

or untrue; (Mgh, Mṣb, K;) [contr. of أُحَقَّ;] he lied: (Mgh:) he made a false, or vain, claim or demand; he claimed, or demanded, for himself that which was not right, or just. (Lth, TA.) — See also 1. — اِبْطَلَهُ [and vulgarly بَطَلَهُ] He made it, or rendered it, [and he proved it to be,] باطل, i. e. false, untrue, wrong or incorrect, fictitious, spurious, unfounded, unsound, vain, unreal, naught, futile, worthless, useless, unprofitable, (S, * L, K, TA,) devoid of virtue or efficacy, ineffectual, null, void, of no force, or of no account; (Mṣb, TA;) he nullified it, annulled it, abolished it, cancelled it; whether it was true or false, right or wrong, authentic or spurious, valid or null; (TA;) he made it to go for nothing, as a thing of no account, or as a thing that had perished or become lost. (K.) Hence, اِبْطَلُ شَهَادَتَهُ He annulled his testimony. (TA in art. زور.) And لِيُحِقَّ الْحَقَّ وَيُبْطِلَ الْبَاطِلَ in the Kṣur [viii. 8, meaning That He might establish that which is true, and annul that which is false]. (TA.)

5. تَبَطَّلُوا بِبَيْتِهِمْ They took it by turns to say, or to do, that which was false, wrong, vain, futile, or the like; syn. تَدَاوَلُوا الْبَاطِلَ. (Az, K.) — [تَبَطَّلَ, said in the Mgh to be from اِبْطَالَةٌ, (see بَطَلٌ, or بَطَلٌ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ,) app. signifies, as its part. n. (q. v. voce بَطَّالٌ) indicates, He became unoccupied and lazy.] — See also 1, near the end of the paragraph.

بَطْلٌ [originally an inf. n. of 1, and mentioned therewith, first sentence:] i. q. باطِلٌ, q. v. (Ḥam p. 114.)

بَطْلٌ, said to be the only epithet of its measure except حَسَنٌ; (TA in art. حَسَنٌ;) applied to a man, Courageous, brave, or strong-hearted, on the occasion of war, or fight; [commonly used as a subst., meaning a man of courage or valour, a brave man, a hero;] (S, Mṣb, K;) as also بَطَّالٌ; (K;) one whose wound goes for nothing, so that he does not care for it, (Lth, K,) and it does not withhold him from the exercise of his courage; (Lth, TA;) or the blood of whose adversaries goes for nothing with him, (K,) unrevenged: (TA:) or for this reason he is thus called; (TA;) or because life is annulled, or made to go for nothing, on the occasion of encountering him, and severe misfortunes are annulled by him, (Mṣb,) or by his sword, and made to be of no account: (TA:) and so بَطْلَةٌ applied to a woman; (S, Mṣb, K;) accord. to one of the expositors of the Ḥamāseh; (Mṣb;) but AZ says that this is not allowable: (IDrd, TA:) the pl. of بَطْلٌ is اِبْطَالٌ. (Mṣb, K.)

بَطْلَةٌ: see باطِلٌ: — and see also بَطْلٌ.

بَطْلَانٌ One whose powers have become weak: but this is a vulgar word. (TA.)

بَطْلَاتٌ (pl. of بَطْلٌ, TA) False, or vain, things; or unprofitable sayings. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) You say, جَاءَ بِالْبَطْلَاتِ He uttered false, or vain, things; &c. (El-Moḥeṣṣ, TA.)

بَطَّالٌ, applied to a man, signifies بَيْنٌ بَطَّالٌ [app. meaning Having a vain, or false,

object or pursuit; manifesting the having such an object or pursuit: or, accord. to an explanation of ذُو بَاطِلٍ by Bḍ in xxxviii. 26, i. q. مُبْطِلٌ and عَابَثٌ, i. e. jesting, or joking; (see بَطَّلَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ, or بَطَّلَ;) or saying what is untrue: and playing, or sporting, and doing that in which is no profit; as also بَاطِلٌ, q. v.]: (K:) one who jests, or jokes, in his discourse: one who is diverted from that which would bring profit in the present life or in that which is to come: (TA:) idle; unoccupied: (S, Mṣb:) or exceedingly, or extremely, idle: (KL:) or unoccupied and lazy; as also مُتَبَطِّلٌ. (Mgh.) [In the present day it is commonly used as signifying Bad, worthless, and useless; applied to a man and to anything.] — See also بَطْلٌ.

بَاطِلٌ contr. of حَقٌّ; (S, K;) i. e. False, untrue, wrong or incorrect, fictitious, spurious, unfounded, unsound, (KL,) vain, unreal, naught, futile, worthless, useless, unprofitable, (KL, PṢ,) devoid of virtue or efficacy, ineffectual, null, void, of no force, or of no effect; (Mṣb;) that proves, when inquired into, or investigated, to be false, wrong, unfounded, unsound, or not established; applying to a saying, and [sometimes] to a deed: (TA:) [going for nothing, as a thing of no account, or as a thing that has perished or become lost: (see the verb, 1, first sentence:) often used as a subst., meaning a false, or vain, saying, or assertion, or allegation; a lie; a falsehood: and a false, or vain, deed, or action, or affair, or thing; &c.:] and بَطْلٌ is syn. therewith, (Ḥam p. 114,) and so are اِبْطُولَةٌ and اِبْطَالَةٌ: (K:) the pl. of بَاطِلٌ is بَوَاطِلٌ; (Mṣb;) and بَطْلٌ occurs as a pl. of the same; (Ḥam p. 360;) or its pl. is اِبْطَالٌ, contr. to analogy, (S, Mṣb,) as though the sing. were اِبْطِيلٌ; (S;) or, accord. to AHát, this is pl. of اِبْطُولَةٌ, or, as some say, of اِبْطَالَةٌ, (Mṣb,) or, accord. to Aṣ and AHát and IDrd, of both these; (TA;) and signifies false, or vain, sayings and actions or deeds. (K in art. هتر, &c.) You say, قَدْ قُلْتَ بَاطِلًا [Thou hast said a false, or vain, saying; a lie; a falsehood]; like as you say, قَدْ قُلْتَ حَقًّا. (Ḥam p. 360.) And يَأْكُلُونَ أَمْوَالَ النَّاسِ بِالْبَاطِلِ [They devour the possessions of men by false pretence]. (Kṣur ix. 34.) And بَيْنَهُمْ اِبْطُولَةٌ and اِبْطَالَةٌ [Between them is false, or vain, speech, or discourse, &c.]; syn. بَاطِلٌ. (K.) — The belief in a plurality of Gods: so explained as occurring in the Kṣur xlii. 23. (TA.) — See also بَطَّالٌ, in two places. [Hence,] باطِلٌ In play, or sport; acting unprofitably; or aiming at no profit. (Jel in iii. 188 and xxxviii. 26.) — اِبْطَالٌ Iblees: so in the Kṣur [xxxiv. 48], where it is said, مَا يَبْدِي اِبْطَالٌ, [explained in art. بدأ]: (Kṣatādeh, K:) and again [xli. 42], where it is said, لَا يَأْتِيهِ اِبْطَالٌ, [accord. to some,] meaning that Iblees shall not add to the Kṣur-án nor diminish therefrom: (TA:) بَطْلَةٌ [is its pl., and] signifies devils: (A, TA:) or enchanters. (O, K.)

اِبْطَالَةٌ: } see باطِلٌ; for each in three places.
اِبْطُولَةٌ: }

مُبْطِلٌ One who says a thing in which is no truth, or reality: (Er-Rághib, TA:) one who embellishes speech with lies: (Bḍ in xxx. 58:) one who says, or does, false, or vain, things. (Jel ibid.) [See also its verb, 4.]

مُتَبَطِّلٌ: see بَطَّالٌ.

بطم

بَطْمٌ (S, K) and بَطْمٌ (K,) the latter allowable accord. to IAṣr, (TA,) The حَبَّةُ خَضْرَاءَ [or fruit of the terebinth-tree, to which this latter appellation is given in the present day, i. e., of the pistacia terebinthus of the botanists]; (S, K;) so accord. to the people of El-'Áliyeh; and the like is said on the authority of Aṣ: (TA:) or the tree thereof; (K;) [which is called بَطْمٌ in the present day;] so accord. to AHn; and he says, but no one has told me that it grows in the land of the Arabs; but they assert that the ضَرُوءُ [meaning the cancamum-tree, also called كَمَكَامٌ, but said by IAṣr to be the حَبَّةُ خَضْرَاءَ,] is nearly like it: (TA:) its fruit is heating, diuretic, strengthening to the venereal faculty, good for the cough, and for the [disease of the face called] نَقْوَةٌ, and for the kidney; and the overspreading of the hair with its dry and sifted leaves causes it to grow, and beautifies it. (K.)

بطن

1. بَطْنٌ, aor. ², (K,) inf. n. بَطَانَةٌ, (TA,) He (a man) was, or became, big, or large, in the belly, (K, TA,) in consequence of much eating. (TA.) — And بَطْنٌ, aor. ², inf. n. بَطْنٌ, He (a man) was, or became, big, or large, in the belly, in consequence of satiety, (S, TA,) and disordered therein: (TA:) he was, or became, in a state of repletion, or much filled with food. (TA.) — And [hence,] بَطْنٌ signifies also اِشْرَاقٌ and بَطْرٌ [He exulted, or exulted greatly, or excessively, and behaved insolently and unthankfully, or ungratefully: &c.]. (TA.) — بَطْنٌ He (a man, S, TA) had a complaint of, or a disease in, or a pain in, his belly. (S, Mṣb, TA.) — بَطْنَةٌ, (S, K,) aor. ², (S, TA,) inf. n. بَطْنٌ, (TA,) He struck, or beat, his belly; as also لَهُ بَطْنٌ, (S, K,) accord. to some, or the ل is added [only] in verse; (S;) and بَطْنَةٌ, (K,) inf. n. تَبَطْنٌ. (TA.) — It (a disease) entered into him: [as though it penetrated into his belly: see 10:] in this sense it has for its inf. n. بَطُونٌ. (TA.) And بَطْنَتْ بِهِ الْحُمَى The fever produced an effect within him. (TA.) — He entered into it; namely, a valley; (S, TA;) in which sense it has for its inf. n. بَطْنٌ; and تَبَطْنَةٌ signifies the same: or the latter, he went about in it; namely, the valley; as also اِسْتَبَطْنَهُ. (TA.) — اِ [He penetrated into it mentally;] he knew it; (Mṣb, K, TA;) namely, the news or story, or the state or case, of another: (K, TA:) † he knew the inward, or intrinsic, state or circumstances thereof; (S, Mṣb, TA;) i. e., of a case, or an affair; (S,