

† [During many a night have I guided in the right way young men infused with the remains of drowsiness that made them to bend their necks from side to side], صَبَاب may be put for صَبَابَة; or it may be pl. of the latter, [or rather a coll. gen. n. of which صَبَابَة is the n. un.,] like as شَعِير is of شَعِيرَة: the poet uses this word metaphorically, in relation to drowsiness, like as he has used the word سَقَا. (M, L, TA.) One says also لَمْ أَدْرِكْ إِلَّا صَبَابَاتٍ مِنَ الْعَيْشِ [I did not attain, or obtain, of life, save a small remainder and small remains]. (A, TA.)

صَبَاب: see صَبُوب: and see also صَب.

صَبَب, (M, K,) applied to a camel, (M,) Thick, or big, and strong; as also صَبَاب, (M, K, TA, in the CK صَبَاب,) so applied; (M;) and صَبَاب, (K,) likewise so applied. (TA.)

صَبَاب: see what next precedes. — Also, applied to a [journey such as is termed] قَرْب, Hard, or severe: (M, TA:) and, applied to a [journey such as is termed] خَمْس, i. q. بَصَاب, (A, S, K) and خَفَاص, i. e., in which is no delay, or intermission, nor any flagging. (A, S, TA.) — And الصَّبَاب also signifies What remains of the thing: or what is poured out from it; (K, TA;) i. e., from the thing; by which is here said to be meant the water-skin or milk-skin. (TA.)

صَبَاب: see صَبَب.

الْأَصْب [app. a dial. var. of الْأَصْم], an epithet applied to the month رَجَب: (TA in art. حَرَم:) see مُحَرَّم.

مَصَب A place where water, or the like, pours out or forth, from a river into another river or into the sea &c., or from a tank or a gutter &c., and from high ground into a valley (see ضَاجَعَة); and a sink, or sink-hole: pl. مَصَاب (occurring in the S and K in art. رَفَق, &c.).

مَصَاب, accord. to Reiske, signifies A ship: so says Freytag: but for this I find no authority.]

مَصُوب: see صَبِيب, first sentence.

## صَبَا

1. صَبَا, (S, M, K,) aor. ʿ, (M, K,) inf. n. صَبُوء, (S, M, K, [in the last of which it is implied that this verb in all its senses except the last has صَبُوء also for an inf. n., and likewise صَبُوء as a syn. form, but this I do not find authorized by any other lexicon,]) said of the tush (S, M, K) of a camel (S, M) and of a cloven-hoofed animal and of a solid-hoofed animal, (M,) and said of a cloven hoof, (K, [but this, I doubt not, is a mistake, for in the place of الظَّلْفِ وَالنَّابِ, the reading in the K, I find in the M الظَّلْفِ وَالنَّابِ صَبَا نَابِ الظَّلْفِ, and the like in the L,]) It grew forth; (M, K;) or its point, or extremity, grew

forth: (S:) and accord. to the K, it appears that صَبَا signifies the same; but this is not the case.

(TA.) And صَبَات said of the ثَنِيَّة [i. e. a central incisor] of a boy, It grew forth. (S.) — Also, said of a star, (M, K,) and of the moon, (M,) It rose; and so صَبَا: (M, K:) or تَصَبَّأُ النُّجُومُ the stars come forth from their places of rising:

(AO, S:) or صَبَاتِ النُّجُومُ the stars appeared:

(TA:) and أَصْبَأُ النُّجُومُ the Pleiades [antonomastically called النُّجُومُ] rose. (S.) — [Hence,]

صَبَا مِنْ دِينِهِ إِلَى دِينٍ آخَرَ, (S, M, K,) or صَبَا, (AO, S, M, K,\*) aor. ʿ, (M, M, K,) inf. n.

صَبُوء, (S, M, K) and صَبَا; and صَبَا, (M, K,) aor. ʿ, (TA,) inf. n. صَبُوء; (CK [but not in the TA nor in my MS. copy of the K];) + He

departed from his religion to another religion; (S, M, M, K,\*) like as the stars come forth from their place of rising. (AO, S.) And صَبَا, (S,) or صَبَا فِي دِينِهِ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. صَبُوء, (T, TA,) He

was, or became, a صَابِي [or Sabian]. (T, S, TA. [See صَابِي, below.]) — And صَبَا عَلَيْهِ, (S, M,) aor. ʿ, (S,) inf. n. صَبَا, and صَبُوء, He came forth

upon them; (S, M;) as also صَبَا: (M;) and accord. to IʿAq, صَبَا عَلَيْهِ he came forth, or went forth, upon him, or against him: and he inclined

against him with enmity: (TA:) or he came, or came forth, upon him unexpectedly: whence, he

says, the word صَبَا in the saying of the Prophet, صَبَا لَتَعُودَنَّ فِيهَا أَسَاوِدُ صَبَا, [which see in art. صَب,]

the said word being of the measure فَعْلَا, [originally صَبَا,] and the ʿ being suppressed: (L in art. صَب:) and صَبَا عَلَيْهِ signifies he came upon them suddenly, not having knowledge of their place.

(K.) — One says also, صَبَا عَلَيْهِمُ الْعَدُوُّ, (M, K,) aor. ʿ, inf. n. صَبَا; (M;) as also صَبَعَ; (TA;) He

guided to them (M, K) the enemy: (K:) mentioned by IʿAq, from AZ. (TA.) — And قَدِمَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْغَارَةُ, (M, K,\*) his hand (M) or his finger (K) into it, or upon it: (M, K: [see also صَبَعَ:] mentioned by IʿAq. (M.)

And صَبَا فِي الطَّعَامِ, aor. ʿ, He [app. a camel] put his head into the food: as also صَبَعَ. (O in art. صَبَعَ.) And صَبَاتَ فِيهَا رَأْسًا [or فيه, She put her head into it]; like صَبَعَتْ. (TA in that art.)

4: see the preceding paragraph, in six places.

صَابِي [part. n. of صَبَا: and as such signifying] One who departs from his religion to another religion. (M, K.) The Arabs used to call the Prophet الصَّابِي [for الصَّابِي], because he departed from the religion of Kureysh to El-Islām; and him who entered the religion of El-Islām, مَصُوب, changing the ʿ to و; and the Muslims [collectively], الصَّابَةِ, as though pl. of الصَّابِي, without ʿ, like غَزَاة and قُضَاة pls. of قَاضٍ and غَازٍ. (TA.)

And [the pl.] الصَّابِيُون in the K̄ur [v. 73, &c.,] is said by Zj to mean Those who depart from one religion to another. (TA.) — Then this appella-

tion, صَابِي, was applied to [Any individual of] a certain sect of the unbelievers, [the Sabians,] said to worship the stars secretly, and openly to profess themselves to belong to the Christians: they are called الصَّابِيَةُ and الصَّابِيُون: and they assert that they are of the religion of Šābi the son of Sheyṭh [or Seth] the son of Adam: their appellation may also be pronounced الصَّابِيُون, and thus Nāfi' read it [in the K̄ur]: (M, K:) or the صَابِيُون are a certain class of the people who possess revealed scripture: (S:) or a people whose religion resembles that of the Christians, except that their kibleh is towards the place whence blows the [south, or southerly, wind called] جَنُوب:

(Lth, T, TA:) [or] whose kibleh is from (مِنْ [or this may mean some point of]) the place whence blows the [north, or northerly, wind called] شِمَال at midday: (M, K:) or, accord. to some, their kibleh is the Kaqbeh: (MF:) and they assert that they are of the religion of Noah, (Lth, T, M, K,) lyingly: (Lth, T, M:) in the R it is said that they are thus called in relation to Šābi the son of Lāmak [or Lamech], the brother of Noah: Bḍ says, it is said that they are worshippers of the angels: and it is said that they are worshippers of the stars: and that their appellation is Arabic; from صَبَا "he departed from a religion;" or from صَبَا "he inclined," because of their inclining from truth to falsehood. (MF, TA.)

صَبَح, (S, Mgh, TA,) aor. ʿ, (Mgh, TA,) inf. n. صَبَحَ; (S, TA;) and صَبَحَ, (K, TA,) inf. n. تَصَبَّحَ; (TA;) He gave him to drink a morning-draught, or what is termed a صَبُوح; (S, Mgh, K, TA;) [and] so صَبَحَ صَبُوحًا: (MA:) and the first [and second also] he handed to him a morning-draught of milk or of wine. (TA.)

And صَبَحَ الْإِبِلَ, aor. and inf. n. as above, He watered the camels in the morning, between day-break and sunrise. (TA.) — And both are said respecting a غَارَة [meaning + He made a hostile, or predatory, incursion upon him in the morning; as though he made the غَارَة to be to him a morning-draught: see صَابَح]. (Ham p. 66.) —

[And accord. to Reiske, as stated by Freytag, صَبَح signifies He drank in the early morning: but I think that Reiske may have assigned to it this meaning from his having found the pass. form of the verb, not distinguished as such, used in a case in which it might be supposed to signify thus.] — See also 2, in five places. — صَبَح as an inf. n. [of which the verb is صَبَح accord. to a general rule] signifies The being satiated, or having the thirst quenched, by a morning-draught, or what is termed a صَبُوح. (L.) — And صَبَح, aor. ʿ, inf. n. صَبَحَ [in the CK (erroneously) صَبَحَ and صَبَحَ, [He, or it, was of the colour termed صَبَحَ meaning as expl. below: or] it (hair) had whiteness naturally intermixed in it with redness; as also اصْبَاح, (K, TA,) inf. n.

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