which it signifies,] $I I e$ (a camcl [in a state of excitement]) brayed, (S, Ḳ,) so that his شُقْشَة [or faucial bag] filled lis mouth: (Ṣ:) or, as some say, bejan to bray. (TA.) - [Hence,
 (TA, and Har p. 556.) - And [hence,] IIe rejoiced in my company. (Har ubi
 \&c. to the man. (Ṣ.)

نَبْ (S, A, K, \&c., ) [in some copies of the $\mathbf{K}$ written بَنَّ, which is wrong, for it is] like (A,) [i. c.] like قَّ (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; ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A} ;$ ) on praising one from whom has proceeded a good and wonderful action ; (1Iarp. 142;) on approving a thing; (T, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M} \mathbf{s} \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{K}$;) on being pleased with it, or having one's admiration excited by it ; ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$;) 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: (A it means نُعْرَ الفِعْل [Excellent, or most excellent, is the man! and, the deed!]; (Har p. 142 ;) [or simply, excellent! or most excellent! how gool! how yoorlly! well done! bravo! and
 mation is the thing, or affuir, or event, or case !]: (K:) MF obscrves, [probably from finding بَّ بَ in the place of بَ بَ in his copy or copies of the $\underset{\sim}{K}$,] 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
 kesr for its invariable termination, ( $M s ̣ b$, and بَبْ , and (K, TA; [but in the CK, in the
 deed, (T, Mṣb, ) in most cases ; (Mṣb;) but also with teshdeed, ( $\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{A}$, ) like a noun ; so that one
 lent! \&c., to thee]: (S:) and one repeats it, (S, $\mathrm{A}, \mathbf{K}, \& \mathrm{c} .$, ) for the sake of emphasis; ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{A} ;$ ) saying, بَنْ بَنْ, (IAmb, Ṣ, A, K, \&c.,) with the $\tau$ quiescent like the $J$ in
 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


بَمْلْ بَخْبَاُْ الهُدِير A camel that fills his mouth with his شِقْشُقَة [or faucial bag] when he brays. (S.)
 being pleased with them: (ISd, TA:) or large-
bellied camels; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) as also formed from the former by transposition; from , oبَنْ بَنْ praising a thing; as though, by reason of their greatness, the people, seeing them, said, How goodly are they! (TA.)

1. He beat, struch, or smote, him; (JK,

 another with an argument or the like; or reducing him to silence, throuyh inability to reply; i.q. تَبْكِيت: and the addressing an adversary in a dispute or litigation with specch 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, nithout صَلَّى غَلَى التَّبْشِيتِ [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. تَبَخْتَىْتْتَر : sce

تُبْتُ Fortune; or particularly good fortune;
 foreign, or Persian, word, (Msb,) arabicized : (S, $\mathbf{K}$ :) or post-classical: accord. to the 'Ináych, not a chaste Arabic word: but in the Shifá elGhaleel 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; (Ṣ,* Msb ;) the Khurásínce [or Bactrian] camels; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) 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-neched; ( Nh ;) [large and strong, accord. to Ibn-Maaroof; and tno-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 Turkumán or Bactrian breed; distinct from the Arabian, which are accustomed to bear ${ }^{2}$ urdens in winter and summer: (Golius:)] they are

 K,) imperfectly decl., (Ṣ,) and بَخَاتَى (K, TM [in
 say [with the article] البَهَاتِى, without tenween: (S, Msb:) it is a foreign, or Persian, word, (TA,) arabicized: but some say, it is Arabic: (S,T, TA:) some hesitate as to its being Arabic because بَبْتُ, meaning ${ }^{\text {بَ }}$, is not. (Mṣb.)
 two places.

بَبْختُ, not thought by IDrd to be a chaste word, (TA,) Fortunate ; possessed of good fortune; ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$;) as also ${ }^{*}$.

Onc who acquires, as his permanent property, camels such as are termed بُ بُخْ: ( $\mathbf{~ ( ~ : ~ ) ~}$ and one nho makes use of such camels. (TA.)
بَبِيتُ : مْبْذُوتٌ : sco

## بختر

Q.1. بَبْتُ: see what next foll ws.

 walked in a certain manner ; ( $\mathbf{S}$;) with an elegant gait ; ( $\mathrm{JK}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) with an eleyrunt and a proud and self-conceitel yuit, ( L, TA, TK, ) with an affected inclining of the louly from side to side; (TK ;) or with a twisting of the back, ( Fr , in TA, voce
 steps. (Bḍ ibid.) You say also, فُلَانْ يَتَبْتْتُ فِّ
 an elcyant 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 nith extended steps]. (L.)

بَـْتْرِىُّ gait and in borly; ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ : in [some of] the copies of the K , instead of ${ }^{\text {, }}$, is erroneously put وَالجَسِيمُ : TA:) applied to a man: (L:) or (so accord. to the L and TA, but in the $\mathbf{K}$ "and") proud and self-conccited: ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) or who walks
 the former epithet is also applied to a camel: (L:) the fem. of the former is with o. (JK, L.)
: بُمْتُرِّ a subst. signifying The gait denoted by
 whence the phrase] فُلَانُ يَمْشِى البَخْتَرِيَّ Such a one walls in the manner termed تَبْْتُر. (S. L.)
بَبْتَرِيَّةُ : sec what next precedes.


## بخر

1. ${ }^{\prime}$, (K,) inf. n. بَخْر (Msb, K) and بُهْ (TA,) The coohing-pot sent up fume, vapour, steam, or an
 (K,) inf. n. بَبَ, (TA,) He had a stinking mouth [or breath; he exhaled a stinking, or fetid, odour from his mouth]. (Ṣ, L, K.) You say, بَبْرَتْ عَلَيْنَا 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 crroneously written بَبَبْرَتْرَ الفَمُ aor. and inf. n. as above, The mouth stank; exhaled a stinking, or fetid, odour. (Mṣb.) [See بَبَ, below.]
2. بذّرت She perfumed [or rather fumigated her own or another's person or clothes \&ec. with بَبُخُور]. (A.)
3. ابـخره It (a thing) caused him to have a stinling mouth $[$ or breath $]$. (K,* TA.)
4. تبذّر (Ṣ, Ḳ, \&c.) Hc fumigatel himself with perfume or the like; (TA ;) with بَـُخور. (S, A,
