

(T, L:) على السَّحَى here signifies *made war with him openly*; (S, L, Mḡb;) and is syn. with نَبَذَ إِلَيْهِ الْحَرْبَ (L:) and نَابَذُوهُمْ عَلَيَّ سَوَاءً they made war with them openly, in an equitable manner, declaring their hostile intention, so that it was equally known to their enemies and themselves. (L.) See also 1. — نَابَذْتُهُمْ † I acted contrarily to, or differently from, or adversely to, them; or was, or became, contrary to, or different from, or adverse to, them; syn. خَالَفْتُهُمْ. (Mḡb.)

4: see 1.

8: see 1.

8. انتبذ † He went, withdrew, or retired, aside, or apart, from others; separated himself from others. (S, A, L, K.) — انتبذت مكاناً (Kḡr, xix. 16,) † She withdrew, or retired, to a place apart from her family, (L, Mḡb,) far away. (Mḡb.) — انتبذ عن قومه He withdrew, or retired, from his people. (M.) — انتبذ ناحية He went aside. (T.) See 1. — And see انتبث in art. نبت.

نَبْدٌ † A little; a small quantity; (S, A, L, K;) of wealth, or property; (S, A, L;) as also نَبْدَةٌ [which is a word much used though I find it explained in few lexicons]; (L, TA;) because what is little is thrown away, and disregarded: (A:) and in like manner, of herbage, and of rain, and of hoariness or hoary hair, (S, A, L,) &c.: (L:) and a small number of men: (A, L:) and the latter word, a piece, or portion, of a thing, such as a perfume: (L:) pl. of the former, أَنْبَادٌ: (L, K:) [and of the latter, نَبْدٌ] — أَنْبَادٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ (K, TA) † The refuse of the people; (TA;) mixed people of the baser sort. (K, TA.)

جَذْبَةٌ: see نَبْدَةٌ. — جَذْبَةٌ: see نَبْدَةٌ. — جَذْبَةٌ: see نَبْدَةٌ. — جَذْبَةٌ: see نَبْدَةٌ.

نَبِيذٌ Cust, thrown, or flung, [&c.; see 1:] (K); i. q. مَبْبُودٌ. (L.) But see below. — نَبِيذَةٌ The earth or dust that is thrown forth from a hole or the like that is dug; as also نَبِيذَةٌ: pl. نَبَائِذٌ. (A, L.) Yaḡkoob asserts, that the ذ is a substitute for ث. (L.) — نَبِيذٌ † A kind of beverage, made of dates, and of raisins; i. e., must; and of honey; i. e., mead; and of wheat, and of barley, &c.; i. e. wort: (L:) or made of dates, or of raisins, which one throws (يَنْبِذُ, i. e. يَطْرَحُ, whence its appellation,) into a vessel or skin of water, and leaves until it ferments (يَفُورُ, T, L, or يَغْلِي, Mḡh) and becomes intoxicating, or not so long as to become intoxicating: before it has become so, it is a lawful beverage: (T, L:) whether intoxicating or not, it is thus called: (L:) or it is thus called because it is left (يُنْبَذُ,

i. e., يُتْرَكُ,) until it becomes strong; (Mḡb;) being expressed juice, or the like, that is left (يُنْبَذُ) [for a time to acquire strength]: (L, K:) it is said that this word is originally of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ, but that it has become obsolete in this latter sense, and, applied to the beverage, is used as though it were a primitive substantive, as is shown by the form of its pl., (M, F,) which is أَنْبِذَةٌ; (S, L, MF;) for a word of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ has not this form of pl.: (MF:) wine expressed from grapes is also called نَبِيذٌ, like as نَبِيذٌ is also called خَمْرٌ: [نَبِيذٌ is a coll. gen. n., and its n. un. is with ة:] نَبِيذَةٌ signifies some نَبِيذٌ; lit., a portion thereof. (Mḡb, art. خمر.) See also مَبْرُودٌ. (L.)

مَبْبُودٌ: see نَبِيذٌ, and مَبْبُودٌ. نَبَاذٌ [One who throws things away often, or quickly]. See أَحَاذٌ. — نَبَاذٌ [One who makes, or sells, the beverage called نَبِيذٌ]. (S, K, art. سكر.)

مَنْبِذَةٌ A pillow, or cushion; (Lḡ, S, A, L, K;) upon which one reclines, or sits: so called because it is thrown upon the ground to be sat upon: (L:) pl. مَبَائِذٌ. (A.) Ex. تَرَبَّعُوا عَلَى الْمَبَائِذِ [They sat cross-legged upon the pillows, or cushions]. (A.)

مَبْبُودٌ A child cast out by its mother (T, S, L, Mḡb, K) in the road, (T, S, L, K,) on the occasion of her bringing it forth, and which a Muslim picks up and maintains; whether a bastard or lawfully begotten; (T, L;) a foundling: (L, K:) such may not be called a bastard because its kin may be established: (T, L:) also, † a bastard; (L, K;) because such is cast away in the road: (L:) fem. مَبْبُودَةٌ (L) and نَبِيذَةٌ: (A, L:) pl. masc. مَبْبُودُونَ and مَبَائِذَةٌ: (L;) and pl. of نَبِيذَةٌ, نَبَائِذٌ. (A.) — مَبْبُودَةٌ † A ewe or other animal (L) that is not eaten, by reason of its leanness: (L, K:) so called because it is cast away. (L.) — صَلَّى عَلَى قَبْرِ مَبْبُودٍ He (Mohammad) prayed upon the tomb of a foundling: or, accord. to another reading, عَلَى قَبْرِ مَبْبُودٍ, meaning, upon a tomb apart, (L,) or distant, (K,) from other tombs; (L, K;) like an expression occurring in another trad., مَرَّ بِقَبْرِ مَبْبُودٍ he passed by a tomb apart from other tombs. (L.)

هُوَ مُنْتَبِذٌ الدَّارِ: He is far from his house. (A.) — مُنْتَبِذٌ and مُتَنَبِّذٌ [A man &c.,] aside, or apart, or separate, from others; (L:) [See also مَبْبُودٌ: and see a verse of Lebeed, voce أَضَلُّ.] مُنْتَبِذٌ: see مُتَنَبِّذٌ.

نبر

1. نَبَّرَ (T, S, A, K,) aor. =, (S, K,) inf. n. نَبْرٌ, (S,) He, (a man, S, A,) or it, (anything, T,) raised, or elevated, a thing: (T, S, A, K:) or نَبَّرَ signifies specially the raising of the voice: (MF, from the first part of the Keshsháf:) or the rising of the voice; so with the Arabs; and one says نَبَّرَ الرَّجُلُ, inf. n. نَبْرَةٌ, meaning, the man spoke in a high tone: (IAmb:) and نَبَّرَ, inf. n. نَبْرَةٌ, he (a man) uttered a sound: (A:) and [the inf. n.] نَبْرَةٌ, signifies the crying out, or shouting, from fright, or fear: (T, K:) and نَبْرَةُ الْمُغَنِّيِّ, the singer's raising his voice from a low to a high pitch. (S, K.) — نَبَّرَ الْحَرْفَ (S, M, A, K,) aor. =, (M, K,) inf. n. نَبَّرَ (S, M,) He pronounced the letter with hemz (هَمْزٌ). (S, M, A, K.) — قُرَيْشٌ لَا تَنْبِرُ [The tribe of Kureysh] do not pronounce with hemz. (S.) A man said to the Prophet, يَا نَبِيَّ وَاللَّهِ لَا تَنْبِرُ بِاسْمِي, i. e. Pronounce not thou my name with hemz: (M:) for the tribe of Kureysh did not pronounce with hemz. (TA.) And when El-Mahdee performed the pilgrimage, he preferred El-Kisáce to recite the prayers in El-Medeench, and the people of that city disapproved of his pronouncing with hemz, asking him wherefore he did so in reciting the Kḡr-án in the mosque of the Apostle of God. (TA.)

8. انتبر It (a heap of wheat) rose, by additions. (T.) — It (the body, M, K, and a wound, T, A) swelled; became swollen. (T, M, A, K.) — It (the mouth, TA,) became blistered, or vesicated. (K, TA.) And انتبرت يده His arm, or hand, became blistered. (S, A.) — He (the أمير, M, and the حَطِيب, K) ascended the منبر [or pulpit]. (M, K.)

أَنْبَارٌ sing. of أَنْبَارٌ, (T, S,) which signifies Heaps, syn. أَكْدَامٌ, (M, K,) or a collection, (M, S,) of طعام, (S, M, K, MḡS,) meaning of wheat, and of barley, [or other corn,] and of dates: (MḡS:) or [in the TA, and] granaries (أَهْرَاءُ) of طعام: (in the present day, a granary:) what is called هَرَبِيٌّ being also called نَبْرٌ because the طعام, when poured in its place, rises: and the pl. pl. [i. e. pl. of انبار] is أَنْبَارٌ. (T.) — أَنْبَارٌ also signifies A merchant's magazine, or chamber, (بَيْتٌ,) in which he puts together, in order, or piles up, his goods. (M, K.) [In the K, it is added, that the sing. is نَبْرٌ: but this addition seems to be misplaced: for انبار in the last of the senses here explained, as well as when applied to a granary, and to a collection of طعام, appears to be a pl. without a sing.]

أَنْبَرَةٌ Anything rising from a thing. (M, A, K.) — A swelling in the body. (M, K.) — I. q. هَمْزَةٌ [meaning the sound, or the character, so called]. (T, S, K.)