

which is for شَرَاب [or wine]; (S;) and مَذْرَعٌ signifies [the same; or simply] a small ذِرَاعٌ: (TA:) or, as some say, ذِرَاعٌ signifies a ذِرَاعٌ that takes much water: (TA:) the pl. is ذَوَارِعٌ. (S, TA.) = نَاقَةٌ ذَارِعَةٌ An excellent she-camel. (TA.)

أَذْرَعٌ [More, and most, light, or active, and quick, with the arms, or hands, or + otherwise]. It is said in a trad., خَيْرُكُنْ أَذْرَعُكُنْ لِلْغَزْلِ The best of you females is the most light, or active, of hand, of you, in spinning: or, the most able of you to spin. (TA.) And قَتَلُوهُمْ أَذْرَعًا قَتْلًا + They slew them with the quickest slaughter. (S.) — + More, and most, chaste in speech. (K.) You say, هُوَ أَذْرَعُ مِنْهُ + He is more chaste of speech than he. (TA.) = + One whose mother is Arabian but not his father; syn. مَقْرِبٌ: or the son of an Arabian man by an emancipated slave-woman: (K.): the former is the more correct. (TA.) [See also مَذْرَعٌ.]

تَذْرِيعٌ The redundant part of the cord with which the arm [of a camel] is bound: [see 2, latter part:] a subst. like [تَصْدِيرٌ and تَنْبِيْثٌ]; not an inf. n. (TA.)

ذَارِعٌ: see مَذْرَعٌ.

مَذْرَعٌ, an epithet applied to an ass, and to a mule, meaning *Having what are termed رَقْمَاتَانِ [q. v.] upon his arms.* (L.) — Hence, (L,) † A man (TA) whose mother is more noble than his father: (S, L, K:) as though, (K,) or said to be, (S,) so called because of the رَقْمَاتَانِ upon the arm [or arms] of the mule, for they come to him from the side of the ass; (S, K;) or so called as being likened to the mule, because he has upon his arms رَقْمَاتَانِ like those of the arm of the ass, thereby resembling the ass; and the mother of the mule is more noble than his father. (L.) [See also أَذْرَعٌ.] — A lion having upon his arms the blood of his prey. (IAṣr.) — [A beast] struck in the uppermost part of his breast so that the blood has flowed upon his arms. (K.) — A horse that outstrips: or (originally, TA) that overtakes the wild animal and has his arms smeared by his rider's piercing the latter so as to make the blood flow forth; (K, TA;) this blood upon his arms being the sign of his having outstripped. (TA.) — A bull having black spots, or black places, upon his shanks. (S, K.) — مَذْرَعَةٌ A hyena having stripes upon its arms: (K:) an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates: or applied to the hyena because of blackness on its arms. (TA.)

مَذْرَعٌ Rain that sinks into the earth to the depth of a cubit. (S, K.)

مَذْرَاعٌ sing. of مَذَارِعٌ, [which is contr. to rule.] (S, K,) in a sense pointed out below, (S,) or in all the senses explained below, and of مَذَارِيعٌ, (K,) which is agreeable to rule. (TA.) — مَذَارِيعٌ signifies *The legs* of a beast; (S, K;) as also مَذَارِيعٌ, and ذِرَاعَاتٌ; see ذِرْبِعٌ; because the beast

measures with them the ground: or, as some say, [like the pl. of ذِرَاعٌ,] the parts of a beast between the knee and the arm-pit. (TA.) = مَذَارِيعٌ also signifies *The towns* (قُرَى, S, or بِلَاد, K) that are between the cultivated land and the desert; (S, K;) such as El-Kādisseeyeh and El-Ambar; (TA;) in this sense, (S,) as in others, (K,) pl. of مَذْرَاعٌ; (S, K;) as also مَذَارِيعٌ; (K;) syn. with مَزَالِفٌ; (S;) and بَرَاغِيلٌ: (TA:) El-Hasan El-Baṣree speaks of the مَذَارِيعُ of El-Yemen. (TA.) [Freytag says, without mentioning his authority, that مَذَارِيعٌ has the same signification with the inhabitants of Nejd as مَخَالِيفٌ with the inhabitants of El-Yemen and مَزَالِفٌ in the region of El-Hijāz: but this is at variance with all that I have found, in respect of the term مَخَالِيفٌ.] — Also *Parts, regions, quarters, or tracts*, syn. نَوَاجٍ, (Ibn-'Abbād, K,) of a land. (Ibn-'Abbād.) — And *The places of bending of a valley.* (Kh.) — And *Palm-trees that are near to houses or tents.* (S, K.)

مَذَارِعٌ a pl. [contr. to rule] of مَذْرَاعٌ, q. v.: (S, K:) and of ذِرَاعٌ as signifying † *A sleeve.* (TA.) See the last of these words, near the middle of the paragraph.

ذرف

1. ذَرَفَ الدَّمْعَ, (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. ذَرَفٌ (Lth, T, S, K) and ذَرُوفٌ (Lth, T, K) and تَذْرَافٌ (S, K) and ذَرِيفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ (K,) *The tears flowed.* (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. ذَرَفٌ, (Mṣb,) *His eye shed tears;* (Mṣb;) *tears flowed from his eye.* (S, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ دَمْعًا, (Lth, T,) or ذَرَفَتْ الْعَيْنَ دَمْعًا (K) or الدَّمْعَ, (M, Mṣb,) aor. -, (M,) inf. n. ذَرَفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ (Lth, T, M) and ذَرُوفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ, and [ISd says,] I think that Lh has mentioned as an inf. n. ذَرِيفٌ, but I am not certain of it, (M,) *His eye poured forth its tears:* (Lth, T:) or *the eye made its tears, or the tears, to flow:* (M, K:) or *let fall tears, or the tears:* and ذَرَفَتْهُ, inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ signifies the same: (M:) [or the latter has an intensive signification: or] you say, ذَرَفٌ دَمْعَهُ, (K,) or دَمْرَعَهُ, (T,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ and تَذْرِيفَةٌ, (T, K,) *He poured forth his tears.* (K.) — [See also ذَرَفٌ, and ذَرَفَانٌ, below.]

2: see above, in two places. = ذَرَفَ عَلَيْهِ, (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ, (S,) *He exceeded it;* (T, S, M, K;) namely, a hundred [years], (S, K,) or sixty, (T,) or fifty, or some other number. (M.) — ذَرَفَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ *He added, or exaggerated, in his discourse, or narration;* as also زَلَفَ. (IDrd and O in art. زلف) = ذَرَفَهُ الشَّيْءَ *He made him to know the thing:* a poet says,

* لِأَذْرِفَنَّكَ الْمَوْتَ إِنْ لَمْ تَهْرَبِ *

i. e. *I will assuredly make thee to know death [if thou flee not]:* (IAṣr, M:) or مَوْتَ ذَرَفَهُ

signifies *he made him to be at the point of death.* (T, K.)

10. اسْتَذْرَفَهُ *He desired its* (a thing's) *dripping, or flowing.* (M.) — And اسْتَذْرَفَ الضَّرْعَ *The udder invited one to milk it; and to desire its dripping, or flowing [with milk].* (M.)

ذَرَفٌ [app. in the following sense, as well as in others mentioned above, (see 1,) an inf. n., of which the verb is ذَرَفٌ,] *A certain running of horses, in which the legs are put together and [then] the fore legs stretched out with the toes near to the ground.* (M.)

ذَرَفَانٌ [app. in the following sense, as well as in others mentioned above, (see 1,) an inf. n., of which the verb is ذَرَفٌ,] *A weak gait or manner of going.* (S, K.)

ذَرِيفٌ and دَمْعٌ ذَرِيفٌ *Tears shed, or made to flow.* (T, M, K.)

ذَرِيفٌ [accord. to Freytag, *Largely flowing:* but he does not name any authority.] — *Quick, or swift;* and so زَرِيفٌ. (M.)

ذَوَارِيفٌ, applied to tears (ذَمُوعٌ), *Flowing.* (T.) [And] *Running waters.* (KL.)

مَذَارِيفٌ i. q. مَذَامِيعٌ [The channels of the tears; &c.: see مَذْمُوعٌ]. (T, S, K.)

ذَرِيفٌ: see مَذْرُوفٌ.

ذرق

1. ذَرَقَ, aor. - and -, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ذَرَقٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) said of a bird, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *It muted, or dinged;* (JK, Mgh, Mṣb;) [like ذَرَقَ;] as also ذَرِقَ, (Zj, JK, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إِذْرَاقٌ: (JK:) it is also, sometimes, † said of a man: (S, TA:) and the latter is sometimes † said of a beast of prey, and [particularly] of a fox. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, مَتَى تَذَرِقُ مَتَى تَذَرِقُ *When wilt thou behave in a light-nitted, or foolish, manner towards men? or utter foul, or obscene, language against them?* (TA.) And هَذَا كَلَامٌ يَذَرِقُ عَلَيْهِ † *This is speech, or language, that is deemed foul.* (TA.) And لِأَذْرِفَنَّكَ إِنْ لَمْ تَرْتَبِعْ is a phrase meaning a threat. (TA.) [But how it should be rendered, unless it be said by a woman to her husband, (see رَتَبَ لِامْرَأَتِهِ) and لِأَذْرِفَنَّكَ be for لِأَذْرِفَنَّكَ, (I know not.)] = ذَرَقَ الْمَالُ, [in the JK written ذَرَقَ, but said in the TA to be like ذَرِقَ, meaning *The cattle suffered from eating the herb called ذَرِقَ, is] from الذَّرَقُ. (JK, TA.)*

4: see the first sentence above. = اذرقت الأرضُ *The land produced [the herb called] ذَرِقُ.* (S, K.)

5. تَذَرَقَتْ *She applied مَذْرَقٌ as a collyrium to her eyes;* as also إِذْرَقَتْ, of the measure اِفْتَعَلَتْ: [so accord. to the copies of the K: but] in the "Nawādir el-Aṣrāb" it is said, † اذرقت المرأة بالكحل *signifies the woman applied collyrium to her eyes.* (TA.)