

to the female, but ضَبْع only, and it seems that J has mentioned ضَبْعَانَة as applied to the female from his having supposed ضَبْعَانَات to be pl. of ضَبْعَانَة, whereas it is pl. of ضَبْعَان, being like جَمَالَات and رَجَالَات: (IB in a marginal note in one of my copies of the §:) but some say that ضَبْع or ضَبْع is applied to the male; and the female is termed ضَبْعَة, thus with a quiescent letter: (Msb:) or, accord. to Ibn-'Abbād, the female is termed ضَبْعَة, and its pl. [or rather the coll. gen. n.] is ضَبْع; (O, K;) or ضَبْعَة is not allowable: (S, K:) the pl. of ضَبْع or ضَبْع is ضَبْع (K,) a pl. of pauc., (TA,) and ضَبَاع (K,) or the former is pl. of ضَبْع (Msb,) and the latter is pl. of ضَبْع (Mgh, Msb,) and is of the male and of the female, (S, K,) and ضَبْع (K,) as though this were pl. of ضَبَاع (AAF, TA,) and ضَبْع [a contraction of ضَبْع] (K) and ضَبْعَات and ضَبُوعَة (TA [in which it is indicated that this last is pl. of ضَبْع]) and [quasi-pl. n.] مَضْبَعَة. (O, K.) One says أَمْدَرُ ضَبْعَان, [in the CK, erroneously, ضَبْعَان,] meaning, [A male hyena] inflated in the sides, big in the belly: or, accord. to some, whose sides are defiled with earth, or dust.

(S.) And سَيْلٌ جَارُ الضَّبْعِ A torrent that draws forth the ضَبْع from its den; (O, K; in the CK, جَارُ الضَّبْع; hence meaning † a torrent produced by vehement rain. (TA.) And دَلَجَةُ الضَّبْعِ [The night-journeying of the hyena]; because the ضَبْع goes round about until midnight. (O, K.) And مَا يَخْفَى ذَلِكَ عَلَى الضَّبْعِ [That is not unapparent to the hyena]: because the ضَبْع is deemed stupid. (TA.) أَصْحَقُّ مِنَ الضَّبْعِ [More stupid than the hyena] is a prov. (Meyd.) And أَكَلَتْهُمْ الضَّبْعُ † [The hyena devoured them] is said of such as are held in mean estimation. (TA.) [But this may be otherwise rendered, as will be seen from what follows.] The saying of a poet,

• تَفَرَّقَتْ غَنَمِي يَوْمًا فَقُلْتُ لَهَا •
• يَا رَبِّ سَلِّطْ عَلَيْهَا الذِّئْبَ وَالضَّبْعَا •

[My sheep, or goats, dispersed themselves, one day, and I said in relation to them, O my Lord, set upon them the wolf and the hyena], is said to mean an imprecation, that the wolf might kill the living of them, and the hyena devour the dead of them: or, as some say, it means that the speaker prayed for their safety; because, when both fall upon the sheep, or goats, each of them is diverted from the sheep, or goats, by the other; and thus means the saying, اللَّهُمَّ ضَبْعَا وَذَيْبَا [O God, send a hyena and a wolf]: but the more probable meaning of the poet is an imprecation, the consequence of his anger and fatigue; and the word سَلِّطْ imports a notification of this meaning. (IB, TA.) — [The pl.] الضَّبَاع is applied to † Numerous stars below بَنَاتُ نَعَشٍ (O, K;) or [the stars β, γ, δ, and μ, of Bootes; i. e.] the star upon the head, and that upon [each of] the

shoulders, and that upon the club, of العَوَاء: and the name of أَوْلَادُ الضَّبَاع is given to [The stars θ, ι, κ, and λ, app. with some other faint stars around these, of Bootes; i. e.] the stars upon the left hand and fore arm, and what surround the hand, of the faint stars, of العَوَاء. (Kzw.) — الضَّبْع also signifies † The year of drought or sterility or dearth; (S, IATH, O, Msb, K, TA;) that is destructive; severe: of the fem. gender. (TA.) So in a verse cited in art. أَمَّا [voce أَمَّا, and again, with a variation, voce إِمَّا]. (S, O. [But it is here said in the TA that الضَّبْع in this instance means the animal of prey thus called.]) [Hence also,] it is related in a trad. of Abou-Dharr, that a man said, يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَكَلَتْنَا الضَّبْعُ † [O Apostle of God, the year of drought has consumed us]: and he prayed for them. (TA.) [See also two other exs. voce ذَنْبٌ.] — Also † Hunger. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, TA.) — And † Evil, or mischief. (TA.) El-'Okeyleeyeh said, "When a man whose evil, or mischief, we feared removed from us, we used to light a fire behind him:" and being asked "Why?" she said, لِيَتَحَوَّلَ ضَبْعُهُ مَعَهُ, i. e. † In order that his evil, or mischief, might go away with him. (IAqr, TA.)

ضَبْعَة A she-camel desiring [vehemently (see 1, last sentence,)] the stallion; (Lth, K;) as also مَضْبَعَة: (L, TA:) pl., accord. to the copies of the K, ضَبَاعِي and ضَبَاعِي; but in the L, ضَبَاعِي and ضَبَاعِي: (TA:) and sometimes it is used in relation to women. (K.)

ضَبْعَان; and its fem., with ة: see ضَبْع, in three places.

ضَابِع A she-camel stretching forth her arms (S, K, i. e. أَعْضَادَهَا, S) in going along: (S, K:) or lifting her foot towards her arm in going along: so accord. to an explanation by Aṣ of the former of the two following pls.: (TA:) the pl. is ضَوَابِع (Lth, Aṣ, TA) and ضَبْع. (TA.) And A horse that runs vehemently; (O, K, TA;) like ضَابِع, of which the pl. is ضَوَابِع: (TA:) or that runs much: (Lth, O, TA:) or that bends his hoof towards his arm: (TA:) or that inclines towards (lit. follows) one of his sides, and bends his neck. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

أَضْبَع i. q. أَعْضَب [q. v.]; formed from the latter by transposition. (TA.)

مَضْبَعَة The portion of flesh that is beneath the armpit, in the fore part. (O, K.) — See also ضَبْع [of which it is a quasi-pl. n.].

ضَبْعَة: see مَضْبَعَة.

مَضْبَعَة A she-camel whose breast is prominent and whose arms recede. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

حِمَارٌ مَضْبُوعٌ An ass devoured by the ضَبْع [or hyena]: (O, K;) or [an ass which may the hyena devour, for] accord. to some it means an imprecation that the ضَبْع may devour him. (TA.)

ضبن

1. ضَبْنَة, aor. َ, inf. n. ضَبْنٌ, He put him, or it, (i. e. a man, or another thing,) above his ضَبْن [q. v.]. (TA.) [See also what next follows.]

4. اِضْبَنْهُ He put it in his ضَبْن (S, K, TA,) or on his ضَبْن; (TA;) or he took it beneath his ضَبْن, i. e. his حَضْن [or the part between his armpit and flank]: (A'Obeid, TA:) and اِضْبَنْهُ signifies the same. (S, K, TA.) — And He straitened him, or it, (K, TA,) by putting him, or it, beneath his side. (TA.)

8. اِضْبَنْهُ: see 4. — Also He took him, or it, with his hand, and raised him, or it, to a little above his navel. (TA.)

ضَبْن The part between the armpit and the حَضْن [or flank]; (S, K, TA;) or the حَضْن [which generally means as above]; (A'Obeid, TA;) [or] the part, of the side, between the armpit and the حَضْن [which is here evidently used as syn. with حَضْن]: (S:) or the armpit [itself]: so says Ibn-El-Faraj: like ضَبْر: (TA in art. ضَبْر:) or the armpit and the part next to it: or the uppermost part of the side: or the part beneath the حَضْن [or flank] and beneath the armpit: or the part between the حَاصِرَة [or flank] and the head [or crest] of the hip. (TA.) — [Hence,] † A side of a road: one says, أَخَذَ فِي ضَبْنٍ مِّنْ أَضْبَانِ † He took a side of the road: pl. أَضْبَان. (TA.) — And هُوَ فِي ضَبْنٍ فَلَانٍ means † He is in the quarter, or protection, of such a one; as also † فِي ضَبْنَتِهِ. (TA.) — [The pl.] أَضْبَانٌ signifies also † The narrow places (مَضَابِق) of the جَبَل [an evident mistranscription for جَبَل i. e. mountain]. (TA.) — And † Places abounding with beasts of prey: (K, TA:) sing. ضَبْن. (TA.) — And الضَّبْنُ signifies † That [place, or ground,] which renders people impotent, or helpless, to dig it. (K.)

ضَبْن Deficiency, or a falling short. (K, TA.)

مَكَانٌ ضَبْنٌ A narrow place. (S.)

ضَبْنَة and ضَبْنَة: see what next follows.

ضَبْنَة and ضَبْنَة (S, K) and ضَبْنَة and ضَبْنَة (K) The household, or family, (S, K, TA,) of a man, (S,) and [his] relations, or servants, or other dependents: (TA:) or the cattle, and household, or family, that are under one's authority, and which he minds, or to which he attends, and the maintenance whereof is incumbent on him. (IAth, TA.) And A travelling-companion, or travelling-companions, in whom is no profit, or advantage, (K, TA,) being only such as he who travels with him, or them, has the burden of supporting. (TA.) — See also ضَبْن.

ضَبْنَة: see the next preceding paragraph.

ضَبَانَة [app. ضَبَانَة, like بَطَانَة, which is one of its syns.,] A man's particular, or special, intimates, friends, or associates, and his aiders, or assistants, and kinsfolk. (TA.)