

conformable; syn. مُشَاحِلٌ. (K.) But IDrd asserts that *As* used to reject the saying of the vulgar, هَذَا مُجَانِسٌ لِهَذَا [This is homogeneous with this, &c.], and to say, It is post-classical. (S.) [See also 3.]

## جنح

1. جَنَحَ (T, S, Mgh, Msh, K, &c.) and جُنُوحٌ (K,) the former being inf. n. of جَنَحَ and the latter of جَنَحَ, (TA.) The act of inclining, or declining (T, S, Mgh, K, TA) in speech and in all affairs: (TA:) and declining, or deviating, from the right course; acting wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically; (T, Msh, K, TA;) like حَفِيفٌ, which some erroneously assert to be the act of a judge only. (T, TA.) You say, جَنَحَ, (T, S, Mgh, Msh,) aor. َ, inf. n. جَنَحٌ; (S, Msh;) [and app. جَنَحٌ, aor. َ, inf. n. جَنَحٌ;] and أَجْنَفُ; (T, Msh, TA;) He inclined or declined [in speech and in any affair]: (T, S, TA:) and he declined, or deviated, from the right course; acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically; (T, Mgh, Msh, TA;) against him. (Mgh.) Hence, in the *Kur* [ii. 178], فَمَنْ خَافَ مِنْ مَوْصٍ جَنَفًا (S, TA,) i. e. [And he who feareth, (or, as is said in the *K* in art. خوف, knoweth,) from, or on the part of, the testator,] an inclining [to a wrong course], or a declining [from the right course]: (TA:) or a manifest inclining or declining. (Er-Rāghib, TA.) You say, جَنَحَ فِي وَصِيَّتِهِ, aor. َ; [He inclined, &c., in his testament;] and so أَجْنَفُ. (K.) And أَجْنَفُ signifies He deviated from that which was right. (K.) And أَجْنَفُ فِي حُكْمِهِ [He declined from the right course, or acted wrongfully or unjustly, in his judgment]. (TA.) Or أَجْنَفُ relates peculiarly to the case of a testament: and جَنَحَ signifies absolutely He declined, or deviated, from that which was right. (K.) And you say, جَنَحَ عَنْ طَرِيقِهِ, aor. َ; and جَنَحَ, aor. َ; inf. n. جَنَحٌ (K, TA,) which is of the former verb, (TA,) and جُنُوحٌ (K, TA,) which is of the latter verb; He turned away from his course, or way; deviated therefrom. (TA.) — Or [app. a mistake for “and”] جَنَحٌ signifies Depression (انْضَامٌ and دُخُولٌ) in one of the two sides of the breast, or chest, (الزُّورُ,) with evenness of the other side: (K:) the verb is جَنَحَ: and the part. n. is أَجْنَفٌ and أَجْنَفٌ, fem. [of the latter] جَنَفًا. (TA.)

3. جَنَافٌ [an inf. n. of which the verb (جَنَافٌ) is not mentioned]. You say, نَجَّ فِي جَنَافٍ قَبِيحٍ [He persisted in removing himself to a distance, or estranging himself, from his family;] (Aboo-Sa'eed, K;) like جَنَافٍ قَبِيحٍ. (Aboo-Sa'eed, TA.)

4. أَجْنَفُ He committed an act of inclining [to a wrong course], or declining [from the right course, or acting wrongfully or unjustly or injuriously or tyrannically]; like as you say, أَلَامَ, meaning “he did a thing for which he should be blamed.” (S.) See also 1, in five places. — أَجْنَفُهُ He found him to be one who deviated from the right

way in his judgment; who acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically, therein. (K.)

He carried himself in a proud and self-con. ded manner, [affecting an inclining of the body from side to side,] in his gait. (TA.) [And He inclined on one side in his gait: said of one who is lame of one leg: see مَحْرُوقٌ.] — تَجَانَفَ عَنْ طَرِيقِهِ He affected a declining, or deviating, from his course, or way; he purposely declined, or deviated, therefrom; (K, TA;) syn. تَمَایَلٌ. (K.) And in like manner, تَجَانَفَ إِلَى الشَّيْءِ [He affected an inclining to the thing; intentionally inclined to it]. (TA.) You say, تَجَانَفَ لِإِثْمٍ He inclined to a sin, (S, Mgh,) [or affected an inclining to it, (see the part. n., below,)] intending, or purposing, the commission of an act of disobedience. (Mgh.)

جَنَفٌ is [an epithet] like دَنَفٌ, applying to a sing. and a pl., [being] also an inf. n. [of جَنَفَ, q. v.]: Abu-l-'Iyāl El-Hudhalee says,

أَلَا دَرَأَتِ الصَّخْرَ حِينَ رَأَيْتَهُمْ  
جَنَفًا عَلَى بَأْسِنٍ وَعَمِيُونِ

[Wherefore didst not thou repel the adversaries, when thou sawest them inclining, or acting wrongfully, against me with tongues and eyes?]: or, accord. to one reading, جَنَفًا [which is a pl. of جَنَفٌ]: (Skr p. 128:) [or, as some say,] جَنَفًا is a pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of جَنَفٌ, like as ذَوِي رَاحٍ is of رَاحٍ: or it may be for ذَوِي جَنَفٍ. (TA.)

جَنَفٌ: see أَجْنَفٌ, in two places: — and see also 1, last sentence.

جَنَافِي One who carries himself in a proud and self-conceited manner, مُخْتَالٌ, [for which Golius, here copied by Freytag, appears to have read مُخْتَالٌ, with the unpointed ح,] with an inclining [of the body from side to side]: (Sh, K:) or one who affects an inclining [of the body from side to side] (يَتَجَانَفُ) in his gait, and carries himself in a proud and self-conceited manner therein. (TA.)

جَنَافٌ: see أَجْنَفٌ; and see also جَنَفٌ, in two places.

جَنَفًا [fem. جَنَفًا] Inclining [to a wrong course], or declining [from the right course], or acting wrongfully or unjustly, [absolutely, as also جَنَفٌ and جَانَفٌ and مَجْنَفٌ, or peculiarly] in his testament. (K.) You say, صَادَفَهُ جَنَفًا [He found him to be one who deviated from the right way in his judgment; who acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically, therein]. (K.) And حَصْرُ مَجْنَفٍ An adversary who inclines [to a wrong course], or declines [from the right course]; (K;) who acts wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically. (TA.) — Inclining; [or pendulous;] applied to a penis. (TA.) — Having a bending back; (S, K;) applied to a man. (S.) — See also 1, last sentence. — Big, or large; applied to a bowl (قَدَحٌ). (TA.)

جَنَفٌ: see أَجْنَفٌ, in two places.

غَيْرُ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ, in the *Kur* [v. 5], means Not affecting an inclining to sin; intending, or purposing, it. (Msh, TA.)

## جنح

1. جَنَحُوا, aor. َ, (IAar, K,) inf. n. جَنَحٌ; (IAar, TA;) and جَنَحُوا, inf. n. جَنَحٌ; (AZ, K;) They cast stones of [or with] the مَجْنِيقِ: (K, TA:) and مَجْنِيقًا, (K,) or مَجْنِيقًا [app. meaning they constructed a مَجْنِيقِ], (Lth, TA,) is said by such as hold the م to be radical; (K;) or it may be that the م is augmentative, and that the verb is [denominative,] similar to جَنَحُوا بِالْمَجْنِيقِ — مَجْنِيقٌ. (TA.) — مَجْنِيقٌ: mentioned by El-Fārisee on the authority of AZ. (M.) An Arab of the desert, in describing the wars of his people, said, تَارَةً نَجَحْتُ وَأُخْرَى نُرْتُقُ [One time we are cast at with the مَجْنِيقِ, and another we are shot at with arrows]: (S, M:) also mentioned by El-Fārisee. (M.)

2. مَجْنِقُوهَا and جَنَحُوا الْمَجَانِيقَ [app. They constructed the engines of the kind called مَجْنِيقِ]. (JK.) See also 1.

Q. Q. 1. مَجْنِقُوهَا: see 1 and 2.

جَنَحٌ The stones of the مَجْنِيقِ. (M, TA.) [But] IAar says that جَنَحٌ [app. جَنَحٌ] means The people who manage the مَجْنِيقِ. (TA.)

مَجْنِيقٌ dim. of مَجْنِيقٌ, q. v. (Sb, S.)

مَجْنِقُوهَا: see what next follows.

مَجْنِيقٌ (S, M, Msh, K) and مَجْنِيقٌ (Msh, K) and مَجْنِقُوهَا (Lth, IAar, Msh, K) [A kind of balista;] an instrument [or engine of war] with which stones are cast (S, M, K, TA) at the enemy; made by binding [in some manner] very tall wooden poles, whereon is placed what is to be cast, which is then struck with a long pole, and so cast to a very distant place: [this imperfect description (the only one that I have found of this engine) seems to show that it was of a very simple and rude construction:] it is an ancient instrument, anterior to the invention [or use] of gunpowder and cannons by the Christians; and was used by Moḥammad in the siege of Et-Tāif; but the first [of the Arabs] who used it in the time of paganism is said to have been Jedheemch El-Abrash, of the Mulook et-Tawāif: (TA:) pl. مَجْنِيقَاتٌ (S, Msh, K) and مَجْنِقُوهَا (Lth, TA) and مَجَانِيقٌ (Sb, S, Msh, K) and مَجَانِيقٌ (K:) dim. مَجْنِيقٌ: (Sb, S:) it is fem., (Lth, S, Msh, K,\*) preferably, (Lth, TA,) and in most instances; (Msh;) and hence it is also called الْأَنْثَى; (M in art. انثى;) but sometimes it is masc.: (Msh, K:) and is arabicized, (S, Msh, K,) from the Persian (S, K) مَنْ جَي نِيكُ, i. e. “How excellent am I!” (S,) or مَنْ جَي نِيكُ, i. e. “I, how excellent am I!” (K;) [Golius asserts it to be from the Greek Μάρτυρον; but this is the original of مَجْنُونٌ, which has a different meaning: its derivation, however, seems to have been unknown to the Arabs in general; for] some say that مَجْنِيقٌ is of