

سِرْنَا, or perhaps *فى* is omitted by inadvertence. (TA in art. نَحَب.)

دَابَّ (T, S, M, A, K) and دَابَّ (S, M, K) [both originally inf. ns. of 1: and hence,] † *A custom, manner, habit, or wont*: (A'Obeid, T, S, M, K:) *an affair, a business, or a concern*: (Zj, T, S, A, K:) and *a case, state, or condition*: (Zj, T, S, A, K:) and *a deed, or work*.

(A.) You say, هَذَا دَابُّكَ † This is [thy custom, &c.]: thy affair, business, or concern: or thy case, state, or condition: and thy deed, or work.

(A.) Zj says that كَدَابُ آلِ فِرْعَوْنَ [in the Kur iii. 9 &c.] means, accord. to the lexicologists, † *Like the case of the people of Pharaoh*: but in his opinion, *like the striving, labouring, or toiling, of the people of Pharaoh in their unbelief, and their leaguings together and aiding one another against Moses*. (T.)

دَابَّ: see the next preceding paragraph.

دَبَّ: see دَابَّ.

رَجُلٌ دَوَّوبٌ عَلَى شَيْءٍ [A man who strives, labours, toils, or exerts himself, and wears himself, or who holds on, or continues, with energy, to do a thing]. (M.)

دَانَب (TA, and so in a copy of the S,) and دَنْب (TA, and so in two copies of the S,) *Striving, labouring, toiling, or exerting himself, and wearying himself, in his work* [&c.: or *holding on, or continuing, therein*: see the verb]. (S, TA.) — [Hence,] تَيْلَّةٌ دَانِبَةٌ [A hard, fatiguing, or continuous, night-journey]. (M and K in art. مَرَس.) — And الدَّائِبَانِ † *The night and the day*; (S, A, K;) which [are so called because they] hold on their course (يَدَّابَانِ) in their alternating. (TA.)

دَال

1. دَال, aor. َ, inf. n. دَال (S, M, K) and دَال (K) [perhaps a mistake for the next, which is well known but not mentioned in the K, but see دَال,] and دَال (S, M) and دَال (M, K,) *He walked, or went, in a weak manner*, (M, K,) and *with haste*: (M:) or *he ran with short steps*: (M, K:) or *he walked, or went, in a brisk, or sprightly, manner*: (K:) or *he walked, or went, as though labouring in his gait, by reason of briskness, or sprightliness*: (M:) [or *he went along by little and little, stealthily, lest he should make a sound to be heard*: for] دَال is syn. with خَتَلَ: or, accord. to AZ, it signifies the walking, or going, in a manner resembling that which is termed خَتَلَ; and in the manner of him who is heavily burdened, or overburdened: and Aq, in describing the manner in which horses go, explains دَال as signifying the walking, or going, with short steps, and in an unusual manner, as though heavily burdened, or overburdened. (S.) [See also دَال.] — [Hence, app.,] دَالٌ لَهُ, aor. as above, inf. n. دَال and دَال, *He deceived, deluded, beguiled, circumvented, or outwitted, him*; syn. خَتَلَهُ (M, K:) [and دَالٌ signifies the

same: or *he practised with him mutual deceit, delusion, &c.*: for] مُدَالَّةٌ is syn. with مُخَاتَلَةٌ; and sometimes it is with a quick pace: (AA, T, K:) you say, دَالْتُهُ and دَالْتُهُ: (AA, T, TA:) and الذِّئْبُ يَدَالُ لِلْغَزَالِ لِأَكْلِهِ i. e. يَخْتَلُهُ [The wolf deceives, &c., the gazelle, or young gazelle, that he may eat him]. (AZ, T, TA.)

3: see the last sentence of the paragraph above.

دَالٌ } see the next paragraph, in four places.
دَوَّلٌ }

دَوَّلٌ, and sometimes it is pronounced دَوَّلٌ, The jackal, as also دَالَانٌ and دَالٌ: and the wolf: and a certain small animal resembling what is called اِبْنُ عَرَسٍ [the weasel]: (K accord. to the TA: [accord. to the CK, and app. most MS. copies of the K, دَالٌ has the last two significations, and not the first signification: but this is inconsistent with what follows the last signification in the K, as it would require us to read that الدَّالُّ, instead of الدَّيْلُ, which is well known as the correct form, is the name of the father of a certain tribe:]) دَوَّلٌ has the last of these significations: (T, S:) or it signifies a certain small animal resembling the fox; and this is well known: and accord. to Kr. دَوَّلٌ signifies a certain small animal; but this is not known: and accord. to him also, دَالَانٌ, with fet-h to the ى, signifies the wolf; (M:) as also دَالَانٌ; (TA:) or so دَالَانٌ and دَالَانٌ; and also the jackal. (Lth in art. دَال.) دَوَّلٌ is the only instance of the measure فَعْلٌ (S, K) known to Ahmad Ibn-Yahya, (S,) i. e. Th: (TA:) but there are several other instances: (MF, TA:) [one of these is رُبْمٌ, or الرُّبْمُ].

دَالَانٌ and دَالَانٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

دَوَّلٌ A calamity, or misfortune: (S, M, O, K:) pl. دَوَالٍ. (S.) And Confusion. (K.) You say, وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ فِى دَوَّلٍ The people, or party, fell into confusion in respect of their case or affairs. (S.)

دَوَّلٌ [That runs in the manner termed دَوَّلٌ, inf. n. of 1,] is [an epithet] from الدَّالَان [i. e. الدَّالَان, which signifies a kind of running, as also دَالِينٌ and دَالِيلٌ [i. e. دَالِينٌ and دَالِيلٌ, pls. of دَالَانٌ; the latter irreg., like دَوَالٍ pl. of دَوَّلٌ, q. v.]. (Ham p. 458.) [See also دَوَّلٌ.]

دَالِينٌ and دَالِيلٌ: see what next precedes.

دَاو

1. دَاو, first pers. دَاوْتُ, aor. يَدَاوِي, inf. n. دَاو: see 1 in the next art.

دَاى

1. دَاى, and دَاا, aor. يَدَاى, (T, M, K,) inf. n. دَاو, (T, M,) of the former verb, (M,) and دَاو, (T, K,) of the latter verb, (K,) said of a wolf,

(M, K,) [and of a man, as shown below,] *He deceived, deluded, beguiled, circumvented, or outwitted, him*. (T, M, K.) You say, دَاَيْتَ لَهُ (S, K,) aor. دَاَاى, inf. n. دَاَاى, *I deceived, deluded, &c., it, namely, a thing*, (S, K,) or *him, namely, a man*; (so in one of my copies of the S;) and so دَاَوْتُ لَهُ (S, M.) And يَدَاى لِلْغَزَالِ The wolf deceives, deludes, &c., the gazelle, or the young gazelle: (S, M:) or *walks, or goes, in the manner of him who deceives, deludes, &c., to the gazelle, or the young gazelle*. (T.)

دَاى and دَاَيْتُ and دَاَيْتُ (M, K,) the last said by IB, on the authority of Aq, to be pl. of [the n. un.] دَاَيْتُ, of the measure فَعُولٌ, [originally دَوُوْنِي,] (TA.) The vertebræ of the كَاهِل [or withers (app. of a camel)] and of the back: or the cartilages of the breast: or the ribs thereof, where it meets the side: (M, K:) or دَاَيْتُ signifies the ribs of [i. e. within] the shoulder-blade, three on either side; (IAq, M, K;) sing. دَاَيْتُ: (M:) or دَاَيْتُ, (T,) or دَاَيْتُ, (S,) signifies the part of the camel against which lies the [piece of wood called] ظَلْفَةُ of the saddle, and which is [often] galled thereby: (T, S:) or دَاَيْتُ is the pl. [or coll. gen. n.] of دَاَيْتُ, and signifies the vertebræ of the withers, in the part between the two shoulder-blades, of the camel, peculiarly; (Lth, T;) and the pl. [of دَاَيْتُ] is دَاَيْتُ: (Lth, T, S:) or the دَاَيْتُ are the vertebræ of the neck: or the vertebræ of the spine: (AO, T:) or the دَاَيْتُ are called the دَاَيْتُ: AZ says that the Arabs knew not the term دَاَيْتُ in relation to the neck, but they knew it in relation to the ribs, as signifying six [ribs] next to the stabbing-place of the camel, three on either side; and this is correct: (T:) [and it is said in the L, in art. جَنَح, that دَاَيْتُ signifies the ribs of the back, of a man, which are called the جَوَانِح, pl. of جَانِحَةٌ, six in number, three on the right and three on the left:] the pl. of دَاَيْتُ [or rather the quasi-pl. n.] is دَاَيْتُ, like as ضَائِنٌ is of ضَائِنٌ, and دَاَيْتُ, (S:) and, accord. to IB, دَاَيْتُ is a pl. of دَاَيْتُ, as mentioned above, meaning the vertebræ of the neck. (TA.)

دَاَيْتُ and its pls. دَاَيْتُ and دَاَيْتُ: see the next preceding paragraph, in seven places.—Hence, (S,) دَاَيْتُ غَرَابٍ [or crow]: (S, M, K:) so called because it alights upon, and pecks, the دَاَيْتُ of the camel that has galls, or sores. (M.) — Also The part, of a bow, upon which the arrow lies: there are two parts of which each is thus called, next to the part of the stave that is held by the hand, above and below. (M.) — دَاَيْتُ [without ى, from the Pers. دَاَيْتُ,] A child's nurse; a woman who has the charge of a child, who takes care of him, and rears, or nourishes, him; (TA in art. حَضَن;) i. q. ظَنَرٌ; both of which words are said by IJ to be chaste Arabic: pl. دَاَيْتُ. (M and TA in art. دَوَى.)

دَاَيْتُ and دَاَيْتُ: see دَاَيْتُ (in the latter part of the paragraph), in art. دَوَا.