

became used in the case of bewailing any person who was dear, and in the cases of other calamities: but this account of the origin did not please ISd. (TA.) — Also *Perdition, destruction, or death.* (Har p. 158.)

حَرْبٌ: see حَرَبٌ. — Also † *Angry*: (A:) or *violently angry*: (S, K:) applied to a man and to a lion. (S, A.) And *كَلْبٌ* [meaning *Affected with canine madness*]: pl. حَرَبِيٌّ (K.) syn. with كَلْبِيٌّ, but unknown to Az in this sense except in one instance. (TA.)

حَرْبَةٌ [A dart, or javelin;] a certain weapon (K) resembling a spear, (Mṣb,) but smaller, (TA,) having a wide head; (Aṣ, TA;) not reckoned among رِمَاحٌ: (IAḥr, TA:) dim. حَرْبِيَّةٌ: (Mṣb:) pl. حَرَابٌ. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) You say, أَخَذُوا الحَرَابَ لِلحَرَابِ [They took the darts, or javelins, for contending in war, or battle]. (A.) — A thrust, stick, or stab. (K.) — Spoliation. (K.) — *Corruptness of religion.* (K.) — حَرْبَةٌ a name of *Friday*; (K, TA;) accord. to the Námooos, because it is a time for warring with oneself: (TA:) pl. حَرَابَاتٌ and حَرَبَاتٌ. (K.)

حَرْبَةٌ A mode, or manner, of war, battle, fight, or conflict. (K.)

حَرْبَاءٌ [The male chameleon;] the male of what is called حَرَبِيٌّ; (S, Mṣb, K; [but see the latter appellation in art. حَرَبِيٌّ;]) a well-known animal: (TA:) or a certain reptile, like the عَطَاءَةٌ (K,) said to be larger than this latter, (Mṣb,) somewhat larger, (S,) that turns itself, (S, Mṣb,) or its head, (K,) towards the sun, (S, Mṣb, K,) turning with the sun as the sun turns, and assuming various colours (S, Mṣb) by reason of the heat of the sun: (S:) Az describes it as a reptile resembling in form what is called سَامِرُ أَبْرَصٍ, with four legs, slender head, [which is not correct as applied to the chameleon,] and striped back; that all the day looks towards the sun; and he adds that its flesh is impure, and the Arabs never eat it: (TA:) [accord. to Freytag, the word, thus applied, is said (but I know not on what authority) to be from حَرْبَاءٌ, meaning حَافِظُ الشَّمْسِ (guardian of the sun):] the fem. is with ة: (S:) and the pl. حَرَابِيٌّ. (S, Mṣb.) [The word حَرْبَاءٌ is used in passages cited in the TA as masc. and fem.; whence it seems that it may be written حَرْبَاءٌ as well as حَرَبَاءٌ.] The Arabs used the expression دَبَّ حَرْبَاءٌ تَنْصَبٌ or حَرْبَاءٌ تَنْصَبٌ, like دَبَّ غَضًّا: (S:) [the latter word in each of these cases being the name of a tree:] the former is proverbially applied to a prudent man; because the حَرْبَاءٌ does not quit the first branch but to leap upon the second. (TA.) The phrase اِنْتَصَبَ العُودُ فِي الحَرْبَاءِ is used, by inversion, for اِنْتَصَبَ الحَرْبَاءُ فِي العُودِ [The male chameleon stood erect upon the branch]: for it stands erect upon stones, and upon the roots or trunks of trees, looking towards the sun, and declines as the sun declines. (TA.) — Also † The back: or its flesh: (K:) or حَرْبَاءٌ المَنْعُ means the flesh along either side of the backbone: (TA:) or this, (TA,) or الحَرْبَاءُ, (K.)

the ridge of the backbone: (K, TA:) or حَرَابِيٌّ المَنْعُ (S, L, TA) signifies the portions of flesh, (S,) or the flesh, (L, TA,) along either side of the backbone: (S, L, TA:) the sing. is حَرْبَاءَةٌ; likened to the حَرْبَاءُ [or male chameleon] of the desert, and therefore tropical: Kr says that the sing. of حَرَابِيٌّ الظُّهُورِ is حَرْبَاءَةٌ accord. to rule; showing that it has no known sing. on the authority of hearsay. (L, TA.) — The nails, (S,) or a nail, (K,) of a coat of mail: (S, K:) or the head of a nail in a ring of a coat of mail: (K:) pl. as above. (TA.) — And Rugged ground: (K:) or rugged and hard ground; accord. to Th; but the word commonly known is حَرْبَاءَةٌ, with záy. (TA.) [This meaning has been supposed to be assigned in the K to مَحْرُوبَةٌ; but the TA shows that such is not the case.]

حَرْبٌ and مَحْرُوبٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرْبٌ (MF) Despoiled of his wealth, or property; plundered; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, MF;) and left without anything: (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. (of the first, TA) مَحْرُوبَةٌ and حَرْبَاءَةٌ. (K.) And حَرْبِيَّةٌ and مَحْرُوبِيَّةٌ A woman deprived of her child, or children. (TA.) And مَحْرُوبٌ † Despoiled of his religion; rendered, or become, an unbeliever. (TA.)

حَرْبِيٌّ dim. of حَرْبٌ, q. v.

حَرْبَاءَةٌ: see what next follows.

حَرْبِيَّةٌ (S, A, K) and حَرْبَاءَةٌ (A) Wealth, or property, of which one is despoiled, or plundered: (A, K:) a man's property is not so called until he has been despoiled of it: (TA:) or (K, but in the A "and") wealth, or property, by means of which one lives, or subsists: (S, A, K:) pl. of the former [and of the latter also accord. to analogy] حَرَابِيَّتٌ. (TA.)

حَرْبِيَّةٌ dim. of حَرْبَةٌ, q. v.

حَرْبَاءَةٌ A troop of plunderers. (TA.)

حَارِبٌ [act. part. n. of حَرَبٌ]. — It occurs in a trad. as signifying *One who strips people forcibly of their clothes.* (TA.)

مَحْرُوبَةٌ and مَحْرُوبَةٌ: see حَرْبٌ, in three places.

مَحْرُوبِيَّةٌ (S, K, in the CK) مَحْرُوبِيَّةٌ A land containing, (S,) or abounding with, (K,) animals of the kind called حَرْبَاءَةٌ [i. e. male chameleons]. (S, K.)

المَحْرُوبُ and المَحْرُوبُ The lion. (K, TA.)

مَحْرَابٌ: see حَرْبٌ, in two places. — Also The upper end of a sitting-room, (Mṣb, and so accord. to an explanation of the pl. مَحْرَابِيٌّ, in the S, on the authority of Fr,) or of a house, or tent, or chamber; (K;) the chief, or most honourable, sitting-place; (AO, L, Mṣb, K;*) whence, in a trad., كَانَ يَكْرَهُ المَحْرَابِيَّ [he used to dislike the uppermost, or chief, sitting-places in rooms]: (L:) the place where kings and chiefs and great men sit: (Mṣb:) a high place: (Aṣ, Hr, TA:) a [chamber of the kind called] عُرْفَةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) the highest chamber in a house: a chamber to which one ascends by stairs: (Zj, TA:) a king's closet, or private chamber, into which he

retires alone, out of the way of the people: (K:) a [pavilion, or building of the kind called] قَصْرٌ: (Aṣ, TA:) the station of the *Imám* in a mosque: (K:) the مَحْرَابُ [or niche which shows the direction of the kibleh] of a mosque; from the same word as signifying the "upper end of a sitting-room;" (Fr, S, Mṣb;) or, as some say, because the person praying wars with the devil and with himself by causing the attention of his heart: (Mṣb:) the highest place in a mosque: (Zj, TA:) the kibleh: (L, TA:) a mosque, or place of worship; so in the Kur xix. 12: (S, L:) a place of assembly. (Aṣ, TA.) مَحْرَابِيٌّ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ means The places of worship of the Children of Israel, (T, K,) in which they used to assemble for prayer, (T, TA,) or in which they used to sit; (K;) as though they sat therein to consult respecting war. (TA.) [See also مَذْبَحٌ.] — I. q. أُجَمَّةٌ (K,) meaning The haunt of a lion. (TA.) — The neck of a beast. (Lth, K, TA.)

مَحْرُوبٌ and مَحْرُوبَةٌ: see حَرْبٌ, in three places.

المَحْرُوبُ: see المَحْرُوبُ.

حَرْبٌ

1. حَرَبْتُ, aor. ² (S, Mṣb, K) and ², (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) He gained, acquired, or earned, (S, A, K,) wealth; (S;) as also أَحْرَثْتُ: (Az, TA:) he collected wealth. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) — He sought, sought after, or sought to gain, sustenance; and laboured diligently; لَعِيَالَهُ for his family; as also أَحْرَثْتُ: (TA:) he worked, or laboured, for the goods of the present world, (Az, TA,) and † for those of the world to come. (Az, A, TA.) You say, أَحْرَثْتُ لِأَخْرَجْتِكَ † Labour for thy good in the world to come. (A, TA.) And it is said in a trad., أَحْرَثْتُ لِدُنْيَاكَ كَأَنَّكَ تَعِيشُ أَبَدًا [Labour for thy good in the present world as though thou wert to live for ever: and, in continuation, وَأَعْمَلْ لِأَخْرَجْتِكَ كَأَنَّكَ تَمُوتُ and work for thy good in the world to come as though thou wert to die to-morrow. (TA.) — Also حَرَبْتُ, (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. ² and ², (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ (T, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرَابَةٌ; (TA;) and أَحْرَثْتُ; (T, S;) He sowed; (T, S, K;) he cast seed upon the ground: (T, TA:) [accord. to Bḍ (xl.ii. 19), this is the primary signification: see حَرَبْتُ, below:] and the former verb, he tilled, or cultivated, land, either by sowing or by planting: (TA:) or he ploughed up land for sowing: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or he ploughed land; because the doing so is a means of gain. (Ham p. 70.) And the former verb, He ploughed up the ground by much walking upon it; as also أَحْرَثْتُ. (TA.) — Also, the former verb, (L, K,) aor. ² and ², (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ, (A, L, K,) He took, or had, four wives together. (A, L, K.) — Immoderate in invit: (A, K:) multum inivit. (IAḥr, L.) And حَرَبْتُ أُمَّرَأَتَهُ Multum inivit mulierem suam. (IAḥr, L.) — † He emaciated, or rendered lean, (IAḥr, S, A, K,) a beast, (K,) or a camel, (IAḥr, TA,) or a she-camel, (IAḥr, S, A,) and a horse, (IAḥr, TA,) by journeying (IAḥr, S, A, K) thereon; (IAḥr, S, K;) as also أَحْرَثْتُ, (so in the