

ing. (K, TA: see دُخْلَةٌ, last sentence, in two places.) [And مَدْخَلٌ خَيْرٌ + A means of attaining, or doing, good.] — [Also A time of entrance.]

مَدْخَلٌ is syn. with إِدْخَالٌ: and is also the pass. part. n. of أُدْخِلَهُ: (S:) [and a n. of place: and of time:] see 4. — Also + Base, base-born, or ignoble; of suspected origin or lineage, or adopted, or who claims for his father one who is not: (K, TA:) because he is introduced among a people [to whom he is not related]. (TA.)

[مَدْخَلٌ An instrument by means of which one enters: mentioned by Golius as meaning a key; on the authority of Ibn-Seenà (Avicenna).]

مَدْخَلٌ, in the Kur [ix. 57, accord. to the most usual reading, there meaning A place into which to enter], is originally مَدْخَلًا. (TA.)

مَدْخُولٌ [for مَدْخُولٌ بِهِ]: see دَخَلَ. — مَدْخُولٌ بِهَا [and عَلَيْهَا] † A wife, or woman, to whom a man has gone in; meaning compressed; whether with the sanction of the law or not; (Mgh, TA;) but generally the former. (TA.) — † Having an unsoundness in his intellect, (S, K,) or in his body, or in his grounds of pretension to respect. (TA.) — † Emaciated. (S, K.) — Corn, or food, eaten by worms or the like. (TA.) — نَخْلَةٌ مَدْخُولَةٌ A palm-tree rotten (S, K) within. (S.)

مُدَاخِلٌ: see دَخَلَ. — نَاقَةٌ مُدَاخِلَةُ الْخَلْقِ A she-camel compact, and firm, or strong, in make. (TA.) And رَجُلٌ مُدَاخِلٌ † الجَسْمِ A man compact, or contracted, in body; lit., having one portion thereof inserted into another. (TA.)

مُتَدَخِّلٌ فِي أُمُورٍ One who puts himself to trouble, or inconvenience, to enter into affairs. (K.) [One who intrudes in affairs.]

مُدَاخِلُ الْجِسْمِ: see مُدَاخِلٌ.

دخن

1. دَخَنَتِ النَّارُ, aor. ٤ and ٢, (S, K,) inf. n. دُخْنٌ and دُخُونٌ, (K,) The دُخَانُ of the fire rose; [i. e. the fire smoked, or sent up smoke;] as also † إِدْخَنْتِ, (S, K,) of the measure اِفْتَعَلَتْ; (S;) and † أُدْخَنْتِ, and † دَخَنْتِ; (K;) the last with teshdeed, mentioned by Z. (TA.) — And دَخَنَ دُخَانٌ (JK,) and النَّعْجُ (K) and الغَبَارُ (JK,) and الدُّخَانُ (JK, TA,) inf. n. دُخُونٌ, (K,) The smoke, (JK,) and † the dust, (K, TA,) rose; or spread, or diffused itself. (JK, K, TA.) — And دَخَنَتِ النَّارُ, (JK, S, Mḡb, K,) with kesr to the ن, (S, Mḡb, K,) aor. ٤, (JK, Mḡb, K,) inf. n. دَخْنٌ, (Mḡb,) The smoke (دُخَانٌ) of the fire (JK, S, Mḡb, K) became vehement, (JK,) or became excited, or raised, (S, Mḡb, K,) in consequence of its having firewood, (JK, S, Mḡb, K,) in a fresh, or green, state, (JK,) thrown upon it, (JK, S, Mḡb, K,) and being thus marred. (S, Mḡb, K.) — دَخِنٌ, aor. ٤, said of food, (JK, K,) and of flesh-meat, (TA,) inf. n. دَخْنٌ, (JK,) means It was, or became, infected with smoke (دُخَانٌ), (K, TA,) while being roasted or cooked,

(TA,) and acquired its odour, (K, TA,) so that this predominated over its flavour: (TA:) [in this sense] it is said of cooked food when the cooking-pot is infected with smoke (إِذَا تَدَخَّنَتْ إِذَا تَدَخَّنَتْ إِذَا تَدَخَّنَتْ إِذَا تَدَخَّنَتْ إِذَا تَدَخَّنَتْ). (S, TA.) — [Hence, as is indicated in the TA, it is said of wine, or beverage, as meaning † It became altered for the worse in odour. (See دَخِنٌ.) — Hence also,] † It was, or became, of a dusky, or dingy, colour, inclining to black, (K, TA,) like the colour of iron: (TA:) you say دَخِنَ التَّبْتُ, and دَخِنَتِ الدَّابَّةُ, † The plant, and the beast, became of that colour; (K, TA;) as though overspread with smoke (دُخَانٌ); (TA;) as also دَخِنٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. دُخْنَةٌ. (K.) — [Hence also,] † دَخِنَ خُلُقُهُ † His nature, or disposition, was, or became, bad, corrupt, or wicked. (K, TA. [See also دَخِنٌ, below.]

2: see 1, first sentence. — دَخَنَهُ [He smoked it, or made it smoky]; namely, flesh-meat. (S in art. شَيْط.) And دَخَنَهُ بِالْذُّخْنَةِ [He fumigated it, or him, with what is termed دُخْنَةٌ, q. v.]; namely, a house, or tent, or chamber, (JK, S, M, Mgh, Mḡb, K,) and a garment, (M,) and another man. (TA.) And دَخَنُوا عَلَيَّ قَوْمِي فِي غَارٍ فَقَتَلُوهُمْ [They smoked a party of men in a cave and so killed them]. (TA.)

4: see 1, first sentence. — أُدْخِنَ الزَّرْعَ; (JK, CK, and so in my MS. copy of the K;) or † إِدْخِنَ, (so in the K accord. to the TA,) of the measure اِفْتَعَلَ; (TA;) † The seed-produce became hard in the grain, (JK, K, TA,) and full therein; (JK;) being overspread with a slight duskiness, or dinginess. (TA.)

5. تَبَخَّرَ q. تَبَخَّرَ [He fumigated himself]: (TA in art. بَخَر:) from الدُّخْنَةُ. (Mgh.) You say, of a man, تَدَخَّنَ بِالْذُّخْنَةِ [He fumigated himself with what is termed دُخْنَةٌ, q. v.]; as also † إِدْخِنَ, of the measure اِفْتَعَلَ. (TA.) — See also 1.

8: see 1: — and 5: — and 4.

دُخْنٌ A well-known kind of grain; (Mḡb;) i. q. جَاوِسٌ; (S;) [i. e.] the grain of the جَاوِسُ: (JK, M, K:) or a certain grain smaller than that, very smooth, cold, dry, and constipating: (M, K:) [a species of millet; the holcus saccharatus of Linn.; holcus dochna of Forskål; sorghum saccharatum of Delile: and the holcus spicatus of Linn.: and the panicum miliaceum of Linn.: (Delile's "Flor. Aegypt. Illustr.," no. 164: no. 57: and no. 79:)] n. un. with ٣; signifying a single grain thereof. (Mḡb.)

دَخِنٌ inf. n. of دَخِنَ [q. v.]. (JK, Mḡb.) — [Hence,] † The appearance, or appearing, of conflict and faction, sedition, discord, or the like. (TA.) — Hence also, i. e. from دَخِنَ النَّارُ and الطَّبِيخُ, (TA,) † A state of alteration for the worse, of intellect, and of religion, and of the grounds of pretension to respect or honour. (K, TA.) — Also i. q. دُخَانٌ. (S, K.) See this word

in two places. — [Hence,] † A duskiness, or dinginess, inclining to blackness; (S, TA;) as also † دُخْنَةٌ; (JK, S, K;) [like the colour of smoke, (see 1, last signification but one,) or] like the colour of iron: (TA:) it is in a sheep, (S,) or a horse and similar beasts, or in a garment, (TA,) and in a sword: (S, A, TA:) in this last it means † a blackness that appears in the broad side, by reason of its great brightness: (A, TA:) or the diversified wavy marks, streaks, or grain, (syn. فُرْدٌ,) of a sword. (K.) — Also † Rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite. (JK, K, TA.) — And † Badness, corruptness, or wickedness, of nature or disposition. (K, TA.)

دَخِنٌ [applied to food, and to flesh-meat, Infected with smoke: see دَخِنٌ. — And hence,] applied to wine, or beverage, † Altered for the worse in odour. (TA.) — And رَجُلٌ دَخِنٌ الْخَلْقِ (Sh, JK, S) † A man bad, corrupt, or wicked, in respect of nature, or disposition. (Sh, JK, TA.) [See also دَاخِنٌ.]

دُخْنَةٌ i. q. ذَرِيرَةٌ [which generally means Particles of calamus aromaticus], (K,) or the like thereof, (S,) [i. e.] incense, or a substance for fumigation, (بَخُورٌ, JK, Mgh, Mḡb,) [of any kind, and particularly] like ذَرِيرَةٌ, (Mgh, Mḡb,) with which houses, or tents, or chambers, (S, Mgh, Mḡb, K,) or a house, or tent, or chamber, (JK, M,) and clothes, (M,) are fumigated. (JK, S, M, Mgh, Mḡb, K.) — See also دَخِنٌ. — [Hence, app.,] أَبُو دُخْنَةٍ or أَبُو دُخْنَةٍ A certain bird, (IB, K, TA,) the colour of which is like that of the قُبْرَةٌ [or lark]: so says IB: or, as in some MSS., like the colour termed الغُبْرَةُ [i. e. dust-colour]. (TA.)

دُخْنَاءُ A species of عَصْفُورٍ [or sparrow]; as also † دُخْنَانٌ. (K, TA.)

يَوْمٌ دُخْنَانٌ † A hot, or an intensely hot, day: (JK, K, TA:) and لَيْلَةٌ دُخْنَانَةٌ † a night intensely hot, (JK, TA,) in which the heat is such as takes away the breath; (TA;) as though it were overspread by smoke: (JK, TA:) or a dusky, or dingy, night, inclining to blackness. (S.)

دُخْنَانٌ: see دُخْنَاءُ.

دُخَانٌ (S, Mḡb, K) and † دُخَانٌ, (K,) which latter is the form [now] commonly used, (TA,) and † دَخِنٌ, (S, K,) i. q. عَثَانٌ [a less usual term, meaning Smoke]: (K: [in the S it is said merely that the دُخَانُ of fire is well known:] pl. (of the first, S, Mḡb) دُؤَاخِنٌ, (S, Mḡb, K,) like as عَوَائِنٌ is pl. of عَثَانٌ, (S, Mḡb,) the only other instance of the kind, (Mḡb,) deviating from rule, (S,) and دُؤَاخِينٌ, [also irreg., and both pls. of mult.,] and أُدْخِنَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.]. (K.) [Hence, the tribes of] Ghanees and Bāhileh (غَنِيٌّ and بَاهِلَةٌ) were called ابْنَا دُخَانٍ [The two sons of smoke] (S, K, TA) because they smoked a party of men (دَخَنُوا عَلَيَّ قَوْمِي) in a cave and so killed them. (TA.) Hence also, (S,) † هُدْنَةٌ عَلَى دَخِنٍ † A calm [or truce] for a cause other than recon-