

8: see 1, near the end. — I Aqr says, El-'Okeylee used not to discourse of anything but I wrote it down from him; wherefore he said, مَا تَرَكَ عِنْدِي قَابَةً إِلَّا أَقْتَبَهَا وَلَا نَقَارَةً إِلَّا أَنْتَقَرَهَا meaning † He did not leave with me any approved and choice word but he cut it off for himself [or appropriated it to his own use], nor any such expression but he took it for himself. (M, TA.)

R. Q. 1. قَبَبَ, and its inf. ns.: see 1, former half, in three places. Said of a stallion [camel], (O, TA,) it signifies [also] He brayed: (O, K,\* TA:) and, said of a lion, (S, M, TA,) he roared; (S, K,\* TA:) and he uttered a sound; (K, TA:) and (TA) he made a grating sound with his canine teeth: (M, TA:) and, said of the قَرْجُ of a woman by reason of the act of إِبْلَاج, it made a sound. (IAqr, O.) And, said of a sword, in a striking [therewith], It made a sound like قَبَبَ [q. v.]. (A.) = Also, (said of a man, O) He was, or became, foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or understanding. (O, K.)

R. Q. 2. جَيْشٌ يَتَقَبَّبُ An army of which one part presses upon another. (TA in art. جَعَب.)

قَبَبَ (M, A, K,) or قَبَبَ (TA,) an expression imitative of The sound of the fall of a sword [upon an object struck therewith] (M, A,\* K, TA) in fight. (TA.)

قَبَبَ The perforation in which runs [or rather through which passes] the pivot of the مَحَالَّةَ [or great pulley]: (M, K:) or the hole which is in the middle of the بَكْرَةٌ [or sheave] (M, A, K) and around which the latter revolves: (A:) or the [sheave or] perforated piece of wood which revolves around the pivot: and its pl., in these senses, is أَقْبَبَ, only: (M:) or the piece of wood above the teeth of the مَحَالَّةَ: (K, TA:) or [this is app. a mistake, or mistranscription, and the right explanation is] the piece of wood [i. e. the sheave] (S, O, TA) in the middle of the بَكْرَةٌ, (S, O,) above which are teeth (S, O, TA) of wood, (S, O,) the teeth of the مَحَالَّةَ [between which teeth runs the well-rope]; thus says Aṣ. (TA.) [See an ex. in a verso of Zuheyr cited voce ثَنَائِيَّة.] — And The head [or truck] of the دَقْلَ [or mast] of a ship. (Az, TA in art. رَنَح.) — And [app. as being likened to the pivot-hole of the sheave of a pulley,] † A head, chief, or ruler, (S, M, A, O, K,) of a people, or party: (M, A:) or the greatest head or chief or ruler; (M;) or such is called الْقَبَبُ الْأَكْبَرُ (S, O;) and this appellation means the شَيْخ [or elder, &c.,] upon [the control of] whom the affairs of the people, or party, turn. (A.) And, (K,) some say, (M,) † A hing: (M, K:) and, (K,) some say, (M,) a خَلِيفَةٌ [q. v.]. (M, K.) [See also قَبَبَ.] — And [hence, perhaps,] † A فُحْلَ [i. e. stallion, or male,] of camels and of mankind. (O, K.) — Also † The back-part of a coat of mail: so called because that part is its main support; from the قَبَبَ of a pulley. (TA, from a trad.) — And † The piece, or pieces, inserted [i. e. sewed inside, next to the edge,] in the جَنْبَ [or opening at the neck and bosom] of a shirt.

(A'Obeyd, S, M, O, K.) [And in the present day it is likewise used to signify The collar of a shirt or similar garment; as also قَبَّةَ.] = Also The part between the two hips: (M, K:) or, between the two buttocks: (K:) or قَبُّ الدُّبُرِ means what is between the two buttocks. (M.) See also قَبَبَ. = And The hardest, or most severe, (M, O, K,) and largest, (M, K,) of نُجُمَ [i. e. bits, or bridles; pl. of لَجَامُ, q. v.]. (M, O, K.) = And A certain measure for corn, or grain, or other kinds of the produce of land. (TA.) = وَتَرَقَبَ means [app. A bow-string] of which the several طَائِفَات [or component fascicles of fibres or the like] are even. (A.)

قَبَبَ, with kesr, The شَيْخ [or elder, &c.,] of a people, or party: (S, O, K:) but he is rather called قَبَبَ, with fet-h, as mentioned above. (TA.) = And The bone that projects from the back, between the two buttocks; (S, O, K:) i. q. عَجَبَ: (TA:) one says, أَلَزِقَ قَبَبَكَ بِالْأَرْضِ, (S, O, TA,) but it is said that in a copy of the T, in the handwriting of its author, it is قَبَبَكَ, with fet-h, (TA,) [as it is also in a copy of the A,] i. e. [Make thou] thy عَجَبَ [to cleave to the ground], (A, TA,) meaning † sit thou. (A.)

قَبَّةَ: see قَبَبَ, last quarter.

قَبَّةَ A certain kind of structure, (S, M, A, O, Mṣb, TA,) well known; (M, A, Mṣb, TA;) and applied to a round بَيْتَ [i. e. tent, or pavilion], well known among the Turkumán and the Akrád; (Mṣb;) it is what is called a خَرَقَاةَ [an Arabicized word from the Pers. خَرَكَاه]; (Mgh, Mṣb;) and signifies any round structure: (Mgh;) it is said to be a structure of skins, or tanned hides, peculiarly; (M, TA;) derived from قَبَبَ الشَّيْءِ and قَبَبَهُ meaning “he collected, or gathered together, the extremities of the thing:” (M:) accord. to I Ath, it is a small round tent of the kind called خَبَاءَ; of the tents of the Arabs: in the 'Ináyeḥ it is said to be what is raised for the purpose of the entering thereinto; and not to be peculiarly a structure: (TA:) [also a dome-like, or tent-like, covering of a woman's camel-vehicle of the kind called هَوْدَجَ and a dome, or cupola, of stone or bricks: and a building covered with a dome or cupola:] the pl. is قَبَابَ (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and قَبَبَ (S, M, O, K.) — [Hence,] قَبَّةُ النَّمَرِ † [The round, protuberant, upper portion of the camel's hump]. (A, voce قَحْدَةُ.) — قَبَّةُ الْإِسْلَامِ is an appellation of El-Baṣrah. (M, K.) — And الْقَبَّةُ is the name by which some of the Arabs call † The thirteen stars that compose the constellation of Corona Australis; because of their round form. (Kzw.)

قَبَّةُ الشَّاةِ, also pronounced without teshdeed [i. e. قَبَّة], The حَفْتُ [q. v.] of the sheep or goat, (S, O, K,) which has أَطْبَاقَ, [see, again, حَفْتُ], (S, O,) and which is the receptacle whereto the feces of the stomach finally pass. (TA.) [See also art. وَقَب.]

قَبَابَ Sharp; (O, K;) applied to a sword and the like: (K:) from قَبَبَ “he cut off.” (TA.) = And A thick, large, nose. (M, K.) = And, (M, O,) or قَبَابَ (K,) A species of fish, (M, O, K,) which is eaten, resembling the كَنْعَدَ. (M, O.)

قَبَابَ: see what next precedes.

قَبِيبَ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. = Also Dry herbage: like قَفِيفَ. (M.) — And [The preparation of curd called] أَقْطَ of which the dry has been mixed with the fresh. (M, K.)

القَبَابُ The lion; as also الْقَبِيبُ. (O, K: in the CK the latter is written الْمُقَبَّبُ.)

حِمَارُ قَبَانٍ [The wood-louse; thus called in the present day;] a certain insect, or small creeping thing; (S, O, K;) mentioned in art. حِمَر [q. v.]; (Mṣb;) also called عَمِيرُ قَبَانٍ; (K;) a small, smoothish, blackish thing, the head of which is like that of the [beetle termed] خُنْفَاءَ, and long, and its legs are like those of the خَنْفَسَاءَ, than which it is smaller; and it is said that what is called عَمِيرُ قَبَانٍ is party-coloured, black and white, with white legs, having a nose like that of the hedge-hog; when it is moved, it feigns itself dead, so that it appears like a [small] globular piece of dung; but when the voice is withheld, it goes away: (M, TA:) MF says that the appellation عَمِيرُ قَبَانٍ is used only in poetry, in a case of necessity, for the sake of the metre; and is not mentioned in the lexicons of celebrity [except the K]: but it is mentioned in the M and the L: he says also that what is called حِمَارُ قَبَانٍ is said to be a species of the [beetles termed] خَنْفَاسَ [pl. of خُنْفَاءَ] found between Mekkeh and El-Medeenah: (TA:) [accord. to Dmr, it is a kind of six-footed insect, round, smaller than the black beetle, with a shield-shaped back, bred in moist places: (Golius:)] it is related on the authority of Jálíqlh that one species thereof is called أَبُو شُحَيْرٍ, which is the small [species] thereof; and that the people of El-Yemen apply the appellation حِمَارُ قَبَانٍ to a certain insect, or small creeping thing, above the size of a locust, of the same sort as the قَرَّاشَ [generally meaning moth]: in the Mufradát of Ibn-El-Beytár, it is said that what is called حِمَارُ قَبَانٍ is also called حِمَارُ الْبَيْتِ: the reason for the appellation [حِمَارُ قَبَانٍ] seems to be because its back resembles a قَبَّةَ: (TA:) قَبَانٍ in this case is of the measure فَعْلَان, from قَبَبَ, (S, O, K,) because the Arabs imperfectly decline it, and they use it determinately; if it were of the measure فَعَال, they would decline it perfectly: the pl. is حِمَرُ قَبَانٍ. (S, O.) = قَبْنٌ, syn. with قُطَّاسٌ, see in art. قَبْنٌ.

القَبِيُونُ, [in the CK الْقَبِيُونُ], occurring in a trad., in the saying خَمَّرَ النَّاسُ الْقَبِيُونُ, means, (Th, O, K,) if the trad. be correct, (Th, O,) Those who continue uninterruptedly fasting [except in the night] until their bellies become lank: (Th, O, K:)