conformable; syn. مُشَاكِ. (K.) But IDrd asserts that As used to reject the saying of the
 with this, \&c.], and to say, It is post-classical. (S.) [Sce also 3.]

## جنف

 (K,) the former being inf. n. of جَنِفَ and the latter of بَبْفَ, (TA,) The act of inclining, or declining ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) in speech and in all affairs: (TA:) and declining, or deviating, from the right course; acting wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically; (T, Mṣb,*
 assert to be the act of a judge only. (T, TA.) You say, جَنْفَ, (T, Ṣ, Mgh, Mg̣b,) aor. = , inf. n. , (S, Mṣb;) [and app. aor. :, inf. n. اجْنف ; (T, Mṣ, TA ;) He inclined or declined [in speech and in any affair]: (T, Ṣ, TA:) and he declined, or deviated, from the riyht course; acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically; (T, Mgh, Mẹb,TA;) عَلْيْهِ against him. (Mgh.) Hence, in the Kur [ii. 178], فَهْنْ شَافَ مِنْ مُوصٍ بَنْفًا (S, TA,) i. e. [And he who feareth, (or, as is said in the $\mathbf{K}$ in art. خوف, knoweth,) from, or on the part of, the testator,] an inclining [to a wrong course], or a declining [from the right course]: (TA:) or a manifest inclining or declining. (Er-Rághib, TA.) You say, جَنْفَ فِى وْصِيَتِه, aor. = ; [He
 (K.) And اجبنف signifies He deviated from
 [ $H$ e declined from the right course, or acted wrongfully or unjustly, in his judgment]. (TA.) Or اجبنف relates peculiarly to the case of a testament: and بَنْفَ signifies absolutely $\boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{e}}$ declined, or deviated, from that which was right. (K.) And you say, بَبْنَ عَنْ طَرِيقه, aor. =; and بَنْفَ, aor. = ; inf. n. (K, TA,) which is of the former verb, (TA,) and جُنُوفُ, (K, TA,) which is of the latter verb; He turned away from his course, or way; deviated therefrom. (TA.) — Or [app. a mistake for "and"] بَنْفٌ signifies Depression (انْهِضَارُ دُمُولُ) in one of the two sides of the breast, or chest, (, الزَّور), with evenness of the other side: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) the verb
 fem. [of the latter] $]$. (TA.)
3. جِنَافُ [an inf. n. of which the verb (جانف) is not mentioned]. You say, تَجَّ فِى جِنَافِ قَبِّع IIe persisted in removing himself to a distance, or estranging himself, from his family; (Aboo-

4. اجنف He committed an act of inclining [to a wrong course], or declining [from the right course, or acting wrongfully or unjustly or injuriously or tyrannically]; like as you say, $\mathrm{j}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{jif}$, meaning "he did a thing for which he should be blamed." (Ṣ.) See also 1, in five places. اجبنفُ $H e$ found him to be one who deviated from the right
way in his judgment; who acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically, therein. (K.)

He carried himself in a $\gamma$ oud and self-con. cted manner, [affecting an inclining of the body from side to side,] in his gait. (TA.) [And He inclined on one side in his guit : said of one who is lame of one leg:
 a declining, or deviating, from his course, or way; he purposely declined, or deviated, therefrom; (K., TA;) syn. تَهَاَيَل (K.) And in like manner, تبجانغ إلَى الشَّىٌ [He affected an inclining to the thing; intentionally inslined to it]. (TA.) You say, تجهانف Hin Hinclined to a $\sin ,(\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{Mgh}$ ) [or affected an inclining to it, (see the part. n., below,)] intending, or purposing, the commission of an act of disobedience. (Mgh.)
, رَنَّ , applying to a sing. and a pl., [being] also an inf. n. [of بَنِفَ, q. v.]: Abu-l-'Iyál El-Hudhalee says,

[Wherefore didst not thou repel the adversaries, when thou sawest them inclining, or acting wrongfully, against me with tongues and eyes?]: or, accord. to one reading, جُنُفًا [which is a pl. of † جَبَنًّا is a pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of $\downarrow$, as رَّ رَّ (TA.)
 also 1 , last sentence.
. One who carries himself in a proud and self-conceited manner, (مُنْتَال, [for which Golius, here copied by Freytag, appears to have read
 [of the body from side to side] : ( $\mathrm{Sh}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or one who affects an inclining [of the body from side to side] (يَتَبَانَفُن) in his gait, and carries himself in a proad and self-conceited manner therein. (TA.)
 places.
 course], or declining [from the right course], or acting wrongfully or unjustly, [absolutely, as
 liarly] in his testamént. (K.) You say, صَاذفِ [He found him to be one nho deviated from the right nay in lis judgment; who acted nrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically, therein]. (K.) And An adversary who inclines [to a nrong course], or declines [from the right course]; ( $\mathrm{K} ;$ ) who acts wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically. (TA.) _ Inclining; [or pendulous; ] applied to a penis. (TA.) -Having a bending back; (S. $\underset{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}}$;) applied to a man. (S.) _ See also 1, last sentence. _ Big, or large; applied to a bowl (قَذَ). (TA.)


غَ, in the Kur [v. 5], means Not affecting an inclining to sin; intending, or purposing, it. (Msb, TA.)

 $\mathbf{K}$;) They cast stones of $[$ or with $]$ the مُنْجَنِيق: (K,*TA:) and $\geqslant$ [app. meaning they constructed a منبغنيت], (Lth, TA,) is said by such as hold the $s$ to be radical; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) or it may be that the $s$ is augmentative, and that the verb is [denominative,] similar to
 They cast at us with the منجنجيق': mentioned by El-Fárisee on the authority of AZ. (M.) An Arab of the desert, in describing the wars of his
 nc are cast at with the مione and another we are shot at with arrows]: (S,* M :) also mentioned by El-Fárisee. (M.)
 constructed the engines of the kind called منجنيق]. (JK.) See also 1.
Q. Q. 1. مَبْنْقَوُ : sce 1 and 2.

مُنجبنيق The stones of the Th.)
 people who manage the منججنيق. (TA.)
مُنْجَنِيقٌ q. q. v. (Sb, S.)
: مُنْبْنُوتُ : see what next follows.
(S, M, Mṣ, K) and مَنْجَنِيفُق (Mṣb, K)
 balista; ; an instrument [or engine of war] with which stones ave cast (S, M, K, TA) at the enemy; made by binding [in some manner] very tall wooden poles, whereon is placed what is to be cast, which is then struch with a long pole, and so cast to a very distant place: [this imperfect description (the only one that I have found of this engine) seems to show that it was of a very simple and rude construction:] it is an ancient instrument, anterior to the invention [or usc] of gunpowder and cannons by the Christians; and was used by Mohammad in the siege of Et-Taíf; but the first [of the Arabs] who used it in the time of paganism is said to have been Jedheemeh El-Abrash, of the Mulook ett-Tawáif: (TA :) pl. مَنْجَنِيقَاتُ (S. Mṣ, Ḳ) and مَنْجَنُوقَاتْ (Lth, TA) and مَبْانِيقُ (Sb, Ṣ, Mẹb, K) and مَجْانِقُق : (K :
 K,*) preferably, (Lth, TA,) and in most instances;
 art. انث) ; but sometimes it is masc.: (Msb, K:) and is arabicized, (S. Msb, K,) from the Persian (S, K) (S. i. e. "How excellent am I!" (S,) or مَنْ جِهْ نِيلْكُ i. e. "I, how excellent am I!" (K;) [Golius asserts it to be from the Greek Márरavov; but this is the original of مَنْجَنُونْ, which has a different meaning: its derivation, however, seems to have been unknown to the Arabs in general; for] some say that

