

to do so. (K.) — مَا عَلَقْتُ مَا نَشَبْتُ أَقُولُهُ like مَا عَلَقْتُ مَا نَشَبْتُ أَنْ — I did not cease saying it. (A.) — لَمْ يَنْشَبْ أَنْ — He did not delay to do so; [he did so without delay]. (A.) — لَمْ يَنْشَبْ وَرَقَةً أَنْ مَاتَ — Warākah delayed not to die; [died without delay, or immediately;] lit., did not cling to anything else. Occurring in a trad. (IAth.) — نَشَبَةُ الْأَمْرِ The thing was incumbent upon him: syn. نَزَمَهُ. (K.)

2. نَشَبُوا فِي قَتْلِ عُثْمَانَ [They set about, or commenced, the slaughter of 'Othmán]. (TA, from a trad.) — نَشَبَ فِي الشَّيْءِ: (K.) mentioned by Lh, but as being of weak authority. (TA.) — See 4.

3. نَاشِبَ الْحَرْبِ † He waged open war with him; contended with him therein; [app., with pertinacity]. (S.) — نَاشِبَ عَدُوَّهُ, inf. n. مَنَاشِبَةٌ, † [He contended with his enemy with pertinacity]. (A.)

4. اُنْشَبَتْ فِيهِ (S, K,) and نَشَبَتْهُ (K,) I made it to stick fast in it, (S,) so that it would not pass through. (K.) — اُنْشَبَ He (a fowler or the like) had game caught, or entangled, in his snare, or net. (S, K.) — He (a hawk) fixed his talons into his prey. (TA.) — اُنْشَبَتِ اَلرِّيحُ i. q. اُنْشَبَتْ, The wind was violent, and drove along the dust and pebbles. (K.)

5. اُنْشَبَ الشُّوكُ بِالتُّوبِ The thorns caught in, or to, or laid hold upon, the garment. (Msb, art. اعلق.) — اُنْشَبَ فِي قَلْبِهِ حَبِيبًا — [Love of her took fast hold upon, or became fixed in, his heart]. (A.) — See 1.

6. تَنَاشَبُوا حَوْلَهُ They drew themselves together, cleaving one to another, around him. (K, TA.)

8. See 1. — Also, He collected fire-wood. (K.) — اُنْشَبَ طَعَامًا He collected together corn, and made for himself property (نَشَب) thereof. (K.)

نَشَبٌ (S, K) and نَشَبَةٌ and مَنَشِبَةٌ Moveable and immoveable property; syn. مَالٌ and عَقَارٌ: (A'Obeyd, S, Msb:) or the latter only: (Msb:) or fixed property, consisting of animate and inanimate things; [or live stock and land &c.; or land &c. with its live stock;] lit. vocal and mute, نَاطِقٌ and صَامِتٌ: (K:) or نَشَبٌ is a term mostly applied to immoveable property, such as houses and land; whereas مَالٌ is a term mostly applied to moveable property, such as silver and gold coin, &c.: but this latter term is sometimes applied to all that a man possesses; and sometimes especially, or particularly, to camels. (TA.) See also 8. [You say,] لَكُمْ نَسَبٌ وَمَا لَكُمْ نَسَبٌ مَا أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا خَسْبٌ [Ye have (good) lineage; but ye have not fixed property: ye are nothing but logs of wood]. (A, and in a MS. copy of the K: in the CK, with the pron. of the third pers., and

with اِنْ in place of the latter ما.) — نَشَبٌ A certain tree, of which bows are made, (K,) one of the trees of the desert. (TA.)

كُنْتُ مَرَّةً نَشَبَةً فَصَرْتُ الْيَوْمَ عَقَبَةً I was once such that, when I clung to a man, he experienced evil from me; but now I have reverted from being such through weakness. (IAqr, K,*) [See also art. عَقَب.] A proverb. Said by El-Háarith Ibn-Bedr El-Ghudáne. Applied in the case of him who has become abased after having been great or powerful. MF observes, that نَشَبَةٌ as syn. with اَعْلَقٌ is properly written نَشَبَةٌ; and that it is altered here to assimilate it to عَقَبَةٌ: but it will be seen that نَشَبَةٌ is explained in the K, in another instance in this art. in a sense suitable to it in this proverb. (TA.) — نَشَبَةٌ [A holdfast. And hence,] † A man who, when he is involved, or engaged, in an affair, can scarcely be extricated, or disengaged, from it; (A, K;) or who is unable to accomplish it: (TA:) one who, when charged with, or accused of, a vice, or fault, or the like, will scarcely forsake it. (L.) [See an explanation of a verse cited voce اَعْصَبُ.] — نَشَبَةٌ a proper name of The wolf. (K.) Imperfectly declinable. (TA.)

نَشَبَةٌ: see نَشَبٌ, and نَشَبَةٌ.

نَاشِبٌ A maker of arrows. (K.) See نَاشِبٌ.

نَشَابٌ coll. gen. n., Arrows: syn. سِهَامٌ, (S,) or نَشَابِيَةٌ: (K:) n. un. with ة: (S, K:) pl. نَشَابِيَةٌ: (TA:) from نَشَبٌ "it stuck fast" in a thing. (Msb.)

نَاشِبٌ Sticking fast in a thing. (Msb.) — Possessing arrows. (S, K.) A word of the same kind as تَامِرٌ and لَابِنٌ: (Msb:) after the manner of a relative noun; having no corresponding verb from which to be formed. (TA.) قَوْمٌ نَاشِبَةٌ [A people, or party, possessing arrows]. (S.) — Also, قَوْمٌ نَاشِبَةٌ, (TA,) and نَشَابَةٌ (K,) A people shooting, or who shoot, arrows. (K, TA.) — نَاشِبَةُ الْمَحَالِ The pulley that sticks fast, or will not run. A poet says,

وَتِلْكَ بَنُو عَدِيٍّ قَدْ تَأَلَّوْا

فِيَا عَجَبًا لِنَاشِبَةِ الْمَحَالِ

[And those, the sons of 'Adee, fell short of what they should do, or delayed: and I wonder at the pulley that sticks fast, and will not run!] He compares them, in their holding back from aiding them, [see art. الو.] to the pulley that will not run. So explained by IAqr, and the L. In the K explained imperfectly. (TA.)

مَنَشِبٌ A place whence one cannot extricate himself. Ex. نَشَبَ مَنَشِبٌ سَوْءٌ † He fell into an evil, or a misfortune, from which he could not deliver, or extricate himself. (A, K.)

مَنَشِبٌ [An instrument by which a thing is made to catch, or stick fast: pl. مَنَاشِبٌ]. [Hence,] مَنَاشِبُ قِفْلِ [The catches of a lock]. (A'Obeyd, in TA, voce فَرَأَشُ, q. v.) — مَنَشِبٌ Tough, or dry, bad, unripe dates; syn. بُسْرُ الخَنْوِ: pl. أُتُونَا بِخَشْوٍ مَنَشِبٍ يَأْخُذُ بِالْحَلْقِ (K.) — مَنَاشِبٌ [They brought us tough, or dry, bad, unripe dates, that choked, or stuck in the throat]. (IAqr.)

مَنَشِبَةٌ: see نَشَبَةٌ.

مَنَشِبٌ A garment of the kind called بُرْدٌ figured with the forms of arrows: (K:) or figured with a pattern resembling the notches of arrows. (A.)

نشج

1. نَشَجَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ and نُشُوجٌ, It (water) made a sound [in running] upon the ground. (L.) — نَشَجَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ (S, K) and نَشَجٌ (S,) He sobbed: (L:) he became choked with weeping, without raising, or prolonging, his voice therein: (S, K:) he wept like a child when he is beaten, when his weeping does not find egress, but is reciprocated in his chest: (A'Obeyd:) he became choked with weeping, on an occasion of fright, or fear. (T.) — نَشَجَ, (K,) or نَشَجَ بِصَوْتِهِ, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ (S:) † He (an ass) made his voice to reciprocate (S, K) in his chest: (S:) he brayed, (A'Obeyd,) on an occasion of fright, or fear. (TA.) — نَشَجَ † It (a cooking-pot, and a skin, S, K, and a jar, or earthen pot, S) made a gurgling noise by the motion of its contents, as in boiling. (S, K.) — نَشَجَ, (aor. ٤, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ, TA.) He (a singer) made a distinction, or an interval, (فَصْلٌ,) between two sounds, and prolonged [the same]. (K.) — نَشَجَ † It (a frog) made a reciprocating croaking. (K.) — نَشَجَتِ الطَّعْنَةُ † The stab made a [gurgling] sound within, on the coming forth of the blood. (TA.) — نَشَجَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ, He, or it, uttered, or made, a sound, or noise. (L.)

أَنْشَاجٌ A channel in which water flows: pl. أَنْشَاجٌ (S, K.)

عَبْرَةٌ نَشَجٌ A weeping that reciprocates in the throat, with sobbing. (L.)

أَنْشَاجٌ The channel of a torrent: pl. أَنْشَاجٌ. (L.)

نشج

1. نَشَجَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. نَشِيجٌ and نُشُوجٌ, He drank a little, (L,) less than what would satisfy him: (S, L, K:) or, contr., he drank until he was full: (L, K:) as also † اُنْشَجَ (L.) — اُنْشَجَ He gave his camel a little water to drink: (L:) he watered horses so as to allay the vehemence of their thirst. (T, L, K.)