and بَنْجَنْ and بَنْجَنْ (Ṣ, K) and الْجَنْجَنْ (Ṣ, K) and (As some say, TA) بَنْجَنْدُ (K) are sings. of جَنَاجِنْ, which signifies The bones of the breast: (Ṣ, K:) or the heads of the ribs of men and of others: (M, TA:) or the extremities of the ribs, next the sternum. (T, TA.)

Also A white serpent: (Lth, Ṣ, Mṣb:) or a small white serpent: (Mgh:) or a great serpent: (Zj, TA:) or a species of serpent (AA, M, K) having black-bordered eyes, (M, K,) inclining to yellow, (M, TA,) harmless, and abounding in houses: (M, K;) pl. بَوَانَ. (TA.)

ا مِنْ أَجُلِ أَنْكُ مَا أَجُلُ كَذَا [Because that thou art thus]; (Ṣ, K;) from which it is contracted by suppressing the J and I, and transferring the kesreh of the J to the ج. (Ṣ.) A poet says,

[Because that thou art in my estimation the goodliest of all mankind]. (S.) The من is omitted as in the phrase فَعَلْتُهُ أُجُلُكُ for مَنْ أُجُلِكُ (Ks, TA.)

[an inf. n. used as a simple subst.,] What is said by the جِنّ [or genii]: or, accord. to Es-Sukkaree, strange, uncouth speech or language, difficult to be understood. (TA.)

A shield; (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ;) because the owner conceals, or protects, himself with it; (Mgh, Mṣb;) as also مُجَانُ (Lḥ, Ķ) and أَجُنَانَةُ and أَجُنَانَةُ: (Ķ:) pl. مُجَانُ (Ṣ, Mṣb.) Sb held it to be of the measure فعُلَّ , from مجن; but his opinion is opposed by the fact that the word is of the form which is significant of an instrument, جنان. and by the syns, ن by the doubling of the and جنانة. (MF, TA.) It is said in a trad., that the hand [of a thief] shall not be cut off save for the value of a مجنّ; which in the time of the Prophet was a deenár, or ten dirhems; for this is the lowest amount for which that punishment is to be inflicted. (Mgh.) You say, قَلْبُ مَجْنَه [He turned his shield], meaning ! He dropped shame, and did what he pleased: or he became absolute master of his affair, or case. (K, TA.) And قَلَبْتُ لَهُ ظَهْرَ المَجَنّ [I turned towards him the outer side of the shield], meaning +I became hostile to him after reconciliation. (Har p. 265.) __Also A [woman's ornament such as is commonly called] . (Az, K.)

A place in which one is veiled, concealed, hidden, covered, or protected; or in which one veils, conceals, hides, covers, or protects, himself.

(Ṣ.) __A land having in it جنون (Ṣ:) or abounding with تجنون (Ṣ.) __See also.

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a devil, or demon; a demoniac: (see Bd li. 39:) and hence meaning bereft of reason; or mad, insane, unsound in mind or intellect, or wanting therein: (see جُنُونُ:) it may generally be rendered possessed; or mad, or insane:] part. n. of بُنُونَ: (Mṣb:) or anomalously used as pass. part. n. of بُنُونَا: (Ṣ, K,* TA:) one should not say بُنُونَا: (Ṣ, TA:) [pl. بُنُونَا: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. بَنُونَا: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. بَنُونَا: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. مُمَانِينَ † A plant, or herbage, that is tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, in part, and strong. (TA.) And أَرُفُ † Land producing much herbage, that has not been depastured. (TA. [See also what next follows.])

لَّوْضُ مُتَجَنَّنَةً Land having much herbage, so that it extends in every way. (K, TA.)

منجن . see art مَنْجَنِينُ and مَنْجَنُونُ

جنأ

1. مَنْوُءُ (As, S, L, K,) aor. -, inf. n. بُخُنُوءُ (As, K,) He bent down over, or fell prostrate upon, him, or it; (As, S, L, K;) namely, a man, (Th, L,) as one does in speaking to another [who is sitting], (Th,) or to shield or protect another from blows, (L,) and as a woman does over a child; (TA;) or a horse, said when a man has bent down to preserve himself [from an arrow &c.]; or a thing; (Ṣ;) as also جَنِئ, aor. -, inf. n. ti+; (K, TA; [in the CK, erroneously, as also اجناً (Aṣ, L, K̩,) likewise said of a man bending over another to shield or protect the latter; (L, TA;) and ♦ أتجاناً \$, and (Ş, K,) and ♦ أَنِي عَدُّوهِ ـــ (TA.) . اجتناً ♦ He persevered, or was fatigued and slow, (أُلُحَّ, [which has these two different meanings,]) and bent down, in his running. (T, TA.) جنبئ, aor. -, (Lth, Ķ,) inf. n. أُخَذِ, (Lth, S,) said of a man, (S,) He had a bending forward of the upper part of his back over his breast: (Lth, K:) or was humpbacked: (§:) or he had a bent and humped back: but Lth denies that is signifies the being hampbacked. (TA.) [See also أُجِناً.]

and جُنُواً، (TA.) __ Also جُنُواً، A ewe, or a she-goat, having her horns bending backwards; (Esh-Sheybanee, Ķ;) and so جُنُواً، (TA in art.

its being humped, (K, TA, [in some copies of the former of which, for إِنَّحْدِيدَاهِ, we find أَحْدِيدَة, i. e. having no piece of iron in it,]) and on account of its bending form. (TA.)

A grave. (K.) [App. so called because the grave of an Arab of the desert generally has a small oblong humped mound raised over it.]

1. مُنْبَهُ He broke his side: (S, K:) or he hit, or hurt, his side. (TA.) [The aor. of the verb in this sense is probably 4, and the inf. n., accord. to the TK, is ____He led him by his side; $(\S, A, *M\Sb, K;)$ namely, a horse $(\S, A, M\Sb,$ TA) or the like, (S, A,) and a captive. (S, TA.) In this sense, its aor. is 2, (A, Msb, TA,) and the inf. n. جُنْبُ (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and بَنْبُ. (K) Hence, خُنْبُ see بُنْبُ. هو خُنْبُ which is forbidden (Ṣ, A, TA) in a trad., [in which it is said, جَلَبَ وَلاَ جَنَبَ (A, TA) relating to horse-racing and to [the collecting of] the poor-rate, (TA,) means [in the former case] A man's leading, by the side of a horse that he rides in a race, another horse, (S, A, K,) without a rider, (TA,) and when the horse that he rides has become languid and weak, (K,) or when he fears that he will not outstrip upon it, (S,) or when he draws near to the goal, (A,) transferring himself to the other, (S, A, K,) in order that he may outstrip: (A:) and in relation to the poorrate, it means the collector's alighting in the most remote of the places whence the portion appointed for the poor-rate is to be collected, and then ordering that the camels or the like [that constitute that portion] shall be led to him: or the going of the owner of the property to a distance, [or aside, or out of the way,] with his property, so that the collector is obliged to yo to a distance in quest of it. (K. See more in art. جلب, first paragraph.) - He placed, or put, at a distance, or he put, or sent, away, or far away, or far off, or he removed far away, alienated, or estranged, him, or it; (K;) as though he put him, or it, aside, or as though he walked aside; as also جانبه . (TA.) And He pushed, thrust, or drove, him, or it, away, aside, or to a distance. (K,* TA.) And رَجْنَبُهُ الشَّيُّ (جُرِبِّ, (Ṣ, Ķ,*) or الشَّرْ, (Fr, Zj, Msb,) aor. عَبْبُهُ (Fr, Zj, Ṣ, A, جنبَهُ (Fr, Zj, Ṣ, A, Msb, K,) but this has an intensive signification; (Msb;) and اجنبه (Fr, Zj, A, K;) He put aside, or away, or he warded off, from him, (S,) or he removed from him, (S, Msb, K,) or removed fur from him, (Msb, K,) the thing, (S, K,*) or evil. (Fr, Zj, A, Mşb.) It is said in the Kur [xiv. 38], وَأَجْنُبُنِي وَبُنِي أَنْ نَعْبُدُ الأَصْنَامَ [And put Thou away from me and my sons our worshipping of idols], (S,) or, accord. to one reading, ل (TA.) _ He yearned towards, longed