

4. انبته, (S, K,) inf. n. انْبَاتٌ [for which نَبَاتٌ occurs, as shown below], (TA,) He (God) caused it, or made it, (a plant) to grow, vegetate, or germinate. (S, K.) — انبت, inf. n. انْبَاتٌ; for which inf. n. نَبَاتٌ occurs in the Kur, iii. 32; and lxxi. 16; † He (God) caused a child to grow. (TA.) — See 1. — انبت His (a boy's) hair of the pubes grew forth; (S, K;) he having nearly attained the age of puberty. (TA.) He (a boy) became hairy: and in like manner a girl. (Mṣb.)

5: see 1.

10. استنبته [He endeavoured to make it grow, or vegetate, or germinate]. (TA, art. بلس.) استنبته بالْبَدْرِ [He grew it, or raised it, by means of seed], and بالْتَوَى [by means of date-stones], and بالْفَرْسِ [by means of planting]. (Mgh, art. حرث.)

نَبْتُ and نَبَاتٌ [properly coll. gen. ns.] are syn., (S, K,) [signifying A plant, a herb: and plants, herbs, or herbage:] whatever God causes to grow, vegetate, or germinate, in the earth: (Lth:) the latter is an inf. n. used as a subst.: (Lth:) or it is a subst. which is used in the place of an inf. n. of انْبَتَ: (Fr:) n. un. of the former نَبْتَةٌ; (AHn;) [and of the latter نَبَاتَةٌ of which the pl. نَبَاتَاتٌ is mentioned in the K in this art., and frequently occurs in other works]. — أَهْلٌ أَهْلٌ A people of the highest rank, or nobility, and a people whose property has grown to the most flourishing state by means of their own exertions. (L, from a trad.)

نَبْتَةٌ The manner, form, state, or condition, in which a thing grows, or germinates. (L.) — إِنَّهُ لَحَسَنُ النَّبْتَةِ Verily he, or it, is of a goodly manner, &c., of growth. (L.)

نَبَاتٌ: see نَبْتُ. — سَكَّرَ نَبَاتٌ [Sugar-candy; so called in the present day;] an admirable kind of sugar, of which are made pieces resembling crystal, intensely white and lustrous: app. Persian, and post-classical. (MF.)

نَبِيْتُ Vile, and contemptible, or despicable: (Lh, K:) said of a man, and of a thing. (TA.) In some copies of the K, and in the L, instead of حَقِيرٌ, we read فَقِيرٌ, [accord. to which, the meaning is vile, and poor]. (TA.)

نَبِيْتَةٌ sing. of نَبَاتَاتٌ, which latter signifies the ridges that are raised along the edges of rivulets such as are called فَلْجَانٌ (in the CK, فَلْجَانٌ) to retain the water: النَبَاتَاتُ being expl. by أَعْضَادُ الْفُلْجَانِ: so in the L, &c.: in several copies of the K we read, in the place of اَعْضَادُ: but this is a mistake. (TA.)

نَابَتْ كَلْبٌ شَيْءٌ What is fresh, or new, of anything, when it is growing forth small. (TA.)

نَبَتْ لَهْمٌ نَابِتَةٌ There grew up unto them young offspring, (S, K,) that became conjoined to the old, and increased their number. (TA.) Dim. نُوبِيْتَةٌ. (L.) — إِنَّ بَنِي فُلَانٍ لَنَابِتَةٌ شَرٌّ [Verily the sons of such a one are an evil offspring]. (S.) — مَا أَحْسَنَ نَابِتَةَ بَنِي فُلَانٍ How good is the manner, condition, or state, in which grow (أَمْوَالٌ, see 1,) the camels &c., (أَمْوَالٌ) and children of the sons of such a one! — نَابِتَةٌ (TA) and نُوبَاتٌ [pl. of the former] (S, K) Inexperienced young men. (S, K.) You say, هَذَا هَذَا النَّابِتَةُ, and النَّوَابِتِ, This is the saying of inexperienced young men. (TA.) — النَّوَابِتُ The name of a certain sect who introduced strange innovations in El-Islām. (A, TA.) El-Jāhīdh couples them with the رَافِضَةُ. (MF.)

مَنْبِتٌ: see مَنِيْتُ.

مَنْبِتٌ: Origin, or race, [from which a man springs;] syn. أَصْلٌ. (L.) So in the phrase إِنَّهُ لَغِي مَنِيْتُ صدقٌ; Verily he belongs to an excellent race; is of an excellent origin]: and so in the phrase فِي أَكْرَمِ الْمَنَابِتِ [of the most generous of origins, or races.] (TA.) — مَنْبِتٌ A place in which plants, or herbs, grow: (S, K:) dev. from the constant course of speech: analogically it should be مَنِيْتُ: (K:) as the aor. of the verb from which it is derived is not يَنْبِتُ, with kesreh: but there are other examples like it; as مَسْجِدٌ and مَطْعٌ &c.: مَنِيْتُ, however, also sometimes occurs. (TA.) [Pl. مَنَابِتٌ.]

أَرْضٌ مَنَابِتٌ [Land abounding with plants, or herbage]. (K, voce رَحْبَةٌ, &c.)

مَنْبُوتٌ (contr. to analogy, S, [for مَنِيْتُ]) A plant caused to grow, or germinate. (S, K.)

مَنْبِتَةٌ Firmly rooted; syn. مَتَأَصِّلٌ. (TA.)

تَنْبِيْتُ and تَنْبِيْتُ (K,) the latter so written, not as being so originally, but for the sake of agreement in sound [with respect to the first and second vowels], (AHn,) a subst., signifying What grows, or germinates, of slender (i.e. small, TA,) trees, [or shrubs,] and large: (K:) ex.,

بَيْدَاءٌ لَمْ يَنْبِتْ بِهَا تَنْبِيْتُ

[A desert in which there grew not aught of shrubs or of large trees]: (TA:) young shoots of palm-trees: (IKtt:) the prickles and branches that are cut off from a palm-tree, to lighten it. (AHn, as from 'Eesa Ibn-'Omar.) — Pieces of the hump of a camel. (L.)

تَنْبِيْتُ: see تَنْبِيْتُ.

يَنْبُوتٌ [coll. gen. n.] A certain species of trees: (S:) poppy-plants; syn. شَجَرُ الْحَشْحَاشِ: and other trees of a large kind: or the trees called

خَرْوَبٌ [see below]: (K:) or a kind of thorny trees, having branches and leaves, with a fruit of the kind called جَرُورٌ, i.e., round; called in 'Oman غَاف: n. un. with ة: AHn says that there are two species of يَنْبُوتٌ; one of these is a kind of thorny and short trees, also called خَرْوَبٌ [q. v.] having a fruit resembling a bubble, in which are red grains, having an astringent effect upon the bowels, used as a medicine; the other species is a large species of trees: ISd says, An Arab of the desert, of the tribe of Rabeca, described to me the يَنْبُوتَةَ as [a tree] resembling a large apple-tree, the leaves of which are smaller than those of the apple, having a fruit smaller than the زَعْرُورُ, intensely black and intensely sweet, with grains, or stones, which are put into scales, or balances: [evidently meaning the carob, or locust-tree, (see خَرْوَبُ,) whence our term "carob," applied to a small weight, the twenty-fourth part of a grain]. (L [See غَافٌ and قَرْوُورٌ].)

نبت

1. نَبْتُ, aor. نَبْتُ, inf. n. نَبْتُ; (and انبت, K;) i. q. نَبَسٌ; (AZ, S, K;) i. e., He dug with the hand. (AZ, S.) — نَبْتُ, aor. نَبْتُ, inf. n. نَبْتُ, He took forth, or dug out, dust, or earth, from a well or a river. (L.) — نَبْتُوا عَنِ الْأَمْرِ; They searched, or sought, for, or after, the thing; inquired respecting it; sought for information respecting it; searched into, inquired into, investigated, scrutinized, or examined, it. (TA.) — نَبْتُ, [aor. نَبْتُ,] inf. n. نَبْتُ; He was angry. (K.)

6. تَنَابَتُوا عَنِ الْأَسْرَارِ; They searched into each other's secrets. (A.)

8. انبت: see 1. — He took; received into his hand. (K.) — He tucked up the skirts of his shirt, or the like, when sitting on the ground. (K.) — It (سَوِيْقٌ or the like) increased in size (رَبَا) in the water: (K:) as also انبت. (TA.)

10. استنبت أخاه عن سره. He examined his brother respecting his secret. (A.)

نَبْتُ A trace, vestige, or mark: (K:) a trace, or mark, of digging: (A:) pl. انْبَاتٌ. (TA.) — مَا رَأَيْتُ لَهُ عَيْنًا وَلَا نَبْتًا I saw not the man himself, or the thing itself, nor any trace of him, or it. (L.) — See نَبِيْتُ.

نَبِيْتُ The dust that an animal digs up with its feet in running. (IAar.) — نَبِيْتَةٌ (S, K) and نَبِيْتُ and نَبْتُ (L) The dust, or earth, that is taken forth, or dug out, from a well or a river: (S, L, K:) pl. of the first, نَبَاتَاتٌ. (A.) — نَبِيْتُ and نَبِيْتُ Earth, or dust, taken forth, or dug out, from a well or a river. (L.) — نَبِيْتُ سَجٌّ