

مَبُولَةٌ [A diuretic; a provocative of urine]. You say, كَثْرَةُ الشَّرَابِ مَبُولَةٌ, (S, K, *) i. e., Much beverage occasions a discharging of urine. (TA.)

مَبُولَةٌ [A urinal;] a vessel (كُوز) in which one makes water. (S, K, *)

بوم

بُومٌ and بَوْمَةٌ A certain bird; [namely, the owl;] each word applying to the male and the female: (S, K:) or the former signifies the male, or males, (so in different copies of the M,) of the هَام [or owl-kind]; and the latter is its n. un.: (M, TA:) said by Az to be genuine Arabic: (TA:) pl. of the former أَبَوَامٌ. (IB, TA.)

بُومٌ بَوَامٌ [An owl, or male owls,] that cries, or that cry, much. (TA.)

بون

1. بَانَةٌ, aor. يَبُونُ, (S in art. مِبِين, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. بُونٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) i. q. بَانَةٌ, aor. يَبِينُ, (S ubi suprā, K,) inf. n. بَيْنٌ, (TA,) meaning He excelled him; (S* ubi suprā, Mṣb;) he surpassed him in excellence and in manly virtue: so in the Iktitāf. (TA.)

بَانٌ [a coll. gen. n., The ben-tree; a species of moringa; so in the present day;] a kind of tree, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) well known: (Mṣb:) n. un. with ة: (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) its seed, or grain, [called

الْبَانِ and جَوْزُ الْبَانِ and فَسْتَقُ الْبَانِ, the glans unguentaria, or nux unguentaria, or ben-nut,] has a good, or pleasant, [fragrant] oil, (K,) called دُهْنُ الْبَانِ [oil of ben], (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) and simply بَانٌ, the prefixed noun being suppressed: (Mgh:) [Az says,] it is the pl. of بَانَةٌ, which is a certain tree having a fruit, or produce, which is perfumed with aromatics, after which its oil is expressed, of a good [or fragrant] quality: (T in art. بَنِى:) its seed, or grain, is good for [removing] the [affections of the skin termed] نَمَشٌ and بُرَشٌ and كَلْفٌ and حَصْفٌ and سَعْفَةٌ and بَهَقٌ and حَصْفٌ and المانج, or scab, and for the peeling of the skin, applied in the form of a liniment with vinegar; and for hardness of the liver and the spleen, made into a beverage with vinegar; and a مِثْقَالٌ thereof, drunk, is an emetic, which loosens crude phlegm: (K:) AHn says, (TA,) it is a kind of tree that grows tall, in a straight, or an erect, manner, like as grows the [species of tamarisk called] هَدَبٌ, and its leaves are [of the kind termed] اَثَلٌ, like those of the اَثَل, but its wood has no hardness: the n. un. is with ة: Aboo-Ziyād says, it is of the [trees called] عَصَاهُ, and has long هَدَبٌ, intensely green; it grows upon [hills, or what are termed] هَضْبٌ; and its fruit resembles the pods of the [species of kidney-bean called] نُوبِيَاءَ, except that its greenness is intense; and in it is a seed, or grain, from which is extracted the oil of the بَان: on account of the straightness of its growth and of the growth of its branches, and their length and tenderness, the poets liken thereto the tender girl of tall and beautiful, or just, stature; saying

كَأَنَّهَا بَانَةٌ [As though she were a ben-tree], and كَأَنَّهَا غُصْنُ بَانٍ [As though she were a branch of

the ben-tree], &c.: thus does Keys Ibn-El-Khaṭem: (M in art. مِبِين:) and so does Imra-el-Keys. (TA.) [See an ex. voce بَرَهْرَهَةٌ.] — [It is also applied in the present day to A species of willow, the salix Aegyptia of Linnæus, properly called in Arabic خَلَاف: and this is said to be meant by modern Arab poets when they liken an elegant girl to a twig of the بَان; but probably from their erroneously supposing this tree to be meant in the same case by the older poets.]

بَوْنٌ Excellence: an excellent quality; (S in art. مِبِين, Mṣb;) as also بَوْنَةٌ: (IAḡr, T:) or the distance, space, or interval, between two things; as also بُونٌ. (M, K.) You say, بَيْنَهُمَا بَوْنٌ بَعِيدٌ (T, S, Mṣb*) and بَيْنٌ بَعِيدٌ (T, S) [Between them two (meaning two men) is a wide distance]; i. e. between their two degrees of rank or dignity, or between the estimations in which they are commonly held: (Mṣb:) the former phrase is the more chaste: (S:) when corporeal distance is meant, one says, بَيْنَهُمَا بَيْنٌ, with ي; (Mṣb;) or in the case of [literal] distance, one says, إِنَّ بَيْنَهُمَا بَوْنٌ; not otherwise. (S.)

بَوْنٌ see بُونٌ. بَوْنَةٌ see بَوْنٌ. — Also Mutual separation. (IAḡr, T.)

بوه

1. بَاهَةٌ, (JK, K,) [aor. يَبُوهُ] inf. n. بَوَهُ, (TA,) He lay with her; syn. جَامِعَةٌ; (K;) like بَاكَةٌ. (JK.) — بَوَهُ, aor. يَبُوهُ, (JK, K,) inf. n. بَوَهُ, (K;) as also بَاهَةٌ, aor. يَبَاهُ, (JK, *K,) inf. n. بَوَهُ, (K;) His attention became roused to it; (K;) he knew it, or understood it; or knew, or had knowledge, of it; was cognizant of it: (JK, TA:) like بَاهَةٌ, and أَبَهُ or أَبَهُ. (TA.) And مَا بَهْتُ لَهُ; as also مَا بَهْتُ لَهُ; I did not know it, or understand it; or did not know, or had not knowledge, of it; was not cognizant of it: (JK, S, K;) the inf. n. of the former is بَوَهُ; and that of the latter, بَوَهُ. (TA.)

بَاهٌ a dial. var. of بَاءَةٌ (IAḡr, S) and of بَاهَةٌ, (IAḡr, TA,) signifying Coitus: (S, K:*) and marriage: (K, *TA:) as also بَاهَةٌ: (TA:) or a share of coitus; (JK, TA;) occurring in this sense in a trad., in which a woman is mentioned as having adorned herself for it: (TA:) also venereal passion: (TA in art. خَفَش:) [or the venereal faculty; as when one says of a drug or some other thing, It increases the venereal faculty:] IKt says, of this word, بَاهٌ, [though it is of very frequent occurrence,] that it is a mistranscription [app. meaning for بَاءَةٌ]. (Mṣb and TA in art. بَوَاءُ.) [See also بَاءَةٌ.]

بَاهَةٌ see بَاهَةٌ. — Also The court of a house; or a spacious part, or portion, of a house, in which is no building; (JK, K, TA;) where people alight, or lodge: (JK:) a dial. var. of بَاهَةٌ. (TA.)

بَاهِيٌّ That strengthens the venereal [faculty or] appetite. (TA in art. حَزْر, &c.)

بى

بَيَّيْتُ الشَّيْءَ, (T, K,) inf. n. تَبْيِيْتُ, (K,) I made the thing apparent, manifest, evident, clear, plain, or perspicuous. (Aḡ, T, K, *) — Also, (K, as in the TA,) or تَبْيَيْتُ الشَّيْءَ, (M, and so in several copies of the K,) [both confirmed by what follows,] i. q. تَعَمَّدْتُهُ [meaning I directed myself, or my course, or aim, to, or towards, the thing; made for it, or towards it; made it my object; &c.]. (M, K.) — In the saying, حَيَّاكَ اللَّهُ وَبَيَّاكَ, the phrase حَيَّاكَ اللَّهُ means May God make thee to have dominion: (S, M:) or may God prolong thy life: (M:) and بَيَّاكَ means [may He bring thee prolongation of life; lit. may He direct himself to thee, or the like, with the gift of prolongation of life]; (Aḡ, S;) or قَصَدَكَ بِالتَّحِيَّةِ [which is the same]: (IAḡr, T:) or اِعْتَمَدَكَ بِالْمَلِكِ [may He bring thee dominion]; (M;) so too says IAḡr: (TA:) or may He make thy state, or condition, to be good: (TA:) or may He make thee to laugh: (T, S, M, K:) so some say, accord. to Aḡ: (T:) and it is related that these words were addressed to Adam, in consequence of his having remained a hundred years without laughing after his son had been slain: (T, S:) so says A'Obeyd, on the authority of Sa'eed Ibn-Jubeir: (T:) or it means may He bring thee near [unto Himself]: (Aboo-Málik, Aḡ, T, M, K:) or may He bring thee: (IAḡr, S, M:) or may He prepare for thee an abode; i. q. بَوَاكٌ مَنَزَلًا, (K,) or بَوَاكٌ; the verb being here altered in order to assimilate it to the preceding verb, حَيَّا: (El-Aḡmar, T, S:) this explanation was approved by Aḡ: (S:) the meaning intended thereby is, may He lodge thee in an abode in Paradise: (TA:) or, as some say, the verb in this case is an imitative sequent to that preceding it: (A'Obeyd, S, K:*) but this is naught: (K:) A'Obeyd says that in his opinion it is not an imitative sequent, because an imitative sequent is scarcely ever coupled with what precedes it by و. (S.) As an ex. of بَيَّا in the sense of قَرَّبَ, Aboo-Málik cites this verse:

بَيَّا لَهُمْ إِذْ نَزَلُوا الطَّعَامَا * الْكَبِدَ وَاللِّحَاةَ وَالسَّنَامَا * [He brought near to them, i. e., placed before them, when they alighted, the food, namely, the liver, and the flesh of the back extending from the withers to the rump, and the hump]. (T.) And IAḡr, explaining بَيَّاكَ as meaning قصدك بالتحية, cites the following verse:

لَمَّا تَبَيَّنَا * أَبَا تَجِيمٍ * أَعْطَى عَطَاءَ اللِّحْزِ اللِّثِيمِ * (T.) Accord. to J, the meaning in this instance may be agreeable with the explanation of بَيَّاكَ by اِعْتَمَدَكَ بِالتَّحِيَّةِ [so that the verse may be rendered When we betook ourselves with salutation to the father of Temeem, or, as the verse is cited in the S, to the brother of Temeem (أَخَا تَجِيمٍ), he gave the gift of the niggardly, the mean]: or it may mean we brought: and the verb admits of the same double rendering in other instances. (TA.) — حَسَّنَا and بَيَّيْتُ بَاءً حَسَنَةً [I made, or wrote, a beautiful] (ب. الالف اللينة). (TA in art. اللينة.)