

جَذَامٍ [He ate with a man in whom was a taint of elephantiasis]: it is from [the inf. n.] الضَّرْوَةُ; as though the disease became attached, or habituated, to the person: (M, TA:) mentioned by Hr in the "Ghareebeyn:" (M:) or, as some relate it, the word is with the fet-ḥ, [i. e. ضَرُوْ] and is from ضَرَا said of a wound, the meaning being in whom was a wound having an incessant flowing. (TA.) — Also, and ضَرُوْ, A species of tree, of sweet odour, with [the wood of] which the teeth are rubbed and cleansed, and the leaves of which are put into perfume; (M, TA;) i. q. مَخْلَبٌ [q. v.]; so says Lth: (TA:) AHn says, the places of its growth are mostly in El-Yemen; (M, TA;) and some say that the ضَرُو is the بَطْمَر [or terebinth-tree, or the fruit thereof]: (M:) AHn says also, it is of the trees of the mountains, and is like the great oak, (M, TA,\*) having clusters [of berries] like those of the oak, but its berries are larger; its leaves are cooked, and, when thoroughly cooked, are cleared away, and the water thereof is returned to the fire, and coagulates, (M, TA,) becoming like قَبِيْطَةٌ [q. v.], (M,) and is used medicinally as a remedy for roughness of the chest and for pain of the fauces: (M, TA:) or the gum of a certain tree called the كَنْكَمَر [i. e. the cancamum-tree], brought from El-Yemen: (S:) or this is a mistake, for it is the tree so called, not its gum: (K:) [but] it is said in the T, on the authority of AHn, that كَنْكَمَر signifies the bark (قَرَف) of the tree called ضَرُو: and some say that it is the resin (عَلَك) of the ضَرُو: and in the Moḥeet of Ibn-'Abbād it is said that كَنْكَمَر signifies the bark (قَرَف, or, as some say, لَحَاء) of the tree called ضَرُو, and is an aromatic perfume: (TA:) and (K, TA) IAqr says, (TA,) the ضَرُو is the حَبَّةُ خَضْرَاءَ [or fruit of the terebinth-tree], (K, TA,) which is also sometimes used for rubbing and cleansing the teeth: when a girl rubs and cleanses her teeth with a stick of the tree called ضَرُو, the saliva with which the stick is moistened from her mouth is like honey: (TA:) and the word is also pronounced ضَرُوْ (K.)

ضَرَا A level tract of land in which are beasts of prey and a few trees: (M, K:) or a piece of land, or ground, that conceals one: (AA, TA:) and trees, &c., that conceal one: (M:) or a thicket; or tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, trees; in a valley. (S, K.) One says, تَوَارَى الضَّرَا الوَادِي [The game hid itself from me in the tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, trees of the valley]. (S.) And فَلَانٌ يَمْشِي الضَّرَا, with fet-ḥ, meaning Such a one goes along lurking among the trees that conceal him. (S.) And هُوَ يَدْبُ لَه الضَّرَا وَيَمْشِي لَه الخَمْرُ [He creeps to him in the thicket, and walks, or goes along, to him in the covert of trees]: said of a man when he deludes, or circumvents, his companion: (S:) but accord. to IAqr, ضَرَا here means a low, or depressed, place. (Meyd.) And فَلَانٌ لَا يَدْبُ لَه الضَّرَا [app. meaning The thicket will not be crept through to such a one: but men-

tioned after the last of the explanations here following]. (M.) [See also ضَرَا, in art. ضَر.] — [It is said that] it signifies also The hiding or concealing, oneself: (AA, K, TA:) [or] the walking, or going along, in that which conceals one from him whom one beguiles, or circumvents. (M.)

ضَرَا, a pl. epithet, [of which the sing. is probably ضَرِيْ] Courageous: hence, in a trad., إِنَّ فِيْنَا ضَرَا آلَ اللَّهِ [Verily among us are the champions of God]. (TA.)

ضَرِيْ see ضَرُو, first sentence. — Applied to a vein, (S, M, K, TA,) † Flowing; as also ضَارٍ: (M:) or flowing much; (TA;) of which the blood hardly, or in nowise, stops; (S, K, TA;) as though it were habituated to the flowing. (TA.) — See also ضَرَا.

ضَارٍ Attached, addicted, or devoted, to a thing; (TA;) habituated, or accustomed, thereto, (Mṣb, TA,) so as hardly, or in nowise, to withhold himself therefrom; (TA;) and emboldening himself to do it or undertake it or the like: and keeping, or cleaving, thereto; being attached, addicted, or devoted, to it; like the animal of prey to the chase. (Mṣb.) [Hence,] كَلْبٌ ضَارٍ (S, Mgh,) or كَلْبٌ ضَارٍ بِالصَّيْدِ (M, K,) A dog habituated, or accustomed, to the chase: (S, Mgh, TA:) and كَلْبَةٌ ضَارِيَةٌ (S. [See also ضَرُو, first sentence.])

كَلْبٌ ضَارٍ بِالصَّيْدِ is also expl. in the TA by the words إِذَا تَطَعَّمَ بِلَحْمِهِ, app. meaning A dog having his appetite excited by tasting the flesh of the game. [is pl. of ضَارٍ applied to an irrational animal, and as such] signifies [Animals accustomed to prey; rapacious, or ravenous, beasts; and particularly] lions. (TA.) And المَوَائِي الضَّارِيَةُ The cattle that are in the habit of pasturing upon peoples' seed-produce. (Nh, TA.) And بَيْتٌ ضَارٍ بِاللَّحْمِ A house, or tent, in which flesh-meat is habitually found so much that its odour remains in it. (TA.) And ضَارٌ بِقَاءِ الضَّارِ, thus correctly, as in the M, but in [some of] the copies of the K بِالشَّمَنِ (TA,) A skin in which milk is long kept so that its flavour becomes good. (M, TA.) And جَرَّةٌ ضَارِيَةٌ بِالْخَلِّ and جَرَّةٌ ضَارِيَةٌ بِالْبَيْبِزِ [A jar become seasoned with vinegar and with must or the like]. (M, TA.) الإِنَاءُ الضَّارِي occurring in a trad. of 'Alee, is said to mean The jar that runs [or leaks]; and the drinking from it is forbidden because it renders the drinking troublesome: thus expl. by IAqr: but it is also expl. as meaning the wine-jar that has become seasoned with wine (ضَرِيْ بِالْخَمْرِ); so that when نَبِيذ is put into it, it becomes intoxicating. (TA.) And عَرَقٌ ضَارٍ means A vein shedding blood: (S, K, TA:) [or quivering, and gushing with blood or making a sound by reason of the blood coming forth: (see the verb:)] or flowing, or running: (TA: see ضَرِيْ) or accustomed to be opened, and therefore when the time for it is come and it is opened, emitting its blood more quickly. (TA.)

## ضع

1. ضَعَّ (S, O, K,) an inf. n. of which the verb is ضَعَّ, aor. ʔ, (TK,) The breaking, or training, (S,) or training well, (IAqr, O, K,) a he-camel, (IAqr, S, O, K,) and a she-camel, not previously trained: (IAqr, O, K:) or the saying to a camel ضَعَّ in order that he may become well trained. (Th, S, O, K.)

R. Q. 1. ضَعَّضَهُ (inf. n. ضَعَّضَةٌ, TK,) He threw it down, or pulled it down, [or raised it,] to the ground; (S, O, K;) namely, a building. (S, O.) — And ضَعَّضَهُ الدَّهْرُ Time, or fortune, lowered, humbled, or abased him; (S, O;) and so ضَعَّضَ بِهِ الدَّهْرُ. (TA.) [See also ضَعَّضَهُ below.]

R. Q. 2. تَضَعَّضَتْ أَرْكَانُهُ, referring to a building, i. q. انْضَعَّتْ (S,) i. e. [Its angles, or corners, or its sides,] sank down; and became in a state of ruin. (PS.) — And تَضَعَّضَ said of a man, (S, O,) He was, or became, lowly, humble, submissive, or abased; (S, O, K;) [or he lowered, humbled, or abased, himself;] لَاخِرَ [to another], (S,) or لَغْنِي [to a rich person]. (O.) Hence, (S,) Abou-Dhu-eyb says,

• وَتَجَلَّدِي لِشَامِتِينَ أَرْسُهُ  
• أَتَى لِرَبِّ الدَّهْرِ لَا أَتَضَعَّضَ

[And my constraining myself to behave with hardness to those who rejoice at my misfortune: I show them that I will not humble myself to the evil accidents of time]. (S, O.) — And He became poor: (O, K:) as though from ضَعَّ: (O:) and تَضَعَّضَ is a dial. var. thereof, on the authority of Abou-Sa'eed. (TA.) — And He became weak, and light in his body, by reason of disease, or of grief. (TA.) — And تَضَعَّضَ مَالُهُ His property became little. (TA.) — See also R. Q. 1.

ضَعَّ: see the first paragraph above.

ضَعَّضَ: see ضَعَّضَ.

ضَعَّضَةٌ inf. n. of ضَعَّضَهُ [q. v.]. (TK.) — And [as though inf. n. of ضَعَّضَ] Loneliness, humility, or submissiveness: (TA, and Ham p. 369:) [as used in the present day, a state of depression; languor; weakness; and poverty:] and hardship, or adversity. (TA.)

ضَعَّضَ Weak: applied in this sense to anything. (S, O, K.) — And A man without judgment, (S, O, K,) and without prudence, or precaution, or discretion; (O, K;) and ضَعَّضَ signifies the same, (S, O, K,) being a contraction of the former word. (S, O.)

مَضَعَّضٌ [the part. n. of R. Q. 2, q. v.,] is used by the Arabs as meaning A poor man. (O.)

## ضعف

1. ضَعَّفَ (S, O, Mṣb, K,) and ضَعَّفَ (O, Mṣb,