

and نَكَبَ, (inf. n. تَنْكِبُ, TA;) and تَنْكَبُ; (K;) He deviated, or turned aside, or away, from it, (K.) from the road, (S,) or from another thing. (TA.) [You say] الطَّرِيقُ نَكَبَهُ, (the طريق being put in the accus. case, inf. n. تَنْكِبُ, TA,) and [عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ] نَكَبَ بِهِ, He deviated, or turned aside, or away, with him from the road; led him, or caused him to turn, aside, or away, from the road. (K.) — [So] نَكَبَهُ, inf. n. تَنْكِبُ, He turned aside, or away, from him, and separated himself from him. (S.) — تَنْكَبَ He went, or turned, aside, or away, or apart, from him; avoided him; went, or removed, to a distance, from him. (S.) — عَنَّا تَنْكَبَ He turned aside, or away, from us. (TA.) — نَكَبَ عَنْ طَرِيقٍ نَكَبَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكُوبُ; and عَنْ نَكَبَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكُوبُ; + He deviated from the right course of action &c. (AZ.) — نَكَبَتِ الرِّيحُ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكُوبُ, The wind blew obliquely, in a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds. (K.) See نَكَبًا. — نَكَبَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكُوبُ, He threw, cast, or flung. (K, TA.) — نَكَبَ بِهِ He threw him down (K) عَلَى الْأَرْضِ upon the ground. (TA.) — نَكَبَ and نَكَبَهُ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكُوبُ, + Fortune overcame him, or afflicted him: or smote him with an evil accident, a disaster, an affliction, or a calamity. (K.) — نَكَبَ + He was overcome, or afflicted, by fortune: or was smitten by fortune with an evil accident, a disaster, or the like. (S, TA.) See نَكَبَةً. — نَكَبَ الْإِنَاءُ, (aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكَبَ, TA,) He [threw down, i.e.] poured out the contents of the vessel: (K;) but only said of what is not fluid; as dust and the like. (TA.) — نَكَبَ كِنَانَتَهُ, inf. n. as above, He inverted, or inclined, his quiver, (S,) so as to pour out the arrows contained in it: (TA:) or he scattered the contents of his quiver. (K.) [See also نَكَتَ.] — نَكَبَتِ الْحِجَارَةُ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكَبَ, The stones wounded him, and made him bleed, [in the foot]. (S.) نَكَبَتِ الْحِجَارَةُ رِجْلَهُ The stones wounded his foot, and made it bleed: or hit, or struck, or hurt, it. (K.) النُّكْبُ is when a stone wounds, &c., a nail, a hoof, or a camel's foot. (TA.) — نَكَبَتْ إِبْصَعُهُ His toe was hit, or hurt, by the stones. (TA.) — نَكَبَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكَبَ, He (a camel) had a disease in the shoulder-joint, or in the shoulder-blade, and in consequence halted. (S.) See نَكَبَ. — نَكَبَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكَبَ, He (a man) had a pain in his shoulder-joint. (TA.) — نَكَبَ نَكَابَةً (S) and نَكَبَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ, aor. ٢, inf. n. نَكَبَ, (Lh, K,) + He was, or acted as, مَنْكِبٌ over his people: (S, K;) or was عَرِيفٌ over them. (M.)

2. نَكَبَهُ, inf. n. تَنْكِبُ, He removed, or put

aside, or away, or out of the way, him, or it. Thus it is both trans. and intrans. (K.) See 1. — نَكَبَهُ عَنَّا Put him away from us; put him out of our way. (TA.)

5. تَنْكَبَ (S, K) and اَنْتَكَبَ (K) He threw his bow, (S, K,) or his quiver, (K,) upon his shoulder; he shouldered it. (S, K.) — تَنْكَبَ عَلَى قَوْسٍ He leaned upon a bow: and, in like manner, upon a staff. (TA, from a trad.) = See 1.

8: see 5.

نَكَبَ i. q. نَكَبًا, q. v. — See also نَكَبَةً.

نَكَبَ An inclining in a thing: (S:) or what resembles an inclining in a thing. (M, K.) — A halting in a camel (ISd, K) by reason of a pain in his shoulder-joint: (ISd:) or a disease which attacks camels in the shoulder-joints, in consequence of which they halt: (S, K:) or only in the shoulder-joint. (El-Adebbes, S, K.)

نَكَبَةً A hurt [of the foot] by a stone, causing a bleeding: or a hit by a stone [upon the foot]. Ex. تَيْسٌ دُونَ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ نَكَبَةً وَلَا ذُبَاحَ There is not in the way of the attainment of this thing a hurt [of the foot] by a stone, &c., nor a crack in the inside of the foot. (IAar, ISd.) [See also ذُبَاحَ.] Hence نَكَبَةً in the sense immediately following. (TA.) — A misfortune; an evil accident; a disaster; an affliction; a calamity: (S, K, TA:) as also نَكَبٌ (K:) pl. of the former نَكَبَاتٌ; (S;) and of the latter, نَكُوبٌ. (K.)

نَكَبَةً A heap of corn, not measured nor weighed: syn. صَبْرَةٌ. (K.)

نَكِبٌ The circuit (دَائِرَةٌ): in some copies of the S, دَابِرَةٌ: but this, as IKt says, is a mistake; and the former is the correct word: TA) of a hoof, (S, K,) and of a camel's foot. (S.) See مَنَكُوبٌ.

اَنْتَكَبَ: see النُّكْبَاءُ.

اَنْتَكَبَ عَنْهُ, and اَنْتَكَبَ عَنِ الْحَقِّ A man deviating from the right course of action &c. (A.) — اَنْتَكَبَ [fem. of اَنْتَكَبَ] an epithet applied to Any wind that blows obliquely, taking a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds: (TA:) a wind that blows obliquely, deviating from the direction whence blow the right (القَوْمُ) [or the cardinal] winds: (S:) or a [particular] wind that blows obliquely, and takes a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds: (K;) which destroys the camels and sheep &c., and restrains the rain: (TA:) or a wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, wind, (الصَّبَا) and that of the north, or northerly, wind, (الشَّمَالُ): (AZ, K:) that between the south, or southerly, and east, or

easterly, winds, being called جَرْبِيَاءُ: (AZ:) [but see this word, and see below:] or what are termed نَكَبُ الرِّيحِ [نَكَبٌ being pl. of نَكَبًا] are four: (IAar, Th, S, K:) namely, first, the نَكَبُ الصَّبَا وَالْجَنُوبِ the wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, and that of the south, or southerly, wind; also called الْأُزْبُ; (S, K;) which is a very thirsty wind, that dries up much the leguminous plants; but Et-Tarābulusee, in the Kf, and Mbr and IF, assert that the نَكَبُ الصَّبَا is the نَكَبُ; not its نَكَبًا: (TA:) second, the نَكَبُ الصَّبَا وَالشَّمَالِ the wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, and that of the north, or northerly, wind; also called الصَّابِيَةُ, and called also النُّكْبَاءُ, (S, K,) a diminutive meant to convey the opposite of a diminutive sense; for they find this wind to be very cold; (S;) it is very boisterous and very cold; unattended by rain or by any good: (TA:) third, the نَكَبُ الشَّمَالِ وَالْدُّبُورِ the wind that blows in a direction between that of the north, or northerly, and that of the west, or westerly, wind; also called الْجَرْبِيَاءُ; and termed نَبْخَةُ الْأُزْبِ the opposite wind to the نَكَبُ; (S, K;) a cold wind; (S;) and sometimes attended by a little rain; but Ibn-El-Ajdābee asserts that the جَرْبِيَاءُ is the نَكَبُ الْجَنُوبِ وَالْدُّبُورِ: (TA:) fourth, the نَكَبُ الصَّبَا وَالْجَنُوبِ the wind that blows in a direction between that of the south, or southerly, and that of the west, or westerly, wind; also called الْهَيْفُ; (in the CK, الْهَيْفُ) and termed نَبْخَةُ النُّكْبَاءِ the opposite wind to the نَكَبُ; (S, K;) a hot wind (S) and very thirsty. (TA.) Accord. to Ibn-Kubās, the tract whence blows the نَكَبُ [by which he means only the wind that blows from the north-east or thereabout] is that extending between the point where rises the ذُرَاعُ [or the asterism composed of the stars α and β of Gemini, E. 33° N., in central Arabia; or α and β of Canis Minor, E. 7° N., in the same latitude] and the pole-star: and the tract between the pole-star and the point where sets the ذُرَاعُ is the tract whence blows the شمال. Sh says, Each of the four [cardinal] winds has its نَكَبًا, which is called in relation to it: that of the صَبَا is that which is between it and the شمال; [blowing from the north-east, or thereabout;] and it resembles it in gentleness; sometimes having sharpness, or vehemence; but this is seldom; only once in a long space of time: that of the دُبُورِ is that which is between it and the شمال; [blowing from the north-west, or thereabout;] and it resembles it in coldness: it is called الشَّمَالُ الشَّامِيَّةُ: each of them is called by the Arabs شَامِيَّةُ: that of the دُبُورِ is that which is between it and the جَنُوبِ; blowing from the point where sets سَبِيلُ [or Canopus; i.e., S. 29° W., in the latitude of central Arabia]; and it resembles it in its violence and boisterousness: and that of the جَنُوبِ