[The twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet; called
 tural], and is a radical letter, except when written with two dots, ${ }^{\circ}$; for which, and for the pronominal values of o, \&c., see the Supplement. As a numeral it denotes five.]
is
R. Q. 1.
的, He called the camels to food, or provender, by the cry ${ }^{2}$, \& : (S.

 (TA.) - He called a dog. (TA.) —
 tative of the sound]. (K, TA.)
: or provender]. (S., Ḳ.) and are said to be thus written by Az's own hand, with kesr: and are thus written in the Jáme' [of Kz]. (L.) [See arts. جهيأ and جأ.]

Hि
 loud and long. (Lh, TA.)

1. تَبَّتِ الرِّرِحُ, (S., \&cı,) aor. (M, \&c.,) contr. to analogy; for all reduplicate triliteral verbs that are intrans. have kesr in the aor., except twenty-eight, of which this is one; ( $\mathrm{Lb} ;$ )
 but this last is not of high repute; (IDrd;) The wind blew; rose; was in a state of commotion. (S, K , \&c.) - It is also said of a foul, or stinking,


 star) rose: (TA :) [and in like manner, the dawn:
see هُبَّ إلَى الصَّلْجِ - He arose, or went, or betook himself, to prayer. (ISh, from a trad.) - هَبَّ, inf. n. $\ddagger H e$ nas brisk; lively; sprightly. (TA.) - هُبَّ inf. n. هُبَّ and and هبَابُ, $H e$ (any person or animal marching or journeying) was brisk, lively, or sprightly, and quick: (K:) or هَبَّ هُ and he (any such person or animal) ras brisk, lively, or sprightly: and هَّبَّ, [aor.
 quick, and brish, \&c.: ex. تَبَّبَ النَّ with ḍamm, inf. n. هبْابُ, The she-camel was quick in her march, or pace: (TA :) and هَبَّ البَعيرُ, inf. n. هُبَب, The camel was brish, lively, or sprightly, in his march, or pace. (Lh, S., TA.) See also R. Q. $1 .=$ هَبَّ (S, aor. (S,) inf. n.
 * roused, from his sleep. (S, K.) هَبَّ يَعْعَلُ كَذَا $\ddagger$ He began to do so; set about doing so; i.q. مِنْ أَيْنَ هبَبْتَ + Whence hast thou come? ( $\mathbf{K}$;) as though you said من اين جمُْتَ i.e., من اين انْتْبَهْتَ تَنَا Whence hast thou been roused [to come] to us. (S.) [And] أَهْنَ هَبْبَتَ عَنَّ with kesr, (in some copies of the K $\mathbf{K}$, عَنَّ mistake; TA;) Where hust thou absented, or hidden, thyself, from us? or, rather, where hast thou been absent, or hidden, from us? (Yoo, K.) - أَ 1 He was absent a long time. (Yoo, K.) = هُبَّ, (S, K, K, (Mṣl,) or (Az, TA,) inf. n. هَبْةُ (Ṣ) [and, app., (TA,) It (a sword, Ṣ, $\mathbf{K}$, and a spear, Ș, shooh, or quivered, ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$,) and penetrated into the thing struck with it. (S, Mṣb.) - ـُبَّ
 (Sh,* ${ }_{\text {K }}$;) It (a sword, Sh,) cut him, or it ; or cut it off. ( $\mathrm{Sh}, \mathbf{K}$.) - He was routed, or put to flight, in battle. (IAạr, K..) -

rule, and not found in other lexicons, but see what is cited above from Lb , that ${ }^{-}$is one of the twenty-eight verbs which thus deviate from

 (TA;) $\ddagger H e$ (a goat) was excited nith lust: (TA;) or uttered a sounl, or cry, [or rattled,] and was excited by desire of the female; or uttered a sound, or cry, [or rattled,] when so excited, or at rutting-time: (S, K : $\underset{\text { : }}{ }$ signifies he uttered a sound, or cry, [or rattled,] at rutting-time: (TA :) or ه́, inf. n. شَبَّ شَبَّ and
 desired copulation. (M.) - هُبْتٌ $I$ called him (a goat, TA) ad initum; ut femellam conscenderet. (K.) [F observes, that J's giving竍 in this sense is a mistake : but MF remarks, that what J says is 1 examined many copies of the $\mathbf{S}$ and found them all alike in this case, and that this is correct; and this is the reading that I find in both of M.

 states in the TA, that the reading found by him in a copy of the $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}$ in the handwriting of Yákont, the author of the Moajam, collated with the copy of Aboo-Zekereeya Et-Tebreezee and that of Aboo-Sahl El-Harawee, is هببت به, as in the K; and this, he says, is the genuine reading.]

## 2. هبّبه He tore it, or rent it, much. (Ḳ.)

 the wind to blor; to rise; to be in a state of commotion]. (A.) $=\underset{4}{4}+\mathrm{He}$ anoke him, or
 signify the same; and in proof thereof is adduced a reading in the Kur, deviating from that which is universally received as correct ; مَنْ هَبَّنَا مِن ,مَرْقَدْنَا, instead of Who hath roused us from our sleeping-place? [ch. xxxvi., v. 52 ;] but IJ rejects this reading, unless it be elliptical, for . هُبَّ بِنَا (TA.) He shook the snord; or made it to quiver. (Lh, Sh.)

