

Flesh-meat buried by a beast of prey against the time of want. (IAth, from a trad.) = نَبَيْثٌ *A species of sea-fish; accord. to IAar; but it is also said, on his authority, that it is called نَبَيْثٌ; therefore it seems that one of these two words is a mistake for the other, or that they are two dial. forms. See also نَبَيْثٌ, in art. بَنَت. (TA.)* = نَبَيْثٌ Very bad, evil, wicked, or corrupt: (K:) applied to a man: (TA:) the latter word is an imitation sequent to the former. (S, and some copies of the K.) = أَبْدَى نَبَيْثَةَ الْقَوْمِ, and نَبَاتُشُمُ, [He revealed the elicited secret of the people, and their elicited secrets]. (A.) — نَبَاتُشُمُ [Between them are enmity and secrets elicited]. (A.)

نَبَيْثٌ: see نَبَيْثَةٌ.

أَنْبُوْتَةٌ *A certain game (played by children, TA,) in which something is buried in a hole dug in the ground, and he who takes it forth wins the game.* (K.)

نَبَيْثٌ: see مَبْثُوتٌ.

ظَهَرَتْ مَنَابِثُهُمْ وَلَمْ تَخْفَ حَبَائِثُهُمْ [The occasions for the scrutiny of their conduct appeared, and their evil qualities were not hidden]. (A.)

نبح

1. نَبَحَ, aor. نَبَحَ, inf. n. نَبِيعٌ, *He uttered a loud, or vehement voice, or cry.* (TA.) — نَبَحَ, inf. n. نَبِيعٌ, *Pepedit, certo modo: (TA:) inf. n. نَبِيعٌ, crepitum ventris emisit; pepedit. (S, K.)* — نَبَحَ, inf. n. نَبِيعٌ and نَبِيعٌ, *He (a dog) barked; i. q. نَبَحَ. (S, K.)* = نَبَحَ *He mixed up, or beat up, fresh milk, with a نَبَاجَةٌ, until it became froth, in which state it is eaten with dates, taken up with three fingers. Only the Benoo-Asad did this. (IKh.)* — نَبَحَ *He mixed up سَوِيقٌ &c. (TA.)*

نَبِيعٌ and مَبْثُوعٌ *Milk mixed up, or beaten up, in the manner explained voce نَبَحَ. (IKh.)* — نَبِيعٌ and نَبَاجَةٌ *A kind of food of the Arabs in the time of paganism, (in seasons of dearth, or famine, TA,) made by mixing up, and beating up, soft camel's hair (وَبَرٌ) with milk. (K.)*

نَبَاجٌ *Loud, or vehement, in voice, or cry. (S, K.)* — نَبَاجٌ and نَبَاجِيٌّ *A dog that barks much; (K:) a loud-barking dog. (S.) [See نَبَاجٌ.]* = نَبَاجٌ [The wooden implement called] a مَبْجَحٌ, for [mixing up] سَوِيقٌ. (K) &c.; (TA:) also called مَبْخُوضٌ and مَبْجَفٌ. (El-Mufaddal.) [See also نَبَاجَةٌ.]

النَّبَاجَةُ *The anus; syn. الْإِسْتُ. (S, K.)* — نَبَاجَةٌ *A wooden implement at the end of which is a thing resembling a فَلَكَةٌ [or the round head of a spindle], with*

which fresh milk is mixed up, or beaten up, in the manner explained voce نَبَحَ. (IKh.) [See also نَبَاجٌ.]

نَبَاجِيٌّ: see نَبَاجِيٌّ.

نَبِيعَةٌ: see نَبِيعَةٌ.

أَنْبَجٌ and أَنْبَجٌ *The fruit of a certain Indian tree, (K,) which is preserved, or made into a confection, with honey; in form like the peach, with the head edged (مُحَرَفٌ); [but this seems rather to apply to a kind mentioned below, resembling the almond;] it is brought to El-'Irāk; and has within it a stone like that of the peach: (L:) an arabicized word, from [the Persian] أَنْب [or أَنْب]. (K.) — Hence أَنْبَجَاتٌ, (L,) with kesreh to the ب, *Medical confections: app. an arabicized word: (S:) or confections, or preserves, made with honey, of the أَنْبَجِ and إِنْجِلِجِ and the like. (L.)* — Accord. to AHn, أَنْبَجِ is the name of *Certain trees abounding in Arabia, in the districts of 'Oman; planted; they are of two kinds; one of these has a fruit resembling the almond, which is sweet from the commencement of its growth; the other has a fruit in appearance like the Damash plum (إِنْجَاصٌ), is at first sour, and then becomes sweet when ripe: each has a stone, and has a sweet odour: the fruit of the sour kind is pressed down in jars, or earthen pots, [جَبَابٌ: so I read for جَبَابٌ:] while fresh, and kept until it attains to a ripe state, when it becomes as though it were the banana, in its odour and taste: the tree grows great so as to become like the walnut (جَوْزٌ), which it resembles also in its leaves: and when it attains to perfection, the sweet [fruit] is yellow; and the bitter, [or sour,] red. (L.)**

أَنْبَجٌ: see أَنْبَجٌ.

أَنْبَجَانٌ *Dough that has become in a state of fermentation, and inflated, or swollen, (S, K,) and sour: (TA:) in some books written with خ; but heard from the Arabs with ج, accord. to Abou-Sa'eed and Abu-l-Ghouth and others: (S:) there is no word like it except أَرْوَنَانٌ. (S, K.)*

أَنْبَجَانِيٌّ: see مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ. — Also, A mess of broken, or crumbled, bread, (فَرِيدٌ,) in which is [some degree of] heat. (K.)

كَبَاءُ مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ, (S, K,) the latter word being formed after the manner of مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ and مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ, (S,) and مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ, rel. ns. of مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ, each with fet-hah to the ب, contr. to analogy, (K,) the latter disallowed by IKt, but occurring in a trad. and in poetry, and not to be disallowed because contr. to analogy, since there are many such rel. ns., as مَرْوَزِيٌّ and رَازِيٌّ &c., (TA,) A certain hind of كَاءُ, so called in relation to a place

named مَبْجَعَانِيٌّ: (S, K, &c.) or كَاءُ أُنْبَجَانِيٌّ, and كَاءُ أُنْبَجَانِيٌّ, which latter form is related by IAth as the one retained in the memory, a certain kind of كَاءُ, so called in relation to a place named انبجان; of wool, having a nap, or pile, without a border; one of the meanest kinds of coarse garments: its ا, accord. to some, is an augmentative letter. (TA.)

نَبِيعٌ: see مَبْثُوعٌ.

نبح

1. نَبَحَ, aor. نَبَحَ and نَبَحَ, [the former of which, accord. to the Mshb, seems to be more common,] inf. n. نَبِيعٌ and نَبِيعٌ and نَبَاجٌ (S, K) and نَبُوحٌ (L,) and نَبَاجٌ, (K,) the last having an intensive and frequentative signification, (TA,) *He (a dog, S, L, K) barked. (L.)* — Also, (sometimes, S,) said of a gazelle, (T, S, K,) when he has advanced in years, and his horns have branched forth: (T:) and † of a he-goat, (K,) in coupling-time: (L:) and † of a serpent; (K;) meaning he uttered a cry, or sound: (L:) also † of a hoopoe, (مُذْمَدٌ,) inf. n. نَبَاجٌ, signifying it uttered a harsh cry, by reason of age: (L:) and † of a lion, inf. n. نَبَاجٌ, signifying he uttered a cry (L, K) like the barking of a whelp. (Abou-Kheyr, L.) — نَبَحَ عَلَيْهِ and نَبَحَ الْكَلْبُ (T, Mshb,) and نَبَاحُهُ (T,) *The dog barked at him. (Mshb.)* — فَلَانٌ لَا يُغَوِّى وَلَا يَنْبَحُ [Such a one is not howled at nor barked at]: i. e., by reason of his weakness, no account is taken of him, and neither good nor evil is said to him. (L.) — نَبَحْتَنِيَّ *He (a poet) satirized. (A.)* — نَبَحَ كَلْبُكَ *Thy revilings reached, or overtook, me. (L.)*

3: see 1.

4. اسْتَبَحَهُ and اسْتَبَحَهُ, *He made him (a dog) to bark: (S, K:) الْكَلْبُ اسْتَبَحَ he excited, or induced, the dog to bark: said of a man when, having lost his way, he imitates the bark of that animal, in order that a dog may hear him, and, imagining him to be a dog, may bark, and so guide him. (L.)* Said also of a guest, [or one who would be a guest, and who desires to guide himself to a place of entertainment]. (A.) [See an ex. cited, from the poet El-Akhṭal, voce اِبْرَدَبَ.]

10: see 4.

نُبُوحٌ *The clamour, confused noise, or mixture of voices, of a tribe, (S,) or of a people, (K,) and the barkings of their dogs, (S, K,) and the cries of their other animals. (A.)* — Subsequently put in the place of † Multitude, and might, or power: (S:) and signifying † a numerous assembly. (K.) El-Akhṭal says,

إِنَّ الْعَرَاةَ وَالنُّبُوحَ لِدَارِمٍ