xxii. 1.) Hence one says, وَجُلْ عَظِيمٌ فَى الْمَجْدِ أَلَّ عَظِيمٌ فَى الْمَجْدِ أَلَّ الْمَاءِ لَهُ لَا الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ إِلَا الْمَاءِ لِهُ لَا الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لِهُ الْمَاءِ لَهُ الْمَاءِ لَا الْمُعْلِمُ لِلْمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ الْمُعْلِمُ لَا الْمُعْلِمُ لَا الْمُعْلِمُ لِلْمُ الْمُعْلِمُ لِلْمُ الْمُعْلِمُ لِلْمُ اللّٰمِ اللْمُعْلِمُ اللّٰمِ اللّٰمِلْمُ اللّٰمِ اللّٰمِ اللّٰمِ اللّٰمِ الْ

عَظْمٌ see : عُظَيْمُ وَضَّاحٍ and : عُظَيْمُ . !عُظَامَةٌ see : عظَامَةٌ

مُعْظَمُهُ A severe calamity or misfortune; as also أَمُعْظَمُهُ; (Ṣ, K;) [and so أَمُعْظَمُهُ, thus in a verse cited in the Ṣ in art. ولي:] pl. of the first and of the second مُعْظَمُهُ. (TA.) [And A great crime or the like; a meaning well known: so I have rendered it voce : in art. فَا مُعْلَمُهُ in the O and TA, its pl. مُطَامُهُ is rendered by ذُنُوب See also ذُنُوب !

a rel. n. from عِظَامِّ, pl. of عِظَامِی : see عَظَامِی , in art. عصم , in two places.

عَظيمُ see عُظَّامُ

عُظَّامَةُ: see عُظَّمَةُ: and see also what here follows.

(S, K, TA) [the last written in one of my copies of the S عَظُمُهُ and الله فَعَلَمُهُ (TA) [and اعْظُمُهُ (TA) [and اعْظُمُهُ (Freytag from the Deewan of Jereer)] A thing like a pillow (Fr, S) &c., (Fr,) or a garment, or piece of cloth, (K,) with which a woman makes her posteriors [to appear] large. (Fr, S, K.)

The greater, main, [principal, chief,] or most, part or portion, [or body, or aggregate,] (S, Msb, K,) of a thing [or of things], (S, Msb,) or of an affair, or event; (K;) [the main, gross, mass, or bulk, of a thing or of things;] as also (S, Mgh, Msb, K) and * عُظْمُر (Lh, K:) or مُعْظُرُ , it is said, [as also مُعْظُرُ in many cases,] signifies the middle, or midst, of a thing. (TA.) It is said in a trad. of Ibn-Seereen, -mean ,جَلَسْتُ إِلَى مَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ عُظْمٌرٌ ۗ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ ing [I sat by an assembly in which was] a numerous company of the Ansar. (TA.) [... , and المُوت, signify The thick, or thickest, or the main stress or struggle, of the fight or battle and of death in battle: see (near the end of the paragraph) in art. عمر and رحو.] — [And accord to Freytag, it occurs in the Deewan of the Hudhalees as signifying The harder parts of the body, as the neck, the thigh, &c.] - See also عظیمة and عظیم

مُعْظَهُمْ; and its pl., مُعْظَهُمْ: see مُعْظَهُدٌ. — And for مُعَاظِمُ as a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned, see مُعْظَهُدٌ.

A young weaned camel having a bone in his tongue broken, in order that he may not such. (K.) عظومة such. (K.)

عظی or عظو

in the CK عظاء : see what follows.

جظاءة, (S, Msb, TA,) which is of the dial. of the people of El-'Aliyeh, (Msb, TA,) and (S, Msb, K, TA,) which is of the dial. of Temeem, (Msb, TA,) [in the CK, عظاية,] A certain reptile, or small creeping thing, (S, K, TA,) larger than the وزغة, (S,) like the [lizard called] (Msb, K, TA) in form, or make, (Msb,) but somewhat larger : (TA:) or a غنده [or غنده, a Pers.word said to signify a species of spider]: (MA:) [or] a species of lizard; (MA, PS;) a certain reptile, or creeping thing, (دَابّة) larger than the غة; a species of large lizard: (MA:) [see also pl. العَضْرَفُوطُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, TA, in the CĶ عظاءً , [) i. e. pl. of عَظَاءَة , (Ṣ, Mṣb,) [or rather is the n. un.,] عَظَاءَةُ is a coll. gen. n. of which عَظَاءً and عَظَايَاتٌ, (TA,) and also عَظَايَاتٌ, which last is pl. of عَظَايَة. (Msb.) A woman of the desert, whom her lord (مُوْلَاهَا) had beaten, said, رَمَاكَ May God smite ٱللهُ بِدَاءُ لاَ دُوَاءً لَهُ إِلَّا أَبُوالُ العَظَاءِ thee with a disease for which there is no remedy but the urine (lit. urines) of the عظاء, which is a thing hard to be found. (TA.)

عف

1. عُفّ, (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, K, &c.,) aor. -, (Ṣ, O, Msb,) inf. n. عَفَافٌ and عَفَادٌ (Ṣ, O, Msb, K) and and عَفَافَةُ and عَفَافَةُ, (S, O, K,) He abstained (S, O, Mşb, K) from (عن) what was unlawful, (S, O,) or from what was not lawful nor comely or decorous, (M, K,) or from things that should be sacred or inviolable, and base, or carnal, objects of inordinate desire, (TA,) or from a thing: (Msb:) [but it is implied in the K that the verb is used without the expression of the object, or objects; and it is very often so used, as meaning he was abstinent, continent, chaste, virtuous, modest, decent, or decorous:] and استعف signifies the same; (K;) as also العقف : (Msb, K:) or this last signifies, (S, O,) or signifies also, (K,) he affected, or constrained himself, to abstain from what was unlawful: (S, O, K:) or he was patient, and kept himself remote, or aloof, from a thing [that was unlawful or the like]: (TA:) and عَنْ المُسْأَلَة means he abstained (عَفْ) from begging: (S, O:) whence the trad. of the Prophet تُعْفُفُ عَنِ السُّؤَالِ مَا ٱسْتَطَعْتُ [Abstain thou from begging, as much as thou art able]: (O:) or, as some say, الاستعفاف signifies the seeking to abstain from what is unlawful, and from begging of men: and one says also, اعتف لا عن he abstained from that which was evil, or foul]; this being [likewise] from . (TA.) said of milk, aor -, (IDrd, O, K,) inf. n. بغف, (IDrd, O,) It collected in the udder:

(IDrd, O, K:) or it remained in the udder; (K;) or thus عَفَّ فِي الضَّرْع. (Ibn-Abbad, O.)

- 2. عُفْقَتُهُ, inf. n. تُغْفِقُ, I gave him to drink what is termed عُفَانَة [q. v.]. (IDrd, O, K.)
- 4. عُلَانًا عُفْدًا God made him to be عُفْدُ [i.e. abstinent, &c.]. (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ķ.) أُعُنَّتُ [in the CK, erroneously, الْعُفَانُةُ [and therefore signifies She had milk collected in her udder: or she had some milk remaining in her udder after most of it had been sucked]. (IDrd, O, Ķ.)
- 5. تعقّف: see 1. = Also He (a man, Ṣ, O) drank what is termed عَفَافَة [q. v.]. (Ṣ, O, Ķ.)
- 6. تَعَافَّ نَافَتَك Milk thou thy camel after the first milking. (Ṣ, O, L, Ķ.) And تعاق said to a sick man, Treat thyself medically. (Ķ.) One says, بأيّ شَيْءٍ نَتَعَاقُ With what thing shall we treat ourselves medically? (AA, O, TA.)
- 8: see 1. اعتقت الإبل اليبيس The camels took with the tongue [or licked up] the dry herbage above the earth or dust, taking the best, or choice, thereof; as also استعقت (O, K.)

10: see 1, in two places: __ and see also 8. عُفية ; and its fem.: see عُفية.

Also An old woman: (Ibn-El-Faraj, O, K, TA:) like عَمُنُهُ: being formed [from the latter] by substitution. (TA.) — And A certain fish, smooth, white, and small; when cooked, having a taste like that of rice. (Ibn-El-Faraj, O, K.)

A medicine, or remedy. (AA, O, K.)

as such عَفَي and عَفَ epithets from عَفَى, as such signifying Abstaining (S, O, Msb, K) from what is unlawful, (S, O,) or from what is not lawful nor comely or decorous, (K,) or from things that should be sacred or inviolable, and base, or carnal, objects of inordinate desire, (TA,) or from a thing: (Msb:) [and very often used as meaning abstinent, continent, chaste, virtuous, modest, decent, or decorous:] fem. of the former with 5; (\$, O, K;) and so of the latter, (S, O, Msb, K,) which has no broken pl.: (TA:) the pl. masc. (of عُفيفٌ, Msb, TA) is اعقاء (O, Msb, K, TA) and اعقاء: (Msb, TA:) عفيفة, applied to a woman, signifies excellent, or high-born, good, righteous, or virtuous; and [more commonly] continent, or chaste; (TA;) and the pl. of this is عَفَائَف and عَفَائُف.

said of milk: (O, K:) so says IDrd: (O:) [accord. to him, it app. signifies Milk that has collected in the udder:] and it signifies (Ṣ, O, K) accord. to another or others, (O,) as also منافقة, somewhat of milk remaining in the udder (Ṣ, O, K) after most of it has been suched. (O, K.) — And F explains it with damm, by the words العَفَافَةُ