: The name of the letter $₹$, q. v.; as also
 it is called $L$ in a case of pause, and ${ }^{\circ}$ when made a noun : and when it is not called a letter, [i.e. when one does not prefix to it the word [شْرْ, meaning $a \tau^{\text {vritten small, or indistinct: (Lth, }}$
 and تَ. (TA ubi supra.)
[a mistranscription or and $G^{\circ}$ the names of the letter $\tau$. (B, TA ubi supra.)

## حوب

1., (M@̣b, Ḳ,) sec. pers.
 and
 or this last is a simple subst. ; or, as some say, it and are two dial. vars.; that with damm, of the dial. of El-Ḥijáz; and that with fet-h, of the dial. of Temeem; ( $\mathrm{M} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{b} ;$ ) accord. to Zj , that with damm signifies "sin, or crime;" and that with fet-h, the "act" of a man; [i. e. the "act of committing a sin, or crime;"] (TA;) He sinned; committed a sin, or crime; did what ras unlanful; (S., Mṣb, $\mathbb{K}$;) بَذَذا [by such a thing]. (S., K.) - Also, aor. as ábove, [inf. n. not mentioned,] $H e$, or it, became in an evil condition, or state. (TA.) - He slen [another]: of the dial. of the tribe of Asad: (TA.) also signifies The act of chiding a male camel [by the cry شُوْب]. (Lth, TA.) [See also 2.]
 He chid the camels (S, K) by the cry (Ş.) [See also 1.]
4. أُمْوَ He pursued a course that led him to
 see 4 in art. حصب.
5. He abstained from, shunned, or avoided, sin, or crime; put it away from himself: (A 'Obeyd, Ṣ, K, TA:) he applied himself to acts, or exercises, of devotion; became devout, or a devotec. (IJ, TA.) Here the form تَنَعَّ is deprived of the radical signification, as in the cases
 property is oftener to confirm the radical signification. (TA. [See تصوتب مِنْ كَذَا He abstained from such a thing as a sin, or crime. (A'Obeyd, S, TA. [See also another explanation below.])-He humbled himself in his prayer, or supplication. (TA.) - $H e$ expressed pain, grief, or sorrow; lamented, or complained. (S., K,*' TA.) And تـوّب مِنْ كَذَا He was enraged, and expressed pain or grief or sorron, or lamented, or complained, by reason of such a thing. (TA. [See another explanation above.]) - $\mathrm{He}_{e}$ cried out, expressing pain or
grief or sorrow, or lamenting, or complaining: he cried aloud, or vehemently, in prayer, or supplication. (TA.) He wept, in impatience, or sorrow, and with loud crying: and sometimes, in a general sense, he cried out, or aloud, (TA.) - He (a jackal) cried, or honled: because his cry is like that of a person expressing pain or grief or sorrow, or lamenting, or complaining, as though he were writhing from the pain of hunger or beating. (S, TA.)


مَابِ (K) A cry used for chiding a camel: ( $\mathbf{(}:$ ) or a cry by which a male camel is chidden, (Lth, IAth, K,) to urge him on; (Lth, TA;) like as
 the first form (qَوْبِ) is that used by the Arabs [in general]; but the other forms are allowable: also occurs, with the بَوْبٌ quiescent; and occurs in a trad., in the same sense :
 " thou not be rightly directed; \&c. being syn. with $ٌ$ (TA.) Hence, نَوْبَكَ هَلْ يُعْتُر بِالشَّهَاٍ Urge on! Should a delay be made in bringing milk much diluted with water? i.e., if thou entertain with milk much diluted with water, wherefore tardiness? a prov., applied to him who delays the fulfilment of his promise, and then gives little. (MF.)
: مُوْبٌ in two places : = and see also عوْبٌ, in four places. - Also Grief, or sorrow: and loneliness, or solitariness : and so † distress, trouble, or fatigue; syn. (K. [That $\underset{\text { Wه }}{\text { is }}$ to be thus understood here is indicated in the TA.]) - Pain. (K.) $=\mathbf{A}$ difficult road. (TA.) $=A$ kind, or sort : and $a$ mode, or manner. (K, TA.) You say, Oمنْ مذَا عَوْبْنِ $I$ hearl, or have heard, of this, two kinds, or modes: and رَأَيْتُ وِنْهُ حَوْبَيْنِ I san, or have seen, of it, two kinds, or modes. (TA.) $=A$ he-camel: (K:) or a bulhy he-camel: so called from the cry like as a mule is called عَבْس: (Lth, TA :) or it signifies originally a he-camel, and hence, from its frequency of usage, the cry is urged. (K,* TA.)
(S. A, Msp, K) and "شُوْبُ, (Msp,* K, said by some to be two dial, vars., (Msbb, [see 1, first sentence,]) and (A'Obeyd, K) and ${ }^{\prime}$ (A'Obeyd, TA) and
 a sin, or a crime: ( $(\underset{S}{ }, \mathbf{A}, \mathrm{M}$ 多, $\mathrm{K}:$ ) accord. to A'Obeyd, the first and second signify any sin or crime; (TA;) [as also, app., [i. e. شُوْبَ mentioned in the Mṣb, and app. áćalso], a single sin or crime: ( $\mathrm{M} \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{TA}:$ ) accord. to Fr ,
signifies great $\sin$, or a great sin : accord. to Katádeh, nrong, injustice, or tyranny: thus in the Kur iv. 2; where El-Hasan read * ing in-
 † وَاْْسِلُ صَوْتِّى (T,TA) i. e. [O my Lord, accept my repentance, and wash away] my sin, or crime. (A'Obeyd, TA.) El-Mukhabbal Es-Są̣dee says,

| * |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| * |  |

[Then introduce not thou, ever, into thy grave, a sin with which a reckoner, or taker of vengeance, may one day rise up against thee]. (TA.) $=$ =ُوْبُ also signifies Perdition, destruction, or death. (K.) [Hence, app.,] syn. كَنَانَّة) (TA. [The vowel of the $C^{\text {is not }}$ indicated.])—Disease. (K.)—A trial, a trouble,
 [These are the family of the father of trouble; i. e., of one who is in trouble]. (TA.) — See also

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:َوْبُ : in three places. $=$ Also Maternal tenderness of heart. (K.) - Anxiety;


 [To Thee I make known] my nant. (TA from a
 upon him want, or poverty, or indigence. (Ş,* TA.) [And hence,] إبنْ A man oppressed by difficulty, trouble, distress, or adversity; a man in need: i. e. any man in such a state. (IAarr, TA.) And عِيارُ آبْنِ سَوْبٍ [The family of a man oppressed by difficulty, \&c.]. (TA.) - $A$ state, or condition; as also 1 , (K:) but only used in speaking of an evil state; as in
 passed the night in an evil state or condition. (TA.) and also (K :) and a weak woman: (TA :) and weak persons: (Ṣ:) and [a man who can neither profit nor harm; or] a man having neither good nor evil: (S: : pl. pl (AZ, Ṣ.)
 ذَوَاتِ الـَوْبَاتِ, i. e. Fear ye God nith respect to the needy women, who cannot do without some one to maintain them, and to take constant care of them. (TA.) And you say, إنَّ لِى حْوْبَةُ أَعُولُّا Verily I have a meah family to maintain. (Ṣ.) - A person whom one is under an obligation to respect, or honour, or defend, and who may be subjected to loss, or ruin, [if abandoned,] such as a mother, or sister, or daughter, or any other female relution within the prohibited degrees of marriage; as also to : (ISk, Ṣ:) any such relation whom it is sinful to sulject to loss, or ruin, by abandoning her: (A 'Obeyd, TA :) or a mother: (K :) by some explained peculiarly as having this meaning: (A'Obeyd, TA:) and $a$

