

3. نَقَبْتُهُ, inf. n. نَقَابٌ; as also نَقَبْتُه نَقَابًا; I met him face to face: or without appointment, (K,) and unintentionally: (TA:) or unexpectedly. (S.) نَقَابًا is in the accus. case as an inf. n.; or as a word descriptive of state. (TA.) — وَرَدْتُ الْمَاءَ نَقَابًا, (S,) or لَقِيتُ الْمَاءَ نَقَابًا, (K,) I came upon the water unexpectedly, without seeking for it. (S, K.)

4: see 1. — انقب His camel's feet became thin; [or were worn thin;] (S, K;) or were worn in holes by walking. (TA.) = He became a door-keeper, or chamberlain; Arab. حَاجِبٌ: (K:) or he became a نَقِيب. (L, K, &c.)

5: see 8.

8. انتقبت (S, K, Mṣb) and تنقبت (Mṣb) She (a woman) veiled her face with a نَقَاب. (S, K, Mṣb.) — تنقب: see تَخْتَم.

نَقَبٌ (S, K) and نَقَبَةٌ (S) A hole, perforation, or bore, (K,) in, or through, a wall, (S,) or anything whatever: (TA:) or a large hole, perforation, or bore, passing through a thing; such as is small being termed نَقَبٌ, with ث: (Mgh, in art. نَقَب:) pl. of the former نَقُوبٌ (Mṣb) and أَنْقَابٌ and نَقَابٌ. (TA, and some copies of the K.) — نَقَبٌ (K) and نَقَابَةٌ (S) An ulcer that arises in the side, (S, ISd, K,) attacking the inside of the body, (S, ISd,) and having its head inwards; (ISd;) [as also نَقَابَةٌ, for] نَقَابَاتٌ signifies ulcers that come forth in the side and penetrate into the inside. (TA voce نَقَب.) See نَقَبٌ — نَقَبٌ (S, K) and نَقَبٌ (K) and نَقَابَةٌ (S, K) A road (or narrow road, TA,) in a mountain: (ISk, S, K:) a road between two mountains: (IAth:) pl. (of the first and second, TA,) أَنْقَابٌ (a pl. of pauc., TA,) and نَقَابٌ; (K;) and of the third and fourth, مَنَاقِبٌ. (TA.) See also مَنَقَبَةٌ.

نَقَبٌ (S, K,) and نَقَبٌ (K: but the former is the more common: TA) and نَقَبٌ (K) [the first is a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is نَقَبَةٌ [q.v.], of which it is called in the S the pl.: but نَقَبٌ is the pl. of نَقَبَةٌ:] Scab, [or scabs,] (K,) absolutely: (TA:) or scattered scabs (S, K,) when they first appear: (S:) النَقَبَةُ is the first that appears of the scab; and is so called because the scabs perforate the skin: you say, of a camel, بِهِ نَقَبَةٌ, (As:) the first that appears of the scab, in a patch like the palm of the hand, in the side of a camel, or on his haunch, or his lip: then it spreads over him until it covers him entirely. (ISh.) Moḥammad, denying that any disease was transmitted from one thing to another, and being asked how it was that a نَقَبَةٌ spread in camels, asked what trans-

mitted the disease to the first camel. (TA.) — فَلَانٌ يَضَعُ الْهَيْئَةَ مَوَاضِعَ النُّقَبِ [Such a one puts the tar upon the places of the scabs]: said of one who is clever, or skilful, and who does or says what is right. (A.) [See also قَالَبٌ.]

نَقَبٌ, and, as a fem. epithet, نَقَبَاءُ, A camel whose feet have become worn in holes, [or worn thin,] by walking. (TA.) See the verb. — The former may also signify Having the scab, or what first appears thereof. (TA.) See نَقَبٌ.

نَقَبٌ: see نَقَبٌ.

عَلَيْهِ نَقَبَةٌ A mark, trace, or vestige: ex. عَلَيْهِ نَقَبَةٌ Upon him, or it, is a mark, &c. (T.) — See نَقَبٌ — نَقَبَةٌ + Rust, (K,) upon a sword or the head of an arrow or a spear: (M:) or نَقَبٌ [i.e. نَقَبٌ, q.v., a coll. gen. n., of which نَقَبَةٌ is the n. un.; or نَقَبٌ, pl. of نَقَبَةٌ;] signifies traces of rust upon a sword or an arrow-head or a spear-head, likened to the first appearances of the scab. (A.) = نَقَبَةٌ The face: (S, K:) or the parts surrounding the face: (L:) pl. نَقَبٌ. (TA.) — نَقَبَةٌ A garment resembling an إِزَار, having a sewed waistband or string, حُجْرَةٌ مَخِيطَةٌ: so in the S, M, L: whence it appears that the reading in the K, حُجْرَةٌ مُطِيفَةٌ, is erroneous: TA: [F having, it seems, found مَخِيطَةٌ written in the place of مَخِيطَةٌ:] without a نَيْفِقٌ [which is the part turned down at the top, and sewed, through which the waistband passes], (S, K,) tied as trousers, or drawers, are tied: (S:) or a pair of trousers, or drawers, having a waistband, but without a part turned down at the top, and sewed, for the waistband to pass through: if it have this, (i.e., a نَيْفِق), it is called سَرَاوِيلٌ: (TA:) or a piece of rag of which the upper part is made like drawers, or trousers: (L:) or a pair of drawers, or trousers, without legs. (M, voce إِتْب, TA.) = نَقَبَةٌ The state, or condition; quality, mode, or manner; state with regard to apparel &c.; external form, figure, feature, or appearance; of any thing: syn. هَيْئَةٌ. (T.) = نَقَبَةٌ Colour. (S, K.) — نَقَبَةٌ فرس حسن النقبه A horse of beautiful colour. (TA.) — See also نَقِيبَةٌ.

نَقَابٌ A mode of veiling the face with the نَقَاب: (K:) pl. نَقَابٌ. (TA.) — إِنَّهَا لِحَسَنَةُ النَّقَبَةِ (S) Verily she has a comely mode of veiling her face with the نَقَاب. (TA.)

نَقَابٌ [A woman's face-veil;] (S, K;) a veil that is upon [or covers] the soft, or pliable, part of the nose; (AZ;) [not extending higher:] a woman's veil that extends as high as the circuit of the eye: (Mṣb:) it is of different modes: Fr says, When a woman lowers her نَقَاب to her eye, it [the action] is termed وَضُوءَةٌ; and when she

lowers it further, to [the lower part of] the circuit of the eye, it [the veil] is called نَقَاب; and if it is on the extremity of the nose, it is [properly] called لِقَامٌ: (T:) the نَقَاب, with the Arabs, is that [kind of veil] from out of which appears the circuit of the eye: and the meaning of the saying in a trad., الْتَقَابٌ مُحَدَّثٌ, is, that women's shewing the circuits of the eyes is an innovation; not that they used not to veil their faces: the [kind of] نَقَاب which they used reached close to the eye, and they showed one eye while the other was concealed; whereas the [kind of] نَقَاب, which only shows both the eyes [without their circuits], was called by them وَضُوءَةٌ [a mistake for وَضُوءٌ] and وَضُوءٌ: [in the original, لا يبدو منه إلا] and وَضُوءٌ: [in the original, لا يبدو منه إلا] but the و before كان is erroneously introduced, and perverts the sense, which is otherwise plain, and agreeable with what is said before:] then they innovated the [veil properly called] نَقَاب: (A'Obeyd:) pl. نَقَابٌ. (Mṣb.) = نَقَابٌ and مَنَقَبٌ A road through a rugged tract of ground: (K:) the former word used both as a sing. and a pl. (TA.) = نَقَابٌ (a strange form of epithet, MF,) † A man of great knowledge; very knowing: (S, K:) or possessing a knowledge of things, or affairs: or, as also مَنَقَبٌ, mentioned by IAth and Z, a man possessing a knowledge of things, who scrutinizes or investigates them much; who is intelligent, and enters deeply into things. (TA.) = نَقَابٌ The belly. Hence the proverb, فَرَخَانِ فِي نَقَابٍ [Two young birds in one belly]: applied to two things that resemble one another. (K.) In like manner one says كَانَا فِي نَقَابٍ وَاحِدٍ [They were in one belly]; meaning they were like each other. (A.)

نَقِيبٌ i.q. مَنَقُوبٌ, A thing perforated, pierced, bored, or having a hole made through, or in, or into it. (TA.) — نَقِيبٌ A musical reed, or pipe. (K.) — The tongue of a pair of scales, or balance. (K.) — A dog having the upper part of his windpipe غَلَصَمَتُهُ: so in the S, K: or having his windpipe حَنْجَرَتُهُ: so in the A) perforated, (S, K,) in order that his cry may be weak: a base man performs this operation on his dog, in order that guests may not hear its cry. (S: and the like is said in the L.) = نَقِيبٌ قَوْمٌ The intendant, superintendent, overseer, or inspector, of a people; he who takes notice, or cognisance, of their actions, and is responsible for them; i.q. عَرِيفٌ and عَرِيفٌ and صَمِينٌ: (S, K:) like أَمِينٌ and كَفِيلٌ: (Zj:) their head, or chief: (TA:) like عَرِيفٌ [q.v.]; i.e., one who is set over a people, and investigates their affairs: (L:) or, as some say, the greatest, or supreme, chief of a people: so called [from نَقَبٌ "he scrutinized, or investigated,"] because he is acquainted with the secret