

and **نَكَبَ**, (inf. n. **تَنْكِيْبٌ**, TA;) and **تَنْكَبُ**; (K;) *He deviated, or turned aside, or away, from it, (K.) from the road, (S,) or from another thing. (TA.)* [You say] **نَكَبَهُ** **الطَّرِيقَ** (الطريق being put in the accus. case, inf. n. **تَنْكِيْبٌ**, TA,) and [**عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ**] **نَكَبَ بِهِ**, *He deviated, or turned aside, or away, with him from the road; led him, or caused him to turn, aside, or away, from the road. (K.)* — [So] **نَكَبَهُ**, inf. n. **تَنْكِيْبٌ**, *He turned aside, or away, from him, and separated himself from him. (S.)* — **نَكَبَهُ** *He went, or turned, aside, or away, or apart, from him; avoided him; went, or removed, to a distance, from him. (S.)* — **نَكَبَ** *He turned aside, or away, from us. (TA.)* — **نَكَبَ عَنِ طَرِيقٍ** **الصَّوَابِ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**; and **عَنِ** **نَكَبَ** **الصَّوَابِ**; **نَكَبَ** **الصَّوَابِ**; † *He deviated from the right course of action &c. (AZ.)* — **نَكَبَتِ الرِّيحُ**, aor. **نَكَبَتْ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, *The wind blew obliquely, in a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds. (K.)* See **نَكَبًا**. = **نَكَبَ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, *He threw, cast, or flung. (K, TA.)* — **نَكَبَ بِهِ** *He threw him down (K) عَلَى الأَرْضِ upon the ground. (TA.)* — **نَكَبَ** and **نَكَبَتْ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, † *Fortune overcame him, or afflicted him: or smote him with an evil accident, a disaster, an affliction, or a calamity. (K.)* — **نَكَبَ** † *He was overcome, or afflicted, by fortune: or was smitten by fortune with an evil accident, a disaster, or the like. (S, TA.)* See **نَكَبَةٌ**. — **نَكَبَ الإِنَاءَ**, (aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, TA,) *He [threw down, i.e.] poured out the contents of the vessel: (K:) but only said of what is not fluid; as dust and the like. (TA.)* — **نَكَبَ كِنَانَتَهُ**, inf. n. as above, *He inverted, or inclined, his quiver, (S,) so as to pour out the arrows contained in it: (TA:) or he scattered the contents of his quiver. (K.)* [See also **نَكَتَ**.] — **نَكَبَتِ الحِجَارَةُ**, aor. **نَكَبَتْ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, *The stones wounded him, and made him bleed, [in the foot]. (S.)* **نَكَبَتِ الحِجَارَةُ رِجْلَهُ** *The stones wounded his foot, and made it bleed: or hit, or struck, or hurt, it. (K.)* **النُّكْبُ** is when a stone wounds, &c., a nail, a hoof, or a camel's foot. (TA.) — **نَكَبَتْ إِصْبَعُهُ** *His toe was hit, or hurt, by the stones. (TA.)* = **نَكَبَ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, *He (a camel) had a disease in the shoulder-joint, or in the shoulder-blade, and in consequence halted. (S.)* See **نَكَبٌ**. — **نَكَبَ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ**, *He (a man) had a pain in his shoulder-joint. (TA.)* = **نَكَبَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ**, aor. **نَكَبَ**, inf. n. **نُكُوبٌ** (S) and **نُكُوبٌ** (Lh, K,) † *He was, or acted as, مَنْكِبٌ over his people: (S, K:) or was عَرِيفٌ over them. (M.)*

2. **نَكَبَهُ**, inf. n. **تَنْكِيْبٌ**, *He removed, or put*

aside, or away, or out of the way, him, or it. Thus it is both trans. and intrans. (K.) See 1. — **نَكَبَهُ عَنَّا** *Put him away from us; put him out of our way. (TA.)*

5. **نَكَبَ** (S, K) and **اَتَكَبَ** (K) *He threw his bow, (S, K,) or his quiver, (K,) upon his shoulder; he shouldered it. (S, K.)* — **تَنْكَبَ عَلَى قَوْسٍ** *He leaned upon a bow: and, in like manner, upon a staff. (TA, from a trad.)* = See 1.

8: see 5.

نَكَبٌ i. q. **نَكَبًا**, q. v. — See also **نَكَبَةٌ**.

نَكَبٌ *An inclining in a thing: (S:) or what resembles an inclining in a thing. (M, K.)* — **أَلْهَتِ** **نَكَبٌ** *in a camel (ISd, K) by reason of a pain in his shoulder-joint: (ISd:) or a disease which attacks camels in the shoulder-joints, in consequence of which they halt: (S, K:) or only in the shoulder-joint. (El-'Adebbes, S, K.)*

نَكَبَةٌ *A hurt [of the foot] by a stone, causing a bleeding: or a hit by a stone [upon the foot].* Ex. **لَيْسَ دُونَ هَذَا الأَمْرِ نَكَبَةٌ وَلَا ذَبَاحٌ** *There is not in the way of the attainment of this thing a hurt [of the foot] by a stone, &c., nor a crack in the inside of the foot. (IAar, ISd.)* [See also **ذَبَاحٌ**.] Hence **نَكَبَةٌ** in the sense immediately following. (TA.) — † *A misfortune; an evil accident; a disaster; an affliction; a calamity: (S, K, TA:) as also* **نَكَبٌ** (K:) pl. of the former **نَكَبَاتٌ**; (S;) and of the latter, **نُكُوبٌ**. (K.)

نَكَبَةٌ *A heap of corn, not measured nor weighed: syn. صَبْرَةٌ. (K.)*

نَكِبٌ *The circuit (دَائِرَةٌ) in some copies of the S, دايرة: but this, as IKt† says, is a mistake; and the former is the correct word: TA) of a hoof, (S, K,) and of a camel's foot. (S.)* See **مَنْكُوبٌ**.

أَنْكَبُ: see **النُّكْبِيَاءُ**.

‡ **نَاكَبٌ** † **عَنْهُ**, and **أَنْكَبَ عَنِ الحَقِّ** *A man deviating from the right course of action &c. (A.)* — **نَكَبًا** [fem. of **أَنْكَبٌ**] an epithet applied to *Any wind that blows obliquely, taking a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds: (TA:) a wind that blows obliquely, deviating from the direction whence blow the right (القَوْمِ) [or the cardinal] winds: (S:) or a [particular] wind that blows obliquely, and takes a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds: (K;) which destroys the camels and sheep &c., and restrains the rain: (TA:) or a wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, wind, (الصَّبَا), and that of the north, or northerly, wind, (الشَّمَالُ): (AZ, K:) that between the south, or southerly, and east, or*

easterly, winds, being called **جَرِيْبِيَاءُ**: (AZ:) [but see this word, and see below:] or what are termed **نُكْبُ الرِّياحِ** [**نُكْبٌ** being pl. of **نَكَبًا**] are four: (IAar, Th, S, K:) namely, first, the **نَكَبَاءُ الصَّبَا وَالْجَنُوبِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, and that of the south, or southerly, wind; also called الأَزِيْبُ*; (S, K;) which is a very thirsty wind, that dries up much the leguminous plants; but Et-Tarabulusee, in the Kf, and Mbr and IF, assert that the **ازيب** is the **جنوب**; not its **نكبا**: (TA:) second, the **نَكَبَاءُ الصَّبَا وَالشَّمَالِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, and that of the north, or northerly, wind; also called الصَّابِيَةُ*, and called also **النُّكْبِيَاءُ**, (S, K,) a diminutive meant to convey the opposite of a diminutive sense; for they find this wind to be very cold; (S;) it is very boisterous and very cold; unattended by rain or by any good: (TA:) third, the **نَكَبَاءُ الشَّمَالِ وَالْذُّبُورِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the north, or northerly, and that of the west, or westerly, wind; also called الجَرِيْبِيَاءُ*; and termed **نَيْحَةُ الأَزِيْبِ** *the opposite wind to the* **ازيب**; (S, K;) a cold wind; (S;) and sometimes attended by a little rain; but Ibn-El-Ajdabee asserts that the **جربيا** is the **شمال**: (TA:) fourth, the **نَكَبَاءُ الْجَنُوبِ وَالذُّبُورِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the south, or southerly, and that of the west, or westerly, wind; also called الهَيْفُ*; (in the CK, **الْبَيْفُ**;) and termed **نَيْحَةُ النُّكْبِيَاءِ** *the opposite wind to the* **نكبا**; (S, K;) a hot wind (S) and very thirsty. (TA.) Accord. to Ibn-Kubás, *the tract whence blows the* **نكبا** [by which he means only the wind that blows from the north-east or thereabout] *is that extending between the point where rises the ذُرَاعُ [or the asterism composed of the stars α and β of Gemini, E. 33° N., in central Arabia; or α and β of Canis Minor, E. 7° N., in the same latitude] and the pole-star: and the tract between the pole-star and the point where sets the ذُرَاعُ is the tract whence blows the* **شمال**. Sh says, Each of the four [cardinal] winds has its **نكبا**, which is called in relation to it: that of the **صبا** is that which is between it and the **شمال**; [blowing from the north-east, or thereabout;] and it resembles it in gentleness; sometimes having sharpness, or vehemence; but this is seldom; only once in a long space of time: that of the **شمال** is that which is between it and the **دبور**; [blowing from the north-west, or thereabout;] and it resembles it in coldness: it is called **الشَّمَالُ الشَّامِيَّةُ**: each of them is called by the Arabs **شامية**: that of the **دبور** is that which is between it and the **جنوب**; blowing from the point where sets **سُهَيْلُ** [or *Cunopus*; i.e., S. 29° W., in the latitude of central Arabia]; and it resembles it in its violence and boisterousness: and that of the **جنوب**