

**مَنْبِرٌ** The *pulpit of the* خَاطِبِ [in a mosque]: (M, TA:) so called because of its height: (S, M, A, K:) [pl. مَنْابِرٌ.]

**مَنْبِرٌ**: see مَنْبُورٌ.

**المَسْأَلَةُ النِّبْرِيَّةُ**: see the first paragraph of art. عول.

**مَنْبُورٌ** Pronounced with hemz (هَمْز). (T.) قَصَائِدُ مَنْبُورَةٌ, and مَنْبُورَةٌ, i. q. مَهْمُورَةٌ [i. e. Poems of which the verses end with hemz].

## نبر

1. نَبَرَهُ, aor. =, inf. n. نَبْرٌ, He called him, or named him, by a by-name, surname, or nickname; he by-named him, surnamed him, or nicknamed him; syn. لَقَّبَهُ; (S, Mṣb, K;) mostly signifying he called him, or named him, by a nickname, a name of reproach, or an opprobrious appellation; (TA;) as also نَبَرَهُ: (K:) or the latter is with teshdeed to denote muchness, or frequency, or repetition, of the action, or its application to many objects: you say, فُلَانٌ يُنَبِّرُ بِالصَّبِيَانِ Such a one by-names, surnames, or [rather] nicknames, the children; syn. يُلَقِّبُهُمْ. (S.) — النَّبْرُ is also syn. with اللَّمْزُ; (K;) or is like the latter: (TA;) [i. e., نَبْرُهُ also signifies He upbraided, or reproached, him; or the like.]

2: see 1, in two places.

6. تَنَابَرُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ (Mṣb, K,\*) or تَنَابَرُوا (S,) They called one another by by-names, surnames, or [rather] nicknames: (S, Mṣb, K:\*) or they upbraided, reproached, or reviled, one another; (K, TA;) calling one another by names of reproach. (TA.) So in the Kur, xlix. 11; where the doing so is forbidden. (TA.)

**نَبْرٌ**, [or, accord. to the Mṣb, it seems to be نَبْرٌ, for it is there said to be an inf. n. used as a subst., but this form I have never met with elsewhere,] A by-name; or surname; or nickname; syn. لَقْبٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) mostly, the latter; i. e., a name of reproach; an opprobrious appellation: (TA:) but Kh, [makes it, contr. to common usage, to signify a proper name; for he] says, that names are of two kinds; نَبْرٌ, أَسْمَاءُ, such as زَيْدٌ and عَمْرُو; and نَبْرٌ, أَسْمَاءُ, such as فَرَسٌ and رَجُلٌ and the like: (TA:) pl. أَنْبَارٌ. (S.)

**نَبْرٌ** Ignoble, or mean, (Sgh, K,) in his grounds of pretension to respect, or his rank or quality, and in his natural disposition. (K.)

**رَجُلٌ نَبْرَةٌ** A man who is much accustomed to call others by by-names, surnames, or [rather] nicknames. (K.)

## نبر

1. نَبَسَ, aor. =, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. نَبْسٌ, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) He took, drew, or pulled,

out, or forth, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,) a thing, (Mṣb, TA,) [as] a leguminous plant, (S,) or a thing buried, (Mgh,) or a thing after burial, (TA,) [as] a corpse; (S, TA;) whence نَبَّاشٌ, q. v.: (S, Mgh:) he made a thing that was concealed or covered to come out or forth, or to become apparent. (A, K.) — [Hence,] هُوَ يَنْبِشُ لِعِيَالِهِ, (A, TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) † He draws forth sustenance hence and thence for his family, or household: (A:) or † he gains, or earns, or seeks sustenance, for them. (K, TA.) — And الْحَدِيثُ, inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) † He draws forth, or elicits, secrets, and discourse, narration, or information: (K, TA:) or نَبَّشْتُ السِّرَّ signifies † I divulged the secret. (Mṣb.) — And العُرُوقُ † إِنْتَبَشَ † He drew forth, or extracted, the veins. (A.) — Also, He removed, a thing from over another thing which it covered or concealed; (A, Mṣb, K;) and earth from a thing beneath it: (A, Mṣb:\*) whence نَبَّاشٌ, q. v. (Mṣb, K.) — And hence, نَبَّشَ الْقَبْرَ [He uncovered, or he rifled, or ransacked, the grave]. (A, Mgh, Mṣb.) = Also, He dug with the hand; as also نَبَّشَ. (AZ, in S, art. نَبَّشَ.)

5. هُوَ يَنْبِشُ عَنِ الْأَسْرَارِ [app. † He endeavours to draw forth or elicit, or he searches out, secrets]. (TA.)

8: see 1.

**نَبَّاشَةٌ** The trade, or occupation, of the نَبَّاشِ. (TA.)

**نَبِيْشَةٌ** Earth extracted from a well or burrow or the like. Hence, [The earth extracted by the jerboa in making its burrow]. (T in art. دَمْر.)

**نَبَّاشٌ** One who rifles, or ransacks, graves; who takes forth the dead from them; or who uncovers graves. (Mgh, Mṣb.) See 1, in two places.

**أَنْبُوشٌ** A thing that is taken, drawn, or pulled, out, or forth: (Lh:) the lower part of leguminous plants taken, drawn, or pulled, out, or forth: (S, K:) or trees pulled out by the trunk and roots: (K:) as also أَنْبُوشَةٌ: (TA:) or † both signify what is torn out by the rain: (AHeyth:) pl. أَنْبَائِشٌ, (S, K,) the pl. of both the above words. (AHeyth.) — Also, Full-grown unripe dates that are pierced with thorns in order that they may ripen. (TA.) — And the pl. signifies Small arrows. (Sgh.) Some say that this pl. has no singular. (MF.)

**أَنْبُوشَةٌ**: see أَنْبُوشٌ, in two places.

## نبض

1. نَبَّضَ, nor. =, inf. n. نَبْضٌ and نَبْضَانٌ (S, A, K) and نَبِيْضٌ, (so in a copy of the S,) It

(a vein, or an artery,) pulsed, or beat, (TA,) [or throbbled;] was, or became, in a state of motion, or agitation. (S, A, K.) — [Hence,] مَا نَبَّضَ لَهُ عَرَقٌ عَصِيْبَةٌ † [No party-spirit, or zeal in the cause of his party, became roused, or excited, in him;] he did not aid his people, or party, against oppression; was not angry, or zealous, for them, and did not defend them. (A, TA.) — And † نَبَّضَ نَابِضُهُ † His anger became roused, or excited. (A, TA.) — [Hence also,] نَبَّضَتِ الْأَمْعَاءُ, aor. as above, (in the L, written =, but this is doubtless a mistake,) † The bowels became in a state of commotion. (TA.) — And نَبَّضَ الْبَرْقُ † The lightning flashed lightly, or slightly, (K, TA,) like the نَبْضُ of a vein or an artery. (TA.) = See also 4.

2: see 4, in two places.

4. أَنْبَضَتِ الْحَمَى عِرْقَهُ The fever made his vein, or artery, to pulse, beat, (TA,) [throb,] or become in a state of motion or agitation. (A, TA,\*) — انْبِضَ الْقَوْسُ (T, S, M, A, Mgh,) like انْتَضَبَا, (Lth, T, M,) but the former is the more approved; (Lth, 'Eyn;) and انْبِضَ عِنْدَهَا; (A, Mgh;) or انْبِضَ فِيهَا; (AHn, K;) and انْبِضَ فِيهَا, inf. n. تَنْبِيْضٌ; (AHn, TA;) in the K, تَنْبِيْضٌ, which is a mistake; (TA;) [He twanged the bow;] he made the bow to give a sound: (AHn, K:) or he put the string of the bow in motion, [or made it to vibrate,] (A, K,) or pulled it, (T, S, M, Mgh,) and then let it go, (S, Mgh,) in order that it might twang, (S, K,) or produce a sound: (T, M, Mgh:) and انْبِضَ بِالْوَتْرِ (S, A, Mgh) signifies the same: (S, Mgh:) or he took the string of the bow with the ends of his two fingers, and then let it go so that it might fall against the handle of the bow: (Jm:) and انْبِضَ الْوَتْرَ he pulled the string of the bow without an arrow, and then let it go: (Yaḥkoob:) or he pulled the string of the bow, and then let it go so that he heard it give a sound. (Lh.) Hence the proverb, إِنْبَاضٌ بِغَيْرِ تَوْتِيْرٍ, (S,) or مِنْ عَيْرٍ تَوْتِيْرٍ, (A,) [Twanging the bow without fastening, or binding, or bracing, the string; meaning † threatening without the means of execution]: applied to him who pretends to that which he has not the means of performing. (A, TA.) [See also art. ووتر.] And a poet says,

لَأَرْمِيَنَّكَ رَمِيًّا غَيْرَ تَنْبِيْضٍ

[I will assuredly shoot thee with a shooting, not a mere twanging]: meaning, my pulling [of the bow] shall not be a threatening, but execution. (TA.) — You say also, أَنْبِضَ التَّدَاؤُفَ مَبْضَتَهُ, [The separator and loosener of cotton by means of the bow and mallet made his mallet to cause the string of the bow to vibrate]. (A, TA.)

**نَبْضٌ** [an inf. n. used as a subst., signifying The pulse]. — Also, A pulsing vein, or artery: