

in the saying, **عَزَّكَ فَصَارَ قُصَارُ ذَلِكَ ذَلِكَ فَاحْشَ** [Thy might, or elevated rank, hath deceived thee, and the end of that has become thine ignominy: fear then thine exorbitant deed, and may-be thou wilt be made to follow a right course by this]. (Har p. 269.)

تب

1. **تَبَّ**, aor. **تَبَّ**, inf. n. **تَبَّ**, and perhaps **تَبَّبَ** and **تَبَّابًا** and **تَبَّيبًا**, He, or it, suffered loss, or diminution; or became lost: and perished, or died: as also **تَبَّ**, inf. n. **تَبَّيبًا**: and app. **تَبَّ** also.] **تَبَّ** (M, A, K) and **تَبَّيبًا** (M, K) [as inf. ns.] signify The suffering loss, or diminution; or being lost: and perishing, or dying: or [used as subst.] loss, or diminution; or the state of being lost: and perdition, or death: (M, \*A, K:\*) and so **تَبَّابًا**, (T, S, A, Mḡb, K,) [said to be] a subst. from **تَبَّ**, with tesheed, (Mḡb,) and **تَبَّ** and **تَبَّيبًا**: (K:) or the last three signify [simply] perdition, or death: (M:) and **تَبَّيبًا** is explained as signifying loss, or diminution, that brings, or leads, to perdition or death; (IAth, TA;) and so **تَبَّابًا**; (Bḡ in cxi. 1;) and the causing to perish. (T, TA.) Hence you say, **تَبَّ تَبَّابًا** [meaning, in an emphatic manner, May he suffer loss, or be lost, or perish]. (S.) And **تَبَّ** May God decree to him loss, or perdition; or cause loss, or perdition, to cleave to him: (S, M, \*Mḡb, \*K:\*) **تَبَّ** being in the accus. case as an inf. n. governed by a verb understood. (S.) And **تَبَّابًا** [in the CK **تَبَّابًا**], meaning the same in an intensive, or emphatic, manner: (M, K:) and **تَبَّابًا**. (TA.) And **تَبَّ يَدَاهُ**, (T, S, M, K,) and **تَبَّ يَدَهُ**, aor. **تَبَّ**, (Mḡb,) inf. n. **تَبَّ** and **تَبَّابًا**, but IDrd says that the former of these seems to be the inf. n., and the latter the simple subst., (M,) **May his arms, or hands, and his arm, or hand, suffer loss, or be lost, or perish**: (T, M, Mḡb, K, and Bḡ in cxi. 1:) or **may he himself suffer loss, &c.**, (Mḡb,\* and Bḡ ubi suprà,) i. e., **his whole person**: (Jel in cxi. 1:) or **his good in the present life and that in the life to come**. (Bḡ ubi suprà.)— [Hence,] **تَبَّ** (A, TA) and **تَبَّيبًا** (T, K) **† He became an old man**: (T, A, K:) the loss of youth being likened to **تَبَّابًا**. (TA.)— **تَبَّ**, [aor., accord. to rule, <sup>2</sup>,] **He cut, or cut off, a thing**. (K.) And **تَبَّ** **It was cut, or cut off**. (TA.)

2. **تَبَّ**, inf. n. **تَبَّيبًا**: see 1, in three places. **تَبَّ**, (inf. n. as above, S,) [**He caused him to suffer loss, or to become lost: or he destroyed him, or killed him**. (S, K.)— **He said to him** **تَبَّ**: (M, K:\*) [i. e.] **he imprecated loss, or perdition, or death, upon him**. (A.)

4. **اتَّبَّ اللهُ قُوَّتَهُ** **† God weakened, or impaired, or may God weaken, or impair, his strength**. (K, TA.)

10. **استَتَبَّ** **† It (a road) became beaten, or trodden, and rendered even, or easy to walk or**

**ride upon, or easy and direct**. (A.)— **† It (an affair) was, or became, rightly disposed or arranged; in a right state**: (S, M, A, Mḡb:) or **it followed a regular, or right, course; was in a right state; and clear, or plain**: from **مُسْتَبَّبًا** applied to a road, explained below: (T, TA:) or **it became complete, and in a right state**: lit. **it demanded loss, or diminution, or destruction**; because these sometimes follow completeness: (Har p. 35:) or the **ب** may be a substitute for **م**; the meaning being **استَمَرَّ**. (TA.)

R. Q. 1. **تَبَّيبًا**: see 1.

**تَبَّ** A difficult, or distressing, state or condition. (K.)

**تَبَّ**: }  
**تَبَّابًا**: } see 1, in several places.  
**تَبَّيبًا**: }

**تَبَّوْتُ** i. q. **مَهْلَكَةٌ** [A place of perdition, or destruction; or a desert; or a desert such as is termed **مَفَاذَةٌ**]. (K.)— [It is also said in the K to signify **What the ribs infold**: but I think it probable that this meaning has been assigned to it from its having been found erroneously written for **تَبَّوْتُ**, a dial. var. of **تَبَّوْتُ**.]

**تَبَّ** **† An old man**; (AZ, T, M, A, K;) fem. with **ة**: (AZ, T, M, A:) and **† weak**: pl. **أَتَبَّابًا**: of the dial. of Hudheyl; and extr. [with respect to analogy]. (M.) You say, **كُنْتُ شَابًا فَصِرْتُ تَبَّابًا** [I was a young man, and I have become an old man]. (A.) And **أَشَابَةٌ أَنْتَ أُمُّ تَابَةٍ** [Art thou a young woman or an old woman?]. (A.)— Also, (T, K,) or **تَبَّ الظَّهْرُ**, (T,) **† An ass, and a camel, having galls, or sores, on his back**: (T, K:) pl. as above. (K.)— [See also **بَاتًا**.]

**مُسْتَبَّبًا**, applied to a road, **† Furrowed by passengers, so that it is manifest to him who travels along it**: and to this is likened an affair that is clear, or plain, and in a right state. (T.) [See the verb, 10.]

تبت

**تَبَّوْتُ** i. q. **تَبَّوْتُ**; (K;) a dial. var. of the latter. (TA.) See both in art. **توب**.

تبر

1. **تَبَّرَ**, aor. **تَبَّرَ**, (Lth, T, M, Mḡb, K,) inf. n. **تَبَّرًا**; (Lth, T, M;) and **تَبَّرَ**, aor. **تَبَّرَ**; (Mḡb;) **He, or it, (a thing, Lth, T, M,) perished**. (Lth, T, M, Mḡb, K.)— See also 2.

2. **تَبَّرَ**, inf. n. **تَبَّرًا**; (Zj, T, S, M, Mḡb,\* K;) and **تَبَّرَ**, aor. **تَبَّرَ**, inf. n. **تَبَّرَ**; (K;) **He broke it**: (K:) or **he broke it in pieces**; (S, M;) and **did away with it**: (M:) or **he crumbled it, or broke it into small pieces, with his fingers**: (Zj, T:) and **he destroyed it**: (Zj, T, S, Mḡb, K:) **He (God) destroyed him**. (A.)

**تَبَّرَ** [a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with **ة**: **Native gold, in the form of dust or of nuggets**: this is the sense in which the word is gene-

rally used in the present day:] **broken gold**: (M:) it is not so called unless in the dust of its mine, or broken: (IJ, M:) or **gold, and silver, before it is wrought**: (Lth, T, IF, Mḡb:) or **broken, or crumbled, particles of gold, and of silver, before they are wrought**: when they are wrought, they are called **ذَهَبٌ** and **فِضَّةٌ**: (IAḡr, T, K:) or **uncoined gold** (S, Mgh, Mḡb) and **silver**: (Mgh:) when coined, it is called **عَمِينٌ**: (S, Mḡb:) [properly,] the term **تَبَّرَ** should not be employed save as applied to gold; but some apply it to silver also: (S:) the **تَبَّرَ** of silver, as well as of gold, is mentioned in a trad.: (TA:) or **gold** (M, K) universally: (M:) and **silver**: (K:) or **what is extracted from the mine, (M, K,) of gold and silver and all جَوَاهِرُ** [here meaning **native ores**] of the earth, (M,) **before it is wrought** (M, K) and **used**: (M:) or **any جَوَاهِرُ** [or **native ore**] **before it is used, of copper** (Zj, T, Mgh, Mḡb) and **brass** (Zj, T, Mgh) or **iron** (Mḡb) &c.: (Zj, Mgh, Mḡb:) and **any جَوَاهِرُ** [or **native ore**] **that is used, of copper and brass**: (K:) the word is sometimes applied to other minerals than gold and silver, as **copper and iron and lead**, but generally to **gold**; and some say that its primary application is to **gold**, and that the other applications are later, or tropical: (TA:) also **broken pieces of glass**. (Zj, T, M, K.)

**تَبَّرَ** a dial. var. of **هَبَّرَ**, (AO, S,) i. e. [**Scurf on the head**;] **what is formed at the roots of the hair, like bran**. (AO, S, K.)

**تَبَّارٌ** Destruction, or perdition: (Zj, T, S, M, &c. :) inf. n. of **تَبَّرَ**. (Lth, T, M.)

**مُتَبَّرٌ** Broken up [and] destroyed: so in [the saying in the Kur vii. 135,] **هَؤُلَاءِ مُتَبَّرٌ مَا هُمْ فِيهِ** [As to these people, that wherein they are shall be broken up and destroyed]. (S.)— **رَأَى مُتَبَّرًا** Counsel destroyed, or brought to nought. (TA, from a trad.)

**مُتَبَّرٌ** [Destroyed;] in a state of destruction: (IAḡr, T, K:) and **defective, or deficient**. (IAḡr, T.)

تبع

1. **تَبَعَ**, (S, Mgh, Mḡb, K, &c. :) aor. **تَبَعَ**, inf. n. **تَبَعًا** (S, Mḡb, K) and **تَبَاعَةً**, (S, K,) **He followed; or went, or walked, behind, or after**; (S, Mgh, Mḡb, K;) **him**, (Mgh, Mḡb, K,) or **it**; namely, a people, or company of men: (S:) or [in the CK "and"] **he went with him, or it, when the latter had passed by him**: (S, Mgh, Mḡb, K:) and **تَبَعَ** signifies the same; (Lth, S, K:\*) and so does **تَبَعَهُ**: (Lth, Mgh, K:) or **تَبَعْتَهُمْ** signifies **I overtook them, they having gone before me**; (Fr,\* A'Obeyd, S, Mḡb,\* K;) as also **تَبَعْتَهُمْ**: (Fr, K:) Akh says that **تَبَعْتَهُ** and **تَبَعْتَهُ** signify the same: and hence the saying in the Kur [xxxvii. 10], **فَاتَّبَعَهُ شِهَابٌ نَاقِبٌ** [and a shooting star piercing the darkness by its light overtaketh him]: (S:) and the saying in the same [vii. 174], **فَاتَّبَعَهُ الشَّيْطَانُ** and **the devil overtook him**: (TA:) and