

thing and (إلى); to repel, drive away, avert (with acc. and ب). دَفَعَ n.a. The act of prohibiting, prevention; لَوْلَا دَفَعَ إِلَهُ النَّاسَ 2 v. 252, "Unless God (had set) men to hinder one another;" The noun of action is here used instead of the verb, and governs the subject in the gen. and the object in the accus. case; D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 166. دَافِعٌ part. act. One who averts.—دَافِعٌ III. (with عَنْ) To defend.

دَافِقٌ aor. o. and i. To pour forth (water). دَافِقٌ part. act. That which pours forth or is poured forth.

دَكَّ aor. o. To pound into dust. دَكٌّ Powder, a level bank of sand; دَكَا Into powder. دَكَّةٌ Level sand. دَكَاةٌ (2nd declension) D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 402, A flat mound of earth or dust.

دَكَرَ see دَكَّرَ. دَكَّرَ VIII. f. of دَكَرَ for دَكَّرَ D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 222. مَدَكَّرَ part. act. see دَكَّرَ.

دَلَّ aor. o. To show, point out, guide (with acc. of pers. and عَلَى of thing). دَلِيلٌ A proof, a means of showing (with عَلَى), as جَعَلْنَا الشَّمْسَ دَلِيلًا 25 v. 47, "We made the sun to be a means of showing it—the shadow."

دَلَّكَ To rub, to incline downwards from the meridian (the sun). دَلَّكَ n.a. The declining of the sun from the meridian.

دَلَّ aor. o. To let down a bucket into a well. دَلٌّ comm. gend. A bucket.—دَلَّى II. To occasion a fall (with acc. of pers. and ب).—دَلَّى IV. To let down, offer as a bribe (with ب of thing offered and إِلَى of pers.).—دَلَّى V. To approach closely.

دَمَّ for دَمَرٌ v. infra.

دَمَّمَ quadrilateral verb, To plaster over, obliterate,

rate, destroy (with عَلَى of pers. and ب); Original root دَمَّ To plaster.

دَمَرٌ aor. o. To destroy.—دَمَرٌ II. same as دَمَرٌ (with acc. also with عَلَى). تَدْمِيرٌ n.a. Destruction; فَدَمَرْنَاهَا تَدْمِيرًا 17 v. 17, "Then we destroyed it with an utter destruction."

دَمَعٌ aor. a. To shed tears. دَمْعٌ n.a. A tear; used with a plural signification, Tears.

دَمَغٌ aor. a. and o. To wound the brain; hence, to destroy.

دَمٌ for دَمَوٌ; Plur. دِمَاءٌ Blood; the hamza here takes the place of final و, the word therefore retains the tanween; D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 113 and 402; لَا تَسْفِكُونَ دِمَاءَكُمْ 2 v. 78, "Ye shall not shed your blood," meaning "the blood of one another."

دِينَارٌ from the Persian دِنَار, or more probably from the Greek δηνάριον, A gold coin, a ducat.

دَانٍ aor. o. To be near or low, to draw near. دَانٍ for دَانِيٌّ, Fem. دَانِيَّةٌ part. act. That which is near at hand or low, like fruit hanging low and near at hand, as at 69 v. 22. أَدْنَى for أَدْنَى, Fem. دُنْيَا for دُنْيَى D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 110, 111, and 403, comp. and superl. form, Viler, worse, less, easier; as it were, more ready to hand, nearer, nearest; الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا "The present life," as being nearer or perhaps viler; فِي أَدْنَى الْأَرْضِ 30 v. 2, "In the nearest parts of the earth;" where is not decided, but it seems probable that the Victory spoken of in the text took place either in Syria or the Holy Land, possibly at Jerusalem; at 33 v. 59 أَدْنَى may be rendered "More convenient or suitable;" at 58 v. 8, "fewer;" and at 73 v. 20, "very near," or "somewhat less;" at 7 v. 168 it is used with an ellipse of the word