

being a forged word; [but see this word;] and *مَرْبَر* being a foreign proper name; (TA;) or, accord. to Sb, the hemzeh in *ضَبَا*, which is with tenween, is augmentative, because it is syn. with *ضَبَا*, which is with the long *ا* and imperfectly decl., for the *ي* cannot be augmentative and the hemzeh radical in the latter; (MF and TA in art. *ضَبَا*;) [a word like *ضَبَا* and *ضَبَا* (which see in art. *ضَبَا*) in most, or as some seem to say in all, of its meanings;] *A certain tree, resembling the سَيَال*, (AZ, O, K,) each of which has its fruit in a *سَفَة* [or *pod*]; it has weak thorns, and grows in the valleys and on the mountains: (AZ, O:) Ed-Deenawaree [i. e. AHn] says, on the authority of some one or more of the Arabs of the desert, of El-Azd, that the *ضَبَا* is a great tree of the kind called *عَصَا*, having a *بَرْمَة* [q. v.] and a *pod* (*عَلْفَة*) [which succeeds the *بَرْمَة*], and many thorns; its pods (*عَلَف*) are intensely red, and its leaves are like those of the [species of acacia called] *سَبَر*. (O.) = Also *A woman that does not menstruate: and that has neither milk nor breast: as also* *ضَبَا*: (K:) or the latter is an epithet applied to a woman in these two senses: (O: [in which the former word, without *ة*, is not mentioned:]) Seer says, in his Expos. of "the Book" of Sb, that *ضَبَا*, like *ضَبَا*, [which belongs to art. *ضَبَا*], is a subst. as well as an epithet, signifying a woman whose breast has not grown forth: and one who has not menstruated: — and also *† A land that has not given growth to anything: (MF, TA:) or* *ضَبَا* signifies as above: and also *† a desert* (*فَلَاة*) having in it no water: (O, K, TA:) or that does not give growth to anything; app. because it has no water. (TA.) [Accord. to those who hold the *ي* to be augmentative,] a woman is thus termed because she resembles men (*لِأَنَّهَا ضَاهَات*) (*الرَّجَال*). (O, TA.)

ضَبَا: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

ضو

R. Q. 1. *ضَوَّوْا*, [inf. n. *ضَوَّاءَ* and *ضَوَّاءَ*, (see the next paragraph,)] They cried out, shouted, or clamoured; first pers. sing. *ضَوَّيْتُ*, the [second] *و* being changed into *ي*. (S, TA.)

ضَوَّ [in the CK erroneously written *ضَوَّاءَ*] *A crying out, shouting, or clamouring; (S, K;) so says Ag, and AZ says the like; (S;) as also* *ضَوَّاءَ* (S, K) and *ضَوَّاءَ*, (TA in art. *ضَوَّ*, [these two there mentioned as inf. ns., on the authority of IKt,]) and *ضَوَّيْتُ*. (K in art. *ضَوَّ*.) One says, *سَمِعْتُ ضَوَّ الْقَوْمِ* [I heard the crying out, shouting, or clamouring, of the people, or party]. (As, AZ, S.)

ضَوَّ and *ضَوَّاءَ* and *ضَوَّاءَ*: see the next preceding paragraph.

ضَوَّ Large, big, or bulky; thick; or large in body; syn. *ضَخْمٌ*, (K, TA,) and *عَظِيمٌ*. (TA.)

ضَوَّ: see what next follows.

ضَوَّ, (K, TA,) in the dim. form, (TA,) *A calamity, or misfortune; (K, TA;) because of its greatness; (TA;) as also* *ضَوَّ*. (K, TA.) — And *A stallion [camel] excited by lust.* (Sgh, K.)

ضَوَّ *A man crying out; shouting, or clamouring; (K and TA in art. *ضَوَّ*;) [in the CK erroneously written *ضَوَّيْتُ*;) like *ضَوَّيْتُ*. (TA in that art.)*

ضوا

1: see 4, in two places.

2: see the next paragraph, in two places. —

One says also, *ضَوَّاهُ* [meaning *I brought to light, made visible, discovered, or revealed, him, or it.* (M, TA.) *A sheep, or goat, belonging to an Arab of the desert strayed; whereupon he said, اللَّهُمَّ ضَوِّهِ عَنِّي* [O God, bring it to light, or discover it]. (A, TA.) = Accord. to Lth, but he is the only authority for it known by AM, (TA,) *ضَوَّاهُ*, inf. n. *تَضَوَّاهُ*, means *He declined, or turned away, from the affair.* (K, TA.)

4. *اضَاءَ*, (M, Mgb, K,) said of a thing, (M,) [as, for instance,] of the moon, (Mgb,) or *اضَاءَتْ*, said of fire (النَّار), (A'Obeyd, S, O,) inf. n. *إِضَاءَةٌ*; (Mgb;) and *ضَاءَ*, (M, Mgb, K,) or *ضَاءَتْ*, (S, O,) aor. *يَضُو*, (M,) or *تَضُو*, (S,) inf. n. *ضَوٌّ* (S, M, O, Mgb, K) and *ضَوَّ*, (S, O, K,) or the latter is a simple subst.; (Mgb;) but the former verb is preferred; (TA;) *It gave light, was light or bright, shone, or shone brightly.* (Mgb, K, TA.) [See also an ex. of *ضَوَّ* the latter verb in a verse cited voce *أَفْق*; and cited here in the TA.] And *أَضَاءَتْ* [I gave light to him]. (M.) = The former verb is also trans.: you say, *أَضَاءَتْهُ النَّارُ* [The fire made it to be light or bright, to shine, or to shine brightly]: (S, O:) and *أَضَاءَتْهُ* and *ضَوَّاهُ* [I made it to give light, to be light or bright, to shine, or to shine brightly]: (M, Mgb, K:) and *ضَوَّاهُ* [I lighted, or illumined, with it (i. e. with a lamp or the like) the house, or chamber, or tent]. (M.) — [Hence,] *أَضَاءَ بَوْلُهُ* *He ejected his urine [so as to make its drops to glisten]; or emitted it and then stopped it; syn. حَذَفَ بِهِ*; (K, TA;) or *حَذَفَ بِهِ*; (so in a copy of the M, as on the authority of Kr;) or, as in the A, *أَذْرَعَ بِهِ*. (TA.) — And they said *مَا أَضَوَّاهُ* [How light, or bright, is it!]. (S voce *أُظْلِمَ* [q. v.]) — And *اضَاءَ* signifies also *أَصَابَ ضَوًّا* [He saw (lit. lighted on, or found,) light, or brightness]. (T voce *أُظْلِمَ* [q. v.])

5. *تَضَوَّ* *He stood in the dark to see people by the light of their fire, (AZ, K, TA,) without their seeing him.* (AZ, TA.) And *تَضَوَّ امْرَأَةً* [He

stood in the dark to see a woman by the light of her fire, without her seeing him]. (TA.)

10. *اسْتَضَّاهُ* [I sought to obtain light by means of it; I made use of it for light]. (M, K.) *لَا تَسْتَضِيُوا بِنَارِ أَهْلِ الشَّرِكِ* [lit. Seek not ye to obtain light by means of the fire of the people of belief in a plurality of gods], (O, K,) a saying of the Prophet, (O,) means *† seek not ye counsel, or advice, of the believers in a plurality of gods, in affairs: (O, K:) because he whose affair is confused and dubious to him is as though he were in darkness.* (O.)

ضَوَّ and *ضَوَّ* and *ضِيَاءٌ* (S, M, O, K) and *ضَوَّ*, (M, K,) the last of which is [erroneously] written in the L *ضَوَّ*, (TA,) signify the same, (S, M, O, K,) i. e. *Light*, syn. *نُورٌ*, (K, TA,) accord. to the leading lexicologists; but see what follows: (TA:) and *ضَوَّ* is an inf. n. of *ضَاءَ*, (S, M, O, Mgb, K,) and so is *ضَوَّ*, (S, O, K,) or this is a simple subst. from *ضَاءَ*, and so is *ضِيَاءٌ*, which is also, sometimes, written *ضِيَاءٌ*, from *اضَاءَ* as syn. with *ضَاءَ*: (Mgb:) the pl. of *ضَوَّ* (M, TA) and *ضَوَّ* (M) is *أَضَوَّ*; and *ضِيَاءٌ* is sometimes a pl., (M, TA,) as Zj states it to be: (TA:) some say that *ضَوَّ* has a more intensive signification than *نُورٌ*, and that hence God has likened his direction [the Kur-án] to *النُّور* rather than to *النَّوُّ*; because if it were otherwise, no one had erred: and that hence, also, [in the Kur x. 5,] the sun is termed *ضِيَاءٌ*; and the moon, *نُورٌ*: it is also said that *ضَوَّ* signifies the rays that are diffused by what is termed *نُورٌ*: the káfée Zekeereyá affirms that these two words are syn. by their original application, but that *ضَوَّ* is more forcible accord. to usage: and some say that *النَّوُّ* signifies that [light] which subsists by itself, as [that of] the sun, and fire; and *النُّور*, to that which subsists by some other thing [as does the light of the moon]. (MF, TA.)

ضَوَّ: see the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

ضَوَّ: see *ضَوَّ*.

ضِيَاءٌ and *ضِيَاءٌ*: see *ضَوَّ*, in five places.

ضوح

2. *ضَوَّ*: see 2, in two places, in art. *ضوح*.

ضود

ضَادٌ The name of one of the letters of the alphabet. (L, M b, K.) See the letter *ض*.

ضور

1. *ضَارَهُ*, aor. *يَضُورُ*: see *ضَارَهُ*, aor. *يَضِيرُ*, in art. *ضير*.

5. *تَضَوَّرَ* *He writhed by reason of the pain of beating, (M, A, K,) or of hunger: (K:) he cried out and writhed on being beaten, (Lth, S, A,) or*