

any manner, or at once, (see 1,) or] with vehemence: pl. دَفَقَات. (Msb.)

دَفَقَةٌ A quantity poured forth or out (Msb) at once, like دَفْعَةٌ (S and K in art. دفع, q. v.) [or] with vehemence; (Msb;) of rain, [i. e. a shower, fall, or storm, as meaning the quantity that falls without intermission,] (S and Msb and K in art. دفع,) and [a gush] of blood, (Msb in that art.) &c.: (S and Msb in that art.): pl. دَفَقَات and دَفَقَات and دَفَقَات. (Msb.) — [Hence,] جَاءَ الْقَوْمُ دَفْقَةً وَاحِدَةً: The party came at once, (S, K, TA,\*) or together. (Msb.)

دَفِقٌ + Quick, swift, or fleet; applied to a he-camel; (JK, S, K;) as also دَفِيقٌ (JK:) and so, applied to a she-camel, دَفِيقَةٌ (JK) and دَفِيقٌ (JK, S, K,) which is likewise applied to a he-camel, (JK, TA,) and دَفِيقٌ (K) and دَفِيقٌ and دَفِيقٌ (JK, TA) and دَفِيقٌ (JK, K) and دَفِيقٌ. (TA.) + A camel going in the manner termed دَفِيقٌ; as also دَفِيقٌ. (K.) + And, applied to a horse, Fleet, or swift; as also دَفِيقٌ: and so, applied to a mare, دَفِيقَةٌ and دَفِيقٌ and دَفِيقٌ. (K.)

دَفِيقٌ: see what next precedes.

دَفِيقٌ: see دَفِيقٌ: and see also what next follows, in two places.

دَفِيقٌ and دَفِيقٌ: A she-camel quick, swift, or fleet, and of generous race: or that has never brought forth. (K, TA.) See also, for the former, دَفِيقٌ, in two places. — مَتَى الدَفِيقُ (K,) and دَفِيقٌ (TA, and so in copies of the S,) the latter on the authority of I'amb, (TA,) said of a man, (S,) + He walked, or went quickly, or swiftly: (S, K:) or he went with slow steps (تَمَشَى), inclining at one time to one side and at another time to another side: or he went with wide steps, (K, TA,) and quickly. (TA.) And يَغْدُو الدَفِيقُ + [He runs quickly: &c.]. (TA.)

دَفِيقٌ, applied to a torrent, (S, O, L, K,) That fills the valley: (S, O:) or that fills the two sides of the valley: (L:) or swift. (K.) — See also دَفِيقٌ.

دَفِيقٌ: see دَفِيقٌ, in three places.

دَفِيقٌ: see دَفِيقٌ, in two places.

دَفِيقٌ [Pouring forth, or out, copiously, or abundantly: or] extensive, and copious, or abundant, rain: applied also [in the former sense] to the mouth of a leathern water-bag: and to a river, or rivulet; and so دَفِيقٌ. (TA.)

دَفِيقٌ [act. part. n. of دَفَقَ: Pouring forth or out, &c.]. دَفِيقٌ خَيْرٌ [May it be pouring forth good] is said in prognostication on the occasion of the pouring forth of the contents of such a thing as a mug. (Lth, TA.) — مَاءٌ دَفِيقٌ means مَدْفُوقٌ [i. e. Water poured forth or out, &c.]; (IKoot, S, Msb, K;) because دَفِيقٌ is trans. [only] accord.

to the generality (K, TA) of the leading lexicologists; (TA;) like مَشْتُومٌ سِرٌّ كَاتِرٌ meaning مَشْتُومٌ (IKoot, S, Msb,) and عَارِبٌ meaning مَعْرُوفٌ, and عَاصِرٌ meaning مَغْضُومٌ, (IKoot, Msb,) after a manner obtaining among the people of El-Hijáz, who change the مَفْعُول into فَاعِل when it is used as an epithet: (Fr, Msb, TA:) or it means دَفِيقٌ [having a pouring forth or out, &c.]; (Mgh, Msb, TA;) accord. to Kh and Sb (TA) and Zj; (Msb, TA;) and in like manner they say that سِرٌّ كَاتِرٌ means دَفِيقٌ: or, accord. to Lth, [i. e.] in the 'Eyn, it means water pouring forth, or out, at once: (TA:) it occurs in the Kur lxxxvi. 6; where دَفِيقٌ is said by Kh and Sb to signify مَدْفُوقٌ [i. e. pouring forth or out]: (Az, TA:) and it [there] means the sperma genitale. (JK.)

دَفِيقٌ: see دَفِيقٌ.

دَفِيقٌ, and its fem. دَفِيقَةٌ: see دَفِيقٌ. — The former is also applied to a pace, or rate of going, as meaning Quick, or swift: (S, K:) or, accord. to AO, it means أَقْصَى الْعَنَقِ [the utmost of the pace called الْعَنَق]. (S, TA. [In my copies of the S, erroneously, الْعَنَق: in the TA without any vowel signs, app. because needless to any but the tyro in Arabic.]) = Also, i. e. the former, A man bowed, or bent, (IAqr, K,) in his back, (IAqr,) by age or grief. (IAqr, K.) — And i. q. أَعْوَجَ [here meaning Oblique]: (Aboo-Málik, K:) applied to a هِلَال [or new moon]: (Aboo-Málik:) Aboo-Málik says that the هِلَال thus termed is better, or more auspicious, than that termed حَاقِنٌ, which means "having its two extremities elevated, and its back decumbent:" and AZ says the like: (TA:) [or] ادْفَقٌ applied to a هِلَال signifies erect (مُتَوِّجٌ [which must here mean nearly, not exactly, erect,] and white, not turning sideways upon one of its two extremities: (K:) [and this also is esteemed more auspicious than that termed حَاقِنٌ, q. v.:] so in the "Nawádir." (TA.) — Also, applied to a camel, (S, K,) and to a mouth, (JK, TA,) Having the teeth standing out, or forwards: (JK, S, K:) or, applied to a camel, having the elbows far apart from the sides. (K. [See also أَرْفَقُ.])

دَفِيقٌ: see دَفِيقٌ.

## دفل

دَفْلٌ: see the following paragraph. = Also i. q. قَطْرَانٌ and زَيْتٌ [both app. here meaning Tar, or liquid pitch]: (K:) or such as is thick: mentioned in this art. by IF, and also as written with ذ. (TA.)

دَفْلِي (T, S, M, K, &c.) accord. to those who make the alif to be a sign of the fem. gender; and دَفْلِي, accord. to those who make that letter to be one of quasi-coordination; used alike as a sing. and a pl.; (S;) and دَفْلٌ; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) [the first of these appellations applied in the present day to The rose-bay, or laurel-bay; oleander,

nerium oleander, rhododendron, or rhododaphne: and also to the common laurel:] a certain tree, (T, M,) or plant, (S, K,) bitter, (T, S, M, K,) very bitter, (TA,) and poisonous, (T,) green, and beautiful in appearance, the blossom of which is beautifully tinged, (M,) called in Persian خَرْزُورَةٌ: (K:) there is a river-kind, and a land-kind: the leaves are like those of the خَبَقَا [or garden-purslane], but more slender; and the branches, or twigs, are long, spreading over the ground; at the leaves are thorns; and it grows in waste places: the river-kind grows upon the banks of rivers; its thorns are unobtrusive, or unapparent; its leaves are like those of the خَلَف [or salix Aegyptia] and of the almond, broad; and the upper part of its stem is thicker than the lower part thereof: (TA:) it is very deadly: its blossom is like the red rose, (K,) very rough (خشن جدًا) [but this I think is a mistranscription for حَسَنٌ جدًا very beautiful], and upon it is a kind of tuft like hair: (TA:) its fruit is like the خَرْثُوب [q. v.]; (K;) having an aperient, or a deobstruent, property; and stuffed with a substance like wool: (TA:) it is good for the mange, or scab, and the itch (حَكَّة), used in the manner of a liniment, (K,) and especially the expressed juice of its leaves; (TA;) and for pain of the knee and the back, (K,) of long duration, (TA,) applied in the manner of a poultice, or plaster; and for expelling fleas and the [insect called] أَرْض, by the sprinkling of a decoction thereof; and the rubbing over with the heart thereof twelve times, after cleansing, is good for removing the [malignant leprosy termed] بَرَص; (K;) and its leaves put upon hard tumours are very beneficial: but it is a poison: [yet] sometimes it is mixed with wine and rue, and given to be drunk, and saves from the poisons of venomous reptiles: the Ra-ees [Ibn-Secnà, or Avicenna,] says that it is perilous by itself, and its blossom, to men, and to horses and the like, and to dogs, but is beneficial when made into a decoction with rue, and drunk: (TA:) IAqr says that the [trees termed] آء and آء and حبر [app. a mistranscription for خَبَر, a species of lote-tree,] are all called دَفْلِي. (T.) AHn says that the زَنْد made from the دَفْلِي is excellent for producing fire: and hence the prov., اِقْدَحْ بِدَفْلِي فِي مَوْجِ نَارٍ شَدِيدٍ بَعْدَ أَوْ أَرْجَ [Endeavour thou to produce fire with wood of the دَفْلِي upon wood of the مَوْج: then tighten afterwards or loosen]: (M:) said when one incites a bad man against another bad man: (M, Meyd:) or, accord. to IAqr, said in relation to a man whom one needs not to press, or importune. (Meyd.)

## دفن

1. دَفَنَهُ (S, M, Msb, K,) aor. ز, (M, Msb, K,) inf. n. دَفْنٌ (M, Msb, TA,) He buried it; interred it; i. e. hid it, concealed it, or covered it, (M, Msb, K, TA,) in the earth, or dust, (TA,) or beneath layers, or strata, of earth, or dust; (Msb;) namely, a thing; (S, Msb;) primarily having for its object a dead body: (M:) and