

كَأَسَات, (K,) without ء. (TA.) It is used metaphorically in relation to every kind of disagreeable, hateful, or evil, things. Thus you say, سَقَاهُ كَأَسًا مِنَ الدَّلِي [He gave him to drink a cup of abasement]: and مِنَ الْفَرْقَةِ [of separation]: and مِنَ الْمَوْتِ [of death]: and مِنَ الْحُبِّ [of love]. (TA.) You say also, سَقَاهُ [He gave him to drink the most bitter cup]; meaning death: (A, TA:) and كُؤُوسَ الْمَنَآيَا [The cups of death; lit., deaths]. (A.) Az. thinks that it may be derived from كَأَصَ فَلَانٌ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ وَالشَّرَابِ, meaning, "Such a one ate and drank much"; because ص and س are interchangeable in many words on account of the nearness of their places of utterance. (TA.)

كَأَا

See كَأَا.

كَال

See Supplement.]

كَان

1. كَانُ فِي خَلْقِهِ He, (a man) was strong in his make (IAqr, in TA, voce كَنَت.)

كَانِي A man strong in his make. (IAqr, in TA, voce كَنَت.)

أَيُّ كَائِنٍ or كَائِي see كَأَا and كَأَا (p. 134 a.)

كَانِي

See art. كَأَا.

كَب

1. كَبَّ, aor. ٢, (inf. n. كَبُّ, TA;) and كَبَّه (K, TA;) He inverted it, or turned it upside-down. (K.) — كَبَّ الْإِنَاءَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. كَبُّ, [He inverted, or turned down, the vessel, so as to pour out its contents]: (TA:) he turned the vessel over upon its head. (Mṣb.) — كَبَّ الْقَصْعَةَ He turned over the wooden bowl upon its face. (TA.) — كَبَّهُ لَوَجْهِهِ, (K,) or كَبَّهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ (see 4), and كَبَّهُ (K) and كَبَّه (S, K,) He prostrated him; threw him down upon his face. (S, K.) [One says,] كَبَّ اللَّهُ عَدُوَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ [May God overthrow, or prostrate, the enemy of the Muslims!]: but one should not say كَبَّ. (S.) See also 4. — He cut, or wounded, a camel in the legs. (TA.) — كَبَّ, (aor. ٢, inf. n. كَبُّ, TA,) † He [convolved, or glomerated, thread, and likewise hair (see فَيْلٌ), or he] made thread [‡c.] into كَبَب [or balls]: (S, K:) or into a كَبَّة [or ball]. (1Sd.) [The verb is used in the present day to

signify He wound thread into a ball, or balls.] See 5. — كَبَّ, [aor., app., ٢,] He, or it, was weighty, or heavy. (K.) See كَبَّة = He kindled, or set on fire, كَبَّ, which is [a plant, or tree, of the kind called] حَمَض. (AA, K.)

2. كَبَّ, inf. n. تَكْبِيبٌ, † He made كَبَاب, or meat cut up, ‡c. (K.)

4. See 1. — اكَبَّ He bent his head down towards the ground; [as also اِنْتَبَّ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ, occurring in the TA, art بَزَز;] bent himself down; stooped. (TA.) [See Kur, lxvii, 22.] — اكَبَّ, (K,) or اكَبَّ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ, (S,) and اِنْتَبَّ, (TA,) quasi-pass. of كَبَّ; He fell prostrate or prone; fell upon his face: (S, K:) the former verb extr. with respect to analogy, (S,) [as quasi-pass. of كَبَّ: see أَحْجَرَ, and أُخْنِجَ]: [and كَبَّ, aor., app., ٢, inf. n. كَبُّ, he fell, having stumbled: for] كَبَّ is the contr. of اِنْتَبَّ. (S, art. تَعَشَّ.) — اكَبَّ لَهُ (i. e., لِلشَّيْءِ, TA) i. q. (as in some copies of the K) or تَجَانَّ (as in others): the latter [meaning He bent down towards it] is probably the correct reading. (TA.) — اكَبَّ عَلَى الشَّيْءِ, (TA,) and اِنْتَبَّ, † He fell to, or set about, doing it. (K.) — اكَبَّ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ يَفْعَلُهُ, and اِنْتَبَّ, [He fell to, or set about, the thing, to do it]. (S.) — اكَبَّ, (i. e., عَلَى عَمَلٍ, TA,) and اِنْتَبَّ, † He kept, or adhered, to it; (K;) i. e., to a work. (TA.)

5. تَكَبَّتِ الْإِبِلُ The camels were prostrated by disease (S, K) or emaciation. (S.) — تَكَبَّ † It (sand) became contracted (by reason of its moisture, TA,) into a compact mass: (S:) or became moist, and, in consequence, compact: whence كَبَّة غَزَل [a ball of spun thread], as indicated by Z in the A. (TA.) — تَكَبَّ He wrapped himself up in his garment: (A:) [as also تَكَبَّبَ فِي ثِيَابِهِ He came wrapped up in his garment. (S.)

6. تَكَابَوْا عَلَيْهِ † They pressed together, or crowded together, upon it. (TA.) [See تَكَاتَوْا, in art. كَت.]

7. اِنْتَبَّ It (a jug, or the like) was, or became, inverted, or turned down, so as to pour out its contents. (IB, in TA, voce غَرَبَ.) — See 4, in five places.

R. Q. 1. كَبَّه He turned him over, one part upon another: or threw him from the top of a mountain or wall. (TA.) See 1, in two places. — كَبَّه, inf. n. كَبَّه, He threw him into a deep place, or hollow. (K.) فَكَبَّوْا فِيهَا [Kur, xxvi, 9 4,] And they shall be thrown prostrate therein: [i. e., into the fire of hell:] (S:) or they shall be collected together and thrown down into

it, namely, the abyss of hell-fire: (Lth:) lit., they shall be thrown so as to turn over and over until at length they come to a stop therein: (TA:) or they shall be thrown into it, one upon another: (Zj:) or they shall be collected together therein. (TA.) — كَبَبُ الْمَالِ He collected together, and brought or put back, the extremities of what was scattered of the wealth or property: [meaning, he collected the camels ‡c. by driving together those that were dispersed:] like كَمَلَهُ and دَبَّكَهُ &c. (L.)

R. Q. 2. تَكَبَّبُوا † They collected themselves together. (TA.) — See 5.

كَبَّ, [coll. gen. n., A plant or tree, of the kind called] حَمَض; (K;) a kind of tree excellent for kindling, the leaves of which make the tails of horses beautiful and long; it has joints and thorns, and grows in fine, or soft, and plain soil: n. un. with ٢: or, accord. to some, it is [a plant, or tree,] of the kind called الْفَلَاةُ: but IAqr says, among the [plants, or trees, called] حَمَض, are the نَجِيل and the كَبَّ. (TA.)

كَبَّة and كَبَّة A charge, an assault, or an onslaught, in war. (K) [And] كَبَّة (S, K) and كَبَّة (K) A single impetus [in some copies of the S, دَفْعَةٌ; in others, and in my copies of the K, دَفْعَةٌ: I prefer the former reading:] in fighting and in running [in the CK, وَالْجَرَى, which is doubtless a mistake]: (S, K:) and vehemence thereof. (TA.) — كَبَّة and كَبَّة A collision between two troops of horses: in the K, بَيْنَ الْخَيْلَيْنِ; but correctly, بَيْنَ الْجَبَلَيْنِ, as in other lexicons. (TA.) — كَبَّة (S, K) and كَبَّة (K) A letting loose, or setting free, horses, (S, K,) upon the race-course, or field, to run, or to charge. (S.) [This is evidently meant in the S as an explanation of the words rendered here "a single impetus" &c.] — كَبَّة (S, K) and كَبَّة (K) The vehemence and assault [in some copies of the S, دَفْعَةٌ: in others, and in my copies of the K, دَفْعَةٌ: I prefer the former reading:] of winter. (S, K.) — كَبَّة النَّارِ A dash, or dashing of the fire [of hell]. (TA.) — كَبَّة and كَبَّة and كَبَّة and كَبَّة and كَبَّة or (accord. to the TA) كَبَّب, A throwing into a deep place, or hollow. (K.) See كَبَّب. — See also كَبَّة.

كَبَّة: see كَبَّة passim. — الْكَبَّ [a mistranscription for الْكَبَّة, as is shown by the next sentence,] What is collected together, of dust, or earth, and of other things. (TA) [See also سَفَاة, voce سَفَاة.] — Hence, (TA,) كَبَّة A جُرُوهَق (which is not an Arabic word, TA, [but arabicized, from the Persian كُرُوهَه guróhah, signifying a ball] of spun thread: (S, K:) or such as is collected together, [or convolved, so as to