

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 حَرِيْبٌ. = Also † *Angry*: (A:) or *violently angry*: (S, K:) applied to a man and to a lion. (S, A.) And *i. q. كَلْبٌ* [meaning *Affected with canine madness*]: pl. حَرِيْبِي (K,) syn. with كَلْبِي, 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: (IAṣ, TA:) dim. حَرْبِيَّةٌ: (Mṣb:) pl. حَرَابٌ. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) You say, أَخَذُوا الحَرَابَ لِلْحَرَابِ [They took the darts, or javelins, for contending in war, or battle]. (A.) = A thrust, stich, or stab. (K.) — Spoliation. (K.) — *Corruptness of religion.* (K.) = حَرْبَةٌ a name of Friday; (K, TA;) accord. to the Námoo, because it is a time for warring with oneself: (TA:) pl. حَرَبَاتٌ and حَرَبَاتٌ. (K.)

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

حَرِيْبَةٌ [The male chameleon;] the male of what is called حَيْبِيْنٌ; (S, Mṣb, K; [but see the latter appellation in art. حَبِيْنٌ;]) a well-known animal: (TA:) or a certain reptile, like the عَطَاةٌ (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 سَامُرْ أَبْرَصٌ, 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 حَرَبًا, meaning حَافِظُ الشَّمْسِ (guardian of the sun):] the fem. is with ة: (S:) and the pl. حَرَابِي. (S, Mṣb.) [The word حرباء is used in passages cited in the TA as masc. and fem.; whence it seems that it may be written حَرَبَاءٌ as well as حَرَبَاءٌ.] The Arabs used the expression حَرَبَاءٌ تَنْصَبُ or حَرَبَاءٌ تَنْصَبُ, like دُنْبٌ غَضًا: (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 حرباء does not quit the first branch but to leap upon the second. (TA.) The phrase انْتَصَبَ العُودُ فِي الحَرَبَاءِ is used, by inversion, for انتصب الحرباء: 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 حَرَبَاءٌ means the flesh along either side of the backbone: (TA:) or this, (TA,) or الحرباء, (K.)

the ridge of the backbone: (K, TA:) or حَرَابِيٌ (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 حَرَبَاءٌ; likened to the حرباء [or male chameleon] of the desert, and therefore tropical: Kr says that the sing. of حَرَابِيٌ الظُّهُورِ is حَرَبَاءٌ 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 حَرَبَاءٌ, with záy. (TA.) [This meaning has been supposed to be assigned in the K to مُحَرَّبَةٌ; but the TA shows that such is not the case.]

حَرَبٌ and مُحَرَّبٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرَبٌ (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) حَرَبِيٌّ and حَرَبِيَّةٌ. (K.) And حَرِيْبَةٌ and مُحَرَّبَةٌ A woman deprived of her child, or children. (TA.) And مُحَرَّبٌ † Despoiled of his religion; rendered, or become, an unbeliever. (TA.)

حَرَبٌ dim. of حَرَبٌ, q. v.
حَرَابَةٌ: see what next follows.

حَرَابَةٌ (S, A, K) and حَرَابَةٌ (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] حَرَابَاتٌ. (TA.)

حَرَابِيَّةٌ dim. of حَرَابَةٌ, q. v.
حَرَابَةٌ 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.)

مُحَرَّبٌ and مُحَرَّبَةٌ: see حَرَبٌ, in three places.

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

المُحَرَّبُ and المُتَحَرَّبُ The lion. (K, TA.)

مِحْرَابٌ: see حَرَبٌ, in two places. = Also The upper end of a sitting-room, (Mṣb, and so accord. to an explanation of the pl. مَحَارِبٌ, 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 المَحَارِبَ [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] غُرْفَةٌ: (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 مِحْرَابُ [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.) مَحَارِبُ 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. أُجْمَةٌ, (K,) meaning The haunt of a lion. (TA.) — The neck of a beast. (Lth, K, TA.)

مُحَرَّبٌ and مُحَرَّبَةٌ: see حَرَبٌ, in three places.

المُحَرَّبُ: see المُحَرَّبُ.

حرب

1. حَرَبْتُ, aor. ʔ (S, Mṣb, K) and ʔ, (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) He gained, acquired, or earned, (S, A, K,) wealth; (S;) as also ʔ احترت: (Az, TA:) he collected wealth. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) — He sought, sought after, or sought to gain, sustenance; and laboured diligently; لِعِيَالِهِ for his family; as also ʔ احترت: (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, أَحْرَبْتُ لِأَخْرَتِكَ † Labour for thy good in the world to come. (A, TA.) And it is said in a trad., أَحْرَبْتُ لِدُنْيَاكَ كَأَنَّكَ تَعِيشُ أَبَدًا وَاعْمَلْ لِأَخْرَتِكَ 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. ʔ and ʔ, (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ (T, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرَابَةٌ: (TA;) and ʔ احترت: (T, S;) He sowed; (T, S, K;) he cast seed upon the ground: (T, TA:) [accord. to Bḍ (xlii. 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 ʔ احترت. (TA.) — Also, the former verb, (L, K,) aor. ʔ and ʔ, (K,) inf. n. حَرَبْتُ, (A, L, K,) He took, or had, four wives together. (A, L, K.) — Immoderately inquit: (A, K:) multum inquit. (IAṣ, L.) And حَرَبْتُ أَمْرَاتَهُ Multum inquit mulierem suam. (IAṣ, L.) — † He emaciated, or rendered lean, (IAṣ, S, A, K,) a beast, (K,) or a camel, (IAṣ, TA,) or a she-camel, (IAṣ, S, A,) and a horse, (IAṣ, TA,) by journeying (IAṣ, S, A, K) thereon; (IAṣ, S, K;) as also ʔ احترت, (so in the