

to do so. (K.) — مَا عَلِقْتُ مَا نَشَبْتُ أَقُولُهُ like I did not cease saying it. (A.) — لَمْ يَنْشَبْ أَنْ — He did not delay to do so; [he did so without delay]. (A.) — لَمْ يَنْشَبْ وَرَقَهُ أَنْ مَاتَ — Warakah delayed not to die; [died without delay, or immediately;] lit., did not cling to anything else. Occurring in a trad. (Iath.) — نَشَبَ الْأَمْرُ The thing was incumbent upon him: syn. لَزِمَهُ. (K.)

2. نَشَبُوا فِي قَتْلِ عُثْمَانَ [They set about, or commenced, the slaughter of 'Othmán]. (TA, from a trad.) — نَشَبَ فِي الشَّيْءِ: q. n. (K:) mentioned by Lh, but as being of weak authority. (TA.) — See 4.

3. نَاشِبَ الْحَرْبِ † He waged open war with him; contended with him therein; [app., with pertinacity]. (S.) — نَاشِبَ عَدُوَّهُ, inf. n. مُنَاشِبَةٌ, [He contended with his enemy with pertinacity]. (A.)

4. اَنْشَبْتُهُ فِيهِ, (S, K,) and نَشَبْتُهُ, (K,) I made it to stick fast in it, (S,) so that it would not pass through. (K.) — اَنْشَبَ He (a fowler or the like) had game caught, or entangled, in his snare, or net. (S, K.) — He (a hawk) fixed his talons into his prey. (TA.) — اَنْشَبَتِ الرِّيحُ i. q. اَنْشَبَتْ, The wind was violent, and drove along the dust and pebbles. (K.)

5. تَنْشَبُ الشَّوْكُ بِالتَّوْبِ The thorns caught in, or to, or laid hold upon, the garment. (Msb, art. علق.) — تَنْشَبُ فِي قَلْبِهِ حُبًّا [Love of her took fast hold upon, or became fixed in, his heart]. (A.) — See 1.

6. تَنَاشَبُوا حَوْلَهُ They drew themselves together, cleaving one to another, around him. (K, TA.)

8. See 1. — Also, He collected fire-wood. (K.) — اَنْشَبَ طَعَامًا He collected together corn, and made for himself property (نَشَب) thereof. (K.)

مَنْشَبَةٌ and نَشَبَةٌ and نَشَبُ Moveable and immoveable property; syn. مَالٌ and عَقَارٌ: (A'Obeyd, S, Msb:) or the latter only: (Msb:) or fixed property, consisting of animate and inanimate things; [or live stock and land &c.; or land &c. with its live stock;] lit. vocal and mute, نَاطِقٌ and صَامِتٌ (K:) or نَشَب is a term mostly applied to immoveable property, such as houses and land; whereas مَالٌ is a term mostly applied to moveable property, such as silver and gold coin, &c.: but this latter term is sometimes applied to all that a man possesses; and sometimes especially, or particularly, to camels. (TA.) See also 8. [You say,] لَكُمْ نَشَبٌ وَمَا لَكُمْ نَشَبٌ إِلَّا خَشَبٌ [Ye have (good) lineage; but ye have not fixed property: ye are nothing but logs of wood]. (A, and in a MS. copy of the K: in the CK, with the pron. of the third pers., and

with اِنْ in place of the latter مَا.) — نَشَبٌ A certain tree, of which bows are made, (K,) one of the trees of the desert. (TA.)

كُنْتُ مَرَّةً نَشَبَةً فَصُرْتُ الْيَوْمَ عُقْبَةً I was once such that, when I clung to a man, he experienced evil from me; but now I have reverted from being such through weakness. (IAar, K.) [See also art. عقب.] A proverb. Said by El-Harith Ibn-Bedr El-Ghudanee. Applied in the case of him who has become abased after having been great or powerful. MF observes, that نَشَبَةٌ as syn. with عَلِقٌ is properly written نَشَبَةٌ; and that it is altered here to assimilate it to عُقْبَةٌ: but it will be seen that نَشَبَةٌ is explained in the K, in another instance in this art. in a sense suitable to it in this proverb. (TA.) — نَشَبَةٌ [A holdfast. And hence,] † A man who, when he is involved, or engaged, in an affair, can scarcely be extricated, or disengaged, from it; (A, K;) or who is unable to accomplish it: (TA:) one who, when charged with, or accused of, a vice, or fault, or the like, will scarcely forsake it. (L.) [See an explanation of a verse cited voce عُصْبُ.] — نَشَبٌ a proper name of The wolf. (K.) Imperfectly declinable. (TA.)

نَشَبَةٌ: see نَشَبٌ, and نَشَبَةٌ.

نَاشِبٌ A maker of arrows. (K.) See نَاشِبٌ.

نَاشِبٌ coll. gen. n., Arrows: syn. سِهَامٌ, (S,) or نَاشِبٌ: (K:) n. un. with ة: (S, K:) pl. نَاشِبٌ: (TA:) from نَشَبٌ "it stuck fast" in a thing. (Msb.)

نَاشِبٌ Sticking fast in a thing. (Msb.) — Possessing arrows. (S, K.) A word of the same kind as نَاشِبٌ and نَاشِبٌ: (Msb:) after the manner of a relative noun; having no corresponding verb from which to be formed. (TA.) — قَوْمٌ نَاشِبَةٌ [A people, or party, possessing arrows]. (S.) — Also, قَوْمٌ نَاشِبَةٌ, (TA,) and نَاشِبَةٌ, (K,) A people shooting, or who shoot, arrows. (K, TA.) — نَاشِبَةُ الْمَحَالِ The pulley that sticks fast, or will not run. A poet says,

وَبَلَكَ بَنُو عَدِيٍّ قَدْ تَأَلَّوْا

فَيَا عَجَبًا لِنَاشِبَةِ الْمَحَالِ

[And those, the sons of 'Adee, fell short of what they should do, or delayed: and I wonder at the pulley that sticks fast, and will not run!] He compares them, in their holding back from aiding them, [see art. الو.] to the pulley that will not run. So explained by IAar, and the L. In the K explained imperfectly. (TA.)

مَنْشَبٌ A place whence one cannot extricate himself. Ex. نَشَبَ مَنْشَبٌ سَوْءٌ He fell into an evil, or a misfortune, from which he could not deliver, or extricate himself. (A, K.)

مَنْشَبٌ [An instrument by which a thing is made to catch, or stick fast: pl. مَنْشَبٌ]. [Hence,] مَنْشَبُ قَفْلِ [The catches of a lock]. (A'Obeyd, in TA, voce كَرَّاش, q. v.) — مَنْشَبٌ Tough, or dry, bad, unripe dates; syn. بُرُّرُ الْخَشْوِ: pl. أَتَوْنَا بِخَشْوٍ مَنْشَبٍ يَأْخُذُ بِالْحَلْقِ (K.) — مَنْشَبٌ [They brought us tough, or dry, bad, unripe dates, that choked, or stuck in the throat]. (IAar.)

مَنْشَبَةٌ: see نَشَبٌ.

مَنْشَبٌ A garment of the kind called بُرْدٌ figured with the forms of arrows: (K:) or figured with a pattern resembling the notches of arrows. (A.)

نشع

1. نَشَعٌ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ and نُشُوعٌ, It (water) made a sound [in running] upon the ground. (L.) — نَشَعٌ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ (S, K) and نَشَعٌ, (S,) He sobbed: (L:) he became choked with weeping, without raising, or prolonging, his voice therein: (S, K:) he wept like a child when he is beaten, when his weeping does not find egress, but is reciprocated in his chest: (A'Obeyd:) he became choked with weeping, on an occasion of fright, or fear. (T.) — نَشَعٌ, (K,) or نَشَعٌ بِصَوْتِهِ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ, (S:) † He (an ass) made his voice to reciprocate (S, K) in his chest: (S:) he brayed, (A'Obeyd,) on an occasion of fright, or fear. (TA.) — نَشَعٌ: It (a cooking-pot, and a skin, S, K, and a jar, or earthen pot, S) made a gurgling noise by the motion of its contents, as in boiling. (S, K.) — نَشَعٌ, (aor. َ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ, TA.) He (a singer) made a distinction, or an interval, (فَصْلٌ), between two sounds, and prolonged [the same]. (K.) — نَشَعٌ † It (a frog) made a reciprocating croaking. (K.) — نَشَعَتِ الطَّعْنَةُ † The stab made a [gurgling] sound within, on the coming forth of the blood. (TA.) — نَشَعٌ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ, He, or it, uttered, or made, a sound, or noise. (L.)

اَنْشَاجٌ A channel in which water flows: pl. اَنْشَاجٌ (S, K.)

عَبْرَةٌ نَشَعٌ A weeping that reciprocates in the throat, with sobbing. (L.)

اَنْشَاجٌ The channel of a torrent: pl. اَنْشَاجٌ. (L.)

نشع

1. نَشَعٌ, aor. َ, inf. n. نَشِيعٌ and نُشُوعٌ, He drank a little, (L,) less than what would satisfy him: (S, L, K:) or, contr., he drank until he was full: (L, K:) as also † اَنْشَعَ. (L.) — نَشَعَ He gave his camel a little water to drink: (L:) he watered horses so as to allay the vehemence of their thirst. (T, L, K.)