

conformable; syn. مُشَاكِلٌ. (K.) But IDrd asserts that *Aḡ* 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.]

جنف

1. جَنَفَ (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, &c.) and جُنُوفٌ, (K,) the former being inf. n. of جَنَفَ and the latter of جَنَفَ, (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, Mṣb, K, TA;) like حَيْفٌ, which some erroneously assert to be the act of a judge only. (T, TA.) You say, جَنَفَ, (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ʿ; inf. n. جَنَفٌ; (S, Mṣb;) [and app. جَنَفٌ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. جَنُوفٌ;] and اجنفا; (T, Mṣb, 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, Mṣb, TA;) against him. (Mgh.) Hence, in the *Kur* [ii. 178], فَمِنْ خَافٍ 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, جَنَفَ فِي وَصِيَّتِهِ, aor. ʿ; [He inclined, &c., in his testament;] and so اجنفا. (K.) And اجنفا signifies He deviated from that which was right. (K.) And اجنفا فِي حُكْمِهِ [He declined from the right course, or acted wrongfully or unjustly, in his judgment]. (TA.) Or اجنفا relates peculiarly to the case of a testament: and جَنَفَ signifies absolutely He declined, or deviated, from that which was right. (K.) And you say, جَنَفَ عَنْ طَرِيقِهِ, aor. ʿ; and جَنَفَ, aor. ʿ; inf. n. جَنَفٌ, (K, TA,) which is of the former verb, (TA,) and جُنُوفٌ, (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”] جَنَفٌ signifies Depression (انْهَضَامٌ and دُخُولٌ) in one of the two sides of the breast, or chest, (الزُّور,) with evenness of the other side: (K:) the verb is جَنَفَ: and the part. n. is جَنَفٌ and اجنفا, fem. [of the latter] جَنَفَاءُ. (TA.)

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

4. اجنفا 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, الأامر, meaning “he did a thing for which he should be blamed.” (S.) See also 1, in five places. — اجنفا He found him to be one who deviated from the right

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

6. تَجَانَفَ فِي مَشِيَّتِهِ He carried himself in a proud and self-conceited 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. تَمَائِلٌ. (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.)

جنف 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 دَرَأَتْ النَّصْرَ حِينَ رَأَيْتَهُمُ *
* جَنَفًا عَلَى بَأْسِنٍ وَعَيْبُونَ *

[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 جَانَفٌ]: (Skr p. 128:) [or, as some say,] جَنَفًا is a pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of جَانَفٌ, like as ذَوِي رَوْحٍ is of رَاحٍ: or it may be for جَنَفٌ ذَوِي. (TA.)

جنف: see اجنفا, in two places: — and see also 1, last sentence.

جنافي 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.)

جانف: see اجنفا; and see also جَنَفٌ, in two places.

اجنفا [fem. جَنَفَاءُ] 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 خَضْرٌ مَجْنَفٌ [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 اجنفا 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.)

اجنفا: see اجنفا, in two places.

غير متجانف لإثم, in the *Kur* [v. 5], means Not affecting an inclining to sin; intending, or purposing, it. (Mṣb, TA.)

جنق

1. جَنَقُوا, aor. ʿ, (IAḡr, K,) inf. n. جُنُقٌ; (IAḡr, TA;) and جَنَقُوا, inf. n. تَجْنِيقٌ; (AZ, K;) They cast stones of [or with] the منجنیق: (K, TA;) and مَجْنَقُوا, (K,) or مَجْنَقُوا مَجْنَقُوا [app. meaning they constructed a منجنیق], (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 جَنَقُوا بِالْمَجْنِيقِ from مَسْكِينٌ. (TA.) — جَنَقُوا بِالْمَجْنِيقِ: mentioned by El-Fārisee on the authority of AZ. (M.) An Arab of the desert, in describing the wars of his people, said, تَارَةً نُجِنِقُ وَأُخْرَى نُرَشِقُ [One time we are cast at with the منجنیق, and another we are shot at with arrows]: (S, M:) also mentioned by El-Fārisee. (M.)

2. جَنَقُوا الْمَجَانِيقَ and مَجْنَقُواهَا [app. They constructed the engines of the kind called منجنیق]. (JK.) See also 1.

Q. Q. 1. مَجْنَقُوا: see 1 and 2.

جُنُقٌ The stones of the منجنیق. (M, TA.) [But] IAḡr says that جنق [app. جُنُقٌ] means The people who manage the منجنیق. (TA.)

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

مَجْنَقُونَ: see what next follows.

مَجْنِيقٌ (S, M, Mṣb, K) and مَجْنِيقٌ (Mṣb, K) and مَجْنَقُونَ (Lth, IAḡr, Mṣb, 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 Jedheemeh El-Abrash, of the Mulook et-Tawāif: (TA:) pl. مَجْنِيقَاتٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and مَجْنَقَاتٌ (Lth, TA) and مَجَانِيقٌ (Sb, S, Mṣb, K) and مَجَانِيقٌ (K:) dim. مَجْنِيقٌ: (Sb, S:) it is fem., (Lth, S, Mṣb, K,*) preferably, (Lth, TA,) and in most instances; (Mṣb;) and hence it is also called الأَنْشَى; (M in art. انث;) but sometimes it is masc.: (Mṣb, K:) and is arabicized, (S, Mṣb, K,) from the Persian (S, K) مَن جِي نِيك, i. e. “How excellent am I!” (S,) or مَن جِه نِيك, i. e. “I, how excellent am I!” (K;) [Golius asserts it to be from the Greek Μάρμαρον; but this is the original of مَجْنَقُونَ, 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