

† An army of which the remotest part is not seen, by reason of its multitude. (TA. [See also what next follows.]

جَيْشِ مَطْنَابٍ † A great army; (K;) an army of which the two extremities are far apart, that is not near to ending. (O, TA. [See also what next precedes.]

مَطْنَابٍ and طَنْيَبٍ, of which latter the pl. is طَنْيَابٍ, signify the same; the latter having the meaning assigned to the former in what here follows. (TA.) One says, هُوَ جَارِي مَطْنَابِي هُوَ جَارِي مَطْنَابِي He is my neighbour whose ropes (طَنْب) of his tent are next to those of my tent. (Sh, A, O, K.)*

حَى مَطْنَابٍ [A tribe of which the ropes of the tents, and therefore the tents themselves, are near together: see the next preceding paragraph]. (A.)

طنبر

طَنْبَارٌ: see the next paragraph.

طَنْبُورٌ (S, O, Mṣb, K) and طَنْبَارٌ (S, O, K) [the former vulgarly pronounced طَنْبُور] A certain musical instrument; (O, Mṣb;) [a kind of mandoline with chords of brass wire, which is played with a plectrum;] arabicized, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) from the Pers., (S, O, Mṣb,) originally دَنْبِه بَرِه, (K, TA,) [correctly دَنْبِه بَرِه, or دَنْبِه بَرِه, (O,) being likened to the tail (الْبَيْه) of a lamb: (O, K, TA:) so says Aṣ: (O:) pl. طَنْبُورِي. (MA.) [Accord. to the Mṣb, طَنْبُور is of the measure فَتَعُولٌ: but accord. to the derivation mentioned above, the ن is a radical letter.]

طَنْبُورِي [or, accord. to Golius, on the authority of Meyd, طَنْبُورَانِي,] A player on the طَنْبُور. (MA.)

طنجر

طَنْجِرَةٌ: see the following paragraph.

طَنْجِيرٌ A certain vessel (O, Mṣb) of copper or brass, (Mṣb,) in which one cooks, (O, Mṣb,) nearly resembling a طَبِيْقِي (Mṣb,) without a cover; (O;) also called طَنْجِرَةٌ [vulgarly pronounced طَنْجِرَةٌ and طَنْجِرَةٌ, and now applied to a saucepan]: (TA:) حَبِيص [q. v.] is made in it: (K in art. حَبِيص:) an arabicized word; in Pers. بَاتِيْلَه (K: [in some copies of the K, and in the O, بَاتِيْلَه:] pl. of the former طَنْجِيرٌ (Mṣb) [and of the latter طَنْجِيرٌ. Accord. to the Mṣb, it is of the measure فَتَعِيلٌ: but accord. to the O and K, the ن is a radical letter.] — It is also used by the Arabs of our time as a metonymical appellation of † A coward: or a low, vile, or mean, person: as though they meant thereby a townsman, or villager, who constantly eats in cooking-pots and bowls of copper; differing from the people of the desert. (TA.)

طنغ

1. طَنْغٌ, (S, L, K,) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. طَنْغٌ, (S,) His (a man's, S) heart (قَلْب [meaning stomach, which is often thus termed in the present day,]) became overpowered by grease [or greasy food], and he suffered indigestion, (S, L, K,) in consequence thereof; (S, L;) as also تَنْغٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. تَنْغٌ. (L.) And طَنْغَتْ said of camels, They suffered indigestion. (TA in art. طَنْغ.) And طَنْغَتْ نَفْسُهُ His soul [or stomach] became heavy; or heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit. (L.) — And He became fat. (L, K.)

2. طَنْغَهُ, (K,) inf. n. تَنْغِيغٌ; (TA;) and طَنْغَهُ, (K,) inf. n. طَنْغَانٌ; (TA;) It (grease [or greasy food], TA) caused him to suffer indigestion. (K, TA.) — Sh says, I heard El-Faḳ'asee say, نَشَرَبُ هَذِهِ الْإِبْرَانَ فَتَطْنَعُنَا عَنِ الطَّعَامِ [i. e. قَطَطْنَعُنَا or قَطَطْنَعُنَا] meaning [We drink these milks and] they render us in no need, or serve us in stead, of [other] food. (L.) — And one says, طَنْغَتْ النَّاقَةُ, and الدَّابَّةُ, meaning The she-camel, and the beast, became [or was rendered] very fat. (L.)

4: see 2, in two places.

طَنْغٌ [is said to signify] A part, or portion, of the night: so in the saying, مَرَّ طَنْغٌ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ [A part, or portion, of the night passed]: (K:) but IDrd doubted its correctness. (TA.)

طَنْغٌ A man whose heart [or stomach] is overpowered by grease [or greasy food], and who suffers indigestion in consequence thereof; as also طَنْغَانٌ. (L.) [See also 1, of which each is a part. n.]

طَنْغَةٌ, expl. in the K [and in the JK, app. from the 'Eyn,] as syn. with أَحْمَقٌ, is a mistranscription, correctly طَبِيخَةٌ [i. e. طَبِيخَةٌ]. (TA.)

طَنْغَانٌ: see طَنْغٌ.

طنز

1. طَنْزٌ بِهِ, (S,* A, MA, K,) aor. ٤, (S, A, TA,) inf. n. طَنْزٌ, (S,* MA, K,*) He mocked at, scoffed at, laughed at, derided, or ridiculed, him. (S, A, MA, K.) [See also طَنْزٌ below.]

3. طَانَزَهُ, (A, TA,) inf. n. مُطَانَزَةٌ, (TA,) [He mocked at, scoffed at, laughed at, derided, or ridiculed, him, being mocked at, &c., by him.]

6. طَانَزُوا [They mocked at, scoffed at, laughed at, derided, or ridiculed, one another]. (A, TA.)

طَنْزٌ Mockery, scoff, derision, or ridicule: (S, K:) [J says,] I think it to be post-classical or arabicized. (S.) [Golius says, it is termed in Armenian “dnās.”] — Also A species of fish. (K.)

طَنْزَارٌ A mocker, scoffer, or derider. (S, K.)

هُرٌّ مَطْنَزَةٌ They are [such as occasion mockery, scoff, derision, or ridicule; or] persons in whom is no good; held in light, or mean, estimation [by others or] by themselves. (K.)

طنف

1. طَنْفٌ, aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. طَنْفٌ, (TK,) the verb of الطَّنْفُ signifying التَّشَمُّهُ (K,) [app., as such, meaning He was suspicious, agreeably with the rendering of Golius; or he suspected; as is indicated by its being said of طَنْفٌ meaning مُتَشَبِّهٌ, in the TA, that it is app. a possessive epithet; for if it were a part. n., طَنْفٌ would signify he was suspected; as it is said to do in the TK and by Freytag; in my opinion, erroneously, on the supposition that طَنْفٌ meaning مُتَشَبِّهٌ is its part. n.] — And طَنْفٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. طَنْفَةٌ and طَنْوَةٌ and طَنْفٌ, He was, or became, intrinsically corrupt. (K.)

2. طَنْفَهُ, inf. n. طَنْفِيغٌ, He suspected him. (O, K.) One says فَلَانٌ يَطْنِفُ بِهَذِهِ السَّرِقَةِ Such a one is suspected of this theft. (TA.) — طَنْفٌ طَنْفٌ He made his mind to approach a coveting of such a thing. (IDrd, O, K.) — And طَنْفٌ لِلْأَمْرِ, inf. n. as above, He was, or became, near to the affair. (TA.) [See an ex. voce رَأَيْتُ.] — طَنْفٌ جِدَارَهُ He put above his wall thorns or branches of trees, (O,) or thorns and sticks and branches, (K,) in order to make the climbing, or scaling, of it difficult: (O:) so says Az. (TA.) [And it probably signifies He made a طَنْفٌ, or طَنْفٌ, of any kind to his wall.]

4. طَنْفٌ He ascended upon the طَنْفٌ [or طَنْفٌ i. e. ledge, or projecting part, of a mountain]. (O.) — مَا أَطْنَفَهُ How abstinent is he! (O, K.)

5. مَا أَشْفَتْ مَا تَطْنَفْتُ نَفْسِي إِلَى هَذَا [app. meaning My mind did not come to the point, or verge, of this]. (O, K.) — And هُوَ يَطْنِفُ النَّاسَ هُوَ يَطْنِفُ النَّاسَ He comes upon people overwhelmingly; syn. يَغْشَاهُمْ. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)*

طَنْفٌ: }
طَنْفٌ: } see what next follows.

طَنْفٌ and طَنْفٌ (S, O, K) and طَنْفٌ and طَنْفٌ (K) A حَيْدٌ [or ledge] of a mountain; (S, O, K;) a projecting portion thereof; (K;) a portion projecting therefrom, resembling a wing: (TA:) [all these are meanings assigned to the حَيْدٌ of a mountain:] and a head, of the heads of a mountain: (S, O, K:) pl. [of pauc.] أَطْنَافٌ and [of mult.] طَنْوَفٌ. (O, K.) — Also, (K,) or the first and second, (S, O,) The إِنْزِيْر [i. e., app., the projecting coping, or ledge, or cornice, (see زَيْفٌ, and طَاقٌ)] of a wall: (S, O, K:) and a projecting appertenance of a building: (K:) and a roof, or covering, made to project towards the road, over the door of a house; (S, O, K;) i. q. كُنَّةٌ. (IAṣr, TA.) — And طَنْفٌ is also applied to A low wall built on the house-top by