

person or place,] is like نَجَشَ الصَّيْدَ. (Ibn-'Abbād.)

2: see 1.

5: تَهَبَشَ: see 1, in three places. — Also, and اهتَبَشَ, It became collected; or it collected itself: or the former, it became collected, or it collected itself, from several places: syns. تَجَمَّعَ and اجْتَمَعَ. (K.) And تَهَبَشَ القَوْمُ The company of men became collected as an army, or a military force; or collected itself into an army, or a military force. (TA.)

8: see 1, in two places: — and see 5.

هَبَاشَةٌ i. q. هَبَاشَةٌ; (S, K;) i. e., What is collected, of men, and of property: (S, TA:) a company, or body, of men, not of one tribe: (TA, in art. حَبَشَ:) and what one gains or earns, and collects, of property: pl. هَبَاشَاتٌ. (TA.)

هَبَّاشٌ One who collects; and who gains, or earns, or seeks sustenance: (S:) or who does so much: (Lth, K, TA;) and who exercises art, craft, cunning, or skill, in the management of his affairs, for his family, or household. (Lth, TA.)

مَهْبُوشٌ Collected; and gained or earned. (S, TA.)

هبط

1. هَبَطَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. َ and ُ, (Mṣb, K,) but the latter is of rare occurrence, (Mṣb,) inf. n. هَبُوطٌ, (S, K,) of that whereof the aor. is َ, and of that whereof the aor. is ُ; (TA;) or of the latter only, that of the former being هَبِطَ; (Mṣb;) He, or it, (said of water &c., Mṣb,) descended: (S, Mṣb, K;) and تَهَبَّطَ he descended, or went down, or went down a declivity; and it sloped down; syn. انْحَدَرَ; (TA;) and تَهَبَّطَ signifies the same as this last; or † he became lowered, or degraded; syn. اِنْحَطَّ; (K;) being quasi-paes. of أَهْبَطَهُ, (S, TA,) and it may be also of هَبِطَهُ, as is said in the M. (TA.) You say, هَبَطْنَا فِي هَبْطَانٍ [We descended a difficult declivity]. (A, in art. حَادِر.) And هَبَطَ الوَادِي, (Bd, ii. 58, and Mṣb,) [as though it were trans., for فِي الوَادِي,] inf. n. هَبُوطٌ, (Mṣb,) We descended into the valley. (Bd, Mṣb.) And هَبَطَ مِنْهُ He came forth from it. (Bd, ubi supra.) It is said in the Kur, ii. 58, اِهْبُطُوا مِصْرًا Descend ye into Misr: (Bd:) accord. to one reading, اِهْبُطُوا. (Bd, TA.) You say also هَبَطَ بَدَدٌ كَذَا He entered such a town or country. (K.) And اِهْبَطْتُ مِنْ مَوْضِعٍ إِلَى مَوْضِعٍ I removed him from a place to a place. (Mṣb.) — هَبِطَ also signifies † The falling into evil: (K, TA:) and † the being, or becoming, low, abject, mean, or vile: (TA:) and † the suffering loss, or diminution. (K, TA.)

You say, هَبَطَ مِنْ مَنَزَلَتِهِ † He fell from his honourable station. (TA.) [See also 7, mentioned above.] And هَبَطَ فُلَانٌ † Such a one became low, abject, mean, or vile. (TA.) And هَبَطَ مِنَ الخَشْيَةِ † He became mean, or abject, and lowly, or submissive, from fear. (TA.) [See Kur, ii. 69.] And هَبَطَ القَوْمُ, aor. َ, † The people, or company of men, became in a state of abasement and diminution. (TA.) Whence the trad., (TA,) اللَّهُمَّ غَبِطًا لَا هَبِطًا, (S, TA,) i. e. نَسَأَلُكَ † O God, we ask of Thee a good state, or condition, and we put our trust in Thee for preservation that we may not become brought down from our state]: (S:) mentioned [and explained] before, in art. غَبِطَ, q. v. (TA.) [But in this instance, هَبِطًا may be regarded as the inf. n. of the trans. v. to be mentioned below.] You say also, هَبِطْتُ إِيْلَى هَبِطْتِ, aor. َ, inf. n. هَبُوطٌ, † My camels, and my sheep, or goats, suffered loss, or diminution: and in the same sense هَبِطَ is said of flesh, and of fat, and of fatness. (TA.) And هَبِطَ ثَمَنُ السِّلْعَةِ † The price of the commodity, or article of merchandise, became diminished, or lessened, (S, Mṣb, K, TA.) below its former full rate; (Mṣb;) became lowered, or abated. (TA.) And هَبِطَ العِدْلُ † The counterpoising portion of the load became adjusted or arranged, made even, or made easy, upon the camel. (TA.) — هَبَطَهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ُ, (K,) inf. n. هَبِطٌ, (S,) He made him, or it, (namely water, &c., Mṣb,) to descend; (S, Mṣb, K;) [he sent, or cast, him, or it, down;] as also أَهْبَطْتُمُ السَّنَةَ إِلَى هَبِطَةٍ. (K.) You say, هَبِطَتِ السَّنَةُ إِلَى الأَمْصَارِ [The year of dearth, or drought, caused them to go down to the cities, or great towns]. (A, in art. حَسْر.) And هَبِطَهُ بَلَدٌ كَذَا He, or it, caused him to enter such a town or country. (K.) [And هَبِطَ بِهِ عَلَى مَكَانٍ He, or it, made him to alight upon a place: see an ex. voce زَجَّ — † He lowered him, or degraded him, from his state, or condition; (Fr;) as also أَهْبَطَهُ; (Fr, S;) i. e., God did so; (Fr;) or a man: (S:) it (time, or fortune,) caused his wealth, and his goodness or beneficence, to go away, after he had abounded therein. (TA.) — هَبِطَ المَرَضُ لِحَمِهِ † The disease rendered him lean; emaciated him: (S, K:) or diminished his flesh. (TA.) — هَبِطَ هَبِطٌ, (S, K,) inf. n. هَبِطٌ, (K,) † He (God, K, or a man, S) diminished, or lessened, the price of the commodity, or article of merchandise; (S, K;) he lowered, or abated, it; (TA;) as also أَهْبَطَهُ, said of a man: (A'Obeid, S, M:) or † he diminished somewhat from the price; and sometimes أَهْبَطَهُ is used in this sense. (Mṣb.) — هَبِطَ العِدْلُ † He adjusted or arranged, made even, or made easy, the counter-

poising portion of the load upon the camel. (TA.) — هَبِطَ فُلَانًا He beat, or struck, such a one. (K.)

4: see هَبَطَهُ, in five places.

5: } see هَبِطَ, first sentence.

7: }

هَبِطَةٌ A low, or depressed, piece of land or ground; (Mgh, K;) contr. of صَعْدَةٌ. (Mgh.)

هَبُوطٌ A declivity, or declinal place: a place of descent, or by which one descends; (S, Mṣb, K;) a place which brings one down from a higher to a lower place. (Az, TA.)

هَبِيطٌ † Lean, or emaciated, by reason of disease; as also مَهْبُوطٌ: (K:) both are applied to a camel, signifying whose fatness has become diminished; as also هَابِطٌ: (TA:) and the first, to a she-camel, signifying lean, and lank in the belly; (AO, S;) or to a wild bull, to which a she-camel is likened in respect of her swiftness, and her briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness: (IB:) and † the second signifies rendered lean, or emaciated, by disease, so that his flesh quivers. (TA.)

هَابِطٌ [act. part. n. of I, both intrans. and trans.] The rájiz says,

- مَا رَاعِنِي إِلَّا جَنَاحُ هَابِطَا •
- عَلَى البُيُوتِ قُوْطُهُ العَلَابِطَا •

[Nothing surprised me but the wolf sending down upon the tents his flock of sheep, or goats, fifty or more in number]: he means مَهْبِطًا قُوْطُهُ: so says ISd: or he may mean هَابِطًا عَلَى قُوْطِهِ [descending upon his flock, &c.]; making هَابِطَا trans. by ellipsis: (TA:) جَنَاح, in this verse, is the name of a wolf. (TA, in art. جَنَح) — See also هَبِيطٌ.

مَهْبِطُ الوَحْيِ [The place of descent of revelation;] a name of Mekkah. (Mṣb, TA.)

مَهْبُوطٌ † A man whose state, or condition has become unsound. (TA.) — See also هَبِيطٌ, in two places.

[هبع, &c.]

See Supplement.]

هت

1. هَتَّ, aor. َ, inf. n. هَتِيْتُ, He (a بَكْر, or young camel,) uttered a sound resembling a squeezing of the voice (شبه العصر للصوت): you say, of a بَكْر, observes Az, يَهْتُ, inf. n. as above; then, يَكْتِشُ, inf. n. كَشَيْشَ; then يَهْتِرُ, inf. n. هَتَّ, aor. ُ, inf. n. هَتَّ, He uttered the letter hemzeh. (L.) [See مَهْتُوتٌ.] —