

مُدْحَاة (mentioned in this art. in the K): see art. دحو.

الْمُدْحِيَّات: see داح, in art. دحو.

دخدر

Q. 1. دَخْدَر. *He gilded an earring*: (K:) from the noun following. (TA.)

دَخْدَرٌ *A white, (S, K,) or black, (K,) garment, or piece of cloth, (S, K,) which is laid up, or preserved [in a chest, or wardrobe, whence its name]: (S:) an arabicized word, originally دَخْت دَار, (S, K,) which is Persian, and means دُو تَخْت, i. e. دُو تَخْت. (S.) [Golius, app. misled by the words اصل تخت دار است, in the KL of Ibn-Maaroof, probably corrupted in the copy of that work used by him, adds to the explanation "pannus albus" &c., as from the work above mentioned, "qui throno Regis Persici quondam insterni solebat: inprimis Darii."] — Also *Gold*; (K:) because preserved in chests. (TA.)*

دخر

1. دَخَر, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٤; (Mṣb, K;) and دَخِر, aor. ٤; (K;) inf. n. of the former, دَخُور, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) and (of the latter, TA) دَخَر; (K, TA; in the CK دَخَر;) *He was, or became, abject, mean, contemptible, or despicable.* (S, A, Mṣb, K.)

4. ادخره *He (God, A, or a man, Mṣb) rendered him abject, mean, contemptible, or despicable.* (S, A, Mṣb, K.)

8. ادخر: see art. دخر.

دَاخِر, applied to a man, *Abject, mean, contemptible, or despicable.* (S, TA.)

مُدْخِر: see art. دخر.

دخرص

دِخْرِص, and with ٤: see what follows.

دِخْرِصَةٌ (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and دِخْرِص, (TA voce دِخْرِص, or دِخْرِص and دِخْرِصَة, (AA, TA,) or the last two are sometimes used, (Mgh,) and are dial. vars. of the first, (Mṣb,) [A gore] of a shirt, (S, Mgh, TA,) and of a coat of mail, (TA,) or [any] garment; (Mṣb;) *a piece with which it is widened; (Mgh;) that with which the body thereof is joined together to widen it; (TA;) i. q. دِخْرِص, (K,) which is a dial. var.; (TA;) arabicized, (Lth, T, Mṣb,) from دِخْرِص, (Lth, K voce دِخْرِص, which is Persian; (Lth;) called by the Arabs [in their proper language] بَنِيْقَة [q. v.]: (A 'Obeyd, IAqr, Mṣb, TA:) or, as some say, Arabic: (Mṣb:) pl. دِخْرِص. (AA, S, Mgh, Mṣb.)*

دخل

1. دَخَلَ, (S, K, &c.) aor. ٤, (TA,) inf. n. دُخُول (S, Mṣb, K) and مَدْخَل (S, K,) *He, or*

it, entered; or went, came, passed, or got, in; contr. of خَرَج; (K;) as also دَاخَلَ, of the measure افْتَعَلَ, and اندخل, (S, K,) this last occurring in poetry, but not chaste, (S,) and تدخّل, (K,) or this signifies it (a thing) entered by little and little. (S, O.) You say, دَخَلْتُ مَدْخَلًا حَسَنًا [like دُخُولًا حَسَنًا I entered with a good entering]. (S.) And دَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ (S) or الدَّارَ, i. e. [I entered the house, or] I became within the house, and the like, (Mṣb,) correctly meaning اِنْتَبَهتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ &c., or فِي الْبَيْتِ &c., i. e. I entered into the house, &c., the prep. being suppressed, and the noun put in the accus. case after the manner of an objective complement: for nouns of place are of two kinds, vague and definite; the vague being such as the six relative locations, خَلْفَ, and قُدَّامَ, and تَحْتَ, and فَوْقَ, and شِمَالًا, and يَمِينًا, and the like, such as أَمَامَ, and وَرَاءَ, and أَعْلَى, and أَسْفَلَ, and عِنْدَ, and لَدُنْ, and وَسَطَ in the sense of بَيْنَ, and قِبَالَةَ, all which, and similar nouns of place, may become adverbs, because indefinite; for dost thou not see that what is خَلْفَ to thee may be قُدَّامَ to another? but that which is definite, having make, and corporeal substance, and tracts that comprehend it, as a mountain and a valley and a market and a house and a mosque, the noun signifying such a thing cannot become an adverb; for you may not say, قَعَدْتُ الدَّارَ, nor قُمْتُ الْوَادِي, nor نِمْتُ الْجَبَلَ, nor صَلَّيْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ; the phrases of this kind that occur being instances of the suppression of a prep.; as دَخَلْتُ الْبَيْتَ, and نَزَلْتُ الْوَادِي, and صَعَدْتُ الْجَبَلَ, (S, O, TA.) You say also, دَخَلْتُ عَلَى زَيْدٍ الدَّارَ, meaning I entered the house after Zeyd, he being in it. (Mṣb.) [And simply دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ He came in upon him: and also he came upon him; i. e. invaded him.] And دَخَلَ بِأَمْرَاتِهِ, (Mṣb, TA,) and دُخُولٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) [like عُلْيَا, (MA,) inf. n. دُخُولٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) (see أَهْلٌ), i. e. † He went in to his wife or woman,] is a metonymical phrase, denoting الْجَمَاعَ, (Mṣb, TA,) i. e. الْوَطْءَ, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) whether it be such as is allowed by the law or such as is forbidden, (Mgh,) generally such as is lawful. (Mṣb, TA.) [See what is said in explanation of the term خَلْوَةٌ in the first paragraph of art. خلو.] And دَخَلَ بَعْضُهُ فِي بَعْضٍ [q. v.]. (TA in art. قصر, &c.) [For ex.,] you say, دَخَلَ بَعْضُ النُّجُومِ فِي بَعْضٍ [The stars became confused together]. (Mgh and TA in art. شك: in the former coupled with اِخْتَلَطَتْ.) And دَخَلَ فِيهِمْ [He entered among them, so as to become a member of their community, confraternity, party, sect, or the like;] said of a stranger. (K.) [And دَخَلَ فِي طَاعَتِهِ: see طَاعَ, in art. طوع.] When دَخَلَ is said of income, or revenue, [meaning It came in, accrued, or was received,] the aor. is as above, and the inf. n. دُخُلٌ: (Mṣb:) and you say, يَدْخُلُ عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ [It comes in, or accrues, to the man].

(Mṣb, K.) دَخَلَ بِهِ [lit. He entered with him, or it]: see 4. — [Hence, دَخَلَ فِيهِ meaning † It became included, comprehended, or comprised, in it. And hence,] دَخَلَ فِي دِينِ الْإِسْلَامِ [He entered within the pale of the religion of El-Islām; he entered the communion of that religion; he entered into, embraced, or became a proselyte to, that religion]. (Mṣb in art. سلم, &c. [See Kur ex. 2.]) And دَخَلَ فِي الْأَمْرِ, inf. n. دُخُولٌ, † He entered upon, began, or commenced, the affair. (Mṣb.) [And دَخَلَ فِي أَمْرِ غَيْرِهِ, and تدخّل, and † تداخّل, and † He entered into, or mixed himself in, another's affair, and another's affairs.] — [Hence also, دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ said of night, &c., It came upon him, or invaded him. And said of a word, such as a prep. &c., It was, or became, prefixed to it, preposed to it, or put before it.] — [Dَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ seems (from an instance in art. بضع in the K) to mean † An evil opinion of him entered my mind; from دَخَلَ as signifying "a thing that induces doubt, or suspicion, or evil opinion."] = دُخِلَ, (S, K,) like عُنِيَ; (K;) and دَخَلَ, aor. ٤; inf. n. [of the former] دُخُلٌ and [of the latter] دَخَلٌ; (K;) † He had an unsoundness (دَخَلٌ, S, K, i. e. فَسَادٌ, K) in his intellect, (S, K,) or in his body, (K,) or in his grounds of pretension to respect. (TA in explanation of the former verb.) And دَخَلَ أَمْرُهُ, aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. دُخُلٌ, (TA,) † His affair, or case, or state, was, or became, intrinsically bad or corrupt or unsound. (K.) — دَخَلَ الطَّعَامُ The corn, or food, became eaten by worms or the like. (JK.) — دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ † He was led into a mistake, or an error, respecting a thing, without knowing it, by his having preconceived it. (Mṣb.)

2. دَخَلَ, inf. n. تَدْخِيلٌ, *He put dates into a دَخْلَة* [q. v.]. (TA.) [In the present day, دَخْلَة is used in the first of the senses assigned below to دَاخَلَهُ; but for this I have not found any classical authority.]

3. مُدَاخَلَةٌ [inf. n. of داخَلَ] signifies The entering [with another] into a place: or † into an affair. (KL.) You say, دَاخَلَهُ فِي أُمُورِهِ † [He entered with him into, or mixed with him in, his affairs]. (JK, S.) And دَاخَلَهُمْ [alone † He entered with them into, or mixed with them in, their affairs: he mixed with them in familiar, or social, intercourse: he conversed with them; or was, or became, intimate with them]. (Lh, TA in the present art. and in art. خلط. [See 3 in art. خلط.]) And دَاخَلَهُ فَسَادٌ أَوْ جُذْمٌ † [Unsoundness in intellect, or body, infected him, as though commingling with him; like خَالَطَهُ]. (K.) دَاخَلَ [also is an inf. n. of داخَلَ]: see 6, in two places. — [See also دَاخَلَ below.]

4. مَدْخَلٌ, inf. n. دُخَالٌ and مَدْخَلٌ, (S, K,) *He made, or caused, him, or it, to enter; or to go, come, pass, or get, in; he put in, inserted, brought in, or introduced, him, or it; as also دَخَلَ بِهِ [lit. he entered with him, or it], (K, TA,) inf. n. دُخُولٌ. (TA.) You say, دَخَلْتُ*