

have short hair, not long enough to be spun; whereas the goats of the cold countries, and of the people of the fertile regions, have abundant hair, and of this the Akrád [or Kurdees] fabricate their tents. (T.) — [Hence,] *He introduced him to his wife [on the occasion of his marriage]:* whence the saying of 'Alee, *مَتَى تَبْنِينِي*, accord. to IATH properly meaning *مَتَى تَجْعَلْنِي أُبْنِي بَرُوجَتِي* [When wilt thou make me to have my wife conducted to me? or, to go in to my wife?]. (TA.)

5. *تَبَنَّتْ*, said of a woman sitting, (T, TA,) *She became like a tent* (T, IATH, K, TA) of the kind called *مَبْنَاة*, (T, TA,) i. e., a *قَبَّة* of skin; by reason of her *futness*, (T, IATH, TA,) and *largeness*, (T, TA,) or *fleshiness*: (IATH, TA:) or *she parted her legs*; as though from *مَبْنَاة*, i. e. a *قَبَّة* of skin, which, when pitched, is spread out by the ropes: so this woman, sitting cross-legged, spread apart her legs. (T, TA.) And *تَبَنَّى*, said of a camel's hump, *It became fat*. (M.) = *He adopted him as a son*: (S, K:) or *he asserted him to be, or claimed him as, a son*: (M:) and *تَبَنَّى بِهِ* signifies the same. (Zj, TA.)

8. *ابتنى*: see 1, in three places. = Also *It became built, framed, or constructed*. (Msb.)

بَنَّتْ; pl. *بَنَاتٌ*: fem. of *ابن*, which see, in three places.

بَنَّى } see *بِنَاءٌ*.
بَنَى }

بِنَاءُ اللَّحْمِ, (IB, TA,) the former of which words is incorrectly written in the *ك* *بِنَات*, (TA,) A girl whose flesh has been made to grow and become large: (IB, K, TA: [in the CK, *مَبْنِيَّة* is erroneously put for *مَبْنِيَّة*]) or, accord. to a learned scholiast, this is a mistake of IB, and the meaning is *sweet in odour*; i. e. *sweet in the odour of the flesh*. (TA.)

بَنَاتٌ: pl. of *بَنَّتْ*; and sometimes of *ابن*: see *ابن*.

بَنُونَ: pl. of *ابن*, which see below.

بِنِيَّةٌ: see *بِنَاءٌ*.

بِنِيَّةٌ A form, mode, or manner, of building or framing or construction; a word like *مَشِيَّةٌ* and *رَكْبَةٌ*. (T, TA.) [The form, or mode of formation, of a word.] Natural constitution: as in the phrase, *فَلَانٌ صَاحِبُ الْبِنِيَّةِ* [Such a one is sound in natural constitution]. (S.) — See also *بِنَاءٌ*.

بِنِيَّتِي: see what next follows.

بَنَوِيٌّ Of, or relating to, a son; rel. n. of *ابن*; as also *ابْنِيٌّ* [with *أ* when connected with a preceding word]: (S, Msb:) the latter is allowable, (Msb,) and used by some. (S.) And *Of, or relating to, a daughter*; rel. n. of *بَنَّتْ*; as also *بِنِيَّتِي*: (S, M, Msb, K:) the latter accord. to Yoo; (S, M;) but rejected by Sb. (TA.) — Also *Of, or relating to, what are termed* *بِنِيَّاتُ الطَّرِيقِ*

الطَّرِيقِ, i. e., the small roads that branch off from the main road. (S.)

بِنِيَّانٌ and *بِنِيَّانَةٌ*: see what next follows.

بِنَاءٌ [originally an inf. n.: (see 1, first sentence:) then applied to *A building; a structure; an edifice*;] a thing that is built, or constructed; pl. *بِنِيَّانَةٌ*, and pl. pl. *أَبْنِيَّاتٌ*: (M, K:) and *بِنِيَّانٌ* [also] has this meaning; (Msb;) [and is likewise originally an inf. n.]; or this signifies a wall; syn. *حَائِطٌ*: (S;) or it may be a pl., [or rather a coll. gen. n., meaning buildings, structures, edifices, or walls,] of which the sing. [or n. un.] is *بِنِيَّانَةٌ*, and as such may be masc. and fem.: (Er-Rághib, TA:) *بِنِيَّةٌ* and *بِنِيَّةٌ* also signify [the same as *بِنَاءٌ* as explained above; or] a thing that one has built, framed, or constructed; (M, K;) or, accord. to some, the former of these two relates to objects of the senses, and the latter to objects of the mind, to glory or honour or the like; (MF, TA;) and their pls. are *بِنِيٌّ* and *بِنِيٌّ*; (K;) or, accord. to the S and M, these two appear to be sings.; (TA;) [or they may be pls. or sings.; for J says that] *الْبِنِيٌّ* is like *الْبِنَى*; one says, *بِنِيَّةٌ* and *بِنِيٌّ*, and *بِنِيَّةٌ* and *بِنِيٌّ*; (S;) [and ISd says that] *بِنِيَّةٌ* and *بِنِيٌّ* signify as above, and so *بِنِيٌّ* and *بِنِيٌّ*; or, accord. to Aboo-Is-hák, *بِنِيٌّ* is pl. of *بِنِيَّةٌ*; or it may be used by poetic licence for *بِنَاءٌ*: (M:) accord. to IAar, *بِنِيٌّ* signifies buildings, or structures, of clay: and also [tents] of wool; (T;) and *بِنَاءٌ* likewise signifies a tent (M, TA) in which the Arabs of the desert dwell, in the desert, (TA,) such as is called *خَيْمَةٌ*; (M, TA;*) and *طِرَافٌ* and *قَبَّةٌ* and *مَضْرَبٌ* are names applied to dwellings of the same kind; (TA;) pl. *أَبْنِيَّةٌ*: (M:) the moveable dwelling, such as the *خَيْمَةٌ* and *مِظَلَّةٌ* and *فُسْطَاطٌ* and *سُرَادِقٌ* and the like, is called *بِنَاءٌ* as being likened to the building of burnt bricks and of clay and of gypsum. (M.) [See also *بِنِيَّةٌ*.] — Also The roof, or ceiling, of a house or chamber or the like; as in the Kur [ii. 20], *الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً* [Who hath made for you the earth as a bed, and the heaven as a roof, or ceiling]: (S, [but wanting in some copies,] and Jel:) so says AZ: (S:) or the meaning here is, as a tent (*قَبَّةٌ*) pitched over you. (Bd.) — And The body, with the limbs or members. (TA.) — And i. q. *نَطَعٌ* [A thing that is spread on the ground to serve as a table for food &c., made of leather; like *مَبْنَاةٌ*]: occurring in a trad., where it is mentioned as spread on the ground, on a day of rain, for Moḥammad to pray upon: so says Sh. (T.)

بِنِيٌّ, [said to be] originally *بِنِيْوٌ*, A little son; [used as a term of endearment;] (Msb;) dim. of *ابن*. (S, Mgh, Msb.) You say, *يَا بِنِيٌّ* and *يَا بِنِيٌّ* [O my little son, or O my child], with *kesr* to the *يَا* and with *fet-ḥ* also; like as you say, *يَا أَبَتُ* and *يَا أَبَتُ* [which see in art. ابو, voce *أب*]. (Fr, S, K.) [The fem. is *بِنِيَّةٌ* A little daughter; dim. of *بَنَّتْ*. And hence,] — *بِنِيَّاتُ الطَّرِيقِ* The small

roads that branch off from the main road; (S;) what are termed *التَّرَهَاتُ*. (S, K.) — The Arabs say, *الرِّفْقُ بَنَى الْحَلِيمِ*, meaning *الرفق is like الحليم*. (IAar, ISd.)

بِنُوَّةٌ Sonship: (Lth, Zj, S, M, Msb, K:) [it may be originally *بِنُوِيَّةٌ*, for Az says, app. on the authority of Zj,] it is not a decisive proof that the last radical is *و*, since they say *فَتُوَّةٌ*, though the dual [of the word from which this is derived] is *فَتِيَّانٌ*; (T;) [and ISd says that] *بِنُوَّةٌ* is thus because of the *ḍammeh*. (M.)

الْبِنِيَّةُ [properly *The building*, like *الْبِنَاءُ* &c.: but particularly applied to] *the Kaḥbeh*; (S, M, K;) because of its nobleness. (M, K.) One says, *لَا وَرَبِّ هَذِهِ الْبِنِيَّةِ مَا كَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا* [No, by the Lord of this building (the Kaḥbeh), such and such things were not]: (S, TA:) and this was a common form of oath. (TA.) The Kaḥbeh is also called *بِنِيَّةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ* [The building of Abraham]; because he built it. (TA.)

بِنَاءٌ A builder; [meaning one whose business is that of building;] an architect. (M.) [See also what next follows.]

بَانٌ [Building, framing, or constructing]: accord. to A'Obeyd, its pl. is *أَبْنَاءٌ*; and in like manner, *أَجْنَاءٌ* is pl. of *جان*: and hence the prov., *أَجْنَاؤُهَا أَبْنَاؤُهَا*, (M,) or *أَجْنَاؤُهَا أَبْنَاؤُهَا*, i. e. *The injurers thereof, meaning this house (هذه الدار), by demolishing it, are the builders thereof*. (S in art. جنى.) ISd says, I am of opinion that these two pls. are not used except in this prov.: and J says, in art. جنى, I think that the prov. is originally *جِنَاتُهَا بَنَاتُهَا*; but IB affirms that it is not so: and he says that the prov. is applied to him who does, or makes, a thing without consideration, and commits a fault therein, which he repairs by undoing what he has done or made: it originated from the fact that the daughter of a certain king of El-Yemen, during his absence on a military expedition, built, by the advice of others, a house, which he, disliking it, commanded them to demolish. (TA in art. جنى. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 294.] — A bridegroom: from *بَنَى عَلِيٌّ* *أَهْلَهُ* [q. v.]. (TA.) And hence, *Any one going in to his wife*. (S, TA.) — *قَوْسٌ بَانِيَةٌ* A bow cleaving to its string (T, S, M, K) so that it (the latter) almost breaks; (T, S, M;) the doing of which is a fault; (M;) *contr. of* *بَانِيَةٌ* [q. v.]: (S and M in art. بين:) and so *بَانَاءٌ* (T, M, K) in the dial. of Teiyi: (T, M:) or the latter signifies *widely separate from its string* [like *بَانِيَةٌ*]. (TA.)

بَانَةٌ: see *بَانٌ*. — Also, (in [some of] the copies of the *ك* erroneously written *بانات*, TA,) A man bending himself over his bow-string when shooting. (M, K.) — And *Small* *تَبَلٌ* [or arrows]. (M and TA in art. بين.)

بَوَانِيَةٌ fem. of *بَانٌ* [q. v.]. — Also sing. of *بَوَانٌ*, (TA,) which signifies *The ribs of [the breast, or of the part thereof called] the زور*: (M, K:) or the bones of the breast: or the shoulder-blades