

نَبَطٌ, accord. to the T, *Pustules which come forth upon the hand, in consequence of work, full of water, or fluid*; (Mgh;) *blisters, or vesicles, upon the hand*; a contraction of نَبْطٌ; which is pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of نَبِطَةٌ, sometimes contracted into نَبْطَةٌ; and sometimes نَبِطَاتٌ is used as pl. of نَبِطَةٌ: (Mṣb:) or نَبِطَةٌ signifies [simply] a *pustule*; as also نَبْطَةٌ and نَبِطَةٌ; (K;) and the lawyers call it نَبْطَةٌ, from this word as signifying “a place whence نَبْطٌ issues,” or it may be [originally] an intensive act. part. n. (Mṣb.) — Also, and نَبَطٌ, (Mṣb,) or نَبِطَةٌ and نَبْطَةٌ and نَبِطَةٌ, (Mgh, Ṣgh, K,) The *small-pox*: (Mgh, Ṣgh, Mṣb, K:) accord. to Z, نَبَطٌ [so in the TA, without any syll. signs,] signifies, in the dial. of Hudheyl, the *small-pox in children and in sheep or goats*. (TA.) — See also what next follows.

نَبَطٌ and نَبْطٌ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) the former of which is the more chaste, (ISk, Ṣ, Mṣb, K,*) or, as some say, the latter, (Mṣb,) or the latter is a mistake, (Aṣ, K,) [*Naphtha*: and *petroleum*: both so called in the present day:] a certain oil, (Ṣ,) well known, (K,) with which camels are smeared for the mange, or scab, and galls on the back, and tikes; it does not include what is termed كَحِيلٌ: (ISd, TA:) or, accord. to AHn, i.q. كَطْرَانٌ: accord. to A'Obeyd, i.q. كَطْرَانٌ; but AHn denies this; and says that it is an exuding fluid (حَلَابَةٌ) of a mountain, [found] in the bottom of a well, with which fire is kindled: (TA:) the best is the white: it is a dissolvent; and opens obstructions; removes the colic; and kills worms that are in the vulva, when used in the manner of a suppository. (K.)

نَبَطٌ : }
 نَبْطَةٌ : } see نَبْطٌ, throughout: — and for
 نَبِطَةٌ : } the last, see also نَبِطَةٌ.
 نَبِطَةٌ :

نَبْطَةٌ [accord. to the CK, but erroneously, نَبْطٌ]: see نَبْطَةٌ, in two places.

كَبِطَةٌ A hand ulcerated by work: or blistered, or vesicated; having water or fluid, between the skin and the flesh: and نَابِطَةٌ signifies the same; and so مَنَبُوطَةٌ; (K;) of which last, however, ISd says, it is thus related by the lexicologists; but there is no way of accounting for it in my opinion; for it is from أَنْبَطٌ. (TA.) [Golius also mentions نَبْطَةٌ as signifying A hand affected with pustules; on the authority of Meyd; and it is agreeable with analogy.]

نَبْطٌ A thrower of نَبْطٌ [or naphtha]: pl.

نَبْطَةٌ, [or rather this is a coll. gen. n.,] (Mṣb,) and نَبْطُونَ. (Mgh.)

نَبْطَةٌ A place whence نَبْطٌ [or naphtha] is extracted; (El-Farábee, Mṣb, K;) as also نَبْطَةٌ; (K;) but the former is the more known; (TA;) a place where it is generated; a mine, or source, thereof; a word similar to مَلَاخَةٌ (Mgh, Mṣb) and قَبَارَةٌ: (Mgh:) pl. نَبْطَاتٌ. (Mṣb.) — A kind of lamp made to give light by means thereof; as also نَبْطَةٌ; (K;) but the former is the more known. (TA.) — An instrument with which نَبْطٌ is thrown; (Mgh;) an instrument of copper, or brass, in which نَبْطٌ is thrown, (K, TA,) and fire; (TA;) a قَارُورَةٌ of نَبْطٌ, which is thrown: (Mṣb:) pl. as above. (Mgh.) You say, خَرَجَ النَّبَاطُونَ بِأَيْدِيهِمُ النَّبَاطَاتِ [The throwers of naphtha went forth, having in their hands the instruments with which to throw it]. (Mgh.) — See also نَبْطٌ. — And see نَبْطٌ.

رَعْوَةٌ نَابِطَةٌ. — نَبِطَةٌ: see كَفٌّ نَابِطَةٌ or foam, having bubbles: (Az, Mṣb:) pl. نَوَافِطٌ (TA.)

كَفٌّ مَنَبُوطَةٌ: see نَبِطَةٌ.

[نفع, &c.]

See Supplement.]

نقب

1. نَقَبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقِبٌ, He perforated, pierced, bored, or made a hole through, or in, or into, anything: like نَقَبَ. (TA.) He made a hole through a wall. (Ṣ.) — نَقَبَ سُرَّةَ الدَّابَّةِ, aor. ʔ, He (a farrier) perforated the navel of the beast in order that a yellow fluid might issue forth. (Ṣ.) See مَنَقَبٌ. — نَقَبَ الْعَيْنَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقِبٌ, He performed, upon the eye, what is called القَدْحُ in the language of the physicians; i.e., a remedial operation for the black fluid that arises in the eye: from the phrase next following: (IAth:) [but this is not a good explanation: the meaning is he performed upon the eye the operation of couching, for the cataract: so in many Arabic works, ancient and modern: (IbrD:) the couching-needle is called مِقْدَحٌ and إِبْرَةُ القَدْحِ, in the present day]. — نَقَبَ He (a farrier) pierced a hole in the hoof of the beast, in order to extract what had entered into it. (IAth.) — نَقَبَتْهُ نَكْبَةٌ, (aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقِبٌ, TA,) A misfortune, an evil accident, or a calamity befell him, (K,) and overcame him, or afflicted him; like نَكَبَتْهُ. (TA.) [In the CK, for نَقَبَتْهُ, is put ائاثبته.] — نَقَبَ فِي الْأَرْضِ, aor. ʔ, and نَقِبَ and نَقِبَ, He went, or went

away, through the land, or country: (K:) [in the CK and some MS. copies of the K, we afterwards find نَقِبَ فِي الْبِلَادِ with kesr to the Q, explained as signifying he proceeded, or journeyed, through the lands:] نَقِبَ he proceeded, or journeyed, through the country: (IAṣr:) نَقَبُوا فِي الْبِلَادِ [Kur, l. 35,] they proceeded, or journeyed, through the lands, seeking for a place of refuge: (Ṣ:) or they traversed the lands, and journeyed through them, much, &c.: (Fr:) or they went about and about, and searched, &c. (Zj.) فِي الْإِقَاقِي نَقَبْتُ, in a verse of Imra-el-Kays, I journeyed through the tracts of the earth, and came and went. (TA.) — نَقَبَ الْبَعِيرَ, aor. ʔ, or نَقِبَ حُفَّ الْبَعِيرِ, (L, TA,) and نَقِبَ, (L,) The camel walked barefooted, syn. حَفِي, (L, K,) until his feet became worn in holes: (TA:) or نَقِبَ الْبَعِيرَ, (Ṣ, K,) and نَقِبَ, (K,) the camel's feet became thin, [or were worn thin; which is also a signification of حَفِي]. (Ṣ, K.) — نَقَبْتُ أَقْدَامًا Our feet became thin in the skin, and blistered, by reason of walking. (L.) — نَقَبَ الْحُفَّ, aor. ʔ, He patched the boot; repaired it by patching. (K.) Also, He made the boot thin: he made [or wore] holes in it. (Mṣb.) — نَقِبَ الْحُفَّ, aor. ʔ, (inf. n. نَقِبٌ, TA,) The boot became lacerated, or worn through, in holes. (Ṣ, K, TA.) [And in like manner The sole of the foot of a camel or of a man: see below: and see an ex. voce أَظْلٌ.] — نَقَبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقِبٌ, He (a horse) put his feet together in his running (فِي حَضْرِهِ) [for which Golius and Freytag appear to have read K,) not spreading his fore feet, his running being [a kind of] leaping. (TA.) — نَقَبَ عَنِ الْأَخْبَارِ, aor. ʔ, He scrutinized, investigated, searched into, examined into, or inquired into, the news; (K;) and, in like manner, anything else: (MF:) [as also نَقِبَ: see the phrase نَقَبُوا فِي الْبِلَادِ, explained above:] or he told, announced, or related, the news. (K.) — إِنْجِي لَمْ أَوْمَرُ أَنْ أَنْقَبَ عَنِ قُلُوبِ النَّاسِ — Verily I have not been commanded to scrutinize and reveal what is in the hearts of men. (TA, from a trad.) — نَقَبَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقَابَةٌ, He acted as the نَقِيبُ over his people; was their نَقِيبُ: (Ṣ, K:) but of a man who was not نَقِيبُ, and has become so, you say نَقِبَ, with damm, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقَابَةٌ, with fet-h, He became نَقِيبُ; (Fr, Ṣ, K;) as also نَقِبَ, aor. ʔ: (IKtt, K:) or نَقَابَةٌ with kesr is a subst.; and with fet-h, an inf. n.; (Ṣ, K;) like وَلايَةٌ and وَلايَةٌ: so says Sb. (Ṣ.) — نَقَبَ التَّوْبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. نَقِبٌ, He made the piece of cloth into a نَقْبَةٌ. (Ṣ.)

2: see 1.