

which **ضَبَّ** is said by AO to be formed by transposition from **بَضَّ**. (S.) [See another ex. in a verse cited voce **أَزْمَلْ**.] Another poet says,

• **أَبَيْنَا أَن تَضِبَّ لِنَاتَكُم**  
• **عَلَى خَرْدٍ مِثْلِ الظَّبَاءِ وَجَامِلٍ**

† [We disallow, we disallow, that your gums should water for virgins, or bashful virgins, like gazelles, and for camels]. (TA.) One says also, **ضَبَّ فَمُهُ**, aor. as above, inf. n. **ضَبُّ**, meaning *His mouth watered, or flowed with saliva*: (TA:) and **يَضِبُّ فُوهُ** † [*His mouth waters*] is said of him who is vehemently eager, or greedy, for a thing. (A, TA.)

— **ضَبَّتِ الدَّابَّةُ**, aor. as above, inf. n. **ضَبُوبٌ**, means *The beast staled while running*. (TA.) = See also

4, in five places. = **ضَبَّ** said of a boy, or male child, *He became a youth, or young man; he attained to the state termed شَبَابٌ*. (TA.) = **ضَبَّتِ الشَّقَّةُ**, aor. as above, (Msb, K,) inf. n. **ضَبٌّ** and **ضَبُوبٌ**, (K,) *The lip became affected with the disease termed ضَبٌّ*. (Msb, K. [See also another meaning in what precedes.]) = **ضَبَّ**, (S, K,) sec. pers. **ضَبِيتَ**, (TA,) aor. -, inf. n. **ضَبِبٌ**, said of a camel, *He became affected with the disease termed ضَبٌّ* (S, K) *in his فَرْسَنَ [i. e. in his foot, or the extremity of his foot]*. (S.) = **ضَبِبَ الْبَلَدُ**, (ISK, S,) or **ضَبِبَتِ الْأَرْضُ**, aor. -, and **ضَبِيتَ**; (K;) [instances of reduplicative verbs preserving their original forms;] and **أَضَبَّ**, (S,) or **أَضَبَّتِ**; (Msb, K;) *The country, or land, abounded with [the lizards called] ضَبَابٌ*, pl. of **ضَبٌّ**. (S, Msb, K.) = **ضَبَّ النَّاقَةُ**, aor. -, (S, O,) inf. n. **ضَبٌّ**, (O, K,) *He milked the camel with five fingers [i. e. with his thumb and four fingers together]*: (S, O:) or *with the whole hand*: (K:) or this mode of milking is termed **ضَفٌّ**: (TA:) or by putting his thumb upon the teat and turning the fingers over the thumb and the teat together: (Fr, S, O, K: this is done when the teat is long: when it is of middling length, the mode termed **بَزْرٌ** is adopted, with the joint of the fore finger and the extremity of the thumb: and when it is short, the mode termed **فَطْرٌ**, with the extremity of the fore finger and the thumb: (TA:) or by taking the two teats together in the hand: (K: [or this mode of milking is termed **ضَفٌّ**:] and the milking with a hard squeezing is termed **ضَبَّةٌ**: (TA:) or by contracting the hand upon the udder, and putting the thumb in, or upon, (فِي) the middle of the palm. (L, TA.) = **ضَبَّ** and **ضَبِبَ**, each probably followed by **عَلَى**, seem to signify sometimes *It covered a thing, and became intermixed with it*: the inf. ns. **الضَّبْبُ** (which I think to be a mis-transcription for **الضَّبُّ**) and **التَضْبِيبُ** are expl. in the TA as signifying “the covering a thing, and the entering of one part, or portion, of it into another:” see two explanations of each of these verbs, followed by **عَلَى**, voce **أَضَبَّ**.]

2: see above, last sentence: — and see 4, in two places. = **ضَبِبَ عَلَى الضَّبِّ** *He moved about his hand at the mouth of the hole of the [lizard*

called] **ضَبَّ**, in order that it might come forth tail-foremost, and he might lay hold upon its tail. (TA. [See also **مَضَبِبٌ**.]) = **ضَبِبَ الْبَابُ**, (S, Msb, K, TA,) and **الْخَشَبُ**, (TA,) † *He put [or affixed] a ضَبَّة [q. v.] upon the door, (S, Msb, K, TA,) and upon the wood. (TA.)* And **ضَبِبَ الْإِنَاءُ** † *He made a ضَبَّة for the vessel. (Msb.)* And **ضَبِبَ شَدَّهَا** † *He clamped his teeth with silver. (Mgh.)* — **تَضَبَّبَ** also signifies *The putting the numeral ٢ or ٣ &c. over each of two words, to indicate that the latter of those words is connected with, or refers to, the former of them.* = **ضَبِبَ الصَّبِيُّ** *He fed the child with ضَبِيَّة [q. v.].* (S, K.)

4. **أَضَبَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** *He kept, or clave, to a thing, and did not quit it*: (TA:) and **أَضَبَّ فَلَانًا** *He kept, or clave, to such a one, and did not quit him*: (K:) and **أَضَبَّ عَلَيْهِ** *He retained him, detained him, or held him in custody*: (AZ, K, TA:) and **أَضَبَّ مَا فِي يَدَيْهِ** *He grasped, or kept hold of, that which was in his hands; like أَضْبًا* and **أَضْبَى**. (TA in art. **ضَبٌّ**.) And the first of these phrases, (TA,) inf. n. **إِضْبَابٌ**; (K, TA;) as also **ضَبَّ**, [aor. -,] (TA,) inf. n. **ضَبٌّ**; (K, TA;) and **ضَبِبَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **تَضْبِيبٌ**; (K, TA;) signifies *اِحْتَوَى عَلَيْهِ [i. e. He grasped it; got, or gained, possession of it; took it, got it, or held it, within his grasp, or in his possession: or it comprised, comprehended, or contained, it]*:

(K, TA:) and **ضَبَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ**, inf. n. **ضَبٌّ**, *He took, seized, or grasped, a thing with the hand*: (TA; but only the inf. n. in this case is there mentioned:) and **ضَبِبَ عَلَى شَيْءٍ**, inf. n. **تَضْبِيبٌ**, *He took, seized, or grasped, a thing violently, or firmly, lest it should escape from his hand*. (ISH, O, TA. [See also 1, last sentence.]) — [It is said that] **أَضَبَّ عَلَيْهِ** also signifies *He was at the point of getting possession of it, namely, a thing (O, K) that he sought, or desired. (K.)* [But it seems from a passage in the TA, in which is an evident mistranscription, that this is a mistake, originated by Lth, for **أَضْبَى**.] = **أَضَبَّ السَّقَاءُ** *The skin shed, or poured forth, its water, from a seam, or suture, (خُرْزَةٌ) therein, (K, TA,) or from a cut. (TA.)* [And **أَضَبَّ** app. signifies *He had a bleeding of the gums*: for] **مَا زَالَ مَضْبًا** [app. **مَضْبًا**] occurs in a trad. said of one whose gums bled [incessantly] when he spoke. (TA.) — **أَضَبَّ فِي الْغَارَةِ** *He arose, and made a hostile incursion*: (TA:) or **أَضَبَّ**, alone, *he made a hostile incursion. (K.)* And **أَضَبَّ الْقَوْمُ** *The people, or party, rose, or rose and hastened and went forth, all together, to do a thing. (O, K.)* — **أَضَبُوا لِفُلَانٍ** *They dispersed themselves to seek such a one*: and **أَضَبَ الْقَوْمُ فِي بَغْيَتِهِمْ** *The people, or party, dispersed themselves in search of their stray beast. (T, TA.)* And **أَضَبَ النُّعْمُ** *The camels, or cattle, approached, or came, in a scattered state. (K.)* — **أَضَبُوا عَلَيْهِ** *They multiplied against him. (S, O.)* — **أَضَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ** *The land became abundant in its*

plants, or herbage. (K. [But the only meaning of this phrase commonly known is one which will be found indicated below.]) Accord. to Ibn-Buzurj, (TA,) one says, **أَضَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ بِالنَّبَاتِ**, meaning *The land put forth all its plants, or herbage. (O, TA.)* And **أَضَبَ الشَّعْرُ** *The hair became abundant, or much. (K.)* = **أَضَبْتُهُ** *I made it to flow; namely, water, and blood. (S.)* And **أَضَبَ لِسْتَهُ** *He made his gum to flow [with blood]. (S, O.)* — And **أَضَبَ** *He spoke*; (AZ, S, O, K;) as though meaning *he made speech to issue*: (S, O: [in both of which it is implied that it is app. from what here next precedes:]) or *he spoke uninterruptedly*: (TA:) or *he talked loudly*; as also **ضَبَّ** [aor. -]: (AA, TA in art. **هَضَبٌ**: [but it will be seen in what follows that both of these verbs have also a contr. meaning:]) and *he called out, or cried out, (K, TA,) and raised a clamour, or confused noise. (TA.)* And **أَضَبَ الْقَوْمُ** *The people, or party, spoke, one to another*: (TA:) or *spoke; and entered, or launched forth, into discourse, or were profuse therein*: (AHat, TA:) or *spoke all together. (Har p. 543.)* And **أَضَبَ مَا فِي نَفْسِهِ** *He uttered, or expressed, what was in his mind. (As, TA. [See also the same phrase with عَلَى after the verb in what follows.])* — Also, (TA,) inf. n. **إِضْبَابٌ**; (K, TA;) and **ضَبَّ**, (TA,) [aor. -,] inf. n. **ضَبٌّ**; (K, TA;) *He was silent. (K, TA. [Thus both of these verbs have two contr. meanings.])* And **أَضَبَ الْقَوْمُ** *The people or party, were silent, and abstained from talking. (AHat, TA.)* And **أَضَبَ عَلَى الشَّيْءِ**, and **ضَبَّ بِهِ**; and **أَضَبَ بِهِ** *He was silent respecting the thing [and concealed it]*: like **أَضْبًا**. (TA.) And **أَضَبَ عَلَى مَا فِي نَفْسِهِ** *He was silent respecting that which was in his mind*: (As, S, K:) like **أَضْبًا**. (S.) And **أَضَبَ عَلَى غِلٍّ** *He concealed rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, in his heart. (S, O.)* And **أَضَبَ الشَّيْءُ** *He hid, or concealed, the thing. (K, TA.)* — **أَضَبَ الْغَيْمُ** *The clouds covered [the earth]. (TA.)* — And **أَضَبَ** said of a day, (S, O, Msb, K,) and **أَضَبَتِ** said of the sky, (A, TA,) *It became cloudy, or misty, with ضَبَابٌ [q. v.]. (S, O, Msb, K, TA.)* = **أَضَبَ الْبَلَدُ** *أَضَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ*: see 1, latter half.

5. **تَضَبَّبَ** † *He (a child) became fat, and his armpits became chapped, or cracked, (انْتَقَقَتْ) [in the creases,] and his neck became short*: (S:) or † *he (a child) began to grow fat*: (A, TA:) and accord. to AHn, it is said in this sense of a camel as well as of a human being. (TA.)

10. **خُذْ مَا اسْتَضَبَّ** *Take thou what is easily attainable; what offers itself without difficulty. (AA, TA in art. **نَدَبٌ**.)*

R. Q. 1. **ضَبُصٌ** *He bore rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite; or hid enmity, and violent hatred, in his heart. (O, TA.)*

**ضَبٌّ** [A species of lizard; termed *lacerta caudiverbera*, from its habit of striking with its tail; (see **جَرَشٌ**); Forskål (Descr. Animalium,