

contemned or contemptible, mean, paltry, or of no weight or worth : (M, K:) the pl. of دُنْيَ is اَدْنِيَا, (AZ, T, M,) or اَدْنِيَا, (Lh, T, TA,) or اَدْنَا, (K, TA,) like اَشْرَافُ pl. of شَرِيف, (TA,) and دُنَا, (K,) which is anomalous, (TA,) or دُنَا. (M.)

**دَنِيَّةٌ** *A low, or base, quality, property, natural disposition, habit, practice, or action; syn. نَقِيصَةٌ* (S, K); or such as is blamed; also pronounced **دَنِيَّةٌ**. (TA in art. دَنُو, q. v.)

دَانِي : see دَنِي, in two places.

أَدْنَى [More, and most, low, ignoble, or mean, in his actions; &c.]. You say, هُوَ أَدْنَى مِنْهُ [He is more low, &c., than he]. (Zj, T.) Fr says that أَدْنَى in the Kur ii. 58 is [for أَدْنَى,] derived from وَدَّ: accord. to one reading, it is أَدْنَى. (TA.) = Applied to a man, (M,) Hump-backed: (S, M, K:\*) fem. أَدْنَى. (K,\* TA.)

**دنی**

2. دَنَر, (T, M, K,) inf. n. تَدْنِيْر; (K;) and تَدْنَر; (A;) † *It* (a man's face) *glistened* (T, M, A, K) like a دِنَار. (TA.)— *He* (a man, TA) *had many* دَنَانِيْر [pl. of دِنَار]. (K.)— See also the pass. part. n., below.

**5 : see 2.**

دُنَيْنِيرُ : see the next paragraph.

دِينَارٌ, an arabicized word, (M, K,) from the Persian [دینار], (M,) or from دین آر, meaning "the law brought it" [into being or circulation]: (Er-Rághib:) some say, (TA,) its original is دِنَارٌ; one of its نs being changed into ی, (S, Mṣb, K,) to render it more easy to be pronounced, (Mṣb,) or that it may not be confounded with inf. ns., such as كَذَابٌ; (S, K;) and hence its pl. is دَنَانِيرٌ, (M, Mṣb,) and its dim. دُنَيْنِيرٌ. (M:) this is the opinion generally obtaining: others say that it is of the measure فِعَالٌ; but this opinion is contradicted by the absence of the ی in [the second syllable of] the pl.; for were it so, its pl. would be like دِيَامِيسٌ, pl. of دِيَمَاسٌ: (Mṣb:) [it is the name of *A certain gold coin*;] *its weight is seventy-one barley-corns and a half, nearly, reckoning the دَانِقِ as eight grains of wheat and two fifths; but if it be said that the دَانِقِ is eight grains of wheat, then the دِينَارِ is sixty-eight grains of wheat and four sevenths: it is the same as the مُثْقَالِ.* (Mṣb.)

شَرَابُ دِينَارِي *A kind of wine or beverage, so called in relation to Ibn-Deenár el-Hakeem, or because like the دينار in its redness. (T.A.)*

مُدَنَّرٌ, applied to a دِينَار, (M, K,) and to gold, (TA,) *Coin*ed. (M, K, TA.)—Also A man having many دَنَائِر [pl. of دِينَار]. (M, K.)—Also † A horse having specks, or small spots, exceeding what are termed بَرَشٌ: (AO, T, S, M, K:) or having black and white spots like دَنَائِر: (Mgh:)

or having a spotting (تَدْنِيرٌ) of black intermixed with whiteness predominating over blackness: (TA:) and of a white colour predominating over blackness, with a round blackness intermixed with the former colour upon his back and rump: (M:) or of a white hue intermixed with red, (أَصْبَبٌ) marked with round black spots. (A.) — Also † A garment, or piece of cloth, with marks, or figures, like دَنَانِير. (A.)

**دنس**

1. دَنَسَ, aor. ذ, inf. n. دَنْسُ (S, A, K) and دَنَاسَةٌ (K,) *It* (a garment, S, A, K) *was*, or *became*, *dirty*, *filthy*, *foul*, *sullied*, *defiled*, or *polluted*; (S, M, A, K;) as also تَدَنَسَ: (S, M, A:) and in like manner † said of a man's honour, (K, TA,) and ‡ of his disposition. (TA.)

2. دَسُّهُ, (S, M, A, K.) inf. n. تَدْنِيسٌ, (S, K.) *He, or it, made it (namely a garment, S, A, K.) dirty, filthy, or foul; sullied, defiled, or polluted, it.* (S, M, A, K.) And in like manner, دَسَّ دَسُّهُ † [*He sullied his honour;*] *he did to him that which disgraced him.* (A, K.) And دَسَّه سَوُّهُ خَلْقُهُ † [*The evilness of his disposition sullied his honour*]. (A, TA.)

**5: see 1.**

دَسْ *Dirt; filth; soil, or pollution*: (S, M, A, K:) pl. اَدْنَسٌ. (M.) [Hence,] هُوَ يَتَّصِفُ *He preserves his honour from pollutions*], and † مِنَ الْمَدَانِسِ † [from causes of pollution, مَدَانِسُ being pl. of مَدْنَسَةٌ, a noun of the same kind as مَيْخَلَةٌ and مَجْنَنَةٌ]. (A, TA.)

دَنَسٌ *Dirty, filthy, foul, sullied, defiled, or polluted*: (M, K:) [pl. اُدْنَسٌ, agreeably with analogy, and دَنَسَةٌ, contr. to analogy; but the latter is perhaps post-classical.] You say, قَوْمٌ اُدْنَسٌ and مَدَانِسٌ † [*A people dirty, filthy, &c.*; both in a proper and in a tropical sense]. (K.) And الْجَبِيْبُ and الْجَبِيْبُ and هُوَ دَنَسٌ الْمُرُوَّةِ and الازْدَانِ † [*He is foul in character, conduct, or the like*]. (A.)

دَنْسٌ; and its pl. مَدَانِسُ: see دَنْسٌ.

دَنسُ : sco : مَدَانِيسُ

**دنف**

1. دَنَفَ (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. َ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. دَنْفٌ; (M, Mṣb;) and اَدْنَفَ; (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) or, accord. to Sb, one does not say دَنَفَ, though they sometimes said دَنْفَ, for he regarded this as a possessive epithet; (M;) said of a sick man, (S, Mgh, K,) *He had a constant, or chronic, disease*: (Mṣb: [see دَنْفَ, below:]) or *he was, or became, heavy*, (S, Mgh, K, TA,) *by reason of disease*, (Mgh, TA,) *and near to death*, (Mgh,) or *at the point of death*: (TA:) or *he became emaciated by disease so as to be at the point of death*. (M.)—And [hence,] دَنَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ, and اَدْنَفَتِ, † *The sun was near*

to setting, and became yellow. (S, K, TA.) —  
 And دَنَفَ الْأَمْرُ † *The thing, or event, was, or  
 became, near (K, TA) to passing. (TA.)*

4. ادنف: see 1, in two places. = ادنفه, said of a disease, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *It rendered him constantly, or chronically, ill; or gave to him constantly:* (Mṣb:) *or it rendered him heavy [so that he was near to death, or at the point of death: see 1]:* (S, Mgh, K:) *or, said of God, He caused him to become emaciated by disease so as to be at the point of death.* (M.) Thus the verb is trans. as well as intrans. (S, Mṣb.) — And ادنف الامر ↑ *I caused the thing, or event, to be near, or brought it near,* (K, TA,) *to passing.* (TA.)

دَنَفٌ *A constant, or chronic, disease; (S, M, K;)* such as infects, or pervades, the person or the inside: or, as some say, any disease, whatever it be. (M.) = Also, (S, M, K,) and دَنَفٌ (S, M, Mṣb, K,) the latter held by Sb to be a possessive epithet, as he disallowed the verb دَنَفَ (M, A man having a constant, or chronic, disease; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) such as infects, or pervades, his person or his inside: or, accord. to some, having any disease: or emaciated by disease so as to be at the point of death: and مُدَنَفٌ and مُدَنَفٌ signify the same: (M:) or these two signify rendered heavy by disease [so as to be near to death, or at the point of death: see 1]: (S, Mgh, K:) [and Freytag adds دَانَفٌ, explained as meaning “interitui obnoxius,” as from the Ḥam; in which I only find (p. 624) authority for دَنَفٌ, signifying *being at the point of death or destruction*:] دَنَفٌ is used alike as masc. (Fr, T, S, M, K) and fem. (S, M, K) and sing. (Fr, T, S, M, K) and dual (S, M) and pl., (Fr, T, S, M, K,) as though it were an inf. n. used as an epithet: (M:) but if you say دَنَفٌ, you vary it for the fem. and dual and pl., (T,\* S, M, K,) saying اِمْرَأَةٌ دِنَفَةٌ (S, M,) &c., (S,) i. e., saying also رَجُلَانِ دِنَفَانِ (TA,) and قَوْمٌ اُدْنَفَانِ (M,) or رَجَالٌ اُدْنَفَانِ (TA:) and sometimes دَنَفٌ has a dual form and a pl.; (K;) [i. e.] one may say اِخْوَتُكَ اُدْنَفَانِ and اُخْوَاكَ دِنَفَانِ (Fr, T.) — Applied to the sun, it means † *Near to setting*, (M, TA,) and (TA) *becoming yellow*. (T, TA.) So in the saying (of El-'Ajjāj, T, TA),

\* وَالشَّمْسُ قَدْ كَادَتْ تَكُونُ دَنًا \*  
‡ [And the sun had almost become near to setting,  
and to turning yellow]. (T, M, T.A.) [See Q. 2  
in art. **ج.حلف**.]

دَنْفُ : see دَنْفُ, in two places.

دَانِفُ: }  
مُدْنَفُ: } see دَنْفُ.  
مُدْنَفُ: }

**دَنَقِّ**

1. دَتَقَ, aor. <sup>2</sup> and <sub>2</sub>, inf. n. دُنُوقٌ, *He pursued small, little, or minute, things.* (JK, Ibn-'Abbād,