

بَجِلٌ [i. e. magnified, honoured, &c.]. (K.) = بَجَلٌ, aor. 2; and بَجَلٌ, aor. 2; inf. n. بَجَلٌ and بَجُولٌ; *He was, or became, in a good state or condition; having abundance of herbage, or of the goods or conveniences or comforts of life.* (K.) — And *He was, or became, joyful, glad, or happy.* (K.) = [بَجَلَهُ *He bled him* (namely, a horse, or a camel,) by opening the vein called الأَبَجَلُ: so accord. to analogy; like وَدَجَهُ, meaning: "he bled him by opening the vein called الوَدَجُ," &c.] بَجَلٌ لَمْ يَبْجَلْ means *He had not been bled in the أَبَجَلُ.* (TA.)

2. بَجَلَةٌ (Msb, K.) inf. n. تَبَجِيلٌ, *He magnified, honoured, revered, venerated, or respected, him:* (S, Msb, K.) or *he said to him بَجَلٌ*, meaning *Sufficient for thee (جَسِيدٌ) is the place [or condition or rank] which thou hast attained.* (K.)

4. ابْجَلُهُ *It sufficed, or contented, him.* (S, K.) — *It rejoiced him.* (TA.)

بَجَلٌ: see بَجَلٌ.

بَجَلٌ is a noun (Mughnee) *syn. with حَسْبٌ*: (S, Mughnee, K:*) and is also a verbal noun *syn. with يَكْفِي*. (Mughnee, K:*) You say بَجَلِي (S, Mughnee, K) and بَجَلِي (S, K), meaning حَسْبِي [My sufficiency, or a thing sufficing me, i. e. sufficient for me, is such a thing]: (S, Mughnee, K:) [it is said in the Ham, p. 145, as on the authority of Akh, that they do not say بَجَلِي; but this is a mistranscription for بَجَلْنِي, as will be seen from what follows:] and, using it as a verbal noun, (Mughnee, K) but this is rare, (Mughnee,) you say بَجَلْنِي, meaning يَكْفِينِي [It suffices me, or will suffice me]; (Mughnee, K;) and بَجَلْكَ, meaning يَكْفِيكَ [It suffices thee, or will suffice thee]: (K:) or, accord. to Akh, they say بَجَلْكَ, like as they say قَطْكَ; but not بَجَلْنِي, like قَطْنِي (S:) or the ن in بَجَلْنِي is absolutely necessary accord. to him who says that بَجَلٌ is a verbal noun; and accord. to him who says that this word is *syn. with حَسْبٌ*, the ن is allowable. (MF.) [See, under the words قَدْ and قَطٌ, what is said respecting قَدْنِي and قَطْنِي.] In the saying of Jābir Ibn-Ra-lān Es-Simbisee,

• لَمَّا رَأَتْ مَعْشَرًا قَلَّتْ حَمُولَتُهُمْ •
• قَالَتْ سَعَادٌ أَهَذَا مَا لَكُمْ بَجَلًا •

[When she saw a company whose beasts of burden were few, So'ād said, Is this your property, sufficing you?] meaning, when she saw the fewness of our camels: the last word occupies the place of a denotative of state, and is made to end thus by poetic license: Abu-l-'Alā says that this word may be put in the accus. case as meaning *not exceeding what I see*; or it may be for بَجَلِي, after the manner of some of the Arabs who are related, by Akh and others, to have said غَلَامًا for غَلَامِي. (Ham pp. 299 and 300.) [See also 2: and see بَجَلٌ.] = It is also a particle, (Mughnee,) meaning نَعَمْ [Yes; yea; or even so]. (Mughnee, K.)

بَجَلٌ *Calumny, slander, or false accusation:* or this is with damm; (K;) i. e. بَجُلٌ; (T, TA;) meaning *a great calumny &c.*; (K, * TA;) and Az thinks that this may be a dial. var. of بَجْرٌ, with which it is *syn.*; because ل and ر are interchanged in many instances. (TA.) — A wonderful thing; *syn. عَجَبٌ*. (K.) — ذُو الْبَجَلِ denotes *dispraise; meaning Content with mean things; not desirous of the means of acquiring eminence:* (K:) or *content that another should manage affairs in his stead, and that he should be a burden upon others, saying, Sufficient for me [or بَجَلِي] is that [state or condition] wherein I am:* (O, TA:) from a saying of Luqmān Ibn-'Ād; (O, K;) as is also ذُو الْبَجَلَةِ, which denotes *praise.* (O, TA.)

بَجَلَةٌ *A goodly, or beautiful, form or appearance, figure, person, mien, or external state or condition:* (Sh, K:) *a pleasing aspect; goodness, or beauty; grounds of pretension to respect; and excellence; or sharpness, or quickness, of intellect.* (TA.) You say, إِنَّهُ لَذُو بَجَلَةٍ [Verily he has a goodly, or beautiful, form &c.]. (Sh, TA.) [See the end of the next preceding paragraph.] — A small tree: pl. بَجَلَاتٌ. (K.)

بَجَلٌ and بَجِيلٌ, applied to a man, *i. q. بَجِيلٌ* [Magnified, honoured, revered, venerated, or respected]: (Sh, K:) or *bulky, or corpulent;* (As, S;) applied to a man; (As, TA;) or to an old man: (S:) or the former signifies *an old, or aged, lord or chief:* (AA, S:) or *a bulky, or corpulent, old man:* or, as some say, *one beyond the middle age, in whom one sees goodness of form or appearance, and advancement in years:* (Mgh:) or both signify *an old man, who is a great lord or chief, endowed with goodness, and with excellence, or sharpness of intellect:* (K:) not applied to a woman; (TA;) i. e., a woman is not termed بَجَالَةٌ. (Mgh.)

بَجِيلٌ: see بَجَلٌ. — Also *Gross, big, thick, coarse, or rough;* applied to anything. (K.) — An affair, an event, or a case, deemed *strange, or evil, and great, or formidable.* (TA.) Ample, abundant, good or wealth or prosperity. (TA.)

بَاجِلٌ *Being in a good state or condition; having abundance of herbage, or of the goods or conveniences or comforts of life;* (K;) applied to a man and to a camel: (TA:) or, as Yaākoob says, on the authority of Abu-l-Ghamr El-'Okeylec, *having much fat;* applied to a man and a she-camel and a he-camel. (S.) — Also *Joyful, glad, or happy.* (K.)

أَبَجَلٌ *A certain vein, (S,) a thick vein, (K, Ham p. 417,) of the horse and of the camel, (S, TA,) in the thigh and the shank, (Ham ubi suprā,) or in the hind leg or the fore leg, (TA,) corresponding to the أُحْجَلُ (S, K) of man:* (S:) pl. أَبَجَلٌ. (Ham ubi suprā, TA.) You say, فَصَدَّ أَبَجَلُهُ [He opened his أبَجَلُ]; i. e., the horse's or the camel's. (TA.) And one says of a swift

horse, هُوَ وَاهِي الْأَبَاجِلِ [He is lax in the أبَاجِلِ]. (Ham ubi suprā.)

بَجَالٌ: see بَجَالٌ.

بح

1. بَحٌّ (L,) first pers. بَحَّتُ, aor. بَيَّحْتُ, (ISk, S, L, K,) and ISd says, I see, or think, that Lh has mentioned بَيَّحٌ, which is extr. with respect to rule, (TA,) inf. n. بَحْحٌ; (ISk, S, L, K;) and first pers. بَحَّتُ, (AO, T, S, K,) but the former is the more chaste, (T, TA,) aor. بَيَّحْتُ (AO, S, K) and بَيَّحٌ and بَيَّحٌ, [which last is contr. to analogy,] (L,) inf. n. بَحٌّ (AO, S, K) and بَحْحٌ and بَحَّحٌ and بَحُوحٌ and بَحَّاحَةٌ and بَحُوحَةٌ; (K;) *He had a hoarse, rough, harsh, or gruff, voice;* (L;) *he was taken with a hoarseness, harshness, roughness, or gruffness, of the voice.* (K.) — It is tropically used in speaking of inanimate things; as in بَحَّ الْعُودُ, meaning † [The lute] was rough [in sound: see أَبَحُّ]. (A.)

4. ابْجَهْ *It (crying out, or vociferating,) rendered him hoarse, rough, harsh, or gruff, in voice.* (S, * K.)

8. هُمْ فِي أَبْتِحَاجٍ *They are in a state of amplitude, and of plenty, or of abundance of herbage or of the goods or conveniences or comforts of life.* (K.)

R. Q. 1. بَحْحٌ: see R. Q. 2, in two places.

R. Q. 2. تَبَجَّحَ الدَّارَ (K,) and بَحَّحَهَا (TA,) † *He was, or became, [established] in the middle, or midst, [which is the best part,] of the دار [i. e. abode, or district, or country, &c.], (K, TA,) and became possessed of mastery, dominion, or authority, and power, over it.* (TA.) Fr, however, makes تَبَجَّحٌ to be from الْبَاحَةُ [q. v.], not from a reduplicative root. (TA.) — تَبَجَّحٌ also signifies † *He was, or became, settled, or established, in authority and power, (syn. تَمَكَّنَ,) in alighting, and taking up his abode, or sojourning;* (S, K, TA;) and *was, or became, [established] in the middle, or midst, [or best part,] of the place of abode;* (TA;) and so بَحَّحٌ. (K, TA.) — Also † *He took a wide, an ample, or a large, range.* (A.) — [Hence,] تَبَجَّحَ الْحَيَا *† The rain became of wide extent, and had influence upon the land.* (TA, from a trad.) — And تَبَجَّحَتِ الْعَرَبُ فِي لُغَاتِهَا *† The Arabs were copious, or took a wide range, in their dialects.* (A.) — And تَبَجَّحَ فِي الْمَجْدِ *† He became in an ample state of glory, honour, or dignity.* (TA.) — An Arab of the desert said, of a woman in labour, تَرَكْتُهَا تَبَجَّحُ عَلَى أَيْدِي الْقَوَائِلِ [app. † I left her obtaining delivery by the hands of the midwives]. (AZ, TA.)

أَبَحُّ: see أَبَحُّ.

بَحَّةٌ (S, A, L, K) and بَحَّحٌ (L) *Hoarseness, roughness, harshness, or gruffness, of the voice;* (L, K;) which is sometimes natural: or the former is applied absolutely, and the latter to that which