for the verb here is formed from a passive [and augmented] verb [أعجب], like as is the case in whereas it is the primary rule with respect to the verb of wonder that it shall not be formed from any but an active [and unaugmented] verb. (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places. - One says also, [app. meaning He showed i. e. self-admiration, &c., in his gait]. تُعَبَّنِي اللهِ (TA voce تَعَبَّنِي اللهِ (TA voce تَعَبَّنِي) [He excited my desire, and invited me, or made me to incline, to ignorant, or foolish, or silly, and youthful, conduct, so that I yearned towards him: or he deceived me, or beguiled me, and captivated my heart]; (O, K, TA;) said of a man: (O, TA:) and تَعْتَنْنِي [in the O تَعْتَنْنِي, which I think a mistranscription, though I do not find elsewhere in the sense here assigned to it,] signifies the same. (TA.)

10: see 1, in three places.

: see , in two places : = and see Also The root, or base, of the tail: (S, O, K:) or the part of the root, or base, of the tail, of any beast, which the haunch encloses, (Msb, TA,) and which is inserted in the hinder part of the rump: (TA:) or the root, or base, and bone, of the tail: (Lh, TA:) also called the passes [q. v.]: (Msb, TA:) or it is the head of the ace: (TA:) or the upper part of the sais : or the external extremity of the spine; and the passes is its internal extremity of the spine; and the passes is its internal extremity: (Az, L voce is said in a trad., that every part of a man will become consumed, except the بعثة, (TA,) or the بعثة of the tail, (O, TA,) accord. to different relations; (TA; from which [as a rudiment] he was created, and upon which he will [at the resurrection] be put together: (O:) i. e. the bone at the lower, or lowest, part of the spine, at the rump; which is the \_\_\_ of beasts: it is said to be like a grain of mustard-seed: or, as Z says in the "Faik," it is the bone that is between the buttocks: it is also pronounced ties; and accord to MF, but no one else says this: and, as El-Khafajee says, it is also called and and and, in this case with the three vowel-sounds. (TA.) -Also t The hinder part (S, O, K, TA) of a tract of sand, (S, O,) or of anything: (K, TA:) and hence, i.e. the thin hinder portion [of a sand-hill, or of an extended and gibbous sand-hill, or of a collection of sand that has poured down]: (TA:) pl. عجوب, (S, O,) and perhaps also in the former sense [and therefore in this likewise]. (TA.)

بَعْد: see بُعْد. \_ Also a subst. from the phrase مِنْدُ بِنَاءً , (Ṣ,) or from بُنْدُ الْمُعْدَانِ (O;) [i. e. it signifies Self-admiration; or selfconceitedness; or | vanity; and pride: (K:) it is said to be [a result, or an offspring, of stupidity, or folly; or] a redundance of stupidity, or folly, as sing. and pl.: like عَدْلُ &c.]. (O.) \_ [It is by IB), whereof grapes of the kinds called

which one has turned to what is thus termed. (TA.) [Er-Rághib makes a distinction between and تيه; as will be seen below, voce Also, and V , and V , and V , A man who is pleased to sit with women, (O, K,) and to converse with them, without his doing what induces doubt, or suspicion, or evil opinion: (O:) or with whom women are pleased: (K, TA:) the pl. is perhaps أعْجَابُ. (TA.) = See also عُجِبُ.

: see := and see also .....

[originally an int. n.] (S, O, K) and accord. to the K,) or \$ , (accord. to the TA,) Wonder; i. e. a deeming strange, extraordinary, or improbable, what occurs, or presents itself, to one, (K, TA,) on account of being little accustomed to it; (TA;) or [the effect, upon the mind, of ] the consideration of a thing with which one is not familiar, and to which one is not accustomed: (IAar, TA:) for a distinction between and \* , see 1, in the middle of the paragraph: the pl. of -[in this sense] is [said to be] أعجاب (K;) or it has no pl.: (S, O, K:) [this statement correctly applies to as an epithet; for as such it is app. used as sing. and pl., being originally an inf. n. :] but El-Ajjáj has pluralized it, [regarding it in the sense expl. above,] saying,

> ذَكَرُنَ أَشْجَابًا لِمَنْ تَشَجَّبَا وَهُجُنَ أَعْجَابًا لِهَنْ تَعَكَّيا

[They mentioned griefs to him who grieved, and they excited wonder to him who wondered]. (O.) [may be rendered O case of wonder! but properly] means O wonder come, for this is thy time: and يَا للْعَجَب [may also be rendered O case of wonder! but properly] means O [people, or the like, come] to wonder; the noun signifying the invoked being suppressed. (Har p. 27.) It is also an epithet applied to a thing, an affair, an event, or a case; one says [A wonderful thing or affair &c.]; and so (which is more common in this sense), and \* نُابِدْ, and \* بُابُ : or \* بَعِبْ is syn. with بُجْد; but المُخْد signifies more than عُجَابُ (K:) or المُخْد is syn. with المُحْدِد, (S, O,) which signifies a thing, (S, O, Msb,) or an affair, or event, or a case, (S, O,) mondered at; (S, O, Msb, TA;) or inducing wonder, or admiration, and pleasure, or joy; or pleasing, or rejoicing; syn. أُعُجِبُ ; (TA;) and أُعُجِبُ ; signifies more than -: (S, O, TA:) [it is said that] مُجَبُ has no pl.; [app. meaning when it is used as an epithet, as observed above;] nor has \$ , (S, O, K;) or the pl. of this is [respecting which see عَجانب ]; (Ṣ, O, Ķ;) like as أَفَائِلُ is pl. of أَفِيلُ and تُبَائعُ , of تَبَائعُ (S, O.) [Being originally an inf. n., it is used alike as masc. and fem. :] one says [meaning A wonderful story: and for the same reason, it may, as an epithet, be also used alike

also used as a subst. in a pl. sense, signifying Wonders, as meaning wonderful things; like the pl. عَجَائِب, &c.; and it may be similarly used in a sing. sense for عُجْبُ or بُعْبُ: but when used as a subst. in the pl. sense expl. above, it seems to be regarded by some as a coll. gen. n., of which vais is the n. un.; for] one says, to Such a one is none فَلَانْ إِلَّا عَجَبَةٌ مِنَ العَجَب other than a wonder of wonders]. (A, TA.)
[Hence, also,] أبو العَبَّ [lit. The father of wonders] is a surname of Fortune. (TA.) And it signifies also The practiser of legerdemain, or sleight-of-hand; syn. الشَّعُودَى, (A, TA,) or المُشْعُوذُ (Eth-Tha'álibee, TA in art. المُشْعُوذُ ) and any one who does wonderful things. (A, TA.) And a poet says,

يًا عَجَبًا للدُّهُرِ ذِي الرُّعْجَابِ

[for Les 4 1 0, I wonder greatly, lit. with wondering, at fortune that is ever attended with wonders]. (TA.) [See also عجيبة ] = Also The quality, in a she-camel, that is denoted by the epithet itie [fem. of i, q. v.]; and so ا عُجِية (0.)

: see the last preceding sentence.

غَمْدُ: see عُمْدُ, last quarter.

: see عَجَاب , in three places, near the middle of the paragraph: \_\_ and see also \_\_\_\_.

: see ----, in four places, near the middle of the paragraph. \_\_ Also Loved, beloved, or an object of love: so in the following verse, cited by Th:

[And neither does niggardliness forbid me nor liberality lead me; but she is a sort of person, to me, an object of love]: by قَادُنِي, the poet means يَقُودُني. (L, TA.)

(K) and \$ 12 (S, O, K) A wonderful thing; a thing at which one wonders: (S, O, K:\*) [the pl. of the former, accord. to modern usage, is بغبة, mentioned above as pl. of بعبائب: and] أُحَادِيثُ seems to be pl. of أُعْجُوبَةُ like as أُعَاجِيبُ is pl. of تَعَاجِيبُ \* (S, O:) and تَعَاجِيبُ \* signifies wonderful things; syn. عُجَائب ; (S, O, K;) and is a word [of a rare form, (see رَبَّاشير,)] having no proper sing., (S, O,) like بُعَاشيبُ; (O;) erroneously thought by the author of the "Namoos" [on the Kámoos] to be most probably a mistake for -isi: (TA:) a poet says,

> وَمِنْ تَعَاجِيبِ خَلْقِ ٱلله غَاطيَةُ يُعْصَرُ مِنْهَا مُلَاحِينٌ وَعَرْبيبُ

[And of the wonderful things of God's creation is a grape-vine covering the ground (so غاطية is expl.