

(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 called] ذُرْقُ, (ISk, S, K,\*) which is the herb *lotus, melilot, or bird's-foot-trefoil*: [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, I Ath:) or, in speaking of a horse, you do not say, حَبِطُ الْفَرَسِ, but حَبِطُ قَصِيرِي الْفَرَسِ, or حَبِطُ قَصِيرَتِهِ, or حَبِطُ مَمُوقَتِهِ, because it means that the horse's belly became swollen, or inflated: (ISd, Z, L:) you say also, حَبِطُ بَطْنِهِ 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. حَبِطٌ:) and حَبِطٌ is also said of the skin, meaning it became swollen, or inflated. (TA.) [See also Q. Q. 3; and see حَبِطٌ below.] — Hence, app., i. e. from حَبِطٌ said of the belly, (Az, TA,) or it is from this verb said of a beast, (Z, I Ath, TA,) حَبِطُ عَمَلِهِ, (Az, S, Mṣb, K, &c.,) aor. ʿ; (Az, Mṣb, K;) and حَبِطٌ, aor. ʿ; (AZ, Az, Mṣb, 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. حَبِطٌ, (Az, S, K, [but in the Mṣb it seems to be indicated that it is حَبِطٌ,]) with the ب quiescent, (Az, S,) thus differing from the inf. n. of حَبِطٌ said of the belly, (Az, TA,) and حَبِطٌ, (Az, S, Mṣb, K,) which latter, accord. to AZ, is the inf. n. of حَبِطٌ like ضَرَبٌ; (T, TA;) † His work, or deed, became null, or void, or of no account; it went for nothing; it perished; (Az, Mṣb, TA;) for like as he of whom one says حَبِطُ بَطْنُهُ 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,) حَبِطُ دَمِهِ, aor. ʿ, (Z, Mṣb, K, TA,) but not حَبِطٌ also, as is implied in the K, (TA,) and in this case the inf. n. is حَبِطٌ, (Mṣb,\* TA,) with the ب movent, (TA,) † His blood (the blood of one slain, K) went for nothing; unretaliated, and uncompensated by a mulct. (Mṣb, K, TA.) — حَبِطٌ said of the water of a well, i. q. أَحْبَطُ, q. v. (TA.) — Said of a wound, (S, Ibn-'Abbád, K,) aor. ʿ, (K,) inf. n. حَبِطٌ, with fet-h to the ب, (S, K,) It had scars remaining after having healed: (Ibn-'Abbád, K:\*) or it broke open again; or became recrudescient; syn. عَرِبٌ [which has the signification given above on the authority of Ibn-'Abbád as well as what follows it] and نَكَسٌ. (S.) [See also حَبِطٌ below.]

4. [حَبِطُهُ seems to signify, in its primary acceptation, He made him, (namely a beast,) or it, (the belly,) to be in the state termed حَبِطٌ, which see below. — And hence,] حَبِطُ عَمَلِهِ; He (God, S, K, or a man, Mṣb) made his work, or deed, to become null, or void, or of no account; to go for nothing; to perish; (Mṣb, 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, *إِنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا أَتَبَعَهُ مَا*

يُحِبُّهُ وَإِنْ أُرْسَلَ كَلِمًا طَيِّبًا أُرْسَلَ خَلْفَهُ مَا يُحِبُّهُ † [If he do a good deed, he makes to follow it that which annuls it; and if he send forth good words, he sends forth after them that which annuls them]. (TA.) And hence also, (Z, TA,) أَحْبَطُ الدَّمَ † He made the blood to go for nothing; unretaliated, and uncompensated by a mulct. (Mṣb, K,\* TA.)\* — أَحْبَطَهُ الضَّرْبُ The beating made a mark or scar, or marks or scars, upon him. (TA.) = أَحْبَطَ مَاءَ الرَّكِيَّةِ, (K,) inf. n. أَحْبَاطٌ, (AA, S,) The water of the well went away, and did not return (AA, S, K) as it was; (AA, S;) as also حَبِطٌ, aor. ʿ. (TA.) — أَحْبَطَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ He turned away from, avoided, shunned, and left, such a one. (IDrd, K.)

Q. Q. 3. أَحْبَطَى 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 أَحْبَطًا: from حَبِطٌ. (TA.) [See 1.]

حَبِطٌ [inf. n. of حَبِطٌ, 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] ذُرْقُ: (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.) It is said in a trad., *إِنَّ مِمَّا يُنْبِتُ الرَّبِيعَ مَا يَقْتُلُ حَبِطًا أَوْ يُؤْتِرُهُ* [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 mangled and bleeding, they are termed عَلُوبٌ [pl. of عَلَبٌ]: (K:) the excrescent flesh upon the scars of wounds. (Sgh.)

حَبِطٌ part. n. of حَبِطٌ; 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 حَبِطٌ:] pl. حَبَاطَى (K) and حَبَبَةٌ. (M, TA.) You say also *فَرَسٌ حَبِطُ الْقَصِيرَى* A horse swollen, or inflated, in the flanks. (TA.)

حَبَاطٌ The disease in which the belly is swollen, or inflated, from eating [the herb called] ذُرْقُ: (K:) or, as Az says, accord. to some, it is with the pointed خ, from التَّحْبِطُ signifying “the being

in a state of commotion, agitation, convulsion, tumult, or disturbance.” (TA.)

حَبِطٌ: } see حَبِطَى.  
حَبِطَى: }

حَبِطَى, with tenween, and حَبِطًا, the ن and the ل [which latter is written in the former word حَبِطَى] being added to render the word quasi-coordinate to سَفَرَجَلٌ, (S, TA,) the derivation being from حَبِطٌ, (TA,) A man short and bigbellied; (S, TA;) as also حَبِطَاءٌ and مُحَبِطٌ: (S:) [see the last of these words below:] or filled with wrath, or rage; or by repletion of the belly; (K;) as also حَبِطَى and حَبِطَاءٌ: (Ks, Lh:) and this last, a woman short, ugly, and bigbellied; (K;) also related with ء [i. e. حَبِطَاءٌ, or, as it is written in the L, حَبِطَاءَةٌ, but this I think a mis-transcription]. (TA.) When you form the dim., you may reject the ن, and change the ل [which is the final letter] into ي, so that [the dim. becomes originally حَبِطَى, for which, accord. to a well-known rule,] you say حَبِطَى, with kesr to the ط, and with tenween; for the ل is not to denote the fem. gender, that the letter preceding it should be with fet-h, as in [حَبِطَى and حَبِطَى] the dims. of حَبِطَى and حَبِطَى: you may also retain the ن, and reject the ل; saying حَبِطَى: 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 حَبِطَى, with teslheed to the ي, and with kesr to the ط; and in the latter instance, you say حَبِطَى. (S, O, TA.)

حَبِطَى: } see حَبِطَى.  
حَبِطَى: }

حَبِطَى and مُحَبِطَى A man, or child, swollen, or inflated, in his belly: (TA:) or filled with anger: (AZ, TA:) or who becomes angry, deeming a thing slow or tardy or late: (I Ath, 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 حَبِطَى.

### حَبِطٌ

1. حَبِطٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) said of a goat, (Lth, TA,) or mostly said of the camel and of the goat, (K,) and sometimes of a man, (TA,) or حَبِطَتْ, said of a she-goat, (Mṣb,) aor. ʿ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَبِطٌ (S, K) and حَبِطٌ (Mṣb, K) and حَبَاتٌ, (K,) He, or she, broke wind. (S, Mṣb, K.) — [Hence,] *يَحْمَقُونَ عَلَى فُلَانٍ* † They revile such a one; and act in an ignorant, or a silly, or foolish, and a wrong manner towards him. (TA.)

حَبِطٌ: see حَبِطَى.