

knife, putting the handle towards me. (TA.) — **صَابِي** *He made his building to incline, or lean.* (K.) — **صَابِي مَشَافِرُهُ** *He (a camel) inverted his lips on the occasion of drinking.* (K.) — **صَابِي الشَّيْخِ** *He, or it, overturned the old man; and made him to incline.* (TA.) — **صَابِي** *صَابَاهُ الْبَيْتِ* (M, K.) i. e. *the شعر*. (TA.) *He recited the verse not rightly, or not regularly.* (M, K, TA. [In the CK, **صَابَاهُ الْبَيْتِ**]) And **صَابِي الْكَلَامِ** *He made the speech, or language, to deviate from its proper course, or tenour.* (M, K.) — **صَابِيْنَا عَنِ الْحَمِصِ** is a phrase mentioned by AZ as meaning *We turned away from the [plants called] حمص*. (TA.) — And one says, **يَطْلَعْنَ الْجَوَارِي يَصَابِينَ فِي الشَّرِ**, meaning *يَطْلَعْنَ* [i. e. *يَطْلَعْنَ*], but I think that **فِي** is a mistranscription for **مِنْ**, and that the meaning is, *The girls, or young women, look from within the curtain*. (TA.)

4. **أَصَبَتْ** *She (a woman) had a child such as is termed صَبِي* [i. e. a boy, or a young male child]; (S, M;) and a child, male or female. (S.) — **أَصَبَتْهُ** *She (a woman, M, K, or a girl, or young woman, S) excited his desire, and invited him, (M, K,) or made him to incline, (S,) to ignorant, or foolish, or silly, and youthful, conduct, (S, M, K,) so that he yearned towards her; as also* **نَصَبَتْهُ**. (M, K.) And **تَصَبَّاهَا** *He invited her to the like thereof.* (M.) And **تَصَبَّاهَا** also signifies *He deceived, or beguiled, her, and captivated her heart;* (M, K;) [see also another rendering in an explanation of a verse cited voce **إِصَارَ**]; as also **تَصَابَاهَا**. (K.) And **أَصَبَى عَرَسَ** *He endeavoured to cause the wife of such a one to incline [to him].* (TA.) — **أَصَبُوا** *They entered upon [a time in which blew] the wind called الصَّبَا*. (M, K.)

5: see 1, latter half: — and see also 4, in three places.

6: see 1, in three places: — and see also 4.

[10. **اِصْبَى**, as stated by Freytag, is expl. by Reiske as signifying *Pueriliter se et proterve gessit*: — and by Jac. Schultens as signifying *Pro puero habuit*. But the usage of this verb in any sense is app. post-classical.]

صَبَا [is of the fem. gender, and] is a subst. and an epithet, [so that one says **رَبِيعُ صَبَا**, as well as **صَبَا** alone and **رَبِيعُ الصَّبَا**], (M, TA,) [and signifies *The east wind: or an easterly wind:*] the wind that blows from the place of sunrise: (Msb:) or the wind of which the mean place whence it blows is the place where the sun rises when the night and day are equal; the opposite wind of which is the **دُبُور**: (S:) or the wind that faces the House [of God, i. e. the Ka'bah; app. meaning that blows from the point opposite to the corner, of the Ka'bah, that is between the Black Stone and the door]; as though yearning towards the House: (M, TA:) or, accord. to IAar, (M,) the wind of which the place whence it blows extends from the place of rising of the **الشَّرِّبَا** [or the

Pleiades] to [the place of] **بَنَاتُ نَعَشٍ** [meaning the tail of Ursa Major]: (M, K:) [it is often commended by poets as a gentle and pleasant gale, like the Zephyr with us:] the dual is **صَبَيَان** and **صَبَوَات**: (I, h, M, K:) and pl. **أَصْبَاءُ**. (M, K.)

صَبَا [also written **صَبِي**] and **صَبَا**, the former with *kesr* and the short *alif*, and the latter with *fet-h* and the long *alif*, (S, Msb,) [both mentioned before as inf. ns.,] *Youth, or boyhood; the state of the صَبِي* [q. v.]: (S:) or childhood. (Msb.) One says, **كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي صَبَاهُ** and **صَبَايِهِ** [That was in his youth or boyhood: or in his childhood]. (Msb.) [See also an ex. in a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. **شَفَع**.] — And the former [or each, as is shown in the first sentence of this art.,] has also a signification derived from **اِشْتَوَى** [or “desire;” i. e., each signifies also *An inclining to ignorant, or foolish, or silly, and youthful, conduct; and amorous dalliance*]: (S:) and **صَبَوَةٌ** signifies [the same, as is also shown in the first sentence of this art., or, like **صَبَا** and **صَبَا**,] the ignorance, or foolishness, or silliness, of youth; (I, h, M, K;) and amorous dalliance. (Lth, TA.) [See an ex. of the first in a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. **اَدَى**; and another in a verse cited voce **عَارَضَ**.]

صَبَوَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

صَبَا: see **صَبَا**.

صَبِي *A youth, boy, or male child; syn. غُلَامٌ*: (S:) or a young male child; (Mgh, Msb;) before he is called **غُلَامٌ**: (Mgh:) or one that has not yet been weaned, (M, K,) so called from the time of his birth: (M:) and **صَابٍ** signifies the same as **صَبِي**; these two words being like **قَادِرٌ** and **قَادِرَةٌ**: (TA:) the pl. of the former is **صَبِيَّةٌ** [a pl. of pauc., in which the *و* is changed into *ي* because of the *kesreh* before it, like as is said in the M respecting another of the pls.,] (S, M, Msb, K, but not in the CK,) and **صَبَوَةٌ** (M, K, TA, in the CK **صَبَوَةٌ**), and **صَبِيَّةٌ** (M, K) and **صَبِيَّةٌ** (K, TA, but not in the CK,) [or rather the last two are quasi-pl. ns.,] and **أَصْبٍ** [another pl. of pauc.] (K) and **أَصْبِيَّةٌ** [also a pl. of pauc.,] (M, K,) but this last is said by J to have been unused, because the usage of **صَبِيَّةٌ** rendered it needless, (TA,) and **صَبِيَّان**, (S, M, Msb, K, but not in the CK,) in which the *و* is changed into *ي* because of the *kesreh* before it, (M,) and **صَبِيَّان**, (M, K,) as some say, preserving the *ي* notwithstanding the *damme*, (M,) and **صَبَوَان** (M, K, but not in the CK,) and **صَبَوَان** (M, K:) and [ISd says,] accord. to Sb, the dim. of **صَبِيَّةٌ** is **أَصْبِيَّةٌ**, and that of **أَصْبِيَّةٌ** is **صَبِيَّةٌ**, each irreg.; but in my opinion, **صَبِيَّةٌ** is the dim. of **صَبِيَّةٌ**, and **أَصْبِيَّةٌ** is that of **أَصْبِيَّةٌ**: (M:) [J says,] **أَصْبِيَّةٌ** occurs in poetry as being the dim. of **أَصْبِيَّةٌ**. (S.) **صَبِيَّةٌ** signifies *A young woman, girl, or female child;*

(S, TA;) and so too, [sometimes,] **صَبِيَّةٌ**: (TA:) and the pl. is **صَبَايَا**. (S, TA.) — **أَمْرُ الصَّبِيَّانِ** is a term applied to *The flatulency, or flatulence, (الرَّيْحُ), that is incident to children.* (TA in art. **اِمْر**.) [Golius, in that art., explains it as meaning *Larva, terculamentum puerorum*; on the authority of Meyd.: and also as meaning *Epilepsy*; on the authority of Ibn-Beytár.] — **صَبِي** also signifies + *The pupil of the eye*: (M, K:) but Kr ascribes this meaning to the vulgar. (M.) — And + *The extremity of each of the jaw-bones*: (K, TA:) i. e. (TA) **الصَّبِيَّانِ** signifies the two extremities of the two jaw-bones (S, M, TA) of the camel and of other animals: or, as some say, the two edges curving outwards from the middle of the two jaw-bones: (M, TA:) or, accord. to the A, the thin portions of the two extremities thereof: and it is [said to be] tropical. (TA.) And + *A bone below the lobe, or lobule, of each of the two ears*: (K:) or, as some say, the head of the bone that is below the lobe, or lobule, of each of the two ears by the space of about three fingers put together. (M.) — And + *The edge (حَدٌّ) of the sword*: (M, K, TA:) or the ridge thereof, (M, TA, in the copies of the K **أَوْ غَيْرُهُ** is erroneously put for **أَوْ غَيْرُهُ**, TA,) which rises in [i. e. along] its middle; (M, K, TA;) and likewise of a spear-head: (M, TA:) or, accord. to the A, that part of a sword below, or exclusive of, (دُونِ,) its **ظُبَّة** [q. v.]. (TA.) — And + *The head of the human foot*; (M, A, TA; in the copies of the K **رَأْسُ الْقَوْمِ** is erroneously put for **رَأْسُ الْقَدَمِ**; TA;) i. e. the part [thereof] between its **جَمَارَةٌ** [q. v.] and the toes. (A, TA.) And **الصَّبِيَّانِ** signifies also + *The two sides of the [camel's saddle called] رَحْل*. (M.) — It is also said that **صَبِيَّانُ الْجَلِيدِ** signifies + *The grains of hoar-frost that resemble pearls*: and **صَبِيَّانُ الْبَطَرِ**: the small drops of rain: but accord. to the author of the “Khaṣṣīl,” it is **صَبَبَان** [pl. of **صَوَابَةٌ**, q. v.], with *ء* and then *ب*. (TA.)

صَبِيَّةٌ fem. of **صَبِي**, q. v.

صَبِيَّةٌ: see **صَبِي**, former half.

صَابٍ: see **صَبِي**, first sentence. — Also i. q. **صَابِحٌ صَبَوَةٌ** [i. e. One who indulges in youthful folly, and amorous dalliance]. (TA.) — **كُرَيْشِي**, (M,) or the Jews, (TA,) used to call the Companions of the Prophet **صَبَا**. (M, TA. [See **صَابِي**, in art. **صَابِي**]) And Nāfi' read [in the Kur ii. 50 and xxii. 17] **الصَّابِينَ** instead of **الصَّابِيْنَ**; (TA;) and [in v. 73] **الصَّابِيُونَ** instead of **الصَّابِيْنَ**. (TA voce **صَابِي**.) — **صَبِي**, a pl. of **صَابٍ**, is expl. as meaning *Those who incline to conflicts and factions, seditions, or the like, and love to be foremost therein.* (TA. [See **صَب**, in art. **صَب**].)

الصَّبَايَةُ *The oblique wind (النَّكْبَاءُ), dim. of (النَّكْبَاءُ), that blows in a direction between that of the east or easterly wind (الصَّبَا) and that of the*