

حَبَاسَة: (AA, TA:) and حَبَاسَة and حَبَاسَة signify the same as حَبَسَ: or, accord. to Lth, the حَبَاسَات in a piece of land are what surround a [portion of ground such as is called] دَبْرَة, which is the same as a مَشَارَة, in which the water is confined until they are full, when it is made to flow to other parts: (TA:) or a حَبَس is what is surrounded by dams [or by ridges of earth] which confine, or retain, the water [for irrigation]; as also مَشَارَة and دَبْرَة. (R, TA in art. شور.) — Also Water collected, and having no supply to increase it: (Ibn-'Abbād, K:) thus called by the name of that by which it is confined. (TA.)

حَبَسَة a subst. from احْتَبَسَ [signifying A state of confinement, restriction, limitation, &c.]: you say, حَبَسَتْ الصَّمْتُ [Speechlessness is a state of restriction]. (S, TA.) — [Hence,] A difficulty of utterance which prevents one's speaking distinctly; (A;) a difficulty of speech, (Mbr, K,) and hesitation, (Mbr, TA,) when one desires to speak; (Mbr, K;) a hesitation in speech. (Msb.)

حَبَسَ i. q. مَحْبُوسٌ, [pass. part. n. of 1,] Confined; restricted; limited; &c. (TA.) — Anything bequeathed, or given, unalienably, (Lth, Mgh, Msb,) for the sake of God; whether an animal or land or a house; (Mgh;) as also مَحْبُوسٌ and مَحْبَسٌ and مَحْبَسٌ: (Msb:) pl. of the first حَبَسٌ, (Mgh, Msb,) and, by contraction, حَبَسٌ: (Msb:) it is of the measure فَعِيل in the sense of the measure مَفْعُول; and is sometimes used in the place of the pass. part. n. of حَبَسَ: (TA:) it is also particularly applied to a horse bequeathed, or given, unalienably, to be used in the cause of God, or religion; (S, A, Mgh, K;) i. e., to the warriors, to ride it in war against unbelievers and the like; (TA;) as also مَحْبَسٌ (S, Mgh, K) and مَحْبُوسٌ (K:) and حَبَسٌ, (S,) or حَبَسٌ, (K,) to what is, or are, bequeathed, or given, unalienably, (S, K,) not to be sold nor inherited, (TA,) of palm-trees, or vines, &c., (K,) as land, and anything that is a source of profit, (TA,) itself to remain unalienable, and the profit arising therefrom to be employed in the cause of God, or religion: (K, TA:) but the حَبَس which Mohammad is related to have made common property were what the pagan Arabs bequeathed, or gave, unalienably, for (على [so in the TA, and this I regard as the true reading, rather than مِنْ, which is the reading in the Mgh and L,]) the [camels called] حَام: حَامِرٌ and حَامِرٌ, and such as was called حَام: (Mgh, L, TA:) Hr, in the Ghareebeyn, gives the reading حَبَس, which, says I Ath, if correct, is a contraction of حَبَس. (TA.) [From حَبَس, used as a subst., has been formed, app. in post-classical times, the pl. أَحْبَاسٌ: see De Sacy's "Chrest. Ar.," sec. ed., vol. i. p. 189.] حَبَسَة, also, [used as a subst.,] signifies †A thing that is bequeathed, or given, unalienably, in the way of beneficence: and its pl. is حَبَاسَات. (TA.)

حَبَاسَة and حَبَاسَة: pl. حَبَاسَات. see حَبَسَ.

حَبَسَة: see حَبَسَ, last sentence.

حَبَاسٌ A jailer.]

حَابِسٌ [act. part. n. of حَبَسَ; Confining; restricting; limiting; &c.]: pl. حَبَسٌ. (IAth, TA.) [Hence,] حَابِسُ الْفِيلِ The Restrainer of the Elephant: an epithet applied to God; alluding to the case of Abraham. [See Kur ch. cv.] (TA.) And رَقٌّ حَابِسٌ A skin that retains the water [&c.]. (TA.) And كَلَّا حَابِسٌ Herbage that is abundant, and retaining the water. (TA.) — See also حَبَسَ. — Also i. q. مَحْبُوسٌ, or حَبَسٌ. (Ham p. 188.)

مَحْبَسٌ and مَحْبَسٌ: see حَبَسَ. — Also, the latter, [or both,] The manger, or stable, of a beast. (TA.)

مَحْبَسٌ: see حَبَسَ, in two places.

مَحْبَسٌ: see حَبَسَ.

مَحْبُوسٌ: see حَبَسَ, in three places.

إِبِلٌ مُحْتَبَسَةٌ Camels that remain at the house; syn. دَاجِنَةٌ: as though they were restrained from pasturing. (TA.)

## حَبَسَ

1. حَبَسَ, (K,) aor. ٤, (TK,) inf. n. حَبَسَ and حَبَاسَةٌ; (K, TK;) or حَبَسَ لَهُ حَبَاسَةٌ; (S;) [whence it appears probable that the author of the K is in error in regarding حَبَاسَةٌ as an inf. n.]; He collected for him something; as also حَبَسَ, inf. n. تَحْبِيسٌ: (S, K;) and تَحْبِيسُهُ and تَحْبِيسٌ likewise signify he collected it. (TA.) You say also, حَبَسَ قَوْمَهُ, inf. n. تَحْبِيسٌ, He collected his people. (S.) And حَبَسَ لِعِيَالِهِ, inf. n. حَبَسَ, He gained, or earned, and collected, for his family, or household; like هَبَسَ; as also احتَبَسَ. (TA.)

2: see 1, in two places.

4. احْبَشَتْ بَوْلَهَا She brought forth her child like an Abyssinian (حَبَشِيٌّ) in colour. (S.)

5. تَحَبَّسُوا They collected themselves together, (S, A, TA,) عَلَيْهِ against him; as also تَهَبَّسُوا. (TA.) — تَحْبِيسُهُ: see 1.

8: see 1, in two places.

الحَبَسُ: see the next paragraph.

الحَبَسُ, (S, A, Msb, K,) a coll. gen. n., (Msb,) and الحَبَسُ, (A, MF,) or this is a pl., and the former is also said to be an anomalous pl., (TA,) and الحَبَسَةُ, (S, A, Msb, K,) also said to be an anomalous pl., (TA,) and wrong with respect to rule, (T, M,) having no sing. of the measure فاعِلٌ, (M,) for they did not use حَابَسٌ as a sing. thereof, like فاسِقٌ as sing. of فَسَقَةٌ, (T,) but الحَبَسَةُ became used as a dial. var., (T, Msb,) commonly obtaining, for الحَبَسُ, (Msb,) and is allowable in poetry in cases of necessity, (T,) and الأَحْبَسُ, (IDrd, K,) also used as syn. with الحَبَسُ, (IDrd,) or it is pl. of الحَبَسُ, with damm,

not a sing. as it seems to be from the mention of it in the K, (MF,) and الأَحْبُوشُ, (A, TA,) and الحَبَشَانُ, (A,) which is a pl. (IDrd, S, K,) of الحَبَشُ, (IDrd,) like as حَمَلَانٌ is pl. of حَمَلٌ, (S,) and الحَبُوشُ, (A,) [also a pl.,] and الحَبِيشُ, which is also a pl., (TA,) [or rather a quasi-pl. n.,] and الأَحَابِشُ, which is likewise a pl., (K,) app. of أَحَبَشُ, (TA,) and الأَحَابِشُ, (A,) [which is pl. of أَحْبُوشُ,] A certain race of the blacks; (S, A, Msb, K, &c.) [namely, the Abyssinians; who, however, are not properly called "blacks:"] one of whom is called حَبَشِيٌّ. (A, Mgh, Msb.) The dim. of حَبَسَ is حَبِيشٌ. (Msb.) الحَبَسَةُ: see الحَبَسُ. — It also signifies The country of the حَبَشَان [or Abyssinians]: (K:) a proper name applied thereto. (TA.)

حَبَشِيٌّ: fem. with ة. For the latter, see حَبَشِيٌّ.

حَبَشِيٌّ a rel. n. from الحَبَشَةُ; (TA;) [signifying Of, or belonging to, or relating to, Abyssinia or the Abyssinians.] — [An Abyssinian;] one of the race called الحَبَشُ. (A, Mgh, Msb.) — حَبَشِيَّةٌ (K) and حَبَشِيَّةٌ (A, K) A black, (A,) or an intensely black, (K,) she-camel. (A, K.) — الحَبَشِيُّ The black ant. (M in art. دَلَمَر.)

الحَبِيشُ: see الحَبَسُ.

حَبِيشٌ dim. of حَبَسَ, q. v. (Msb.) — Also A certain well-known bird; [the Numidia; which comprises the species commonly called the Guinea-hen, and pintado: so applied in the present day:] the word is thus, [without the article ال, apparently as a proper name, and] in the dim. form, like كَعْبِيَّتٌ and كَعْبِيَّتٌ: (S, TA:) it is strangely omitted in the K. (TA.)

حَبَاسَةٌ What is collected, (S, A, and TA in art. هَبَسَ,) of men, and of property; as also هَبَاسَةٌ: (TA ubi suprā:) pl. حَبَاسَات. (S, and TA ubi suprā.) — A company, or body, of men, not of one tribe; (S, K;) like هَبَاسَةٌ; (TA;) as also أَحْبُوشٌ and أَحَابِشُ; (S;) or as also أَحْبُوشَةٌ, (K, TA,) of which the pl. is أَحَابِشُ; (TA:) the pl. of حَبَاسَةٌ in this sense is as above. (TA.)

الأَحْبَشُ: see الحَبَسُ.

أَحْبُوشٌ: see الحَبَسُ. — الأَحْبُوشُ: accord. to some, it signifies Any company, or body, of men; because, when they are collected together, they are [in their general hue] black. (TA.)

حَبَاسَةٌ: see حَبَاسَةٌ.

## حَبَطَ

1. حَبَطَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. حَبَطَ, (Az, S, K, &c.,) He (a beast, Az, S, or a camel, ISd, K) ate much, (S,) or had pain in his belly from pasture which he found unwholesome, or from eating much of herbage, (ISd, K,) so that he became swollen, or inflated, thereby (S, ISd, K) in his belly, (S,) and there would not come forth from him (S, ISd, K) what was in it, (S,) or anything;