

كاسَات (K,) without ء. (TA.) It is used metaphorically in relation to every kind of disagreeable, hateful, or evil, things. Thus you say, سَقَاهُ كَأْسًا مِنَ الذَّلِيلِ [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 كَأْسًا [He gave him to drink the most bitter cup]; meaning death: (A, TA:) and كُؤُوسَ الْمَنِيَا [The cups of death; lit., deaths]. (A.) Az. thinks that it may be derived from كَاصَ فَلَانَ 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.)

كَأْسًا

See كَأْس.

[كَأْس]

See Supplement.]

كَانَ

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

كَانِي A man strong in his make. (IAḡr, in TA, voce كَانَتْ.)

أَيُّ كَانِي or كَانِي in art. أَيُّ (p. 134 a.)

كَانِي

See art. كَانِي.

كَب

1. كَبَّه, aor. 2, (inf. n. كَبَّ, TA;) and كَبَّه; (K, TA;) He inverted it, or turned it upside-down. (K.) — كَبَّ الْإِنَاءَ, aor. 2, inf. n. كَبَّ, [He inverted, or turned down, the vessel, so as to pour out its contents]: (TA:) he turned the vessel over upon its head. (Mḡb.) — كَبَّه He turned over the wooden bowl upon its face. (TA.) — كَبَّه, (K,) or لَوَجَّه, (S,) [or عَلَى وَجْهِهِ (see 4),] and كَبَّه (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 كَبَّه. (S.) See also 4. — He cut, or wounded, a camel in the legs. (TA.) — كَبَّه, (aor. 2, inf. n. كَبَّ, TA,) † He [convolved, or glomerated, thread, and likewise hair (see فَلَيل), or he] made thread [&c.] into كَبَّه [or balls]: (S, K:) or into كَبَّة [or ball]. (ISd.) [The verb is used in the present day to

signify He wound thread into a ball, or balls.] See 5. — كَبَّه, [aor., app., 2,] He, or it, was weighty, or heavy. (K.) See كَبَّه = He kindled, or set on fire, كَبَّ, which is [a plant, or tree, of the kind called] حَمِض. (AA, K.)

2. كَبَّه, inf. n. تَكْبِيْبُ, † He made كَبَّاب, or meat cut up, &c. (K.)

4. See 1. — كَبَّه He bent his head down towards the ground; [as also انكَبَّ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ, occurring in the TA, art برز;] bent himself down; stooped. (TA.) [See Kur, lxvii, 22.] — كَبَّه, (K,) or انكَبَّ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ (S,) and انكَبَّ (TA,) quasi-pass. of كَبَّه; He fell prostrate or prone; fell upon his face: (S, K:) the former verb extr. with respect to analogy, (S,) [as quasi-pass. of كَبَّه: see أَحَجَمَ, and أُحْنَجَ]: [and انكَبَّ, aor., app., 2, inf. n. كَبَّه, he fell, having stumbled: for] كَبَّه is the contr. of انْتَعَشَ. (S, art. تعش.) — كَبَّه لَهُ (i. e., لِلشَّيْءِ, TA) i. q. كَبَّه (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.) — كَبَّه عَلَيْهِ, (i. e., عَلَى الشَّيْءِ, TA,) and انكَبَّ, † He fell to, or set about, doing it. (K.) — انكَبَّ, † He fell to, or set about, the thing, to do it. (S.) — كَبَّه, (i. e., عَلَى عَمَلٍ, TA,) and انكَبَّ, † 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.) — تَكَبَّه † It (sand) became contracted (by reason of its moisture, TA,) into a compact mass: (S:) or became moist, and, in consequence, compact: whence كَبَّة [a ball of spun thread], as indicated by Z in the A. (TA.) — تَكَبَّه † He wrapped himself up in his garment: (A:) [as also تَكَبَّه: ex.] جاء مُتَكَبِّبًا 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. كت.]

7. انكَبَّه 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.) [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.) — كَبَّه الْبَالُ 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 كَمَّه and دَبَّه &c. (L.)

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

كَبَّه, [coll. gen. n., A plant or tree, of the kind called] حَمِض; (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 2: or, accord. to some, it is [a plant, or tree,] of the kind called الْفَلَاةُ: but IAḡr says, among the [plants, or trees, called] حَمِض, are the نجيل and the كَبَّه. (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, وَالْجَرِي, 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) كَبَّه, A throwing into a deep place, or hollow. (K.) See كَبَّه. — See also كَبَّة.

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