the land, or country; (JK, K, TA;) like -.................... (TA.)

2. [inf. n. of البحة] The separating, or plucking asunder, and loosening, of cotton, and making it [or spreading it out] wide. (Fr, L.) — And The winding of cotton and the like, (K, TA,) such as wool, and soft hair (وَبِر), after the separating and loosening, for a woman to spin it; (TA;) [as also منا المنا ال

[Then alleviate thou the disquietude of thy mind; and know that, when the Compassionate decreeth a thing, it happeneth]. (S.) One says also, May God alleviate thy fever. (S.) And الله عَنْكَ الحَمَّى O God, remove from us, or alleviate to us, that which harms, or hurts. (TA.) __ And † The act of stilling, quieting, rendering motionless, appeasing, tranquillizing, calming, allaying, assuaging, or quelling. (K.) = Also + The becoming [alleviated, or lightened,] still, quiet, motionless, appeased, tranquil, calm, allayed, assuaged, or quelled. (K, TA.) One says of heat, (S, K,) and of anger, (TA,) سبخ (Ş, K,) inf. n. as above ; and † (K;) + It became abated, or allayed, (S, K, TA,) and alleviated. (S.) _ Also + The ceasing of veins from the throbbing occasioned by pain therein. (IAar, L, K.*) _ See also 1, in three

[3. سابخ expl. by Freytag as meaning He contended with another in swimming is a mistake for سابح.]

4. البخ He reached salt earth in digging (Ṣ, Ķ) a well. (TA.) __ See also 1, first sentence.

5: see 2, near the end of the paragraph.

is expl. by Freytag as applied in the Deewan of Jereer to A dense cloud that is seen suspended apart from other clouds.]

نبنے; and its fem., with ة: see مُبْنَة, in three places.

: see the next paragraph, in three places.

and البنائة [A piece, or tract, of] land that exudes water and produces salt: (K:) pl. (of the former, S, or of the latter, Msb) النائة: (S, A, Msb, K:) النائة [also] signifies as above; (JK;) or land containing بنائة, (S, A,) i. e. [places that exude water and produce salt, or simply] salt; (A;) or salt land or earth, as also النائة المنائة المنا

contraction of (also: (Msb:) ارض سَبُخَةُ and رَسَب and signifies a place producing salt, (Msb, TA,) and in which the feet sink: (TA:) the pl. of مبخات is سبخات (Msb.) The Prophet said to Anas, on his mentioning El-Başrah, إن مررت meaning [If thou pass ,بهَا وَدَخُلْتُهَا فَإِيَّاكَ وَسَبَاحُهَا by it and enter it, then beware thou of] its tracts of land overspread with saltness, that seldom, or never, give growth to anything but some trees, or shrubs. (L.) Also, (K,) or the latter, i. e. , (JK,) A thing that overspreads water (JK, K, TA) in consequence of its having been long left, (TA,) resembling [the green substance called] المحالب and (JK, K,) or such as the like. (TA.)

(وبر) Cotton, and wool, and soft hair سبيخ separated, or plucked asunder, and loosened; as also *: (TA:) [and * asunder, in which the is added to convert the epithet into a subst., signifies a portion, i. e. a loose flock, thereof; and طَارَتُ سَبَائِتُ , whence] one says, خَارِثُ سَبَائِتُ فَعَارِثُ عَبَائِتُ فَعَارِثُ عَالَيْتُ اللهِ [The loose flocks of the cotton flew about] العُطُن (A.) _ [Hence,] ‡ Feathers (ريش) that fall off (S, A, K) and become scattered: (K:) as also : (TA:) the pl. of the former (K, TA) [used as a subst.], in this and in the following senses, (TA,) [or rather of Vain as a n. un. وَرُدُّتُ (K, TA.) One says, سَبَائِخُ (K, TA.) One says, وَرُدُّتُ مَوْلُهُ سَبِيخُ الطَّيْرِ to water around which were] the feathers that had fallen off [and become scattered] of birds. (A.) _ Also Cotton made wide for a medicament to be put upon it (K, TA) and for it to be applied upon a wound: (TA:) and Vaint signifies a portion of cotton thus prepared for this purpose. (JK, K.*) _ And Cotton, (S, K,) and wool, and soft hair (e,e), (S,) wound, after the separating and loosening, (Ṣ, Ķ, in the former i. e. يُشْبَتُ لا بَعْدُ النَّدْفِ i. e. يُشْبِتُ لا بَعْدُ النَّدْفِ by a woman: (S:) and signifies a portion thereof. (S.)

غبيخة; and its pl., تبائخ: see the next preceding paragraph, in five places.

in two places.

سبد

1: see what next follows.

2. سَبد شَعَره (K, TA,) بَسبد شَعَره (K, TA,) He shaved off his hair; (AA, K, TA;) as also بَسبد (AA, K,) inf. n. سَبد (K, TA;) and بَسبد (K, TA;) and إسبد (K, TA;) or all signify he shaved off his hair and [so] removed it utterly: and سَبت and also have the former signification accord. to AA: (TA:) [and] سَبد الرّاس signifies the removing utterly the hair of the head [by shaving]: (S:) or with signifies he shaved off his hair and then left it until it had grown a little: (A'Obeyd, L:) or he removed utterly his hair,

making it to be [shaven] close to the skin; (A'Obeyd, M, L;) as also (A'Obeyd, L.) And He let the whole of his hair grow ample and long: thus it has two contr. significations. (M.) _ And تَسْبِيدُ signifies also The combing, or combing down, or letting down and loosing, and then moistening, and leaving, the hair of the head. (Suleyman Ibn-El-Mugheyreh, L, K.) __ And The rendering [one's hair] matted, or compacted, and dusty. (M, L.) __ And [hence, app., the objective complement being meant to be understood,] The leaving off, or neglecting, the anointing of oneself [or of one's hair], (A'Obeyd, S, K, TA,) and washing : and some say بنميد, which is تسبيد == (A'Obeyd, TA.) also used [intransitively,] as signifying The appearing of the hair of the head: (K:) or the مبد الشَّعْر growing after some days: (M:) or means The hair grew so that its blackness appeared after the shaving. (S, M.) __ And The coming forth of the down [of a young bird]: (M:) or the appearing of the feathers of a young bird. (K.) You say, سبد الفرخ The young bird began to show its feathers, or to become fledged. (S.) - And The growing of fresh shoots upon, or among, the old portions of the [plant called] نصى ; as also اسباد الله: (K:) you say [of that plant], سبّد النّباتُ and اسبّد (TA:) or سبّد النّباتُ The plant had heads coming forth, before the spreading thereof. (M.)

4: see 2, in three places; first and last sentences.

i. q. داهية [as meaning Cunning, or very cunning: and perhaps also as meaning a calamity: pl. أَسْبَادُ [. (Ṣ, M, K.) You say, هُوَ سَبْدُ , Ṣ, M, K.) You say, أَسْبَادُ He is cunning, or very cunning, (هَ, Ṣ, M, or مَاهِية , K,) in theft, or robbery. (Ṣ, M, K.) — And [hence, perhaps, or the reverse may be the case,] A wolf: (K:) it occurs, in the accus. case, in a verse, in this sense, (TA,) or in the former sense; (Ṣ;) or, as some relate it, the word in this instance is اسْبَدُ [which has the latter meaning]. (Ṣ, TA.)

as also ' بَعُورُ : (M:) or a small quantity thereof: (K:) or fur [of camels]; syn. وَبَرُ . (M.) One says, وَبَرُ . (M.) or fur [of camels]; syn. وَبَرُ . (M.) One says, مَا لَهُ سَبِدُ وَلَا لَبَدُ . (As, S, M, K) He has neither goats' hair nor wool: (As, S, M:) or neither camels' fur nor goats' hair: meaning the has neither goats nor sheep: or theither camels nor sheep: or theither camels nor goats: (M:) or theither little nor much; (As, S, K, TA;) i. e. he has not anything. (TA.) [See also المَالُ). (TA.) Hence also the saying of 'Atikeh Bint-Zeyd,

AA: (TA:) [and] تسبيد الرآس signifies the removing utterly the hair of the head [by shaving]: (S:) or he removed utterly his hair, signifies the removed utterly his hair, [i. e. + God let him not walk with goats, &c.]; meaning + God reduced him to poverty, so that He left not [to him] anything. (Ham p. 495.)

— Also sing. of أَسُادُ (TA) which signifies Black (A'Obeyd, L:) or he removed utterly his hair,