which it signifies,] He (a camel [in a state of excitement]) brayed, (S, K,) so that his شَقْشَقَة [or faucial bag] filled his mouth: (S:) or, as some say, began to bray. (TA.) __ [Hence, perhaps,] He (a man) said [بُنْ] or بُنْ بَنْ إِلَا [&c.]. (TΛ, and Har p. 556.) _ And [hence,] بَنْ بَنْ مَنْ Ile rejoiced in my company. (Ḥar ubi suprà.) _ And بَنْ بَنْ الرَّجُلُ Ile said بَنْ مَنْ بَنْ وَلَمْ لَا الرَّجُلُ &c. to the man. (Ṣ.)

بخ, (S, A, K, &c.,) [in some copies of the K written بنے, which is wrong, for it is] like بنے, (A,) [i. c.] like قد, (TA,) [perhaps, as I have suggested above, from the sound made by a hecamel in a state of excitement,] a word used on the occasion of praising; (S, A;) on praising one from whom has proceeded a good and wonderful action; (Harp. 142;) on approving a thing; (T, S, Msb, K;) on being pleased with it, or having one's admiration excited by it; (A, K;) or on the occasion of glorying and of praising; (K;) in pronouncing a thing great in estimation, (IAmb,) or excellent; (AHeyth;) in deeming a thing great in estimation, (AHei,) or good; (Mgh;) or it means wonder, or admiration; (R;) and sometimes it is used [ironically] to denote disapproval; also, as an exhortation to gentleness with a thing, and to taking extraordinary pains; (TA;) and in a case of expertness, or skilfulness: (AHei:) it means نعمَ الرَّجُلُ and نعمَ الرَّجُلُ [Excellent, or most excellent, is the man! and, the deed!]; (Har p. 142;) [or simply, excellent! or most excellent! how good! how goodly! well done! bravo! and the like;] or عَظْمَ الأَمْرُ and فَخُمُ [great in estimation is the thing, or affair, or event, or case !]: (K:) MF observes, [probably from finding in the place of in his copy or copies of the K,] that this explanation is like an express assertion that it is a verb in the pret. tense, which requires consideration. (TA.) It is used alone; and in this case you say, بَرْ, (K,) and بَرْ, (Msb, K,) with kesr for its invariable termination, (Msb,) and بَرْ , and بَرْ ; (K, TA; [but in the CK, in the place of بَرْ , we find بُرْ) without tesh-deed, (T, Msb,) in most cases; (Msb;) but also with tesh-deed (T, S, A) like a part of the standard (T, S, with teshdeed, (T, S, A,) like a noun; so that one says, بَخْ and بَخْ [&c., meaning I say excellent! &c., to thee]: (S:) and one repeats it, (S, A, K, &c.,) for the sake of emphasis; (S, A;) saying, بنخ بخ, (IAmb, S, A, K, &c.,) with the quiescent like the الله and بَلْ and بَلْ, (IAmb,) and , (S, A, R, K,) pronounced in the latter manner, with tenween, when in connexion with a following word, [and in this case only, whereas it is pronounced in the former manner in any case,] (Ṣ, A,) and جَنْ بَيْ بَرْ, (Ṣ,* A,* R, Ķ,) and بَنْ بَنْ بَرْ, (Ķ,) and بَنْ بَنْ بَنْ. (R.)

A camel that fills his mouth جَمَلُ بَخْبَاخُ الهَدير with his and [or faucial bag] when he brays.

bellied camels; (K;) as also مُخْبُخُبة, which is formed from the former by transposition; from بنے بنے, or بنے بنے, which is said by the Arabs in praising a thing; as though, by reason of their greatness, the people, seeing them, said, How goodly are they! (TA.)

1. He beat, struck, or smote, him; (JK, K;) namely, a man. (JK.) [See also بَكْتُه.]

2. تَبْخيتُ [inf. n. of إَبْخَتُهُ] The overcoming another with an argument or the like; or reducing him to silence, through inability to reply; i. q. : and the addressing an adversary in a dispute or litigation with speech so as to put a stop to his plea, or allegation: from the author of the Tekmileh. (Mgh.) _ Also, as a term of the theologians, The believing at first view, without صَلَّى عَلَى التَّبْخيت consideration of a thing : so in [he prayed according to the belief which he formed at first view, without consideration]; said of a person when the kibleh is doubtful, and he cannot work out a solution of the difficulty. (Mgh.)

Q. Q. 2. تَبُخْتَر: see يَتَخْتَى.

Fortune; or particularly good fortune; syn. جُدّ, (S, A, K,) and عُظّ : (Msb, TA:) a foreign, or Persian, word, (Msb.) arabicized: (S, K:) or post-classical: accord. to the 'Inávch, not a chaste Arabic word: but in the Shifa cl-Ghaleel said to have been used by the Arabs in ancient times; and the like is said in the L: Az says, "I know not if it be Arabic or not." (TA.)

[a coll. gen. n.] A species of camels; (S,* Msb;) the Khurásánec [or Bactrian] camels; (K;) begot between an Arabian she-camel and a [which is a large two-humped camel brought from Es-Sind for the purpose of covering]; (TA;) long-necked; (Nh;) [large and strong, accord. to Ibn-Maaroof; and two-humped, accord. to Leo Africanus: the Mauritanian Arabs call thus all camels promiscuously; but accord. to the more common use of the word are to be understood hairy camels, fit for winter-work; generally of Turhumán or Bactrian breed; distinct from the Arabian, which are accustomed to bear burdens in winter and summer: (Golius:)] they are also called * بُخْتِیُّ : (Ķ:) n. un. * بُخْتِیُّة ; (Ş, Mṣb;) fem. المُخْتَيَّةُ (Ṣ:) pl. بُخْتَيَّةً , (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) imperfectly decl., (Ṣ,) and بَخَاتَى (Ḳ, TA [in the CK بخات) and بخات, (K,) and you may say [with the article] البخاتي, without tenween: (S, Msb:) it is a foreign, or Persian, word, (TA,) arabicized: but some say, it is Arabic: (S, TA:) some hesitate as to its being Arabic because , meaning مُخْتُ, is not. (Msb.)

and بُخْتِي : see بُخْتِي ; for the latter, in

بخيت, not thought by IDrd to be a chaste ابِلْ مَبْدَاتُ بَالَّالُ Camels to which one says إبِلْ مَبْدَاتُ بَالِكُ مَا اللَّهُ اللَّلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالِمُ الللّهُ ال

One who acquires, as his permanent بتَّاتْ property, camels such as are termed :: (K:) and one who makes use of such camels. (TA.)

نُعِيثُ see مُبُخُوثُ.

Q. 1. بختر: see what next follows.

Q. 2. تَبَخْتَرْ , (L,) inf. n. تَبَخْتَرْ ; (JK, S, L, K;) and بُخْتَر , (L,) inf. n. بُخْتَرُ ; (L, K;) He walked in a certain manner; (S;) with an elegant gait; (JK, K;) with an elegant and a proud and self-conceited gait, (L, TA, TK,) with an affected inclining of the body from side to side; (TK;) or with a twisting of the back, (Fr, in TA, voce and Bd in lxxv. 33,) and with extended, steps. (Bd ibid.) You say also, فَلَانْ يَتَبَخْتُرُ فِي and تَبَخْتَى [Such a on carries himself in an elegant and a proud and self-conceited manner, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side, in his gait; or with a twisting of his back, and with extended steps]. (L.)

and بختری Elegant, or beautiful, in gait and in body; (L, K: in [some of] the copies of the K, instead of , is erroneously put : TA:) applied to a man: (L:) or (so accord. to the L and TA, but in the K "and") proud and self-conceited : (L, K:) or who walks in the manner termed ... [see Q. 2]: (JK, L:) the former epithet is also applied to a camel: (L:) the fem. of the former is with 5. (JK, L.)

a subst. signifying The gait denoted by : بَخْتَرِيَّةُ الْ [inf. n. of Q. 2]: (JK:) [and so التَّبَخْتُرُ whence the phrase] فَلَانْ يَمْشِي البَخْتَرِيَّةَ one walks in the manner termed تَبُخْتُرُ. (S, L.)

see what next precedes.

بَخْتَرِيُّ ٥٥٥ : بِخْتِيرُ

1. بُخَرَت القَدْر (Msb, K,) aor. ع , (Msb,) or ع , (K,) inf. n. بُخَار (Msb, K) and بُخْر, (TA,) The cooking-pot sent up fume, vapour, steam, or an exhalation. (Msb, K.*) جنور, (S, K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. بَخُر, (TA,) He had a stinking mouth [or breath; he exhaled a stinking, or fetid, odour from his mouth]. (S, L, K.) You say, بنخرت She exhaled a stinking, or fetid, odour upon us from her mouth. (A. [But in my copy of that work, and in the TA, it is erroneously written , aor. and inf. n. as above, بخرت الفَم And أبخرت The mouth stank; exhaled a stinking, or fetid, odour. (Msb.) [See بخر, below.]

2. She perfumed [or rather fumigated her own or another's person or clothes &c. with (A.) [بُخُور

4. ابخره It (a thing) caused him to have a stinking mouth [or breath]. (K,* TA.)

5. تبخر (S, K, &c.) He fumigated himself with perfume or the like; (TA;) with , . (S, A,