tardy or late: (IAth, TA:) or refraining as one who seeks or desires, not as one who refuses: (TA:) or the former, becoming angry; and the latter, swollen, or inflated: (IB, TA:) or the former, deeming a thing slow or tardy or late; and the latter, bigbellied: and the latter also signifies cleaving to the ground. (TA.) See also

## حبق

1. حَبْقَ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K̩,) said of a goat, (Lth, TA,) or mostly said of the camel and of the goat, (K̄,) and sometimes of a man, (TA,) or جَبَقَ (K̄,) and sometimes of a man, (TA,) or جَبَقُ (K̄,) and عَبْقُ (Mṣb, K̄) and مُبَاقً (K̄,) He, or she, broke wind. (Ṣ, Mṣb, K̄.) — [Hence,] يَحْبِقُونَ عَلَى فُلُانِ † They revile such a one; and act in an ignorant, or a silly, or foolish, and a wrong manner towards him. (TA.)

خَبِقْ see خَبِقْ.