

(S, TA.) — **دَمَنَ الْقَوْمَ الدَّارَ** (S,) or **الْمَوْضِعَ** (M,) *The people, or party, blackened [by the dung of their cattle, or by their cooking.]* (S, M,) *the house, or abode, (S,) or the place. (M.)* — **دَمَنَ فَلَانٌ فَنَاءَ فَلَانٍ** (T,) or **بَابَهُ** (K,) † *Such a one came, and kept, or clave, to the court, or yard, of such a one, (T, TA,*) or [simply] kept, or clave, to his door. (K.)* [Freytag assigns this signification (which he renders “semper stetit ad alicujus portam”) to **أَدَمَنَ** followed by an accus. case, as on the authority of the K.] — And **دَمَنَهُ** (Kr, M, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *He granted him, or conceded to him, indulgence, or facilitation. (Kr, M, K.)*

4. **ادَمَنَهُ** (T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **إِدْمَانٌ** (Mṣb,) *He did it continually, or perpetually: (S, K:) he kept, or clave, to it (T, M, Mṣb, TA) without desisting from it, or without quitting it, (M,) constantly, perseveringly, or assiduously, (Mṣb,) or inseparably; (TA:) namely, drinking, (T,) and wine, (T, M,) &c. (M.)*

[5. **تَدَمَنَ** app. signifies *It (water, or a place,) had dung of sheep or goats, or of camels, fallen into it, or upon it: see its part. n. تَدْمِينٌ, below.]*

[7: see 1, last sentence.]

دَمَانٌ: see **دَمَنٌ**.

دَمَنٌ [Dung, such as is called] **سِرْقِين** (T, M, K,) or **سِرْقِين** (Mṣb,) *that has become compacted, (T, M, Mṣb, K,) and formed a cake upon the ground: (T:) and camels', sheep's, goats', or similar, dung; syn. بَعْرٌ: (S, M, K:) also, (T,) or † دَمْنَةٌ, of which the former word is the pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.], (TA,) [dung of the kind called] بَعْرٌ, and mud, or clay, that have become mixed together, at a watering-trough or tank, (T, TA,) and compacted, or caked: (T:) and remains of water in a watering-trough or tank. (TA.) See also دَمْنَةٌ, in three places. —*

إِذَا مَالِ is a phrase like **إِذَا مَالِ** (S, TA,) and means † *Such a one is a manager, or tender, of cattle, or camels &c., (K, TA,) who keeps to them inseparably. (TA.)*

دَمْنَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. Also *A trace, (M,) or traces, (K,) of a house or an abode: (M, K:*) and the traces of men [in a place where they have sojourned]; and a place which they have blackened; (S, M, Mṣb, K, TA;) where they have left marks of the dung of cattle; a patch of ground which the people who have occupied it have blackened, and where their cattle have staled and dunged: (TA:) [a black, or dark, patch of compacted dung and urine of cattle:] a place near to a house or an abode: (M, K:) a place in which [dung such as is called] سِرْقِين has become compacted, or caked: (M, TA:) and a piece of زَبَلٍ [i. e. سِرْقِين]: (TA:) pl. **دَمْنٌ** (S, M, K,) and **دَمْنٌ** (M, Mṣb, K,) or [rather] the latter is a [coll.] gen. n.: (M:) [accord. to Az,] † **دَمْنٌ** signifies *what men have blackened [where they have sojourned, consisting] of the traces of بَعْرٌ &c.; and is a gen. n., and**

also pl. of **دَمْنَةٌ**. (T.) It is said in a trad., **إِبَّاكُمُ وَخَضْرَاءَ الدَّمَنِ**, meaning † *Avoid ye the beautiful woman that is of bad origin: she is thus likened to the herbage that grows in the دَمَن; that appears to be in a flourishing condition, but is unwholesome as food, and of stinking origin. (M.)* [See also **أَخْضَرُ**: and see **عُشْبَةُ الدَّارِ**, in art. **عُشْب**.] — Also † *Rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, (T, S, M, Mṣb, K, TA,) of long continuance († مُدْمِنٌ M, or قَدِيمٌ K, and ثَابِتٌ TA) in the bosom: it is said that it is not thus termed unless of long continuance: (M, TA:) pl. **دَمْنٌ** (T, K) and [coll. gen. n.] **دَمْنٌ**. (Mṣb, K.)*

دَمَانٌ [Dung such as is called] **سِرْقِين** (M) or **سِرْقِين** (K, TA) *with which land is manured; (TA:) [as also دَمَالٌ and دَبَالٌ.] — And Ashes. (M, K.)* — Also, (Aṣ, Sh, T, S, M, IATH, K,) or † **دَمَانٌ**, with damm, like other words significant of diseases and the like, as in the “Ghareeb,” of El-Khattābee, or, accord. to the “Towsheeh,” both of these, and † **دَمَانٌ**, (TA,) and † **دَمْنٌ**, (M, K,) and † **أَدْمَانٌ**, (Ibn-ʿAbī-z-Zinād, T, IḲṭṭ, K,) *Rottenness and blackness of a palm-tree: (M, K:) or the state of a palm-tree إِذَا أَسْغَتْ, as Aṣ says, (T, S, [and the like is said in the M, (أَنْ تَنْسَخَ النَّخْلَةَ,]) but Sh says, correctly, إِذَا أَنْشَقَتْ [when it splits], (T,) in consequence of rottenness and blackness: (T, S, M:) or, accord. to IATH, corruptness and rottenness of fruits (الثمار) [perhaps a mistranscription for التمر i. e. dates] before their coming to maturity; as also دَمَالٌ: (TA:) or دَمَانٌ and دَمَالٌ both signify an unsoundness, or infection, in the spadix of the palm-tree, (Mgh and TA in art. دَمَل,) so that it becomes black, (TA ib.,) before it attains to maturity, (Mgh and TA ib.,) or before it is fecundated. (TA ib.) — Also دَمَانٌ (M, K,) or in this sense it is correctly † **دَمَانٌ**, (TA,) *One who manures land with [the dung called] سِرْقِين. (M, K, TA.)* — [Golius adds the signification of “Tormentum, supplicium,” as from the KL, in my copy of which the only explanation given is **عَفَوْتِي كِه بَدْرَحْتِ خَرْمَا رَسَد** “a rottenness that infects a palm-tree:” he seems to have found in his copy of that work **عَفَوْتِي**, either alone, or followed by some words imperfectly written.]*

دَمَانٌ and **دَمَانٌ**: see the next preceding paragraph.

دَمَانٌ: see **دَمَانٌ**.

دَمُونٌ Bad, foul, or unseemly. (K.)

دَمِينِي The [hole called] دَامَاءَ of a jerboa: (K:) because of its continuance therein. (TA.)

أَدْمَانٌ A certain tree of the [kind called] جَنْبَةٌ. (K.) [Golius read **الْجَنْبَةُ** i. e. “of Paradise,” for **الْجَنْبَةُ**.] — Also, accord. to the K, A certain canker, disease, or bane, of palm-trees: but this is † **أَدْمَانٌ**. (TA.)

دَمَانٌ: see what next precedes, and **أَدْمَانٌ**.

هذا مَدْمِنُهُ [thus in the TA: app. either مَدْمِنُهُ, and if so meaning *This is their place of continuance, or مَدْمِنُهُ, meaning the place where their cattle dung and stale].*

مُدْمِنٌ الْخَبِرُ (S,) or **رَجُلٌ مُدْمِنٌ خَبِرٌ** (T,) *A man who is a continual drinker of wine; (S;) an incessant drinker of wine: (T, TA:) likened in a trad. to an idolater. (TA.)*

مُدْمِنٌ A place in which, or upon which, cattle have dunged and staled. (K, TA.) And water into which the dung of sheep or goats, or of camels, has fallen. (S.)

مُدْمِنٌ: see **دَمْنَةٌ**, last sentence.

(دمى or دمو)

1. **دَمِي** (T, S, M, MA, Mṣb, K,) [held by some to be originally دَمُو,] like **رَضِي** (S, K,) which is from **الرَّضْوَانُ**, being thus [with **ي**] because of the kesreh, (S,) [but most hold the last radical to be **ي**,] and **دَمِي**, (TA as from the Mṣb, [but not in my copy of the latter work,]) aor. **يَدْمِي**, inf. n. **دَمًا** or **دَمِي** (T, S, M, MA, Mṣb, K) and **دَمِي** (S, MA, [but in the Mṣb it seems to be indicated that it is **دَمِي**,]) said of a thing, (S,) or of a wound, (Mṣb,) and **دَمِيَّتٌ** said of the arm or hand, (T,) *It bled; blood issued from it: (Mṣb:) [and] it was, or became, bloody; i. e., smeared, or defiled, with blood. (MA.)*

2. **دَمِيَّةٌ** (S, M, K,) inf. n. **تَدْمِيَّةٌ** (S,) i. q. **أَدْمِيَّةٌ** (S, M, K,) i. e. [I made him to bleed;] *I struck him, or smote him, so that blood issued from him: (S:) [and I made him bloody; for] دَمَاهُ signifies [also] he smeared him, or defiled him, or made him to be smeared or defiled, with blood. (MA.)* Hence the prov., **وَلَدِكَ مَنْ دَمِي** (M, TA,) *Thy son is he who made thy two heels to be smeared with blood; (TA in art. وَلَد;) i. e., whom thou thyself broughtest forth; (K and TA in that art;) he is thy son really; not he whom thou hast taken from another, and adopted. (TA in that art.) — It (pasture, or herbage,) fattened the cattle so as to make them like what are termed دَمِي [pl. of دَمِيَّة]. (M.) —* **دَمِيَّتٌ لَهُ**, inf. n. as above, † *I made a way easy to him. (K, TA.) — † I made, or brought, [a thing] near to him. (K.)* You say, **دَمِي لَهُ فَبِي كَذَا وَكَذَا** † *He made, or brought, near to him [some object of desire in such and such cases]. (Th, M.) — † I appeared to him. (K.)* One says, **خُذْ مَا دَمِي لَكَ** † *Take thou what has appeared to thee. (Th, M.)*

4: see 2.

10. **اسْتَدَمِي** He (a man) stooped his head, blood dropping from it; (M;) as also **اسْتَدَامَر**, formed by transposition from **اسْتَدَمِي**. (Kr, TA in art. دَوَر.) — **اسْتَدَمِي غَرِيْبَهُ** † *He acted gently with his debtor; as also اسْتَدَامَهُ* (Fr, M and K in art. دَوَر:) judged [by ISd] to be formed by transposition from the latter. (M in that art.) —