

or vapour, and dark [with rain]; and [simply] it became dark, or obscure. (TA. [See also 1, first sentence.]) — And ادجنوا They entered into [or upon a time of] much rain. (AAF, K.)

12. ادجوجن: see the next preceding paragraph.

دجن: see 1, second sentence: and see also دجنّة [which has the same, or a similar, signification]. Accord. to Az, it signifies The shade of the clouds in a day of rain. (TA.) — Also Much, or abundant, rain: (AZ, S, Mgh, K:) pl. [of pauc.] اَدَجَان and [of mult.] دَجُون and دَجَان. (K.) You say يَوْمَ دَجْن and دَجْن and يَوْمَ دَجْنَة and يَوْمَ دَجْنَة [app. meaning, accord. to the K, A day of much, or abundant, rain; but it seems to be indicated in the S that the meaning is a day of clouds covering the whole sky, full of moisture, and dark, but containing no rain]: and in like manner one says of the night [app. ثَيْلَة دَجْن and ثَيْلَة دَجْنَة as well as ثَيْلَة دَجْنَة and ثَيْلَة دَجْنَة]: using the latter word both as the complement of a prefixed noun and as an epithet. (AZ, S, K.)

دجنّة: see دجنّة.

دجنّة [or دجنّة?] Rain: so in the phrase دجنّة [or دجنّة?] a day of rain; as also دجنّة [or دجنّة?] (TA.) — See also دجنّة. — Also, (S, K,) in the colours of camels, (S,) The ugliest kind of blackness. (S, K.)

دجن: see the next paragraph, in three places.

دجن (K) and دجنّة (AZ, S, K) and دجنّة (K) Clouds covering the whole sky, full of moisture, and dark, but containing no rain; (AZ, S, K:) pl. دجن [or this is a coll. gen. n. of which دجنّة is the n. un., though said to be syn. with this last, as well as a pl.]: (K:) and darkness; syn. ظلمة: or the first of these words (دجنّة) has this last signification; i. e. ظلمة, or ظلمة; [thus in some copies of the K and in the TA; but in other copies of the K ظلمة only;] and is also without teshdeed; (K:) i. e., it is also written دجنّة, as in the "Book" of Sb: this is explained by Seer [and in the S] as syn. with ظلمة; and, accord. to Sb, its pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] is دجن; but in the S it is said that its pl. is دجنّات, i. e. like صُرْد and دجنّات and دجنّات: (TA: [but in one copy of the S, I find دجنّات and دجنّات; and in another, دجنّ and دجنّات:] and دجنّ is syn. with دجنّ [q. v.]: (K, TA: [in the CK, الدجنّ is erroneously put for الدجنّ; and الدجنّ, which should immediately follow it, is omitted:]) the pl. of دجنّة is دجنّات. (TA.) — دجنّة also signifies The clouds' covering the earth, and being heaped, one upon another, and thick. (K, TA.) — See also دجن, in two places: and see دجنّة.

دجنّة: see the next preceding paragraph.

دجون: see داجن, in two places. — Also †A

ewe or she-goat that does not withhold her udder from the lambs or kids of another. (TA.)

داجنة act. part. n. of 1. Hence, داجنة A rain (مَطَرَة, in two copies of the S مَطَرَة,) over-spreading, or covering, [the earth,] like that which is termed ديمّة [i. e. lasting, or continuous, and still, &c.]. (AZ, S, K. [Freytag has written the word, as on the authority of the K, دجنّة.] And سَكَابَة داجنة (S, Mgh) and مَدَجْنَة (S) A cloud raining (S, Mgh) much, or continually. (S. [Which of these two meanings is intended in the S is not clearly shown.]) — داجن and دجون † A he-camel that irrigates land; or that is used for drawing water upon him for the irrigation of land; syn. سَن [q. v.]: (K:) or that is accustomed to the irrigation of land, or to be used for drawing water upon him for that purpose: (TA:) and مَدَجُونَة applied to a she-camel has this latter signification. (K, TA.) — And داجن (S, Mgh, K) and راجن, and some of the Arabs say داجنة, (ISK, S,) applied to a sheep or goat (شَاة), (ISK, S, Mgh, K,) and a pigeon, (K,) &c., (ISK, S, K,) as, for instance, a camel, (TA,) † That keeps to the houses or tents; (ISK, S, Mgh, K, TA;) domesticated, or familiar, or tame: (ISK, S:) the first (داجن) occurs in a trad. as meaning a sheep or goat home-fed; that is fed by men in their places of abode: (TA:) pl. دَوَاجِن; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K;) applied to sheep or goats and pigeons and the like that keep to the houses or tents; (Mgh; [in which it is added that some say داجنة;]) by El-Karkhee said to be contr. of سائمة; (Mgh;) and applied by Lebeed to dogs used for the chase, (S,) in this instance meaning trained, or taught: (EM p. 164:) or داجن applied to a dog means that keeps to the houses or tents; and so دجون. (TA.)

دجنّة A camel (S) of the colour termed دجنّة: fem. دجنّة. (S, K.)

داجن: see مَدَجْنَة.

شَاة مَدَجَان (K.) — شَاة مَدَجَان A dark night. (K.) — [A sheep or goat, or a ewe or she-goat,] that keeps to the lambs or kids, or is familiar with them, and affects them. (IB, TA.)

داجن: see مَدَجُونَة.

دجو

1. دجو (S, K,) aor. يَدْجُو, (S,) inf. n. دَجُو (S, K) and دَجُو (K) [and app. دَجَا or دَجَى, q. v. infra], It (the night) was, or became, dark; as also دَجَى and دَجَى (S, K) and ادجوى (K:) or, accord. to As, دَجَا, said of the night, is not from the being dark, but signifies it covered everything: and hence, he says, the phrase, مَدَّ دَجَا الإسلام, meaning Since [the religion of] El-Islām became strong, and covered everything; (S;) or became strong, and spread, and covered everything: (TA:) and he also said that دَجَا means It (the night) was, or became, still, or calm; and دَجَى is said to mean the same.

(TA.) — Also It (the hair of a she-goat) was, or became, such that one part thereof overlay another, and it was not loose and sparse. (K.)

— Also, (K,) inf. n. دَجُو, (TA,) It (a garment) was complete, full, or ample; [such as covered the wearer completely;] or long, reaching to the ground. (K.) — And, said of a man, i. q. جَامَع; (K;) as also دَحَا. (K in art. دحو.) You say, دَحَا He compressed her. (IAar, TA.) — دَحَا means † [Their affair, or case,] became in a good, right, or proper, state [upon that ground, or condition: probably from دَحَا said of the night, as meaning "it was, or became, still, or calm"]. (As, TA.) — دَجْ لَا دَجَاكَنَ اللَّهُ [app. Come hither, may God not protect you; if, as is probably the case, from دَحَا said of the night, as meaning "it covered everything;"] is said in chiding the domestic fowl. (TA. [See دَج in art. دج.])

3. داجى (K,) inf. n. مَدَاَجَة, (TA,) He treated another with concealment of enmity; (K and TA in art. دجى;) as though he came to him لَمِي دَجِي, i. e. in darkness; (TA;) or from اَدَجِيَتِ [q. v. infra]. (Har p. 393.) — [Hence,] مَدَاَجَة signifies [also] The treating with gentleness, or blandishment; soothing, coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling; or deceiving, deluding, beguiling, circumventing, or outwitting; or striving, endeavouring, or desiring, to do so: (S, K:) the treating hypocritically: (Har ubi supra:) the coaxing, or wheedling, with comely behaviour or speech, not rendering sincere brotherly affection; or simply the treating with comely behaviour: and the putting [one] off [in the matter of a right, or due], as one does by repeated promises. (TA.) You say, دَاَجِيَتُهُ, meaning I treated him with gentleness, or blandishment; &c.; as though with concealment of enmity. (S.) — Also The preventing, or forbidding, or refusing, in a manner between that of severity and that of laxness. (AA, S, K.)

4: see 1, first sentence. — [Hence,] اَدَجِيَتِ I let down the curtain [of the door] of the chamber. (Har p. 393.)

5: see 1, first sentence, in two places. — [Hence,] تَدَجَى السَّحَابُ The clouds closed together and spread so as to cover the sky. (AHn.)

12. ادجوى: see 1, first sentence.

دَجَة The three fingers [meaning the thumb and first and second fingers] with a mouthful upon [or between] them. (K.) And The mouthful [that is taken with the thumb and first and second fingers]. (TA.) ثَلَاثُ دَجَةٍ يَحِينُنْ دَجَةً إِلَى الغِيْبَانِ وَالْمِنْجَةِ is an enigma of the Arabs of the desert, meaning Three fingers conveying a mouthful to the belly and the anus. (TA.) — A button (T, M, K) of a shirt: (T, K:) pl. دَجَات. (K.) — See also art. دجى.

دَجَا (as written by some) or دَجَى (as written by others) Darkness; (S;) and so دَجِيَّة, of which, in this sense, [as well as in others, mentioned in art. دجى,] دَجَى is also the pl., (S, and