

of the charge, and not to see his right course: (see بُهْتَان, below:)) he lied against him; forged a lie, or lies, against him; and i. q. قَالَهُ بِالْكَذِبِ [he accused him to his face falsely, or with falsehood]; (TA;) (TA;) the بُهْتَان signifies اِشْتَبَاكَ اَخَاكَ بِمَا لَيْسَ فِيهِ [thy accusing thy brother, or fellow, to his face, of that which is not in him]: (JK:) and بُهْتَهَا, aor. ٤, inf. n. بُهْت, he accused her falsely of adultery; and forged a lie against her. (Msb.) [See also اِغْتَابَهُ.] In the saying of Abu-n-Nejm,

سَبَى الْحَمَاةِ وَأَبْهَتِي عَلَيْهَا

[Revile thou the mother-in-law, and calumniate her, or forge lies against her], عَلَى is [said by J to be] redundant, or pleonastic; for one does not say, أَبْهَتِ عَلَيْهَا, but only أَبْهَتَهَا. (S.) Upon this, F says, in the K, that فَأَبْهَتِي عَلَيْهَا [thus in the K] is a mistake; that J is in error, and that the right reading is فَأَبْهَتِي عَلَيْهَا, with ن: but this assertion made by F depends upon the authority of relaters of the verse in which the word in question occurs. (MF.) IB says that أَبْهَتِي may be here rendered trans. by means of عَلَى because it is syn. with اِغْتَابِي, which is so rendered trans., in like manner as is done in other instances, of which he gives an ex. from the Kur [xxiv. 63], يَخْرُجُونَ عَنْ أَمْرِه, meaning يَخْرُجُونَ عَنْ أَمْرِه: he adds that, accord. to J, عَنْ in this ex. should be considered redundant; but that عَنْ and عَلَى are not used redundantly like ب. (TA.) — He removed the stallion from the she-camel in order that a stallion of more generous race might cover her. (TA.)

2: see 1.

3. مُبَاهَتَةٌ, inf. n. مُبَاهَتَةٌ: see 1. — [Also He engaged with him in mutual calumny, slander, or false accusation: a meaning indicated, but not expressed, in the A.] You say, بَيْنَهُمَا مُبَاهَتَةٌ [Between them two is mutual calumny, &c.]: and عَادَتُهُ أَنْ يَبَاحَثَ وَيَبَاهِتَ [His custom is to engage with another in mutual scrutiny of secrets, or faults, or the like, and in mutual calumny, &c.]: and لَا تَبَاهِتُوا وَلَا تَبَاحَثُوا [Calumniate ye not one another, &c., nor hate ye one another on account of any foul, or evil, affair]. (A.) — And He confounded, perplexed, or amazed, him (namely, his hearer,) by what he forged against him. (TA.)

6: see 3.

بُهْتَان: see بُهْتَان. — A certain well-known kind of stone. (K.)

بُهْتَان: see بُهْتَان, in two places. — A certain sidereal computation, or calculation; being [that of] the direct course of stars in a day: [in Persian, a planet's motion in any given time: (Johnson's Pers. Arab. and Engl. Dict.:)] thought by Az to be not Arabic. (TA.)

بُهْتَان and بُهْتَانَةٌ signify the same [when the former is used as a subst.; i. e. A calumny, slander, or false accusation]: (S, A, Msb: [see 1:]) or both signify, the former as explained by Abou-Is-hāk, and the latter as explained in the K, a falsehood by reason of which one is confounded,

or perplexed, and unable to see his right course; (TA; [in which it seems to be indicated that بُهْتَان signifies the same:];) from بُهْتَان as meaning "the being confounded" &c.: (Abou-Is-hāk, TA:) the former is a subst. signifying [also] a false accusation of adultery against a woman; and a forgery of a lie against her: (Msb:) and the latter, [and the former also, simply,] a lying, or lie, or falsehood; (K;) and so بُهْتَان (K) and بُهْتَان (TA.) بُهْتَانًا وَإِنَّمَا مُبِينًا, in the Kur iv. 24, is said to mean *Falsely accusing of adultery, and acting in a manifestly sinful or criminal manner:* (Bd:) or it means *acting wrongfully* &c. (Bd, Jel.) You say, رَمَاهُ بِالْبُهْتَانَةِ [He accused him with, or of, calumny, &c.]. (A.) And يَا لِلْبُهْتَانَةِ, with kesr to the [prep.] ل, [i. e., O, come to my aid, or succour, on account of the calumny! &c.; for it is] a phrase used in calling for aid, or succour. (S.) [And if you would express wonder, you say, يَا لِلْبُهْتَانَةِ, with fet-h to the prep. ل, i. e. O the calumny! &c.]

بُهْتَان [A great, or frequent, calumniator, slanderer, or false-accuser; as also بُهْتَانَةٌ, mentioned in the S only as an epithet applied to him who calumniates, slanders, or accuses falsely;] an intensive epithet from بُهْتَان; (IAth;) [i. e.] an intensive form of the act. part. n. from بُهْتَان [inf. n. of بُهْتَان: (Mgh:)] or i. q. مُبَاهَتَةٌ; (K;) i. e., one who confounds, or perplexes, or amazes, the hearer, by what he forges against him: (TA:) and one who falsely accuses a woman of adultery, and forges a lie against her: (Msb:) pl. بُهْتَانَات (IAth, Mgh, Msb, K) and بُهْتَانَات, and, accord. to the K, also بُهْتَانَات; but ISd and MF hold it to be pl. of مُبَاهَتَةٌ, not of بُهْتَان; the former observing, that a word of the measure فَاعِلٌ is one of those which have a pl. of the measure فَعُولٌ, but not so one of the measure فَعُولٌ; and that, as to the saying of A'Obeid, that عَذُوبٌ is pl. of عَذُوبٌ, it is a mistake; for it is only pl. of عَذَابٌ, and the pl. of عَذُوبٌ is عَذَابٌ. (TA. [But see art. عَذَاب])

بُهْتَان, see مَبْهُوتٌ, in two places.

بُهْتَانَةٌ: see بُهْتَان, in five places.

بُهْتَان: see بُهْتَان: = and see مَبْهُوتٌ.

بُهْتَان: see مَبْهُوتٌ, in two places. = Also act. part. n. [of بُهْتَان; signifying *Causing to become confounded, &c.: and calumniating, &c.:*] from بُهْتَان (Mgh:); بُهْتَان, as mentioned above, is held by ISd and MF to be a pl. of this word; not of بُهْتَان, q. v. (TA.)

مَبْهُوتٌ Confounded, perplexed, or amazed, and unable to see his right course: (S, K:) [other (similar) meanings may be seen from explanations of بُهْتَان:] accord. to Ks and the S and Sgh and the K, one should not say مُبَاهِتٌ nor بُهْتَان; but there is no reason in analogy why he who says بُهْتَان, like نَصَرَ and مَنَعَ, should not say thus: (TA:) Lb says, in the Expos. of the Fs, that they said مُبَاهِتٌ and بُهْتَان [which latter is an

intensive form] and بُهْتَان, which [last] may be considered as having the meaning of the measure فَاعِلٌ, like مَبْهُوتٌ, or that of the measure فَعُولٌ, like مُبَاهِتٌ; but the former is the more agreeable with analogy, and the more probable. (MF, TA.) — Also Calumniated, slandered, or falsely accused. (S.)

بُهْتَان: see مَبْهُوتٌ.

بج

1. بُهَجٌ, aor. ٤, (AZ, S, Msb, &c.,) inf. n. بُهَجَةٌ (AZ, S, L, K) and بُهَجَةٌ (AZ, L, [but some seem to regard this as a simple subst.,]) and بُهَجَانٌ (L,) He, or it, was, or became, beautiful, or goodly: (AZ, S, L, Msb, K:) or beautiful in colour: or beautiful and bright or splendid: or it (a plant) was, or became, beautiful and bright; and he (a man) was, or became, characterized by a laughing, or happy, appearance of the beautiful parts of the face, as the cheeks, and the lines of the forehead: or by the appearance of joy, gladness, or happiness; or by a joyful, glad, or happy, aspect, or appearance. (L.) You say also, بُهَجَ النَّبَاتِ, with kesr, meaning *The plant, or herbage, was, or became, beautiful* [&c.]. (TA, [but this is probably a tropical signification, from بُهَج in the sense here following.]) — بُهَجَ, (S, A, L, K,) with kesr, (S,) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. بُهَجَ; (L;) and ابْتَهَجَ; (S, A, L, Msb, K;) He was, or became, joyful, glad, or happy. (S, A, L, Msb, K.) You say, ابْتَهَجَ بِهِ, (S, A,) and لَهُ; (TA;) and ابْتَهَجَ; (A, Msb;) He rejoiced in it, or at it; or became rejoiced by it, or at it. (S, A, Msb, TA.) [See also 10.] = بُهَجَ, (S, K,) aor. ٤; (K;) and ابْتَهَجَ; (S, A, K;) the latter of which is the more approved; (TA;) It (a thing, TA, or an affair or event, S, A) rejoiced; or made joyful, glad, or happy; (S, A, K;) a person. (S, A.)

2. بُهَجَ, (ISd, L,) inf. n. بُهَجَ, (K,) He beautified; rendered beautiful, or goodly. (ISd, L, K.) ISd says, I have not heard this, except in the saying of El-'Ajjāj,

دَعُ ذَا وَبَهَجَ حَسَبًا مَبْهَجًا

as though meaning [Leave thou this subject, and] beautify, or adorn, the more this nobility [already beautified, or adorned,] by thy describing it. (L.)

3. بُهَجَ, (A, K,) inf. n. مُبَاهَجَةٌ, (A,) He vied, or competed with him, or contended with him for superiority, in beauty, or goodness; [as expl. in the TK; or in glory, or excellence:] syn. بُهَاهَ (A, K) and بُهَاهَ (K,) both of these meaning the same. (TA.)

4: see 1, last sentence. — اُتْبِهَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ The land, or earth, became beautiful, or goodly. (S, L, K,) or beautiful and bright or splendid, (L,) in its plants, or herbage. (S, L, K.)

6. تَبَاهَجَ الرَّوْضُ † The meadows, or gardens, became abundant in blossoms or flowers [as though vying, one with another, in beauty, or goodness: see 3]. (K, TA.)