

and **نكَب** (inf. n. **تَنكَبُ**, TA;) and **نكَب**; (K;) *He deviated, or turned aside, or away, from it, (K,) from the road, (S,) or from another thing. (TA.)* [You say] **نكَبُ** **الطَّرِيقَ** (the طريق being put in the accus. case, inf. n. **تَنكَبُ**, TA,) and **نكَبَ بِهِ** [عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ] *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] **نكَبَهُ**, inf. n. **تَنكَبُ**, *He turned aside, or away, from him, and separated himself from him. (S.)* — **نكَبَهُ** *He went, or turned, aside, or away, or apart, from him; avoided him; went, or removed, to a distance, from him. (S.)* — **نكَبَ عَنَّا** *He turned aside, or away, from us. (TA.)* — **نكَبَ عَنِ طَرِيقِ** **الصَّوَابِ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**; and **نكَبَ عَنِ** **الصَّوَابِ**; † *He deviated from the right course of action &c. (AZ.)* — **نكَبَتِ الرِّيحُ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, *The wind blew obliquely, in a direction between [the directions of] two [cardinal] winds. (K.)* See **نكَبَا**. — **نكَبَ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, *He threw, cast, or flung. (K, TA.)* — **نكَبَ بِهِ** *He threw him down (K) عَلَى الْأَرْضِ upon the ground. (TA.)* — **نكَبَ** **نكَبَ** **وَنكَبَ الدَّهْرُ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, and **نكَبَ**, † *Fortune overcame him, or afflicted him: or smote him with an evil accident, a disaster, an affliction, or a calamity. (K.)* — **نكَبَ** † *He was overcome, or afflicted, by fortune: or was smitten by fortune with an evil accident, a disaster, or the like. (S, TA.)* See **نكَبَةٌ**. — **نكَبَ الْإِنَاءَ**, (aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, 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.)* — **نكَبَ 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 **نكَبَتَ**.] — **نكَبَتَهُ الْحِجَارَةُ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, *The stones wounded him, and made him bleed, [in the foot]. (S.)* **نكَبَتِ الْحِجَارَةُ رِجْلَهُ** *The stones wounded his foot, and made it bleed: or hit, or struck, or hurt, it. (K.)* **النَّكَبُ** is when a stone wounds, &c., a nail, a hoof, or a camel's foot. (TA.) — **نكَبَتْ إصْبَعُهُ** *His toe was hit, or hurt, by the stones. (TA.)* — **نكَبَ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, *He (a camel) had a disease in the shoulder-joint, or in the shoulder-blade, and in consequence halted. (S.)* See **نكَبَ**. — **نكَبَ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, *He (a man) had a pain in his shoulder-joint. (TA.)* — **نكَبَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ**, aor. **نكَبَ**, inf. n. **نكَبُ**, (S) and **نكَبَ** **مَنْكَبَ** **قَوْمِهِ**, (Lh, K,) † *He was, or acted as, over his people: (S, K:) or was عَرِيفٌ over them. (M.)*

2. **نكَبَهُ**, inf. n. **تَنكَبُ**, *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. — **نكَبَهُ عَنَّا** *Put him away from us; put him out of our way. (TA.)*

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

8: see 5.

نكَبٌ i. q. **نكَبَاءٌ**, q. v. — See also **نكَبَةٌ**.

نكَبٌ *An inclining in a thing: (S:) or what resembles an inclining in a thing. (M, K.)* — *A halting 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.)*

نكَبَةٌ *A hurt [of the foot] by a stone, causing a bleeding: or a hit by a stone [upon the foot].* Ex. **لَيْسَ دُونَ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ نكَبَةٌ وَلَا ذُبَابٌ** *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 **ذُبَابٌ**.] Hence **نكَبَةٌ** in the sense immediately following. (TA.) — † *A misfortune; an evil accident; a disaster; an affliction; a calamity: (S, K, TA:) as also نكَبٌ (K:) pl. of the former نكَبَاتٌ; (S;) and of the latter, نُكُوبٌ. (K.)*

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

نكَبٌ *The circuit (دَائِرَةٌ): in some copies of the S, دَابِرَةٌ: but this, as IKtj 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**.

انكَبَ: see **النكَبِيَاءُ**.

‡ **نكَبٌ** **عَنْهُ**, and **انكَبَ عَنِ الْحَقِ** *A man deviating from the right course of action &c. (A.)* — **نكَبَاءٌ** [fem. of **نكَبٌ**] 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, (الصَّيْبُ), and that of the north, or northerly, wind, (السَّمَالُ): (AZ, K:) that between the south, or southerly, and east, or*

easterly, winds, being called **جَرِيْبَاءُ**: (AZ:) [but see this word, and see below:] or what are termed **نكَبُ الرِّيَّاحِ** [**نكَبٌ** being pl. of **نكَبَاءُ**] are four: (IAar, Th, S, K:) namely, first, the **نكَبَاءُ الصَّيْبِ 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-Tarābulusee, in the Kf, and Mbr and IF, assert that the ازيب is the جنوب; not its نكَبَاءُ: (TA:) second, the **نكَبَاءُ الصَّيْبِ وَالسَّمَالِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the east, or easterly, and that of the north, or northerly, wind; also called الصَّايِبَةُ, and called also التَّنْكِيَاءُ; (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 **نكَبَاءُ السَّمَالِ وَالذُّبُورِ** *the wind that blows in a direction between that of the north, or northerly, and that of the west, or westerly, wind; also called الجَرِيْبَاءُ; and termed نِجْحَةُ الأَزِيْبِ the opposite wind to the ازيب; (S, K;) a cold wind; (S;) and sometimes attended by a little rain; but Ibn-El-Ajdábee asserts that the جَرِيْبَاءُ is the شمال: (TA:) fourth, the **نكَبَاءُ 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, الهَيْفُ;) and termed نِجْحَةُ التَّنْكِيَاءِ the opposite wind to the نكَبِيَاءُ; (S, K;) a hot wind (S) and very thirsty. (TA.)* Accord. to Ibn-Kubás, *the tract whence blows the نكَبَاءُ [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 **نكَبَاءُ**, 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 دُبُور; [blowing from the north-west, or thereabout;] and it resembles it in coldness: it is called السَّمَالُ الشَّامِيَّةُ: each of them is called by the Arabs شَامِيَّةُ: that of the دُبُور is that which is between it and the جنوب; blowing from the point where sets سَهِيلُ [or Canopus; 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****