copy of the T, according to the TT,) an epithet applied to a camel, (T, TA,) signifying الذي يمشى נאַנף (TA) [app. גאָנף, and if so it seems to mean That walks quickly, with short steps: or that makes a sound with his feet, like دبدية see : دبدية but in the TT it is written (5 4; perhaps correctly (¿), creeping and creeping].

1. رُبّ , aor. أو [or -, as will be shown below], (L,) inf. n. دُبّ , (L, K,) [not منط and as in the Lexicons of Golius and Freytag,] He variegated, decorated, embellished, adorned, or ornamented: (L, K:) [and so , inf. n. , occurring in the TA in art. نیش; but app. in an intensive sense.] And [hence,] الأرض, (A, L, Msb,) aor. الأرض, (Msb,) inf. n. as above ; (A, L, Mab ;) and المجاع [but app. in an intensive sense]; (A;) ! It adorned the land with meadows, or gardens: (A, L:) or it watered the land, and produced various flowers. (Msb.) It is a Pers. word, arabicized: (L:) or derived from . (Mab.)

2: see above, in two places. [Accord. to Golius, (for III. is inadvertently put in his Lex. for II.,) as on the authority of the S and K, in neither of which is the verb mentioned, " Veste alium ornavit."]

(, ێ, فِي الدَّارِ or (,ISk, Ṣ, A,) or مِا بِالدَّارِ دِبِّيجْ There is not in the house any one: (ISk, S, A, K:) is not used otherwise than in a negative phrase : IJ derives it from ديائج; because men adorn the earth: (TA:) [Z says,] it is from بَكِّتُ because men adorn houses: (A:) Abu-l'Abbás says that is more chaste than دبيح : (TA:) [ISk says, or J, for the passage is ambiguous,] A 'Obeyd doubted respecting the - and the -; and I asked respecting this word, in the desert, a company of the Arabs thereof, and they said, مَا فِي الدَّارِ دِبِّي, and nothing more; but I have found in the handwriting of Aboo-Moosà El-Hámid, ما في الدار دبية, on the authority of Th: (S:) AM says that the e in ching is substituted for the [latter] ی in like manner as they say مُرِّجُ and مُرِیّ &c. (TA.)

: see the next paragraph, near the

ريباج , (Ş, A, Mgh, Mşb, K, &c.,) or (Th,) or both, (IAar, A'Obeyd,) the latter having been sometimes heard, (IAar,) or the latter is post-classical, (A'Obeyd,) or wrong, (AZ,) a word of well-known meaning, (K,) [Silh brocade;] a certain kind of cloth, or garment, made of إبريسم [i.e. silk, or raw silk]: (TA:) a kind of cloth, or garment, of which the warp and woof are both of ابريسي: and particularly a name for that which is variegated,

decorated, or embellished: (Mgh, Msb:) a kind of woven stuff, variegated, or diversified, with colours: (Lb, TA:) [accord. to Golius, as on the authority of the S and K, in neither of which is the word explained at all, "vestis serica: imprimis picta, pec. Attalica, auro intexta:] derived from :: (Ks:) or it is a Pers. word, (Kr, S, A,) arabicized; (Kr, S, A, Msb, K;) so some say, and from it is derived; (Msb;) originally دیبًای or دیبًا (Kr;) [or rather ديباه, for the change of the final o into c in arabicized words from the Pers. is very common ;] or ديو باف, i. e. " the weaving of the deevs, or jinn, or genii:" (Shifa el-Ghaleel:) pl. دَبَابِيج and دَبَابِيج; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) the latter being from the supposed original form of the sing., i. e. دِبَّاجُ ; (Ṣ, Mṣb ;) like دَبَّاجُ [pl. of , which is supposed to be originally ,دينار and in like manner is formed the dim. [* and أَدْبَعْنِي أَدُّ إِنْ القُرْآنِ __ (S.) _ ويبَاجُ القُرْآنِ __ is a title given by Ibn-Mes'ood to The chapters of the Kur-an called | [the fortieth and six following chapters; each of which begins with the letters ...]. (TA.) __ See also the paragraph next following, in two places. = Also A young she-camel; one in the prime of life. (IAar, K.)

إ دياجة [A proem, an introduction, or a preface, to a poem or a book; and especially one that is embellished, or composed in on ornate style]. عُنْ القَصِيدة دِيبَاجَةُ عَسَنَةُ [To this ode is a beautiful proem] is said of a قصيدة when it is embellished (مُحبَّرة) [in its commencement]. مًا أُحْسَنَ ديبَاجَاتِ البُحْتُرِيِّ (A.) And one says, 1 [How beautiful are the proems of El-Boh-رديباج الوجه and رديباجة الوجه _ (A.) _ turee ! J. + Beauty of the skin of the face. (IAar, L.) -And the face [itself]; as also الديباجة, and الديباجتان: (Har pp. 15 and 476:) or the last signifies the two cheeks: (S, A, Msb:) or the two sides of the neck, beneath the ears; syn. رفُلَانْ يَصُونُ دِيبَاجَتْيهِ ,TA.) You say اللِّيتَانِ i. e. 1 [Such a one preserves from disgrace] his cheeks; (A;) or ديبَاجَتُه his face : and يَبْذُلُ [uses his face for mean service, by begging]. (Har p. 15. [See also 4 in art. خلق; and 1 (near the end) in the same art.; where similar exs. are given.]) _ [Golius, after mentioning the signification of "the two cheeks," adds, as on the authority of the K, in which even the word itself is not mentioned, "et quibusdam , q. v. وَيُنَاجُهُ السَّيْفِ __ [1. q. وَيِبَاجُهُ السَّيْفِ __ quoque Nates."] (AZ, T in art. اثر).)

eee دينيع: see دينيع near the end of the paragraph.

ornamented with ديباج. (K.) You say طَيْلُسَانٌ مُدَبَّجُ [q. v.] of which the ends, edges, or borders, are so ornamented. (Mgh, TA.) _ أرض مديجة Land adorned with scribed in the first paragraph of art. دبح.] (K.)

meadows, or gardens. (A.) _ also signifies + A species of the ala [or owl]. (T, K.) And † A species of aquatic bird, (T, K,) of ugly appearance, called , with puffedout feathers, and ugly head, found in water with the [bird called] . (T.) _ And, applied to a man, (TA,) + Having an ugly head and make (K, TA) and face. (TA.)

2. ديسع, inf. n. تدبيح, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, &c.,). said of a man, (S, Mab, &c.,) He stretched out his back, and lowered his head, (As, S, Msb, K,) so that his head was lower than his posteriors; (Aṣ, Ṣ, Mṣb;*) as also اندبح; (K;) and so دبخ, [q. v.,] with خ: (Msb:) the doing thus in inclining the body in prayer, like as the ass does [when he is mounted], is forbidden in a trad.: (S, Msb:) i. e. he lowered his head in inclining his body in prayer so that it was lower than his back: (A'Obeyd, Msb:) or he lowered his head, and raised his posteriors, in prayer: (TA:) or [simply] he lowered his head; (IAar, T, TA;) as also ديخ [q. v.]: (T, TA:) or he did so in walking: (TA:) or he bent his back; (Lh, T, Mṣb, TA;) as also دبنے; with which As says that زنّ , with ن and خ, is syn.: (Mab:) and signifies he (a man) bent his back, raising the middle of it as though it were a camel's hump: erroneously related by Lth with 3. (T, TA.) __ Also He (a boy, in play,) lowered his back in order that another might come running from a distance and mount upon him. (Aboo-'Adnan, TA.) And one says, رَبِّع لِي حَتَّى أَرْكَبُكَ meaning Stoop for me in order that I may mount upon thee. (TA.) __ Also, said of an ass having a sore back, He relaxed his legs, and lowered his back and rump, by reason of pain, on being mounted. (L.) _ And He was, or became, low, base, abject, or ignominious. (IAar, K.) [And so دَتْعَ and دَتْعَ [.دَتْخَ The truffles pushed up the ground above them, or] the ground swelled up from the truffles, without their appearing (K) as yet. (TA.) __ دبح في بيته He kept in his house, or tent; not going forth. (K.) 7: see 1, first sentence.

There is not in the house any ما بالدار دبيح one, (A'Obeyd, K;) as also (q. v.); but the former is the more chaste. (TA.)

A gibbous tract of sand : pl. رِمَالٌ مَدَابِتُ (ISh, K:) you say : مَدَابِتُ (TA.)

2. رَبِّع, inf. n. تَدْبِيخ, He (a man, S) made his back round like a dome (فببة) and lowered his head; (\$, K;) as also [q. v.]; with and , on the authority of AA and IAar. (S.)

A certain game [app. that which is de-