night. (TA.) \_ [And Dimness of the eyes from tears: so, accord. to Freytag, in the Deewan of the Hudhalees.] \_ See also 2 \_ And see

غَيْدُ: see أَدْفُوهُ بَاللّٰهُ بَاللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰمُ الل

عَمِيَّة : see مُمَاَّة , in two places.

امًا and عَنْ is a compound of عَمَّا

رَكْنَاهُمْ عُبَّى, (so in some copies of the Ṣ, [thus in one of my copies,]) + We left them at the point of death. (Ṣ, Ķ.) \_\_ See also أَعْمَا أَوْ الْمُ

ii. e. فِتْنَةْ . q. فِقِيلَى ji. e. + Trial, or probation; punishment; slaughter; civil war; conflict and faction, or sedition; &c.]. (Mz, 40th نوع.) [See also the next paragraph.] \_\_[In the TA, عبياء, evidently a mistranscription for tie, is expl. as having the second of the meanings assigned above to &c., i. e. + Persistence; or contention, &c.] \_\_ قَتِيلُ عِبِيًّا \_\_ (Mz ubi suprà, and Ķ,) [in the CK, erroneously, عُمَيًا and in the TA قُتَلُ عِبَيًا,] the latter word of the measure نِعِيلَى, (Mz, TA,) like رِمِّيًّا, (K, TA, [in the CK like (,,)) and خصيصى, (TA,) means + A slain person whose slayer is not known. (Mz, K, TA.) The predicament of him who has been so slain is like that of the slain unintentionally; the bloodwit being obligatory in his case [on his (TA.) . [عَاقلُ q. v. voce عَاقلَة

One who does not see his road, or way. (TA.) عامية , applied to a land (رُوْف): see ... Also, [thus applied,] Of which the traces are becoming [or become] effaced, or obliterated. (TA.) — See also عامية , in three places. — Applied to a woman, (TA,) عامية signifies يُعامية , (K, TA,) [a strange epithet,] meaning

+ Having very little milk. (TK.) = Applied to may, (Ṣ, K,) nor any habitation or cultivation, a man, فأه signifies also إُهُ (K,) or nor any trace of habitation or cultivation; (TA.)

(K,) or nor any trace of habitation or cultivation; فكام signifies the same; (Ṣ, K;) this

K [but see what) عُمِر ♦ (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ) أَعْمَى

follows]) Blind, (S, Msb, K,) of both eyes: (Msb,

K, \* TA:) fem. of the former عبياً: (Msb, K,

TA:) and pl. [masc.] عنى (S, Msb, K, TA, but not in the CK) and عُبْيَانُ (Mṣb, K, TA, but not in the CK) and عَاةً, as though this last were pl. of عام; (K, TA, but not in the CK;) and the عَبْيَاوَاتُ and its pl. is ; عَبْيَاوَانِ dual of its fem. is (TA:) the fem. of عُمِيَةٌ is عُمِرٌ , (Ṣ, Ķ, TA, [in the CK a., which is a mistranscription, for it is]) of the measure فَعَلَة, (Ṣ,) like فَرَحَة, (TA,) and اعْمَيْدُ, (K, TA, but not in the CK,) which is [a contraction] like فَخُذُ for فَخُدُ (TA:) and the pl. masc. is عُمُونَ. (S, TA.) \_ And [hence,] + Blind in respect of the mind: (K, TA:) [but more commonly] one says, مُوَ عَمِرٌ as meaning أُعْبَى القَلْبِ He is erring, or one who errs; and [meaning the same, or blind in respect of the i. e. + An رَجُلٌ عَبِي ♦ القَلْبِ ii. e. + An ignorant man [or a man blind in respect of the mind]; and امْرَأَةٌ عُبِيَةٌ عَنِ الصَّوَابِ [a woman ignorant of, or blind to, that which is right], and .[as applied to a man عَبِى القَلْبِ like] عَبِيَةُ القَلْبِ (S.) In the saying in the Kur [xvii. 74], وَمَنْ .accord كَانَ فِي هٰذِهِ أَعْمَى فَهُوَ فِي ٱلْآخِرَةِ أَعْمَى , to Er-Raghib, the former [اعبى] is a part. n. and the second is like it; (TA;) and the meaning is. And whose is in this state of existence blind in respect of the mind, not seeing his right course, he will be in the other blind with respect to the way of safety: (Bd:) or, as some say, the second is what is termed أُنْعَلُ تَغْضِيل, the complement of which is expressed by means of من, [meaning more blind &c.,] and therefore AA and Yaakoob did not pronounce it with الإمالة, as not being like the first, (Bd, TA,\*) which is subject to becomes [really] الامالة because its ا [written ع ] in the dual: but Hamzeh and Ks and Aboo-Bekr pronounced both with الأمالة. (Bd.)\_ means + The torrent and the fire of a burning house or the like; (K, TA;) because of the perplexity that befalls him whom they befall; or because, when they occur, they spare not a place, nor avoid anything; like the أُعْمَى [or blind], who knows not where he is travelling, so that he goes whither his leg conveys him: (TA:) or the torrent and the night: (K:) or the torrent, (S, K,) or the tumultuous torrent, (TA,) and the camel excited by lust. (S, K, TA.) \_ And الأمر الأعمى + The case [such as that] of partisanship whereof the manner of proceeding is not (العُصَبيّة) and أَرْضُ عَمْيَاً and and أَرْضُ عَمْيَاً , and a place, مُكَانَ أَعْمَى and , and a place, in which one will not, or cannot, be directed to his : صُكَّةً عُبُى See also \_\_\_\_: صُكَّةً عُبُى and see عُمِية

Tracts of land in which is no sign of the

(K,) or nor any trace of habitation or cultivation; (Ṣ;) and معام signifies the same; (Ṣ, Ķ;) this latter being a pl. of which the sing., said by ISd to be unknown to him, should by rule be [app. مُعْمِيةٌ, deviating from rule; (TA;) or it means مُسَجَاهلُ, and its sing. is معماة أ signifying a place of erring, معماة [i. e. المعماة إ or wandering from the right way: (Har p. 85:) in the K, أَعْمَا is also expl. as signifying جَهَالَ [pl. of جَاهلٌ], and is said to be [in this sense] pl. of أعمى: but this is a double mistake, for it sigis said to do above,] مُجَاهِلُ nifies and its sing. is عمى [app. ﴿ عَلَيْ أَعَلَى اللَّهُ and its sing. is the phrase المُعَلَّدُ عَامِيَةٌ (in the CK, erroneously, the latter word is added to give intensive,] the ness to the meaning; i.e., it signifies [Tracts in which is no sign of the way, &c.,] in the utmost degree obscure or dubious: thus it is in the following verse: (TA:) Ru-beh says,

> وَبَلَدٍ عَامِيَةٍ † أَعْمَاؤُهُ كَأَنَّ لُوْنَ أَرْضِهِ سَمَاؤُهُ

[And many a desert, or waterless desert, whereof the tracts in which is no sign of the way are in the utmost degree obscure or dubious, as though the colour of its ground were like that of its shy]: (Ṣ, TA:) he means وَرُبُّ بَلَد (Ṣ.) — Also Tall; applied to men: (İAṣr, Ķ:) pl. of أَانُصَارُ , like as انْصَارُ . (IAṣr, TA.)

أَعْمُوكَ Of, or relating to, such as is termed أَعْمُى [q. v.]. (S, TA.)

أَعْمَا: see : مَعَام and the pl. مَعَمَاة.

+ A verse [or a saying] of which the meaning is made unapparent, obscure, or covert. (S, TA.)

The lion. (K.)

## عن

1. عُنّ, aor. ب (Ṣ, Mgh, Msh, K) and خ, (Ṣ, Msb, K,) the former accord. to some relaters, and the latter accord. to others, occurring in a verse of a Hudhalee, (TA,) inf. n. عَنَنْ (Ş, Mşb, K) and عُنُونُ (Mṣb, K) and عُنُونُ, the first of which is also [or is properly] a simple subst., (K, [and such, in one sense, it is said to be in the Msb, as will be shown in what follows, ]) said of an affair, or event, (Msb,) or of a thing, (S,\* K,) It appeared before one: (K:) [and] i.q. عُرُضُ (Ş, Mgh) and (Ṣ, Ķ) اعْتُرْضُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ) [i. e. it appeared; it showed, presented, or offered, itself: it occurred: and it presented itself, or intervened between a person and an object before him, as an obstacle: it opposed itself]: and so اعْتَنَ ♦. (Ş, K.) [See also عَنَن, below.] Imra-el-Keys says,

> فَعَنَّ لَنَا سِرْبٌ كَأَنَّ نِعَاجَهُ عَذَارَى ذُوَارٍ فِي مُلَآٍّو مُذَيَّلِ

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