

دَهْلَةٌ (K.) inf. n. دَهْلٌ (TA,) also signifies *He struck him consecutive strokes with a staff, or stick, (K.) and with a whip. (TA.)* — دَهْلَتُهُ Calamities, or misfortunes, befell him: or may calamities, or misfortunes, befall him.

(K.) And دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيَّةُ Calamity, or misfortune, befell them: or may calamity, &c.: (A'Obeyd, S, M:) or they perished: or may they perish. (T.) And دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيُّ (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, الدَّهْلِيُّ]) and دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيُّ (TA,) Calamity, or misfortune, befell him: or may calamity, &c.: (TA:) or the bereft woman, i. e. his mother, became bereft of him by death: or may the bereft woman, &c. (K, TA.) — دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ, or مَا لَهُ دَهْلٌ, is a form of imprecation: see the latter in art. دَهْلٌ. (TA.) — دَهْلٌ, aor. -, inf. n. دَهْلٌ, *He (a camel, or other animal,) became full of fat and flesh. (TA.)*

2: see 1, in four places.

دَهْلٌ A rivulet, or streamlet: (T, M, Mgh, K:) pl. دَهْلٌ: (S, M, Mgh, K:) so called because cleansed, and put into a right, or proper, state [when needing]. (T, S, M.*) — Plague, or pestilence; syn. طَاعُونٌ. (Th, M, K.) — مَا لَهُ دَهْلٌ: see 1, last sentence but one.

دَهْلٌ A calamity, or misfortune; (S, K:) as also دَهْلِيَّةٌ (S, M, K,) in which the dim. form denotes enhancement; (S, TA;) and دَهْلٌ: (K:) pl. of the first دَهْلٌ: (TA:) whence the saying, دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيُّ: see 1, latter part. Also The state of being bereft of a child, or of a person beloved, by death. (IAar, M, K.) See دَهْلِيٌّ, in four places.

دَهْلَةٌ: see دَهْلِيَّةٌ.

دَهْلَةٌ A lump, or compact piece or portion, (Lth, T, S, K,) of a thing, (S, K,) such as gum, &c., (S,) or of [the kind of sweetmeat called] نَاطِفٌ, or of حَمِيسٌ, [described in the first paragraph of this art.,] or of something kneaded, or the like: (Lth, T:) and a large morsel or gobbet or mouthful: (K:) or a morsel, or gobbet, or mouthful, of butter: pl. دَهْلٌ. (En-Nadr, T.) — See also دَهْلِيَّةٌ. — Also The hole of the فَأْسُ [i. e. hoe, or adz, or axe]: pl. دَهْلٌ and دَهْلٌ. (K.)

دَهْلٌ (M,) like سَحَابٌ, so in the M, (TA,) or دَهْلٌ, like غُرَابٌ, (K,) [Dung, such as is called] سُرْجِينٌ (M) or سُرْقِينٌ, (K,) and the like; (M, K;) [used for manuring land:] as also دَهْلٌ. (TA.)

دَهْلٌ Ulcers that come forth in the side and penetrate into the inside; syn. نَقَابَاتٌ; as also دَهْلٌ. (IAar, T. [See also دَهْلِيَّةٌ.]) — See also دَهْلٌ.

دَهْلٌ: see دَهْلٌ. Hence the saying, دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيُّ: see 1, near the end of the paragraph: (TA:) or this saying is from what here follows. (K, TA.) — A woman bereft of her child by death. (K.)

دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ (M, K) and دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ (T, M, K) are intensive expressions (K) meaning *A severe,*

or heavy, calamity or misfortune: (K, TA: [in the CK, دَهْلٌ, which is said in the TA to be incorrect:] or a severe, or heavy, bereavement. (T, M, TA.) And one says, sometimes, (M,) دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ (S, M) and دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ (M) in the accus. case as an imprecation [meaning May God send upon such a one a severe, or heavy, calamity or bereavement]. (M.) As used to say ذَهْلٌ ذَهْلٌ, meaning “[deep] abasement or ignominy:” (T, TA:) and Abou-Amr Esh-Sheybānee, ذَهْلٌ ذَهْلٌ: (TA:) others pronounced with د. (T.)

دَهْلَةٌ A certain malady (M, Mgh, K) in the جَوْفُ (M, K,) [i. e.,] in the belly, (Mgh,) being a collection of corrupt matter therein; (Mgh, TA;) wherefore it is thus called; (TA;) as also دَهْلَةٌ (M, K) and دَهْلَةٌ: (K:) accord. to Ish, an ulcer that penetrates into the belly: [see also دَهْلٌ:] or an ulcer that comes forth within the side, and discharges internally; the sufferer from which seldom recovers: also called ذَاتُ الْجَنْبِ: (TA in art. جَنْب:) a large tumour (in Pers. وَرْدٌ بَزْرُوكٌ). (KL.) [Abu-l-Kásim Ez-Zahráwee describes the modes of cauterizing the دَهْلَةٌ in order to hasten its coming to maturity. (See “Albucasis de Chirurgia,” p. 98, where the word is twice written دَهْلَةٌ; once, دَهْلَةٌ; and once, correctly, دَهْلَةٌ.) Golius explains دَهْلَةٌ and دَهْلَةٌ by “vomica, apostema,” as on the authority of the S and KL; in neither of which do I find anything of the kind: nor do I find دَهْلَةٌ even mentioned in either of those works.] — See also دَهْلٌ. Hence the saying, دَهْلَتُهُ الدَّهْلِيُّ: see 1, in the latter part of the paragraph.

دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ, and دَهْلٌ دَهْلٌ: see دَهْلٌ.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوءَةٌ Land put into a right, or proper, state; prepared; or improved; [or manured;] with dung such as is termed سُرْجِينٌ. (S.)

دَبِيٌّ وَ دَبُوٌّ

1. دَبِيٌّ, aor. يَدْبِيٌّ, inf. n. دَبِيٌّ [and app. also دَبِيٌّ, q. v. infra], *He walked, or went, gently, or in a leisurely manner. (TA.)*

2. تَدْبِيَةٌ, q. صَنْعَةٌ. (K.) You say, دَبَاهُ, meaning صَنْعَهُ [He made it, or wrought it; &c.]. (TK.)

4. ادْبِيٌّ, said of the [tree, or shrub, called] رَمْتٌ (S,) or of the عَرْفَجُ (M, K,) or of each of these, (TA,) It put forth what resembled [the young locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ; (M, K;) [i. e.] what came forth, of its leaves, resembled دَبِيٌّ; (S;) and thus became fit to be eaten. (S, M.) [See رَمْتٌ and عَرْفَجُ.]

دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ [sometimes written with دَبِيٌّ and sometimes with ا] *Locusts before they fly: (S:) or locusts when they [first] put themselves in motion, and become black, before their wings grow: in their first state, when they are white, they are termed سُرْوَةٌ: (AO, T:) or the smallest of locusts, and of ants: (M, K:) or [locusts]*

after the state of that which is termed سُرْوَةٌ: (M:) [see جَرَادٌ:] n. un. دَبَاَةٌ. (S, M.) — [Hence,] دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, (M,) or دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, and دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, (IAar, T, Mj, K,) and دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ and دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, (Th, M,) + *He came with, or brought, much; and what was good: (M:) he came with, or brought, much property or wealth, or many cattle: (M, K:) دَبِيٌّ is a soft tract in Ed-Dahná, frequented by locusts, which lay their eggs therein; (M;) it is a spacious place; so that the phrase [جَاءَ دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ] is as though it meant he came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the [locusts termed] دَبَاٌ of the spacious place called دَبِيٌّ. (T.) J is in error as to this phrase: (K, TA:) for it is stated in the S, as on the authority of IAar, that one says, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ دَبَاٌ دَبَاٌ, meaning *Such a one came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the دَبَاٌ in abundance: and thus it is found in his handwriting: and in the Tekmileh it is written, as on the same authority, دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ. (TA.)* Accord. to Abu-l-Abbás [Th], the [right] phrase is دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ: and in one place he says that دَبِيٌّ [thus (for دَبِيٌّ) in the TT as from the T, but probably a mistranscription for دَبِيٌّ], signifies *Much property or wealth, or many cattle: and accord. to AA, one says, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ دَبَاٌ دَبَاٌ, meaning *Such a one came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the دَبَاٌ. (T.)* — Also A gentle, or leisurely, manner of walking or going. (K. [See 1.]**

دَبِيٌّ: see the next preceding paragraph, last sentence but one.

دَبِيٌّ: see دَبِيٌّ, in five places.

دَبِيٌّ: see دَبِيٌّ.

دَبِيٌّ: see the next paragraph.

دَبَاٌ The gourd: n. un. with ة: (S, Mgh:) it is mentioned in this art. by J and Z [and Fei]: but accord. to Hr and the K, its proper art. is دَبٌ [q. v.]: accord. to Az, دَبَاٌ, for he says that its measure is فَعَالٌ: (TA:) some allow its being written and pronounced دَبِيٌّ. (TA in art. دَب.)

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوءَةٌ: see what next follows.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوءَةٌ (S, M, K) and مَدْبُوءَةٌ (S) A land abounding with [the locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ. (S, M, K.)

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوءَةٌ: see what next follows.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوءَةٌ (S, M, K) and مَدْبُوءَةٌ (M, K,) the و being substituted for the دَبِيٌّ as interchangeable therewith, (M,) A land of which the herbage has been eaten by [the locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ. (S, M, K.) — Accord. to Z, both signify [also] A land that produces دَبَاٌ, i. e. gourds. (TA in art. دَب.)

دث

1. دَثَّ السَّمَاءُ, (L,) or دَثَّتْ, (TA,) aor. -, inf. n. دَثٌّ, *The sky sent down rain such as is termed*