

which is for شَرَاب [or wine]; (§;) and مَذْرَعٌ signifies [the same; or simply] a small ذَرْقٌ: (TA:) or, as some say, ذَرْقٌ signifies a ذَرْقٌ that takes much water: (TA:) the pl. is ذَوَارِعٌ. (§, 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., خَيْرُكُنَّ أَذْرَعُنَّ لِلْعَزْلِ 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 أَذْرَعٌ قَتْلٌ They slew them with the quickest slaughter. (§.) — + 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. مُقْرِفٌ: 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 تَضْيِيعٌ and تَنْبِيْثٌ; not an inf. n. (TA.)

مَذْرَعٌ: see ذَارِعٌ.

مَذْرَعٌ, an epithet applied to an ass, and to a mule, meaning Having what are termed رَقْمَتَانِ [q. v.] upon his arms. (L.) — Hence, (L.) + A man (TA) whose mother is more noble than his father: (§, L, K:) as though, (K,) or said to be, (§,) so called because of the رَقْمَتَانِ upon the arm [or arms] of the mule, for they come to him from the side of the ass; (§, K:) or so called as being likened to the mule, because he has upon his arms رَقْمَتَانِ 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. (IAqr.) — [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. (§, 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.)

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

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

measures with them the ground: or, as some say, [like the pl. of ذَرِيعٌ,] the parts of a beast between the knee and the arm-pit. (TA.) — مَذَارِعٌ also signifies The towns (قُرَى, §, or بِلَادٌ, K) that are between the cultivated land and the desert; (§, K:) such as El-Kādiseeyeh and El-Am-bār; (TA:) in this sense, (§,) as in others, (K,) pl. of مَذْرَاعٌ; (§, K:) as also مَذَارِيعٌ; (K:) syn. with مَزَالِفٌ; (§;) and بَرَاغِيلٌ: (TA:) El-Hasan El-Baṣree speaks of the مَذَارِعُ of El-Yemen. (TA.) [Freytag says, without mentioning his authority, that مَذَارِعٌ 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. (§, K.)

مَذْرَاعٌ a pl. [contr. to rule] of مَذْرَاعٌ, q. v.: (§, K:) and of ذَرِيعٌ as signifying + A sleeve. (TA.) See the last of these words, near the middle of the paragraph.

ذرف

1. ذَرَفَ الدَّمْعُ, (Lth, T, §, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. : , inf. n. ذَرَفٌ (Lth, T, §, K) and ذَرُوفٌ (Lth, T, K) and ذَرَفَانٌ (§, K) and ذَرِيفٌ and ذَرِيفَانٌ (K,) The tears flowed. (Lth, T, §, M, Mṣb, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ, (§, Mṣb, K,) aor. : , inf. n. ذَرَفٌ (Mṣb,) His eye shed tears; (Mṣb:) tears flowed from his eye. (§, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ دَمْعًا (Lth, T,) or ذَرَفَتْ الْعَيْنُ دَمْعًا (K) or الدَّمْعُ (M, Mṣb,) aor. : , (M,) inf. n. ذَرَفٌ and ذَرَفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ and ذَرِيفَانٌ (Lth, T, M) and ذَرُوفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ and ذَرِيفَانٌ 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. ذَرَفٌ signifies the same: (M:) [or the latter has an intensive signification: or] you say, ذَرَفٌ ذَرِيفٌ (K,) or دَمْرَعَهُ, (T,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ and تَذْرِيفٌ 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, §, M, K,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ, (§,) He exceeded it; (T, §, M, K:) namely, a hundred [years], (§, 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. زَلَفَ.) — ذَرَفَ الشَّيْءُ He made him to know the thing: a poet says,

لَا ذَرِفَنَكَ الْمَوْتُ إِنْ لَمْ تَهْرَبْ

i. e. I will assuredly make thee to know death [if thou flee not]: (IAqr, M:) or ذَرَفَ الْمَوْتُ

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

10. اسْتَدْرَفَهُ He desired its (a thing's) dripping, or flowing. (M.) — And اسْتَدْرَفَ الضَّرْعُ 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 ذَرَفَ,] 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 ذَرَفَ,] A weak gait or manner of going. (§, K.)

دَمْعٌ ذَرِيفٌ and مَذْرُوفٌ 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 (دُمُوعٌ), Flowing. (T.) [And] Running waters. (KL.)

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

ذَرِيفٌ: see مَذْرُوفٌ.

ذرق

1. ذَرَقَ, aor. : and : , (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ذَرَقٌ (Mgh, Mṣb,) said of a bird, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) It muted, or dinged; (JK, Mgh, Mṣb;) [like ذَرَقَ]; as also ذَرَقَ (Zj, JK, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إِذْرَاقٌ: (JK:) it is also, sometimes, + said of a man: (§, TA:) and the latter is sometimes + said of a beast of prey, and [particularly] of a fox. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, مَتَى تَذَرِقُ عَلَى النَّاسِ When wilt thou behave in a light-witted, 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 لَا ذَرَقَنَكَ إِنْ لَمْ تَرَبِّعْ is a phrase meaning a threat. (TA.) [But how it should be rendered, unless it be said by a woman to her husband, (see لَا ذَرَقَنَكَ عَلَيْكَ be for لَا ذَرَقَنَكَ, رَبِّعٌ لَا ذَرَقَنَكَ, I know not.)] — ذَرَقَ الْمَالُ, [in the JK written ذَرَقَ, but said in the TA to be like ذَرِيعٌ, meaning The cattle suffered from eating the herb called الذَّرَقُ, is] from الذَّرَقُ. (JK, TA.)

4: see the first sentence above. — أَذْرَقَتِ الْأَرْضُ The land produced [the herb called] ذَرَقٌ. (§, K.)

5. تَذَرَقَتْ She applied مَذْرَقٌ as a collyrium to her eyes; as also أَذْرَقَتْ, of the measure أَفْتَعَلَتْ: [so accord. to the copies of the K: but] in the "Nawādir el-Aṣrāb" it is said, أَذْرَقَتْ in the "Nawādir el-Aṣrāb" it is said, أَذْرَقَتْ the woman applied collyrium to her eyes. (TA.)